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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. HATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DIST. OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XXXI

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Today there are indications that President Nixon has definitely made up his mind that he will be impeached by the House or that the Republicans in the House and the Senate will, within the near future, make every move possible to bring about his resignation. In the past 24 hours certain moves have been made in the White House, which regardless of denial, clearly indicates that the President is carefully considering attorneys who would move in to the White House and defend him in a trial in an impeachment proceeding before the Senate. The President has requested John J. Sullivan, an experienced trial lawyer in Chicago to join a legal team and move in to the White House with every indication that this team would defend the President in impeachment proceedings if necessary. Sullivan served with Nixon in the war and has recently been named to the Court of Appeals in Illinois; in fact, he has only been on the bench now for a period of some seven months. Upon being interviewed yesterday by the press, Judge Sullivan said that White House Chief of Staff, Alexander M. Haig, Jr., had given only the broadest outline of his potential long range job, but he understood it would include coordinating the response to impeachment activity in the House of Representatives. Sullivan said

that the President trusted him and that is what is needed more now than anything else. He further said that an able team of eight young lawyers recruited by Jeffrey C. Shepard of the Domestic Counsel staff began yesterday its project of assembling Watergate and related information for dissemination to the courts and the public. Judge Sullivan was cool to the President's offer and he said that he hoped that pressure would not be used to bring about his acceptance.

The moves made within the last few hours concerning attorneys for the White House, along with certain discussions that have taken place in the Cloak Room on the Republican side in the House clearly indicates that the Republicans now realize that it must be either resignation or impeachment.

Republicans in Congress facing the Congressional elections in 1974 are alarmed almost to the point of panic over their fate. Personal soundings, polls indicate disaster. A great many Members in the House believe that the greatest service the President could perform at this time is to leave the Office. With the confirmation of Gerald Ford on Thursday of this week, his succession to the Presidency would satisfy most Republicans and to a certain extent, give the party a new look. According to rumor, missing documents that the White House is

supposed to produce in Federal Court, if finally turned over, would show an even closer link between the President and the Watergate cover up. It is entirely possible that within a matter of a very short time, the Republican leaders in the House and the Senate will descend on the White House in the utmost privacy and tell the President he has no choice but to resign if the party is to escape total ruin. The fact that the Judiciary Committee in the House on the Democratic side which has control is dominated by liberals who make no pretense about their feelings concerning impeachment, makes the Republicans in the House believe that unless resignation takes place, impeachment is sure to follow. In the meantime, the White House and the Republican National Committee are directing a strenuous campaign to revive the President's hold on the Office. For instance, a man in the Second Congressional District who resides in Glasgow paid for a full-page ad in the Louisville Courier-Journal and in bold letters requested the President to hang in there and fight to the bitter end. This same man has sent me copies of his statements concerning the President and is insisting that they be inserted in the Congressional Record. Full-page ads have been secured in other newspapers and signboards now with the words "Hang In There Dick Nixon" are appearing throughout the

landscape across this country. I presume that the cost of all of this is coming out of the millions that were accumulated last year in the Presidential campaign. It is plain to see that the White House and the President are simply desperate and as far as credibility is concerned and "Operation Candor", they failed completely. Like a "cat with nine lives" President Nixon may survive this crisis as he has survived others in his troubled past, but every move he is now making indicates that he is expecting the hardest fight of his political career. Certainly the present crisis is much greater than those he described in his book entitled "Six Crises".

One hundred ninety-two Republicans are up for reelection in the House with the exception of about six who have already declared their intention to retire and on the Senate side, 15 Republicans are up for reelection. All of these men and women must operate a "do-it-yourself" campaign since national money is drying up and with the President so deeply mired up to his neck in trouble, the candidates for reelection only want him to stay out of their campaigns.

Since I have been a Member of Congress, I have attempted to establish a reputation of not being partisan just by virtue of sitting on the Democratic

side in the House. In presiding over the House and in my service on the Committee on Appropriations, I have made every effort to establish friendships on both sides of the aisle. I probably have as many friends on the Republican side as any Member now serving on the Democratic side. These men and women on the Republican side talk to me and those that know what is really taking place are disturbed and they clearly indicate their concern when discussing the present Watergate scandals and the position the President now occupies in this mess. There are a great many outstanding Republican Members in the House who definitely do not believe that the President should take the Republican Party down with him.

Time will tell as to just what will be the outcome of this, the most serious crisis ever confronting an American President.

The Gallup Polling Organization shows that the voters are now rapidly turning away from the Republican Party because of loss of confidence in Mr. Nixon. As a result of the Watergate, the Gallup Poll shows that the people generally want to take it out on the Republicans in each and every opportunity. This view was certainly documented on November 6 at the ballot box in New Jersey where voters swept out Republicans and gave the Democrats the best party ticket vote in a century.

In the most one-sided contest of the 74 Army-Navy football games, Navy trounced the West Pointers 51-0 on Saturday. Another matter concerning sports is the fact that Jack Nicklaus became a \$2 million golfer on Saturday, upon winning \$30,000 in the Walt Disney World Classic. This brought Jack Nicklaus' earnings to \$2,012,068,000. He is the first in the game to reach the \$2 million category.

December 5, 1973

The Committee on Appropriations reported out and passed the Department of Defense Appropriations Bill for 1974. The amount contained in this bill is \$74,106,309,000. Technically, this is a decrease of \$3,144,414,000 below the budget estimates. The new appropriations recommended total \$1,278,264,000 below the corresponding appropriations in the regular and supplemental bills enacted for fiscal year 1973. We anticipate supplemental requests before the fiscal year is over of amounts totalling between \$2 and \$3 billion. The Department of Defense has unobligated balances available at this time of \$8,377,000,000. In addition, the Department has unexpended balances as of this time of \$43,066,000,000. The bill provides for an all volunteer army and the amount for military personnel in the bill is \$22,432,641,000.

At this time, we have 13 full Generals, 10 full Admirals and 2 full Generals in the Marine Corps and 14 in the Air Force. There are 47 Lt. Generals, 44 Vice Admirals, 8 Lt. Generals in the Marine Corps and 39 Lt. Generals in the Air Force. According to rank, we drop down to Major where we have 17,580 and 14,800 Lt. Commanders in the Navy. There are 2,880 Majors in the Marine Corps and 21,600 in the Air Force. All of these are funded in this bill. The bill provides for a fleet of 438 warships and 148 auxiliary ships. This makes a total of 586. There are 388 new warships planned for the fiscal year 1974 and 135 auxiliary ships.

In addition, this bill contains the sum of \$600,000,000 to begin construction of the CVS70. This is a large nuclear carrier. Following the close of World War II, those of us in the Navy generally believed that carriers would soon be considered as sitting ducks and to me expending \$1,000,000,000 for a nuclear carrier now is a mistake. The \$600,000,000 contained in the bill will place the carrier well along under construction and next year \$400,000,000 will be required to complete construction. With a total budget of \$286,700,000,000, \$1,000,000,000 for one ship seems right unusual.

Yesterday we started general debate on the Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1973. This bill is from the Committee on Rules and makes a great many changes in so far as our budget procedure is concerned. A budget select committee is provided for in the legislation and five of the Members will be from the Committee on Ways and Means, five from the Committee on Appropriations, one to be named by the Speaker and the balance with the total up to 21 to be from the legislative committees. The purpose of this legislation is to improve congressional control of budget outlays by establishing a legislative budget process for determining national policies and priorities. The legislation further provides for congressional review of any impoundment of funds by the Executive Branch. The fiscal year under this legislation would run from October 1 through September 30. At the present time, our fiscal year is June 30 to July 1. Under the new fiscal year calendar, Congress would complete action on authorizing legislation by April 1 and all appropriation bills would be cleared by August 1. Congress would adopt a final budget resolution by September 15. As soon as the budget was received, hearings would begin and all of the subcommittees would complete hearings and mark up their bills before any one of the bills

is presented to Congress. In this manner, the Appropriations Committee then would have an overall picture as to the total amounts provided for in all of the appropriation bills and could make necessary increases or reductions accordingly before the bills were presented to the House.

We will take this bill up, under the five-minute rule today and there will be a number of amendments.

We reported out the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Bill for fiscal year 1974 yesterday. This bill contains budget obligational authority of \$5,333,912,000 which is \$1,532,655,000 below the budget estimates. The amount contained in the bill as presented by the subcommittee to the full Committee on Appropriations total \$1,700,000,000.

December 6, 1973

Several weeks ago, President Nixon succeeded in having Governor John A. Love of Colorado resign his office and come to Washington to serve in the White House on the President's staff as his energy advisor. This matter concerning the energy crisis is serious and the governors generally throughout the United States believed this was a good selection and that Love, who was

completing his term as Governor, by his action, clearly indicated that he wanted to serve his country. On Monday of this week, Governor Love submitted his resignation to President Nixon and this followed an announcement by the President that Deputy Treasury Secretary, William Simon had been named as the Director of a new federal energy administration which is to be approved by Congress in the necessary legislation. Upon returning to Denver, Governor Love who is now Private Citizen Love, said that he was unable to see the President or to make any direct contact with him and that it was simply impossible to serve as the President's advisor on the energy crisis. Love's chief deputy also resigned and now we have two stories concerning the resignation. We have former Governor Love's story and leaks from the White House yesterday indicated that Love simply did not have what it takes and the President had to make his move to name Simon. In securing the services of former Governor Love after the man resigned his office as Governor, certainly a little more consideration should have been given by the President and the fact that Love could not see him or contact him concerning decisions, is almost unbelievable. This man Nixon apparently is simply hysterical.

I understand from those who have talked with him in the last few days that he simply carries on a long-winded monologue and will not be interrupted for questions.

The headlines in the papers now pertain to Nixon's income taxes. It now develops that in 1969 he paid \$72,686 in federal income tax. In 1970 he paid \$789 and in 1971 he paid \$878. In 1972 he paid \$4,298. Nixon's salary as President is \$200,000 a year and he receives a tax free \$50,000 in annual expense allowances. According to the records, Nixon has made substantial profits on real estate transactions since taking office. The reasons given by the White House for the small amounts paid is due to the fact that the President's papers while he was serving as Vice President have been turned over to the government and were valued at an estimated \$500,000 which he has taken as a deduction over the years.

The filibuster succeeded in the Senate and Senator Allen, a democrat of Alabama was able to have stricken from the Debt Ceiling legislation the amendment added concerning public financing of presidential campaigns. The Senate was unable to muster a 2/3 vote for cloture and this vote was 47 to 33 for shutting off debate. This was seven

short of the necessary number. The Senate certainly was right about the amendment but I have often wondered as to why the Senate rules are not changed which would prevent a filibuster. Under the House rules, there is no such thing as a filibuster possible.

The Atomic Energy Commission is requesting that President Nixon immediately request \$11 billion for energy research. This should have started, of course, in a big way, several years ago.

The President is now calling upon the House of Representatives to take quick action on the Trade Bill even though the legislation is expected to contain prohibitions on equal tariff treatment as well as credits for the Soviet Union. Our Speaker, Carl Albert, has set Monday and Tuesday of next week for general debate on this legislation.

Each day when I pick up the newspaper, I find in a little blocked out section on the front page a notation that there are only 18 more days until Christmas and again tomorrow I will see another one saying 17 more days until Christmas. This seems to distress a great many of us and is a constant reminder that there are a number of

transactions that must take place before; in my case especially, my wife, two daughters, sons-in-law, six little grandsons and one little granddaughter are all taken care of so that Santa Claus will appear at these destinations with a smile on his face.

Our Pioneer spacecraft swept past the planet Jupiter on Monday of this week surviving a four hour flight through a radiation zone, thousands of times stronger than the earths. This spacecraft is travelling at a speed of 96,400 mph which is by far the fastest speed ever achieved by a man-made object. The 11 instruments and camera aboard the 570 pound spacecraft sent back readings and pictures to earth from a distance of 513 million miles. The signals were loud and clear even though they took 46 minutes to reach the earth. The spacecraft passed as close as 81,000 miles from the surface of the planet crossing an area of radiation filled with as many as 100,000 penetrating protons every square inch of the way.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have a Foreign Aid Bill which now contains \$2,200,000,000 for Israel, there is a move on in this country to exert every pressure possible to make Israel pull back to the 1967 boundary with the hope in mind that

the Arabs would then release the oil which is necessary in this country. The Arab countries are demanding every day that Arab lands be restored and the rights of the Palestinian people be settled once and for all.

The Chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Aid on our full Committee on Appropriations is Otto E. Passman of Louisiana. Mr. Passman is not a foreign aid enthusiast and down through the years has succeeded in having this part of the budget reduced substantially. When the request was submitted to his Committee along with the other requests for foreign aid of an amount totalling \$2,200,000,000 for Israel, Passman succeeded, after completion of hearings, in having this amount reduced to \$1,700,000,000. Of course, after the mark up, there was a leak and the Jews in this country started sending in telegrams to Mr. Passman. He received over 10,000 in a very few days and then when the bill was ready to be presented to the full Committee for approval, he cleared his throat and said in a loud, clear, distinct tone of voice that he had received over 10,000 telegrams and in his district, he had 1,614 Jews and one Arab. Notwithstanding all of this, Mr. Passman assured us on the Committee that certainly this kind of pressure meant

nothing to him but at the same time before finishing his explanation of the overall request for foreign aid he would offer an amendment restoring the \$500 million. This he did and the amendment was submitted by our Committee. Some of the Members on our Committee circulated a little note that was passed from Member to Member that each Member should contribute a few cents so that a yamulka could be purchased and presented to our beloved colleague, Mr. Passman of Louisiana. He would then have the yamulka ready when he presented the bill to the House of Representatives on Monday or Tuesday of next week.

December 7, 1973

We have a new Vice President of the United States.

Gerald R. Ford took the oath as Vice President yesterday in the House Chamber, which has been his home for 25 years and promised to do the best that he could for America. One hour after the House voted 389 to 35 to confirm Ford, he and President Nixon entered the Chamber where the House and the Senate, as well as the Diplomatic Corps, the Supreme Court and the President's Cabinet had assembled. This was Mr. Nixon's first appearance inside of the House Chamber since June 1, 1972 when he reported on his trip to the Soviet Union. He did not deliver the

usual State of the Union message to Congress this year. During his 15 minutes in the Chamber, President Nixon did not speak a word and only exchanged greetings with Speaker, Carl Albert and the others at the Speaker's stand. Mrs. Gerald R. Ford held the Bible while the oath was administered to her husband. After Ford delivered a 10-minute speech, bidding farewell to all of us in the House and expressing his faith in America, the President departed. Ford remained briefly and then lead the Senators back across the Capitol to the Senate Chamber and took up his duties as its presiding officer.

I voted to confirm the nomination of Gerald R. Ford. There were 35 Members of the House who did not vote to confirm. All of the Members of the Black Caucus with the exception of Young of Atlanta, Georgia voted against the confirmation.

Such a ceremony may never take place again for 100 years. This is the first time that the 25th Amendment has been used and it comes at one of the most crucial periods in the history of our country. All of the Republicans in the House were jubilant when Ford was finally confirmed and voted in as Vice President.

A great many of them believe that Nixon should now resign because they know that unless conditions change, next year's House election will see the elimination of a great many Members on their side of the aisle. In fact, most of the discussion now that we have on the Hill concerning resignation or impeachment comes from the Republican side. Nixon did not appear too happy while sitting at the rostrum and shows the strain of the Watergate.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield said yesterday that his Democratic colleagues are not putting any pressure on him to try to force Mr. Nixon out. Of course, Mansfield is a weak Majority Leader and in a great many instances finds out what's going on by watching television and reading the newspapers.

Senator Edward J. Gurney, Republican of Florida and a Member of the Watergate investigating committee, in a television program from his hometown in Florida, vigorously denied reports that he knew a slush fund had been solicited in his name in the amount of \$300,000 in exchange for promises of political influence. This man served in the House with us and I definitely am of the opinion that he is in serious trouble.

It looks very much now like Washington will have another baseball team. National League team owners voted unanimously yesterday to move the San Diego Padres baseball team to the Nation's Capital if certain conditions are met by December 21st. Just before the owners voted, the Speaker and the Chairmen of the two legislative committees on the District of Columbia and the two District of Columbia Appropriations Subcommittee Chairmen signed a telegram which was read at the meeting stating that every consideration would be given in so far as contracts for the use of the stadium, concessions and parking facilities are concerned. I met, several years ago, with Bob Short, the owner of the Washington Senators, before he moved the team and sincerely believe the contract agreement with him was one that was unusually harsh and placed him in a position where he really was in difficulty financially. In most cities, no charge is made for the use of the stadium and stadiums are erected by cities and non profit corporations just to get a baseball team. I signed the telegram because I do believe that more concessions should be made in order to have a baseball team in Washington. This is a right difficult place for major league baseball and although I have my doubts that the new owners

who are bringing the Padres here, including Danzansky, the President of Giant Food, Inc. and others, will make much money.

Since I have been a Member of Congress, I have served with four Presidents. President Dwight Eisenhower served two terms as President and with a few exceptions, he was simply the caretaker for eight years. He made no pretense about disliking the assignment and operated the White House on a similar basis to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Everything was delegated and only very seldom did the President meet with any group or attempt to really sell a legislative program to the Congress. In other words, he was aloof and some distance away from the legislative branch at all times and was delighted when his second term expired.

President Kennedy was considerably more affable and friendly with everyone and especially with the Members of the Congress. Meetings were being held constantly in the White House to put over the President's programs. He had a good program and even though he only served a short time, succeeded in enacting a number of important bills. If he had lived and had served at least two terms, I believe that he would have established an outstanding record. This was not withstanding the fact that the war in

Vietnam was underway. Of course, President Kennedy will probably never be given the kind of rating that has been given by historians to President Roosevelt and President Truman. At least the people liked President Kennedy and his assassination stirred all of the people.

President Johnson, with one or two exceptions, where he had new ideas for legislation, received his major credit by virtue of the fact that he was able to enact the legislative program that President Kennedy sponsored. Before he left office, he was one of the most unpopular men in this country. He was an extremely sad and lonely man after he left Washington. I only saw him one time after he left the Presidency and he had not only aged considerably but was a very bitter man. He always felt that he had been driven out of the office.

Now, I am serving with President Nixon, who will go down in history as one of the most unpopular Presidents ever to occupy the White House. A man who has sanctioned and permitted acts that have brought about probably the most corrupt administration of all times. Last night at the swearing in of Jerry Ford as Vice President in the House Chamber, I could not help but see the change in this man from the time

that he was elected Vice President. He is a bitter, disgruntled, angry man and I see nothing that indicates that he will ever be able to establish his credibility or to sell himself again to the people in this country.

When you consider the fact that we have had four Presidents since the year 1952 and the administrations and the individuals turned out as these particular four men have, it is a right sad commentary from the standpoint of our form of government and our country generally.

December 10, 1973

In answer to the demands of the Republican Members of the House and the Senate, President Nixon has finally disclosed the details concerning his financial status. This is a major effort to rebut charges of scandal charged to the President and the 50 documents covering President and Mrs. Nixon's personal finances disclosed that their net worth increased from \$307,141 to \$988,522 in 4½ years. Again, the documents released disclosed that in 1969, the Nixons paid \$72,682.09 in federal income taxes, in 1970, \$792.81, in 1971, \$878.23 and in 1972, \$4,298.17. The President said that at the deaths of he and Mrs. Nixon, they will give their San Clemente home to the American people for use by future Presidents and as a conference center.

My guess is that this information will not help the President to any great extent. The papers show that he has claimed more than \$100,000 in tax deductions over the last four years for official expenses ranging from upkeep at San Clemente to depreciation for personally owned White House furniture. He had so many rightoffs for these and other purposes in 1970, that he and Mrs. Nixon had no taxable income at all that year, notwithstanding the fact that his salary is \$200,000 a year. In other words, the figures released by the President showed that the Nixons paid \$78,651 over the last four years on income totalling \$1,122,266.00. In addition, the papers released show that the Nixons paid no state income taxes in California, Florida or the District of Columbia, notwithstanding the fact that Nixon claims California as his official residence and there is an income tax law in California. Another part of the disclosure is right unusual. The President made a profit of \$177,370 on California land sold in 1970 but his lawyers concluded it was not a taxable claim.

In making the disclosure, it developed that the Newsweek magazine article concerning the profit made by his daughter, Tricia Nixon Cox and himself totalling \$111,270 on a secret real estate partnership was handled

properly even though Nixon offset the entire gain against the large deductions he claimed on his returns. This transaction originally started, according to the President, when Mrs. Cox who was then single, had a trust fund set up for her in 1957 when her father was Vice President by a family friend, Elmer Bobst. Bobst was head of the Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Corporation.

In addition, the disclosures have brought about the facts concerning a little stock option matter of his personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods. The President finally disclosed yesterday that well before his election as President, he gave Miss Woods stock options that ultimately netted her a quick and tidy profit. Miss Woods exercised an option to buy 10,000 shares, presumably at less than \$1 per share and resold them to the corporation at \$2 per share. Exercising similar options on a smaller scale was Manolo Sanchez, the President's valet.

I see from the newspapers that our old friend, John H. Glenn, the first American to orbit the earth will try for a third time for a U.S. Senate seat from the State of Ohio. In 1964, which was two years after his orbit of the earth, he abandoned his race for the Senate after suffering

a fall that injured his inner ear. In 1970, he was defeated in the primary by Howard Metzenbaum, who in turn lost the election to Senator Robert Taft in November.

The energy crisis is still with us and it may be that gasoline will soon be rationed. Large plants up and down the east coast are changing back from fuel oil to coal and Congress is passing every law that is necessary to take care of this situation.

Former Attorney General, John N. Mitchell is under indictment in New York City and along with former Secretary, Maurice H. Stans, will go to trial beginning on January 7. Just before Archibald Cox was ousted as Special Prosecutor, there was a huge leak disclosing that Mitchell had been offered a deal if he would plead guilty to one count. Mitchell refused to plead and will go to trial.

It is clearly obvious that President Nixon is again seeking a crisis to direct the attention of the American people away from Watergate. The Soviet move that he alleged was threatened, did not take and I do hope that the energy crisis will not be used as the vehicle to bring about an extreme hardship and trouble in our country. The President is slow with his moves and is simply not operating under the laws that we have that would help us with this energy crisis.

December 11, 1973

Leading international oil companies have prepared a new and unpublished estimate of this country's expected fuel shortage that is much lower than the Government's estimate. According to this estimate, the shortage of crude oil and refinery products in the first 3 months of 1974 will be between 2.5 million and 2.8 million barrels a day depending on military requirements.

According to information that we receive on the Hill, President Nixon plans to ask Congress in January to set up a new National Health Insurance Plan completely replacing medicare and medicaid. The new insurance would extend coverage to every American regardless of income. In 1971, the President submitted a health insurance proposal which was not accepted by Congress. This plan would have excluded poorer persons who have no children whether or not they were married and unemployed persons who had a history of poor health. We had no idea as to the cost of this health insurance.

A Congressional Committee and a California tax panel began examining President Nixon's newly disclosed financial data this week to decide whether he owes some \$300,000 in back taxes.

Representative Wilbur D. Mills, Chairman of the Congresses Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, agreed to convene this Committee and go over the President's Federal Income Tax Returns. The first meeting of the Committee will be held on Wednesday of this week.

Secretary Kissinger appeared before the NATO Ministers in Brussels yesterday and appealed to our European allies for a united attack against the energy problem and a better method of talking over transatlantic differences.

For several days now, articles have appeared in the local newspapers concerning the skyrocketing of the cost for constructing the rapid rail transit system here in Washington. Those in charge of this program now admit that the cost is well over the \$3.1 billion mark and is still going up. Several of the Virginia and Maryland communities who are in this overall program have refused to comply with the demands of the federal government that they join with the other communities in guaranteeing payment of principle and interest on the \$1.2 billion worth of bonds issued. The federal government guaranteed payment of the bonds and now after several years, the Department of Transportation and the federal officials have come to the conclusion that this scheme was a right

select one and simply means that the Federal Government will pay the \$1.2 billion. The eight communities participating in this metro program are very much up in arms at the overall cost. It now appears that the first 4½ miles may be completed by 1976 and this is that section from Union Station to the Kennedy Center. If the balance of the 98-mile system is completed, it will be up in the 1980's. I have maintained for years now that the overall cost would run between \$4 and \$5 billion and that the Federal Government would end up holding the bag.

December 12, 1973

Governor Nelson Rockefeller resigned as Governor of New York State yesterday. The Lt. Governor was immediately sworn in and Former Governor Rockefeller is now making the run for President in 1976. It has been said many times that when once bitten by the Presidential bug, you stay this way forever.

The House yesterday approved the Administration's Trade Reform Bill by a wide margin, but final passage took place only after adoption of an Amendment which barred both credits and tariff concessions to the Soviet Union unless it allows its citizens to immigrate freely. The bill passed 272 to 140 and now places the Administration

in position to begin a new round of international negotiations to liberalize world trade.

House and Senate conferees have finally agreed on a health bill authorizing \$375,000,000 to stimulate the growth of prepaid health plans that would begin to give millions of Americans all their medical and hospital care at a fixed monthly price.

We have pending before the Congress at this time, two bills which would authorize some \$20,000,000,000 of federal money to be used to set up demonstration plants for gasification and liquid faction. A number of large companies in this country have purchased coal lands and are now ready to proceed using coal to produce gas and gasoline. Two of the companies in Kentucky that are ready to go at this time are the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation and the Ashland Oil Company. The energy crisis is serious and for a number of years now we have authorized and appropriated funds for small pilot plants scattered throughout the U.S., 12 in number that are now proceeding to develop the know-how for gasification and liquid faction. The demonstration stage is the next move. Six million tons of coal would be used at the Texas Gas plant if established in southwestern Kentucky and 10 million gallons of water and more would be

consumed annually. It would be necessary to locate such a plant on the Ohio River, probably in Henderson County and would entail some \$450 million in federal, state and company funds. With demonstration plants and a system of solar control for energy, we may be rounding the bend as far as the future is concerned.

December 13, 1973

The new Vice President apparently is now attempting to help the President carry the Watergate load. Yesterday, he threw his weight behind the Republican push for speedier House Judiciary Committee consideration of the impeachment of President Nixon. At a breakfast meeting with newsmen, our new Vice President said that the Committee should be able to bring out the impeachment question for a vote in three or four months at the very most and if the Democratic majority does not resolve the question by the end of April, then you can say that it is strictly partisan. My old friend, Jerry Ford, really has his hands full if he is going to spend all of his time attempting to defend President Nixon.

Several months ago, the Internal Revenue Service, according to information that we received in Congress today, resisted White House efforts to audit the

tax returns of President Nixon's political enemies. I have known that a number of my friends in the House and Senate have been audited but when the final push was made by the White House to audit several hundred, the Internal Revenue Service simply backed up. A report presented at a closed meeting of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue shows that the White House sent an enemies list to the Internal Revenue Service and IRS refused to go along. This bears out the testimony of John W. Dean, III before the Senate Watergate Committee last June. A number of people have been audited according to the Service, but they were audited by the normal computer selection and Nixon's list was turned down. Each day, we have new disclosures of the operation of our President and his Administration and it gets worse as time goes along.

I presume that the President knows that the next five or six weeks may be crucial in determining whether he will be able to serve out his term or be forced out of office. Apparently, he is planning his strategy daily to place the Members of Congress in a position where they will believe that the people in this country do not want the President impeached. White House officials who have discussed this matter with the President say that he recognizes

that the Republican districts, not the Democratic ones could decide the issue and that it will probably be Republican Senators and Representatives who hold the decisive votes. One of the Senators said yesterday that every Member of Congress is a walking Gallup poll and he is a much better one because he has more at stake. The Gallup and Harris polls released this week show that Mr. Nixon's strategy has made some headway in the last month since he has increased his rating from 32% to 37% in the Harris report and from 27% to 31% in the Gallup report.

The White House decided to move a little again yesterday in the energy crisis. The Nixon Administration issued sweeping new oil allocation regulations including a requirement that oil companies produce 5% less gasoline than they did in 1972. This regulation will become effective December 27. This, of course, is not outright rationing but the effect of producing less gasoline will certainly have an effect on the millions of car drivers in this country.

The Home Rule Conference Report should come up late tonight or tomorrow following action on two energy crisis bills. We have before the House at this time, the National Emergency Energy Act and the Energy Research And

Development Administration Act.

I will support the Home Rule Conference Report and during the discussion on the Conference Report will make the following statement:

"MR. SPEAKER, I rise in support of the Conference Report on the bill S.1435. As you know, this is the District of Columbia Self-Government and Government Reorganization Act.

I want to commend the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, Mr. Diggs and the Members of his Committee for their accomplishments in passing this Act through the House and faithfully carrying out their responsibilities to see that the House passed provisions prevailed in every instance possible in the conference. It was a distinct privilege for me to join with Mr. Diggs and the Members of his Committee in urging acceptance of this bill at the time it was presented to the House. At this time, I also would like to commend the distinguished gentleman from Washington, Mr. Adams, the Chairman of the Subcommittee that spent many hours in preparing the bill and in holding hearings on this legislation.

As you will recall, Mr. Speaker, at the time this bill was presented to the House, I stated that in order to comply with the provision of the Con-

stitution, delegation of home rule to the residents of the District must be given with the express reservation that the Congress may, at any time, revoke or modify the delegation in whole or in part and further that the Congress must take such action as in its wisdom it deems desirable with respect to any municipal action taken by the people or the Government of the District of Columbia. I further stated that Congress must retain full residual and ultimate legislative jurisdiction over the District in conformity with the Constitutional mandate. In addition, Congress must, under the Constitutional provision, retain the right to review and to appropriate the entire District budget approving of the necessary federal payment and passing upon all reprogramming requests.

Mr. Diggs and his Committee have carried out the Constitutional mandate in its entirety. Some Members in the House and some of the residents of the District of Columbia believed that Mr. Diggs and his Committee should go further, but the bill as presented clearly shows that the District of Columbia Committee in the House would not violate the Constitutional mandate. This was an excellent job, Mr. Speaker and again, I want you to know that it was a pleasure for me to join with the Members of the District of Columbia in the passage of this legislation.

As Members of Congress, we have no right to ignore the provision of the Constitution concerning the District of Columbia and assuming that the Committee proceeded beyond this bill with powers and duties granted which are in conflict with the provision of the Constitution, then, of course, upon the filing of a suit the provisions exceeding the Constitutional mandate would, of course, be held unconstitutional. There is only one way to exceed the Constitutional mandate and that is after a Constitutional Amendment is adopted by the Congress and presented to the States for ratification. Any future bills which grant additional rights and responsibilities to the people of the District in dealing with the municipal problems must protect the federal interest and preserve the Constitutional authority of the Congress over the Nation's Capital.

Mr. Speaker, as I have stated before, I may know as much about the operation of the District government as any Member of Congress. I have served on the Committee on Appropriations for 19 years and during this period of time have served on three subcommittees on the Committee on Appropriations with one of the subcommittees being the subcommittee on the District of Columbia budget. I am Chairman of the District of Columbia

budget subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations and have served in this capacity since 1961. I have never voted against any legislation which complies with the Constitutional provision concerning the operation of the District of Columbia.

Our Nation's Capital, like a great many other large cities in this country, is faced with major problems which become more serious each year. Welfare, crime, education and health are some of the major problems confronting our Nation's Capital. As Chairman of the District of Columbia Budget Subcommittee, I have made every effort to see that adequate funds were appropriated each year for the operation of our Nation's Capital. As you have heard me say before, the year that I was elected to the Committee on Appropriations and placed on the Subcommittee of the District of Columbia Budget, the total budget for our Nation's Capital was \$139,578,760. The federal payment was \$20,000,000. The budget for fiscal year 1974 under which the District of Columbia is now operating approves the expenditure of a total of \$1,199,498,000. This includes a federal payment of \$187,450,000. In 1961, when I became Chairman of the Subcommittee, the District of Columbia Budget totalled \$223,086,004. The federal payment was \$25,000,000.

Mr. Speaker, certainly we should continue our efforts to see that adequate funds are appropriated for the public school system here in our Nation's Capital. Our children must be taught to read and write and to obtain a good education. We now have a pupil-teacher ratio in our elementary schools of 25.2 which is one of the best in the country. Our total per capita expenditure for education in our Nation's Capital for fiscal year 1974 is \$1358. This is one of the highest in the Nation. Since 1961, we have constructed 3,228 new classrooms at a total cost of \$303,337,463. The total number of projects is 118 and the number of projects along with the number of classrooms and the total amount expended is one of the highest in our country. For public schools, we will have a total for fiscal year 1974 of \$165,896,300. In addition to this amount, the public school system will receive \$28,561,600 in federal grants.

For human resources, we recommended and Congress approved a total of \$218,443,000 for fiscal year 1974.

For public assistance, we recommended and Congress approved total expenditures of \$99,067,500. The local amount totals \$52,372,200 and the federal expenditure is \$46,695,300. We now have 118,000 people on public assistance and it is estimated that during the present fiscal year of 1974, this total will go to 120,000 people.

For some six years as Chairman of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Budget, I have maintained that investigators were necessary in the welfare department, operating at reasonable hours, to see that ineligibles were removed from the welfare roles. Back during the days when Miss Thompson was director, I maintained, Mr. Speaker, that if the ineligibles were removed, several million dollars would be saved each year. The hearings each year disclose the testimony concerning this matter and it is a serious problem here in our District of Columbia. Certainly, hungry people must be cared for and those in need must be assisted. At the same time, ineligibles and those who constantly present fraudulent claims for assistance must be removed. Mr. Yeldell is making every effort to comply with the requests that we have made on our Subcommittee all down through the years and if he receives the necessary assistance from the District Building, I believe that all of the ineligibles will be removed.

Our Nation's Capital is the most beautiful city in the world and this year some 20,000,000 visitors will come to visit with us. Certainly, every effort should be made to see that these people have an opportunity to visit the many different buildings and monuments with-

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out fear of being robbed or molested. Chief Welton is making every effort to see that this takes place.

Mr. Speaker, in going back again for just a moment to the Conference Report, I would like to call attention to the Members that Mr. Diggs and his Committee have carried out the wishes of the Congress and the Conference Report accomplishes the following twelve objectives:

- (1) Reserves the right of Congress to legislate for the District at any time on any subject;
- (2) Retains in Congress the authority to review and appropriate the entire District budget;
- (3) Authorizes audits of the accounts and operations of the District Government by the General Accounting Office;
- (4) Preserves the court system established by the Congress in the 1970 Crime Bill;
- (5) Insures that all planning done by the local government may be vetoed by the Federal planning agency (NCPC) if it adversely affects the Federal interest;

(6) Prohibits the local Council from among others, modifying the D.C. Criminal Code until the law Revision Commission reports in 1977, enacting a tax on non-residents, increasing the height limitation on buildings, affecting the functions or property of the United States, regulating United States courts, U.S. Attorney's Office and the U.S. Marshal's Office in the District of Columbia, or increasing the Council's authority over the Washington Aqueduct, the National Guard, the National Zoological Park, or any Federal agency;

(7) Establishes a National Capital Service Area to further guarantee our control over principal Federal properties.

(8) Authorizes emergency control of the police by the President;

(9) Preserves the Presidential appointment of the judges;

(10) Provides that all charter amendments be approved by both Houses of Congress within 35 days;

(11) Provides for a 30-day layover for Congressional disapproval of all Council Acts; and

(12) Retains the governmental reorganization as proposed by the Nelsen Commission.

Mr. Speaker, I support the Conference Report for the Bill S.1435 and sincerely hope that all of the Members will support this Conference Report."

December 14, 1973

Great Britain is also going through a serious energy crisis along with a number of other countries throughout the world. Yesterday, Prime Minister Edward Heath said the government was putting British industry on a 3-day work week in an attempt to save dwindling fuel stocks in Britain's gravest crisis since the depression of the 1930's. He told parliament that industries will be allowed to use electric power for a total of only five days between December 17 and December 31.

The all-important tape from the White House which was finally turned over, along with some seven others pursuant to court orders was examined by experts in New York City to determine as to how 18½ minutes were erased with this being that portion either confirming or denying John Dean's testimony as to the cover up following Watergate. Dean testified that he'd discussed this matter with the President, in detail,

in the Oval Office and this particular tape is the one involved. The experts in New York City, pursuant to investigation under direction of the Court Order from Judge Sirica stated in court yesterday that it was not determined for sure as to just how the erasure was made but the buzzing and the pushing of the wrong button by Rose Mary Woods, the President's Private Secretary, did not bring about the erasure. She had previously testified in Federal Court that while typing the contents of the tape pursuant to orders from President Nixon, she answered the telephone with the tape machine still in operation and with the wrong button and pedal pushed for a period of at least five minutes. Miss Woods was never able to explain the other 13½-minute erasure. The experts simply stated that what she testified to did not bring about the erasure and as to what caused that, the experts were unable to determine and they further stated that it was very unlikely that any portion of the conversation for the 18½ minutes could ever be determined or clearly brought out.

This is a part of the Presidents full disclosure and of course, this goes back to the fact that he is still covering up and now the damage is really being done to the Republicans in the House and the Senate who will be up for reelection next year.

Fighting has broken out in full blast again in South Vietnam as we all expected it to here in the Congress and one day this week, Secretary of State, Henry A. Kissinger, will meet with Hanoi's Le Duc Tho to discuss the troubled military situation in Vietnam and also in Cambodia.

For three days now, we have been on the Emergency Energy Crisis Bill in the House with long sessions during the day and until late at night. This bill is so fouled up and authorizes so much to the President that I believe I will vote against the entire bill. Rationing is authorized under this bill and the people in this country still do not believe that this energy crisis is an honest one and rationing will be hard to enforce.

I am amused at times at President Nixon's moves to use discretion in his own action during some of our emergencies. Now it appears that President Nixon has decided to travel by regular commercial train to Florida for the post-Christmas rest at his Key Biscayne home and this train ride which requires some 20 to 24 hours will save fuel for the Presidential jet. However, it has not been explained as to how the President's bullet-proof limousine will get to Florida. I presume later on during the month of January or February, we will be advised that this limousine was flown to Florida the day after the President left Washington.

As the Nation is increasingly changed by the fuel shortage, there certainly seems to be an over abundance of one commodity. This is the supply of scapegoats on which to pile the countries sins of those alleged to bear responsibility for Americas immensely complicated energy crisis. Politically, the Nixon Administration is the prime target for acting too late and too weakly to ameliorate the problem. The President has tried with little success, to put the onus on Congress.

December 18, 1973

The House adopted the Conference Report on Home Rule yesterday and the Bill is now on the way to the President for his signature. A Motion to Recommit was made but only 80 voted to recommit and 259 voted against the recommittal motion. Then on a Roll Call vote of 272 to 74, the Conference Report was agreed to. We will now see if the people in the District of Columbia are able to make the changes in their local government which are provided in the bill and bring about a better city. Crime, welfare and education are serious problems here. The Congressional mandate concerning the appropriating process approval of federal payment and reprogramming requests was strictly adhered to and any move in the future to ignore the Congressional mandate concerning the operation of our Nation's Capital would be a serious mistake. A Constitutional Amendment if adopted by the Congress should

of course, be submitted to the 50 states and if the required number of states approve, the District of Columbia could be cut loose completely from the control of the Federal Government.

We have had nice winters here in Washington for several years, but this week we have been under about nine inches of snow. Anything above three inches almost completely brings all of the traffic to a halt and the city almost comes to a complete stop.

We adopted an Adjournment Resolution which provides that when we go out this weekend, Congress will convene for the Second Session of the 93rd Congress on January 21st. I voted against this Resolution because the problems now confronting us are too serious for us to be away for this period of time.

It now appears that the Arab countries and Israel have agreed to a peace conference to be held in Geneva, beginning on Friday. I do hope that they are successful.

Palestinian guerillas killed at least 30 persons yesterday in Rome and most of them were aboard an American jetliner. At the same time, they hijacked a German jet to Athens and began killing hostages to force the Greek

government to free two Palestinians awaiting trial for a previous airport attack.

We pass laws setting automobile emission standards and now we are passing emergency energy acts which waive the standards for the time being. The energy crisis is still serious.

According to my information, the White House expects the Arab embargo on oil shipments to the United States to end sometime in March. Even if this takes place, beneficial affects won't be felt until next summer or autumn.

President Nixon now says that he will propose a new welfare reform program early in the year 1974. Under the plan, people with incomes below the poverty level would receive direct government payments to bring them to a break even figure still to be fixed with inflationary pressures taken into account.

With President Nixon's tax deduction of \$567,000 we now have a great deal of discussion concerning who really owns the papers of a President. Presidential papers have a way of creating an awkward question about who really owns them. President Roosevelt who died in 1945 established the

Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park and as a matter of protection his heirs filed suit to establish the answer as to just who owns the papers and if anyone had to pay taxes on them. From Hoover to Johnson we have the papers placed in Presidential libraries that are now under the control of the government. Going back as far as Zachary Taylor, who died in office in 1850, we find that his family shipped his letters and papers home to the Louisiana plantation and when the Union Army marched through a few years later, the Yankees burned the plantation and all of the Presidential papers. Lincoln's papers were turned over to the Library of Congress by his son, Robert Todd Lincoln with the stipulation that the letters would be held until 1947. Chester A. Arthur's papers were destroyed and Warren G. Harding's disappeared mysteriously but later turned up in his home town of Marion, Ohio. In 1969, a law was passed which prevented deductions by people holding public offices and just before this law was enacted was the time when President Nixon turned over his Vice Presidential and Congressional papers, taking the deduction. Libraries all over the United States and especially in the Library of Congress say that the gift of papers has almost dried up with everyone waiting to see if there is a

change in the law before papers and documents are turned over to libraries and to different depositories throughout the country. In some instances, papers are now being sold by politicians and the money is donated to libraries by friends of the politicians with the library making the purchase out of the funds donated. There are suggestions at this time that all papers and documents of Members of Congress and all federal office holders be declared as public property and with all of the papers and documents to go to the Library of Congress or to some government depository. The files and papers would be placed on the same basis as the office equipment which is owned by the federal government and at retirement or death the documents and papers would automatically be delivered by the Federal Government to the designated depository.

Rather than to have difficulty, some office holders are now making gifts of papers and documents with valuation set at less than \$3,000 per year to stay within the present provisions of the gift tax laws.

December 19, 1973

For several weeks now, I have attempted to comply with the orders

that I received from my grandson, Chris Murphy. He said to me that some of my letters that I have written to him ever since he was a baby have been placed on the school bulletin board and could be read much easier if typed. In compliance with his request, I have in addition to writing him letters in longhand, had one typed from time to time. I now send typed letters, together with letters in longhand to each of my grandsons and granddaughter. The letter that I dictated today is as follows:

"On the front page of the Washington Post appears a picture of Ling-Ling, the National Zoo's female panda, playing in the snow. A snowman was built in the panda play yard, but Ling-Ling decided to tear it down. It is a real good picture of her sitting up with a big snowball in her front paws.

When President Nixon visited China, he took with him two very fine, rare musk oxen goats to present to Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese leader. Two pandas were then sent to this country by the Chinese and pandas, of course, are very rare. Ling-Ling is the female and is very friendly and always puts on a little act for all of the visitors. The male panda is right sullen and spends most of his time during the day in his private

panda house and very few people are able to see him. The National Zoo here in Washington is one of the best in the country.

Virginia and I really enjoyed Virginia Jane, Chris and Mike's visit. I recall that when Chris and Virginia Jane and Mike had lunch with me and Virginia in the House of Representatives restaurant and visited the Capitol, they had an opportunity to go on the floor of the House of Representatives and meet a lot of the Members and the Speaker. Virginia Jane told the Speaker that she had been to the zoo and had seen Ling-Ling. This amused the Speaker and he inquired as to why the male panda was so unfriendly.

By the way, in speaking of the Speaker, all of you have had trouble remembering that he is the Speaker because as Virginia Jane said, she shook hands with the Talker. Sometimes our Speaker is the talker and we listen attentively but do not hear what we would like to hear from time to time. The Speaker's assignment is one of the most difficult in the Legislative Branch but to me is the most important assignment next to the President, in our Federal Government. In fact, I would much rather be elected Speaker than any other office that I know of in this Government. I have

served with Sam Rayburn, one of the greatest men ever to serve in the Congress, Joe Martin, John W. McCormack and now Carl Albert of Oklahoma--all Speakers of the House of Representatives.

Virginia, I am mailing you with this letter, the picture of Ling-Ling which appeared in today's paper.

I hope this letter finds you well and happy and with lots of love, I am ..."

When the Military Authorization Bill was presented to the House this year for fiscal year 1974, we discovered that the Bill, in addition to authorizing a great many military items, authorized construction of the CVN-70, a nuclear carrier to cost \$1 billion. This, of course, is the all time record as far as construction costs are concerned. Following the close of World War II, carriers were considered sitting ducks and according to my information, this is the same category that they are in at this time. The budget for fiscal year 1974 submitted to our Committee on Appropriations carries \$600 million to start this ship under construction and the balance of \$400 million will be carried in the budget for fiscal year 1975. The Authorization Bill passed the House and the Senate and so did the Defense Appropriation Bill. I

was amazed that the Department of Defense and the White House would include such an item at this time.

Yesterday, I received the answer that I have attempted to obtain for several weeks now. A little bill was placed on the Suspension Calendar and went through the House just sailing. This bill provides that the CVN-70 carrier is to be named the U.S.S. Carl Vinson. The old Admiral, as we called him, served in the House of Representatives for 50 consecutive years. As I have said in this Journal on more than one occasion, this is the all time record and may stand forever. Admiral Vinson obtained this title by virtue of the iron fist that he used in controlling the military. He started out as a Member of the Naval Affairs Committee and later became Chairman. This was back during the days when we had a Naval Affairs Committee and an Army Affairs Committee. Vinson was Chairman of one and Jack May of Kentucky was Chairman of the other. Jack May, of course, was in deep trouble over some of his actions as Chairman and left the House. Admiral Vinson retired some four years ago as a Member, but before retiring, the new Armed Services Committee room was named, The Carl Vinson Room. This is a beautiful committee room located in this Rayburn House Office Building, where I have my office. A

number of other projects have been named after the Admiral and he has received a number of awards. His old Committee that he was Chairman of for many years, the Armed Services Committee, decided to build this very expensive ship and name it the Carl Vinson. In the Congressional Record of December 18 at page S.23206 appears the proceedings on House Concurrent Resolution 386--To Name The Nuclear-Powered Aircraft Carrier CVN-70 As The U.S.S. Carl Vinson. The Resolution goes on to state that President Nixon on November 18, 1973, at a ceremony in honor of Carl Vinson on his 90th birthday at his hometown in Milledgeville, Georgia, announced the naming of the CVN-70 as the United States ship Carl Vinson. The Resolution goes on to state that Carl Vinson served as Chairman of the former House Naval Affairs Committee from 1931 until 1947 and of the House Committee on Armed Services for 14 of the 16 years from 1949 through 1964, a combined total of 30 years. Thus, establishing a record for Congressional service as Chairman of a major committee. The Resolution goes on to state that Carl Vinson was a driving force in the spectacular growth and development of the U.S. military strength and national security over a period of almost four decades. In addition, the Resolution stated that

Carl Vinson was the architect of the farflung two-ocean Navy that gave the United States its preeminent role as the leader of the seas among all world powers.

My old friend, Carl Vinson, better known as Admiral Vinson, established many records while serving as a Member of the House of Representatives.

I still am of the opinion that the expenditure of \$1 billion for a nuclear aircraft carrier in the year 1973 is a mistake and a costly one. The President and the Armed Services Committee have simply gone too far. If this carrier is finally launched and given a shake down cruise and placed in service, it will end up being tied in some bay or dock after having been sold for a few hundred thousand dollars and converted into a nightclub or a museum of some sort. When we make mistakes in Congress, we don't as a general rule, make small ones.

December 20, 1973

According to the newspapers, Senator Sam Ervin of North Carolina, who has served in the Senate for 19 years, says that he will not be a candidate for reelection in 1974. He is 77 years old and simply states that it would not be responsible for him, at his age, to attempt to serve another six years. The White House

has, for some time now, encouraged opposition to Senator Ervin by virtue of his Chairmanship of the Watergate Investigating Committee and also the number one political target at a recent conference of Southern Republicans in Atlanta where Representative Wilmer "Vinegar Bend" Mizell, a former star pitcher with the St. Louis Cardinals and a present Member of the House, all but announced his intention to oppose Senator Ervin. Several months ago, Henry Hall Wilson, President of the Chicago Board of Trade and a Democrat who served in the White House as one of President Johnson's legislative liaisons, has also announced his intention to run. Representative Richardson Preyer and former Representative Nick Galifianakis have also indicated that they might run.

Former Secretary of State, Melvin R. Laird, said yesterday at a farewell news conference that the House should set a deadline of March 15 to vote on the impeachment issue. Laird has indicated now for several weeks that he did not intend to remain in the White House as one of the President's advisors for a long period of time. He has advised House Members not to go too far out on the limb for Nixon because something might happen in the next few months. I was not surprised to hear that he was leaving and I do hope that he runs again for the House because he was one of the best Republican Members in the House when he was serving.

From time to time, you hear stories about some of the Members in the House and the Senate that are right unusual. For years now, some of the Members of the Congress have been accused of being too close to lobbyists and big business generally. One of the famous Lincoln stories which apparently was true, ran along this line. It seems that Lincoln's clerk, while he was a Member of the 30th Congress from March 4, 1847 to March 3, 1849 made an appointment with a lobbyist to see Mr. Lincoln. The afternoon of the appointment arrived and the lobbyist went in Mr. Lincoln's office where he was sitting at his desk reading a book. The lobbyist told Mr. Lincoln that he and his associates were very much interested in a certain piece of legislation pending before the Congress. Mr. Lincoln continued turning the pages in the book, apparently not too much interested in the lobbyists story. The lobbyist soon saw that he did not have Mr. Lincoln's full attention and said that he and his associates were willing to pay \$25,000 if Mr. Lincoln would support and help pass a certain bill through the Congress. The amount apparently made no impression on Mr. Lincoln because he proceeded turning the pages and the lobbyist then said that his associates were willing to pay \$50,000 and a few minutes later he said that in fact, if Mr. Lincoln

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would go all out for the legislation, that they would pay him \$100,000 for his services. At this point, according to the story, Mr. Lincoln jumped up, grabbed the lobbyist by the seat of his pants and threw him out in the hall. He then turned to his clerk who inquired as to what had happened and why the lobbyist had been thrown out and Mr. Lincoln said that the reason for the action was that the lobbyist had almost reached his price.

I presume that this is where the story originated that says that every man has his price.

December 21, 1973

In today's newspaper, we have a picture of the bomb blast scene in downtown Madrid, Spain, which resulted from the explosion of a car occupied by Premier Luis Carrero Blanco, Spain's number two leader and Premier. The Premier was killed and the blast of the car was so powerful that most of the car was hurled over the roof of a church and landed on a second floor balcony facing the church's inner courtyard. The assassins, who apparently were highly specialized members of a terrorist gang, had followed the 70-year old Premier's daily routine movements for some time. One of the Premier's daily routines since taking office six months ago, was to attend Roman Catholic Mass at his neighborhood church before going to his office.

It was after Mass yesterday morning that he, his chauffeur and body guard were killed. I presume the chauffeur and body guard also went into the church with the Premier, leaving the car unguarded for a few minutes. The blast blew out a hole in the street some 30 feet wide and clear down beyond water pipes, which immediately burst and the buildings on either side were just about destroyed.

Today will probably be the last day of the First Session of the 93rd Congress. We have a number of Conference Reports up today, including the Conference Report on the energy bill, which is quite controversial. During this session of Congress, we of course have been confronted daily with matters concerning the Watergate episode and the many accusations against President Nixon. This is the year, of course, when the first Vice President of the United States has resigned under pressure of threats that unless he did, he would be impeached and sent to the penitentiary. This is the first time that the 25th Amendment of the Constitution has been placed into operation and also the first time that a Minority Leader in the House of Representatives has ever been elected Vice President of the United States by the Congress. The budget for this year, around which most of the action took place in the House and the Senate totals

\$268,700,000,000. After some nine consecutive vetoes, we were able to override one and this has been the year when we have had daily confrontations with the Executive Department. The President has operated a government by veto and has made every move that he can think of to try to get the Congress, the media and the people generally throughout this country off of his back. All of the polls show that this Administration is probably the most corrupt in the history of our country. A number of constructive bills have passed during this first session concerning health, education, the environment, welfare and legislation pertaining to the energy crisis which is now confronting our people. The war in Vietnam was brought to a complete stop during the present year and we have recently appropriated \$2,200,000,000 for Israel to pay this countries bills in its second battle with the Arab countries. Historians will really have a field day when they write the history of the United States as it occurred during the calendar year of 1973.

Legislation giving President Nixon broad emergency energy powers was stalled in Congress yesterday. The energy bill is on the Senate calendar for today and there will probably be a battle and unless it passes and the conferees are able to agree on a bill, instead of

adjourning today, we will go over until tomorrow. I have reservations for tomorrow and Sunday and have been very fortunate in obtaining these reservations on American and Braniff Airlines. With Christmas coming on Tuesday of next week, reservations are absolutely impossible to obtain and if we go over until tomorrow, a number of Members of the Congress will be unable to obtain flight reservations and will either have to drive home or try the trains and busses. Those on the West Coast will be stranded here in Washington. There are a lot of mad Members in the House today and if we don't resolve this energy legislation and have to go until tomorrow, it will still be worse.

From time to time, one of the Members of Congress will have a little incident take place here in the District of Columbia. Sometimes it involves driving while intoxicated and matters pertaining to incidents with police officers. Yesterday, one of the nicest young men in the Congress, William Alexander of Arkansas, was arrested at National Airport on charges of assaulting and impeding a police officer when his car bumped the officer. Alexander wanted to make a left turn and the officer had stopped all traffic in that lane and was leaning against the automobile of the Congressman, waiting for the traffic to move in the opposite

lane. Alexander admitted bumping the officer slightly with his car to get his attention for the left turn and this so incensed the officer, he came around the car, grabbed the door open, turned off the ignition and took the Congressman by the lapels of his coat and drug him out into the street. According to the Congressman, the police officer knocked him down twice and pinned him to the wet pavement by pressing his foot against the Congressman's neck. Why Alexander wanted to bump the officer, the Lord only knows. The officer maintained that Alexander was drinking and Alexander immediately demanded a breath test which he maintained after taking the test, was negative. If this had happened to a number of others that I could name in the House, I would not have been surprised but for it to happen to William Alexander really surprises me. He is a well known Member of Congress; good looking, energetic and very affable. He joins the list now of a number of others who have had incidents in the House and I do hope that this is not the turning block in his political career.

Finally, the House Judiciary Committee proceeded to carry out the directive of the Speaker of the House in starting the impeachment inquiries against Richard M. Nixon. After the House voted a million dollars for additional staff, John M. Doar, a former

Assistant Attorney General and a veteran democratic civil rights leader in confrontations in the South, was named by Chairman, Peter Rodino of New Jersey to head the panel's presentation on impeachment inquiries. Doar is a life-long Republican, which was one of the attractions insofar as Rodino is concerned, who insists that he wants to conduct a bipartisan inquiry. Rodino said that he would convene the Committee during the recess period to instruct Doar on how to proceed. I do hope now that this Committee moves on because if an impeachment resolution is voted out, it should be voted up or down as soon as possible. We have reached a stalemate insofar as the operation of our government is concerned and we can no longer stand still.

Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, arrived in Geneva yesterday for the Friday opening of the first Middle East conference in 24 years of intermittent warfare. I do hope that the Israel-Arab controversy can now be settled once and for all.

At the close of this Session of Congress and with the year coming to an end, I still am one of the most fortunate men in this country. My health is good and I have maintained my record of never missing a day or

a vote in Congress and I do not accept campaign contributions which bring about demands that are not for the best interest of my people. Virginia seems to be real happy and is taking her many assignments as the grandmother of six little boys and one little girl in stride. James, Jeffrey, Paul, William and Peter are all doing fine and the same applies to Christopher and Virginia Jane. Virginia Jane is really a honey and as the only granddaughter, Virginia and I spend a great deal of our time thinking of little things to do for her and we are, at all times, making plans for our grandchildren and our daughters, Celeste and Louise. Celeste's husband, Darwin Jirles, seems to be doing real well and Michael Murphy, Louise's husband is rapidly advancing with American Express. Both Virginia and I look forward to this Christmas and we have spent considerable time acquiring the right presents for all of our family. Last year, we decided to give Celeste and Louise a piece of property so that each of them would receive a nice check each month. This made both of us feel good and we filed the necessary gift tax returns with our income tax reports and put this transaction through just before Christmas, last year. It goes without saying that Celeste and Louise were right well pleased and this makes us feel good.

For a number of years now, Wilbur Mills, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House has had his peaks

and valleys insofar as influence is concerned. For several months now, he has been absent following back surgery and has not been well since he made his campaign for President. For many years Mills was one of the most prestigious Chairmen in the House and during his absence, Representative Al Ullman of Oregon, the second ranking Majority Member on the Committee has been in charge and one of the changes that have been made under Ullman pertain to the meetings of the Committee, which are now open and the dividing of the responsibility. No longer is this a one-man Committee. For many years, Mills, noted for his political astuteness and power, had complete control over the Committee and in fact, was so powerful that in the Ways and Means Committee room, notwithstanding the fact that a number of microphones are scattered around the horseshoe shaped seating space for the Members, only one microphone was connected for operation and that was the one directly in front of the Chairman. If any Member asked a question, with the room so large and with the ceiling going up to the top of the building, it was almost impossible to hear the observation from the Member and after shouting at the top of his voice, he would finally give up. The Chairman would yield if a Member wanted to ask a question, but for some reason

or other, the microphone never received any electricity which was directly in front of that particular Member. Mills' change and loss of power has been commented on considerably during the past several months in the media. I know Wilbur Mills right well and all down through the years, have been right concerned about some of his actions.

January 17, 1974

On Monday, January 21st, we will begin the Second Session of the 93rd Congress. We finally adjourned the First Session on Saturday, December 22nd. The year of 1973 was one of the most hectic that I have experienced since I have been a Member of Congress. The confrontation with the President has continued day after day and the Water-gate hearings have clearly shown that this is one of the most corrupt Administrations that we have had during the 20th Century.

It now appears from the expert witnesses who have this week testified in Federal Court before Judge Sirica that the erasures on the tape which include some 18½ minutes was accomplished by using the machine to bring about the erasure. It was not an accident and was not according to the testimony of Rose Mary Woods, the President's sec-

retary. Miss Woods testified under oath that she inadvertently pressed the wrong button when she was transcribing the tapes and erased about 5½ minutes. The testimony of the experts before the Federal Judge this week has really caused a sensation in this country. The people are now demanding again, that President Nixon make an honest statement as to just what took place. A statement was issued immediately from the White House that the President knew nothing about the erasure and did not order that this take place. It just so happens that this was the important tape and the one that showed clearly whether Richard M. Nixon was telling the truth or simply uttering a falsehood in regard to the cover-up of the Watergate break-in. The President is still refusing to make a full disclosure which might to some extent, re-establish his credibility. The leaders in the House and the Senate are simply flabbergasted and today the Federal Bureau of Investigation began an investigation of the erasure of the 18½ minute segment of the June 20, 1972 White House tape recording. U.S. District Court Chief Judge, John J. Sirica said yesterday that he may recommend a federal grand jury investigation of the controversial erasures on one of the President's Watergate tapes. Special Prosecutor, Leon Jaworski made the request for the FBI investigation.

Representative John Anderson, Republican of Illinois issued a statement after the matter of the tape erasure was established by the experts that this action will now probably bring about an impeachment resolution. A number of other Members in the House and Senate on the Republican side are making similar statements. Senator Brock of Tennessee said that he was simply dumfounded after receiving the information concerning the testimony of the experts and this now places President Nixon in strictly an untenable position and also places the Republican party in a position where they must steer another course and one away from the President. One of the Members of the House Judiciary Committee, Representative Jerome R. Waldie, said that if President Nixon refuses to turn over the materials demanded by the Judiciary Committee, an impeachment resolution will be brought up immediately before the Committee for a vote. President Nixon continues on his way and regardless of the statements made by the Republicans in the House or the Senate, makes every effort to bulldoze his position through the media and to the people throughout this country. I wonder now who is advising President Nixon because every move that he has made of any consequence since the Watergate break-in has been directly contrary to good, common sense, politics and simple decency.

The artful dodging of the White House has failed and the President should see this before it is too late.

This may be the year when we either have a resignation of a President or an impeachment resolution voted by the House of Representatives. This Administration has established a number of "Firsts". First to China; first to Russia; first to force a settlement in the Middle East; first for a Vice President to resign and a first, unless something is done, for a Presidential resignation on impeachment. I simply do not understand the President's thinking.

With all of our domestic problems, the President continues impounding funds in bills which he has signed and which are urgent and contain funds for programs that are of great importance to our people. This past week, without any prior notice, he directed the Office of Management and Budget to impound \$3 billion of the \$7 billion authorized in our water quality control program. This is the program concerning our environment and one which aides our states, cities, towns and counties to clear up pollution problems brought about as the direct result of inefficient sewerage systems. This seems to be the system that the President will use to get even with the Congress and the media for continuing to find out the truth as to just what

he and his Administration have done in regard to the Watergate affair. I voted against adjournment three times because the energy bill was before the House and the Senate during the last few days of the First Session of the 93rd Congress. I thought we should vote to stay here and pass some legislation which might be of assistance to us with this energy crisis. This will be the first order of business when we start next week.

During the First Session, we passed a good farm bill, the Alaskan Pipeline bill, restored a great many programs in our domestic program which the President deleted and had a number of other accomplishments. We have an opportunity, during the Second Session, to bring about an answer to this energy question and not only will a lot of money be required, but we must proceed as quickly as possible. If not, this energy crisis will be with us for two or three years.

Our three astronauts are still in outer space establishing an all-time record, but this is not noted any more apparently, by the people because after 12 men were placed on the moon, it seems that the people have lost interest in just what is taking place in outer space. Our present domestic problems are so important that a majority of us believe that we should direct our attention to these problems and cut the space program back accordingly.

During the recess period, Virginia and I experienced several days of real winter in our hometown in Bowling Green. We had the worst ice storm that we have had in Southwestern Kentucky during the past 30 years and one that brought about considerable damage and suffering. From December 23 until I arrived back in Washington yesterday, the sun was out in our section of Kentucky only on three days. Bitter cold, sleet and ice and in fact, unless it had let up from this section of the state, it would have been declared a disaster section by the Federal and State Governments.

We had a nice Christmas and Celeste and Louise's families had nice Christmases. Our six little grandsons and our little granddaughter are all doing fine and in fact, would like to have Christmas come at least once a month.

January 18, 1974

Each day now when you turn on your television, you see one or more Republican Members in the House who are making statements to the effect that the President's actions are not helpful and that he still refuses to make a full disclosure of just what transpired during all of the Watergate fiasco. My good friend, John Rhodes, the new Minority Leader in the House from Arizona emphatically said this week that

this strange business of the erased White House tape is certainly not going to help and according to the Philadelphia Bulletin, Congressman Rhodes, in speaking at a fund raising dinner in Pennsylvania this week said that Republican Congressmen and Senators did not receive any help from Mr. Nixon in 1972 and they will be conducting their own campaigns in 1974. This is a right strong statement and clearly indicates that even though the Republican Members in the House attempted to defend Agnew the admonition they have now received from Mel Laird is a little more valid. Laird, as I have stated previously, passed the word that the House Members should not go too far out on the limb with Nixon. There is a distinct possibility at this time that the testimony of the electronic experts who analyzed Mr. Nixon's doctored tape with the 18½ minute erasure is enough to bring about the President's impeachment. A great many people in this country today have a general horror of the whole impeachment procedure and many of them would be well pleased if the President would voluntarily resign. So far, there is no pro-impeachment majority at the grass-roots, but this may come later.

Vice President Jerry Ford, in delivering a prepared speech, which by the way was written in the White House and upon confrontation with this fact not denied by Ford, stated emphatically

that the AFL-CIO and other organizations such as the Americans for Democratic Action are the ones that are now making the drive for impeachment. Ford said that the left-wingers are out to get the President even though they failed to do so in the 1972 election. I still believe that my old friend, Jerry Ford, has a full time assignment if he intends to defend Richard M. Nixon.

January 21, 1974

On Saturday, President Nixon, in a 15-minute radio broadcast from the White House, said that the energy crisis is real and pledged that the government would do what it can to hold down rising fuel and gasoline prices. He also said that the big oil companies will not be permitted to reap unconscionable profits because of shortages and recommended that the Congress incorporate a wind-fall profits provision in the energy bill which will come up again in the House and the Senate within the next few days. This is the provision that brought about the deadlock with the Senate just before we adjourned.

The Egyptians and Israelis have signed a withdrawal agreement for their troops and Egypt is now working with Secretary of State, Henry A. Kissinger

to obtain an agreement from Syria to disengage their troops on the Golan Heights. As soon as the disengagement of troops is agreed upon, then Israel and the Arab countries should be in a position to start negotiating their differences concerning territorial rights.

We are now back in the Second Session of the 93rd Congress and the two major problems that we have before us deal with impeachment of the President and solution of the energy crisis. The news media, including radio stations, television stations, and large newspapers are working overtime to bring about the impeachment of the President. In fact, papers like the Louisville Courier Journal, The Washington Post, The New York Times and a number of large television stations have devoted so much time to this question that the people are rapidly becoming tired of listening and watching. A number of papers have called upon President Nixon, in his State of the Union address on January 29, to discuss the Watergate issue and to make a frank statement to the Congress.

A number of major matters will be up during this session of Congress. We will have the Pension Reform legislation, increase in minimum wage, legislation concerning upgrading of housing, extension of federal school aid, campaign

spending controls, broadening of Presidential powers in foreign trade, legislation calling for no-fault auto insurance system and modernization of Congresses own system for handling the federal budget.

All in all, this will really be a session of Congress and one that will be written about for many years to come.

During the past weekend, we had a right unusual basketball game. U.C.L.A.'s record 88-game basketball winning streak came to a sudden end at South Bend, Indiana in the game with Notre Dame. An exciting last minute victory by Notre Dame turned the tide with the score 71-70. U.C.L.A. three years ago had quite an enviable winning streak and again Notre Dame upset them. Any coach and team that can win 88 in a row, playing all kinds of competition, is certainly a great athletic achievement.

We are now waiting for the President to send up the budget for Fiscal Year 1975. According to information that we have on our Committee on Appropriations, the Nixon Administration has decided to ask Congress for almost \$99 billion in new spending authority for defense. The budget that we have

just completed for Fiscal Year 1974 totalled \$268,700,000,000 and the budget that the President will send to us for Fiscal Year 1975 will be slightly more than \$300 billion

January 22, 1974

On Saturday of last week, Representative Wilbur Mills, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, appeared back in Washington and issued a statement calling upon President Nixon to resign. Mr. Mills held a press conference and during the conference said that rather than to go through a long tedious impeachment proceeding, it would be advisable for Mr. Nixon to resign the Office of President.

For several years now, a great many of us in the House have been unable to understand just which direction Mr. Mills is traveling in since he changes directions more now than any man that is serving in the House. As a result of Watergate, investigations have been held concerning campaign contributions and it now appears that several large oil companies set up headquarters for Mills in his campaign for President and several months before the convention was held by the Democrats, the oil companies paid for headquarters and staff in a number of locations throughout the United States. It now

seems that this money was contributed directly by the corporation which is a violation of the law. After the President was placed under attack for accepting nearly \$5 million from the directors and stockholders of large oil companies, he turned his guns on Mills and a number of other would be candidates for President who also accepted money from the oil companies. Mills received only a handful of delegate votes at the convention and has been disgruntled ever since over his failure to receive the attention and the support that he felt entitled to. After the information was released concerning the Mills contributions, Mills decided that it would be best for him to repay this money to the oil companies. It amounted to thousands of dollars and although this did not really phase Mr. Mills, according to my information, he was simply beside himself over the fact that the President would bring him into the investigation of campaign contributions. We had thought all along in the House that Mills and the President were right close. This last blast by Mills must have upset the President because apparently Mr. Mills is back with us for awhile. He has been absent now for several months due to illness. The Washington Post, of course, played the Mills statement up editorializing the fact that probably the most powerful Member in the House had now called

upon the President to resign. Yesterday, our Majority Leader, Tip O'Neill of Massachusetts held a press conference and said President Nixon should resign. It was only several weeks ago that O'Neill said that in all fairness to the President, no move should be made to force him to resign until after all of the charges were carefully investigated and the House Judiciary Committee finally reported to the House one way or the other.

Notwithstanding the fact that a number of other Members in the House and the Senate have called upon the President to resign, this does not meet with the approval of the majority of the people in this country. The President will never be able to re-establish his credibility with the people and the people generally believe that he is guilty as charged. However, they are right concerned about what a resignation at this time or even impeachment would do insofar as our country is concerned. The President has said time after time that he will not resign and this has speeded up the action in the House Judiciary Committee. I now believe, more than ever, that enough pressure will be brought upon this Committee to force the Committee to bring out an impeachment resolution. The erasure of the tapes and the number of other matters have placed the ultra liberal members of this committee in a

position where they are now demanding an impeachment resolution. The vote may be close on the Committee, but unless there is a change between now and the middle of April, enough Members on the Committee will vote, in my opinion, to bring out an impeachment resolution.

An investigation is now underway in the Senate with top executives of seven major oil companies appearing before the Committee and denying, under oath, that their firms have been holding supplies off the market in order to force up prices. This is really a rare joint appearance insofar as the seven major oil companies are concerned and unanimously they swore that they are not leaving productive wells idle and are not hoarding gasoline in abandoned service stations in order to drive the price of gasoline higher. I listened to a little of this testimony on television last night and the President of Gulf Oil Company became so excited that he was almost tongue-tied. A lot of people in this country are demanding that the crisis insofar as gasoline be fully established to determine if it is real or a phony.

Yesterday, the Leaders in the House and the Senate met with President Nixon and were briefed by Secretary of State, Henry A. Kissinger, on the moves which

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have brought about a separation insofar as the Egyptian and Israeli forces are concerned. Mr. Kissinger was assured by the Congressional Leaders that his moves were approved by the Congress and appreciated. I do think that our new Secretary of State has been able to get these people to talk and to make certain decisions which has not been the case under previous Secretaries of State. Kissinger may soon become the strongest man in the Nixon government.

January 23, 1974

The Democrats held a regular weekly caucus meeting this morning and the political situation generally was discussed for two hours. The Speaker, Majority Leader and one or two of the senior Chairmen spoke at the meeting. I always have mixed emotions when I attend one of our caucus meetings and especially after hearing some of the statements concerning how easy it will be this year to unseat a great many Republicans and to take this matter of Watergate and the impeachment proceedings in stride without causing any difficulty to the Members of our party. Personally, I am of the opinion that regardless of how any Democrat votes on impeachment in the House, he will have a great many people in his District objecting to the way he voted. This is a vote that a

Member will cast, knowing full well if he studies the matter carefully, that there will be repercussions politically from some people. During the caucus, the Speaker urged all of the Chairmen to bring out the authorizing bills as quickly as possible so that the Appropriations Committee could then bring on the Appropriations bills. We hear this same statement year after year and in December we are always marking time on our Committee on Appropriations while waiting on the authorizing committees to bring in their bills. Authorization bills for military construction, foreign aid and defense generally are always late and causing trouble along about the time that we are supposed to adjourn. This will be the most unusual year politically that I have ever experienced since I have been a Member of Congress and I don't know how we will do it, but somehow or other the Democrats will make the going much rougher than it should be and Nixon and his people will, notwithstanding the fact that they are in deep trouble, come out looking fairly good. I just have this feeling and time will tell as to whether or not I am right.

January 24, 1974

As a general rule, when you lie down with dogs, you get fleas on you. This is an old maxim that I learned many

years ago and one that has come down through the ages. At long last, The Washington Star-News has become acquainted with this maxim.

For several years now in reading the Star News and especially after the Evening Star purchased the equipment and some of the assets of the old Washington News, which went under about two years ago, you could see the change in the editorial policy of the paper. Instead of being a good, sound, conservative newspaper which reported all of the facts, with no editorializing on the front page, there was a gradual turn to the extreme left thereby traveling down the same road that has been used for many years now by the good old Washington Post. Some of the stories during the past two years in the Star News have simply been untrue and the editorials have misconstrued the facts in many instances and in some, the misconstruction was so great as to make the editorial simply a falsehood. I have heard now for many months that the Star News was in trouble financially and this, of course, has pleased The Washington Post no end.

The Kauffmanns and the McKelways have been in the old Evening Star and in the Star News now for many years. John H. Kauffmann is at the present time, the President of the Washington

Star Communications, Inc. Several years ago when Mr. McKelway was the President, there was a change in the system used by the Evening Star reporting stories and in editorials, I wrote a letter, off the record, to Mr. McKelway explaining to him in a nice way that I was amazed that the Evening Star would not only permit stories to appear which were not true, but to take up the battle in an editorial when all of the facts contained in the editorial were not true. I documented my statement by sending along a portion of the hearings which showed that their reporter was not only wrong but had absolutely lied in writing the story. In one of my files or in my letterbook I have Mr. McKelway's answer back to me in which he apologized profusely and said that of course the facts as set forth in my letter were true and that even though they really missed the boat in the editorial, they would try sometime in the future to correct their statements in another editorial. "Sometime in the future" is no good because any decent, sound newspaper would make an immediate correction. Here, we have a change taking place at that time in the Evening Star and even though this system of reporting their editorials has been very much the practice by the Washington Post for many years, certainly the Evening Star was making a mistake to follow along with their competitor. At this

time, in this Journal, I had to say that the Evening Star was no longer a good, sound, decent, honorable newspaper. A man by the name of Beveridge writes a number of editorials in the Evening Star and on several occasions in the past three years he has used facts which were not true to make his editorials strong and this has been called to his attention by business people downtown, to no avail.

I have believed now for many months that the Evening Star, which is now the Washington Star-News, was not only in trouble financially, but had decided to take on a new image because the Post seemed to be prospering. The image that they assumed was one similar to that of the Washington Post. Now, we are down to the matter of lying down with dogs and getting fleas on us.

Apparently, we have also reached the stage of dog-eat-dog as far as veracity and decency is concerned in the relations of these two particular newspapers with each other. In today's Washington Post on the editorial page, blocked out and headlined -- Star-News Finances, appears a letter written by John H. Kauffmann, President of the Washington Star Communications, Inc. to the Washington Post. The editorial note following in the same blocked out space is right unusual, especially that

portion which states -- "For the rest of Mr. Kauffmann's arguments, we enter no plea, on grounds that they have to do largely with genuinely arguable questions of emphasis, nuance, and tone." This letter is as follows:

"The Post was guilty of a number of errors concerning The Washington Star-News and Washington Star Communications, Inc. in an article entitled 'Mixed Fortunes' which appeared in its Business Outlook section on Sunday, January 13.

First, the errors of fact:

The Post is in error in its description of Washington Star Communications, Inc., and in listing its subsidiary and affiliated companies. Three of our companies were not listed in the paragraph which purports to show our holdings: WCIV-TV, our NBC-affiliate in Charleston, S.C.; The Washington Star Syndicate; and Commercial Electronics, Inc. These holdings are no secret; they are published every day on page two of The Star-News.

The Post is in error in reporting that we hold a 45 per cent interest in Tal-Star Computer Systems. The proper figure is 81 per cent.

The Post is in error in reporting that The Star-News 'killed' its Sunday magazine. It would be more accurate to

to state that the magazine was replaced by Family Weekly, a nationally syndicated supplement that has proved extremely popular with our readers. (We note that your article fails to mention that The Post discontinued publishing Book World as a Sunday supplement).

The factual errors were aggravated by misleading comparisons and a generally slanted tone.

To state that The Star-News has been losing advertising business since last fall is misleading. The Star-News enjoyed a 9.2 per cent gain in advertising for the year, versus a 6.8 per cent gain for The Post. Since, in the same article, The Post cites its own lineage figures on an annual basis, simple fairness would indicate that The Star-News' improved position should be noted on the same basis.

The Post cites unattributed rumors about the sale of The Star-News. These rumors are unfounded. And they seem to be the only instance of rumors that were reported in your review of Washington businesses.

The article is so framed in several other respects that it creates an impression of financial problems. The sale of our minor 8.4 per cent interest in the Spruce Falls Power and Paper

Company of Canada is linked to a need for cash in the same sentence that reports rumors of an impending sale of our newspaper. The Spruce Falls holding was sold as a prudent and very profitable business transaction.

You associated Star-News' increases in advertising and circulation rates with 'cutbacks last year to save money.' In the next paragraph, similar increases by The Post are justified by 'higher expenses, particularly wages and news-print.'

Higher expenses are, indeed, a problem for all publishers. Recognizing this, one might expect The Post to describe The Star-News' elimination of its closing stock market edition in the context of efficient management, rather than relating it to 'financial difficulties.' The plain fact is that when The Star-News added an earlier edition, production of its last edition was on overtime. By combining the last two editions of the day, The Star-News experienced no loss in circulation while saving overtime expenses.

In the framework of business review, capital expenditure is a barometer of vitality. While your article mentions in passing that The Star-News has a new photoengraving printing process, it

makes no reference to other substantial capital investments. The printing process alone, is the result of a \$1.75 million dollar investment. Your article also fails to report a \$1.5 million dollar investment made in mailroom equipment presently being installed to improve Star-News service to its advertisers.

Our company is growing. It is investing heavily in the future. We are confident that Washington Star Communications will continue to expand its operations.

We recognize the obvious reportorial difficulties in comparing a privately held corporation with a publicly held one. Nonetheless, most of the information was capable of verification; and, more seriously, the selection process and pejorative use of words casts into doubt the journalistic responsibility of the article."

A criminal trial is underway now in Baltimore, Maryland which has caused quite a bit of publicity during the past few days. Baltimore County Executive, Dale Anderson, was indicted, charged with accepting kickback payments from engineers doing state highway work and work for Baltimore County. Yesterday, former Maryland State Roads Commission Chairman, Jerome Wolff, testified that

he and former Governor, Spiro T. Agnew and Maryland Mortgage Banker, I.H. Hammermann received thousands of dollars in kickback payments from engineers doing business with the state and the county. Wolff, I presume has been granted immunity because he apparently is telling all that he knows. He testified that he received approximately \$36,000 over an 18-month period and that Agnew received \$72,000. In investigating the Vice President, the Justice Department ascertained that Agnew received a total of some \$144,000 in payments from these particular sources while he was Governor and that the payments continued on after he was serving as Vice President. The evidence disclosed in the Dale Anderson case clearly indicates that Agnew was somewhat privileged to be permitted to resign the Office of Vice President and accept a probated sentence for tax evasion.

President Nixon continues to hold meetings with House Republicans hoping to buoy up their courage and in one of his meetings this week stated that he is going to fight like hell against impeachment. Peter H. Frelinghuysen, a Republican Member from New Jersey, along with 18 other GOP Congressmen met with the President at this particular meeting when the President said that there is a time to be timid and a

time to be conciliatory. He further said that there is also a time to fly and there is a time to fight and he was going to fight like hell. The President, I presume, has decided to take another tack since Operation Candor apparently fell flat. Of course, Operation Candor failed because the President was anything but free in explaining just what transpired.

A move is on all over this country through different conservative organizations to come to the aid of the President in this impeachment battle and my mail has increased considerably during the past few weeks.

The President apparently has decided to fight fire with fire and yesterday, the Republican National Committee issued a list of those Members of the House Judiciary Committee who accepted campaign donations from the AFL-CIO in the 1972 Congressional races. The Chairman of the Committee, Pete Rodino accepted \$32,000 from the AFL-CIO according to the statement released by the Republican Committee and Mezvinsky from Iowa accepted \$23,000 and also Owens of Utah, who accepted \$21,000.

The AFL-CIO is very much in favor of the impeachment of the President and the Republican National Committee decided, I presume, that now was the time

to show just how much money some of the Members of the investigating committee have received in their campaigns and the source of the donations. Before this thing is over, it will probably get real rough.

January 25, 1974

Within the next few months, the House Committee, chaired by Richard Bolling, (D-Mo.) will make its report to the House on revision and updating of the entire committee system. This report will recommend deletion of the Internal Security Committee, Post Office and Civil Service Committee and Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. As I have said in this Journal before, a number of duties assigned to some of the major committees will be placed in other standing committees. In fact, the Ways and Means Committee will be stripped of quite a bit of its jurisdiction. Over the years, this Committee has extended its authority to almost every corner of the economic field. Stripped from the Ways and Means Committee would be proposals concerning foreign trade, medicare, medicaid and most aspects of National Health Insurance and unemployment compensation. The Committee on Ways and Means would only retain the right of review of medicaid and the tax aspects of medicare and National Health Insurance.

Control of the legislation would pass to a new Committee on Commerce and Health. Trade would pass to the Foreign Affairs Committee. In a strong letter, Wilbur Mills, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who is now back in Washington along with Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, Herman Schneebeli, (R.- Pa.) complained to Representative Bolling, Chairman of the Select Committee on the procedure outlined in the report. Bolling, who is a right able Member of the House, upon interrogation by the media said that the letter would be handled routinely.

One of our Members of the House who causes quite a commotion almost every week, is the Representative from New York City, Bella Abzug. I honestly believe that Mrs. Abzug would do a "strip-tease" on the steps of the Capitol building if she was positive at least one television camera was in place and operating. This week Mrs. Abzug, along with Louis Stokes, (D - Ohio) announced that they had filed a suit against Richard M. Nixon demanding restitution to the United States Treasury for the amount of money spent on his private homes in Florida and California.

The former head of the White House plumbers was sentenced to federal prison

yesterday for the Ellsberg psychiatrist office break-in. He received a two-year sentence with all of the sentence suspended except 6 months which is to be served. Egil Krogh is a right able young man and this is a sad way to end your career. Krogh was in the White House and on television yesterday and after being sentenced said that he personally received no orders from the President to carry out the break-in either directly or indirectly.

In today's Washington Post, Herblock, the famous cartoonist, has President Nixon standing up at the edge of a high mountain top with Krogh stepping over the precipice following down the saluting figures of Kleindenst, Rose Mary Woods, Mitchell, Stans, Halde- man and Ehrlichman.

It never occurred to me that I had voted against the President 61% of the time during the First Session of the 93rd Congress. Either the President has been wrong a lot of times, or I have. According to the Congressional Quarterly, I supported the President 39% of the time. This agency compiles all of the records concerning the Members in the House and the Senate and all matters concerning legislation with this service going into the 50 states. Newspapers, businessmen, and corporations use the Congressional

Quarterly service. The recent release on the State of Kentucky from this service is as follows:

"WASHINGTON -- Sen. Marlow W. Cook (R) led all Kentucky members of Congress in support for the President during 1973. Cook, a first-term Senator from Louisville, backed President Nixon on 56% of the roll-call votes on which the President had taken a position. The next highest, Rep. Gene Snyder (R), scored 54 per cent.

The most frequent opponent of the President among area members was Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D). Perkins voted in opposition to the President's views 62% of the time in 1973. Second to Perkins in opposition was Rep. William H. Natcher (D), whose score was 61 per cent.

Rep. Natcher kept his perfect voting attendance record alive by voting on all 541 roll-calls during the year. He has not missed a vote since entering Congress in 1953. Rep. Perkins missed only two votes and scored 99 per cent. The lowest attendance mark in the area was compiled by Sen. Walter Huddleston (D), whose score was 83 per cent.

Following are the scores for area members of Congress on presidential support, presidential opposition and voting participation:

<u>Senate</u>	Voting Participation	Pres. Support	Pres Oppo.
Cook (R)	95%	56%	37%
Huddleston (D)	83	30	38

House

Breckinridge (D)	94	49	48
Carter (R)	85	44	30
Mazzoli (D)	99	45	54
Natcher (D)	100	39	61
Perkins (D)	99	38	62
Snyder (R)	96	54	44
Stubblefield (D)	89	48	46"

January 28, 1974

Our Majority Leader, Tip O'Neill of North Cambridge, Massachusetts sincerely believes that Nixon will either resign or that he will be impeached by the House. The Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, refuses to call upon Nixon to resign and has made no statement as to whether or not he believes the President will be impeached by the House. O'Neill is from the Boston section and the people in his District, I understand, want Nixon to be impeached and to be thrown out of office. The Speaker has a District in Oklahoma that is right conservative. Each day when the House meets and especially during a roll call vote, you can see O'Neill off in a corner talking with Pete Rodino, the Chairman

of the Judiciary Committee. O'Neill, by his gestures and the expression on his face, is hammering away at Rodino for an acceleration of the impeachment proceeding and insisting that the Committee start moving in the direction of reporting out an Impeachment Resolution.

We have only had one or two serious battles since Tip O'Neill was elected Majority Leader and with one exception, the Majority Leader has gone down in defeat. Time after time, during the Vietnam war, the Majority Leader who was serving at that time as a Member of the Rules Committee had turned into quite a dove and voted on the losing side up to the time that we shut off bombing in Cambodia. O'Neill is a right affable fellow, large and with snow white hair; a down-to-earth sort of fellow, but a real ward politician. Most of the Members in the House like O'Neill and even though I personally like him, I know that he does not have the ability or the leadership to serve at this time as Majority Leader of the House. This impeachment battle will tighten up considerably before we get down to a vote on an Impeachment Resolution. In fact, this is just about all you hear, here in Washington along with the energy crisis reports. The media continues driving each day to

bring out the many, many reasons why Nixon should be impeached because if this impeachment procedure fails, the media in the main will be right disillusioned and for several months after and in fact, for several years, we will read editorials castigating the Congress for not having courage enough to face up to its duty. One of these days, it may be that we will have to decide between our country and the media because the large television networks and a great many of the large newspapers and radio stations are not only out to get Nixon, but they are simply out to run this country.

January 29, 1974

Some 75,000 people have been killed in South Vietnam since the truce agreement was signed. I understand from some of the people in the State Department that Kissinger simply does not want to talk about what is taking place in South Vietnam. We all knew that this truce was very fragile and I never would believe that the North Vietnamese would give up. Some of the pictures that we see showing the results of the fighting especially with children and old people are horrible.

For the first time in a number of years, our country sold more goods abroad last year than foreigners sold here. We had a \$1.677 billion trade

surplus. This surplus was a sharp contrast to the \$6.364 billion deficit of 1972. Agricultural exports saved us in 1973 and our country is rapidly becoming the food basket of the world. Every Wednesday at noon, the people in this country should salute the American farmer.

We will have a showdown with the Senate on the energy bill this week. The President is now asking for a windfall profits tax provision in the final bill and a number of Members in the House want a prohibition against windfall profits. Some of those on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee that is in charge of the bill maintain the provision that the President wants simply an additional excise tax and will not accomplish what the House Committee has in mind.

Saudi Arabia is just about ruling the world this week. The oil shortage is serious and Saudi Arabia's oil minister bluntly warned Japan yesterday that it would face very serious trouble if, in attending the Washington meeting of oil consuming nations this week, Japan joined with the United States and others in setting up a common front against producing countries. Japan depends heavily on imported petroleum to fuel its factories and homes and

in fact, this question has been so important to Japan that it indicated its support of the Arab countries against Israel in the last war between these countries.

The pictures of the President show him to be a tired man and certainly any Member of Congress can understand the strain and stress that not only goes with the top assignment, but with all of the assignments here in Washington. Yesterday, Pat Nixon said the President is in great health and she loved him dearly and had great faith in her husband. She made this statement to wives of National Religious Broadcasters in the White House State Dining Room. Rumors have circulated recently to the effect that the President sleeps very little at night and is up and down during the night. There was one story to the effect that to quiet his nerves, he would read some and then play the piano very quietly and try to go back to sleep. The strain and stress that this man has been under is enough to keep you from sleeping.

Another White House employee entered a plea of guilty and will be sentenced in the next few days. This man is Herbert L. Porter, former White

House Aid who was indicted for perjury after making certain statements before the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Ehrlichman and Haldeman were supposed to be the President's two closest confidants during all of the Watergate days and in fact, all during his first term. John D. Ehrlichman is under indictment in California charged with conspiracy in the break in to the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. Ehrlichman has failed in an attempt to have President Nixon make a voluntary appearance to help him out at an important court hearing which is scheduled on February 25 and since he was turned down, his attorney will attempt to obtain a subpoena for service upon the President forcing his appearance. Ehrlichman is also charged with perjury and he maintains that the charges should be dismissed since he was acting as a law enforcement officer. This seems to be a right weak defense and my guess is that Mr. Ehrlichman will soon be on his way to the reformatory.

All of those who have remained loyal to the President and are now under indictment find that their position on the island is one of desolation and solitude. Nothing can be heard from the White House because

the White House is waging a constant battle to save the Presidency. Ehrlichman, Haldeman and Rose Mary Woods will all go down the drain before it is over.

The President has indicated that he will not impound any more money, hoping that this will help his standing with educators, health officers and a great many other groups who have complained over the years about some of his impoundments. Now the President is leading the parade with a \$304 billion budget and is asking increases for large groups of people who might be of some assistance if their philosophy was changed concerning the matter of impeachment. Yesterday, he proposed an 8% boost in payments to veterans under the GI education program and a revised pension plan with regular cost of living increases. In a special message to Congress, which by the way is his third in advance of the State of the Union message scheduled for Wednesday night at 9:00 P.M., the President also called for legislation to restore November 11 as the day for honoring all veterans. The traditional November 11 commemoration was changed in 1968 to the fourth Monday in October. Veterans groups vigorously opposed the change at the time and have continued to oppose it. Thirty-one State Legislatures have adopted resolutions

declaring November 11 the proper day to honor veterans. The President, in his budget, calls for \$13.6 billion in spending for veterans benefits in fiscal year 1975. This is an increase of \$400 million over the current fiscal year and an increase of \$5.9 billion over 1969. The war in Vietnam brought about a rapid increase.

Last week, a billion dollar increase for the International Development Association, which is a subsidiary of the World Bank was defeated in the House, 248 to 155. Now we hear cries that there is a growing mood of isolationism on the Hill. Perhaps the best expression would be a growing mood of enlightenment which shows that those abroad in many instances turn their backs on us when we are in need and a shut down generally of foreign aid money is good for our country.

The vote by the Senate Watergate Investigating Committee to hold up hearings pending the trial of former Attorney General, John Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary, Maurice H. Stans, does not meet with the approval of the Washington Post. The Post reluctantly admits that it may be possible that we have reached the time when the Watergate hearings must now be summed up in a final report. The real issue, according to the Post even if the

Committee does not start up again, pertains to what the Committee will conclude and recommend publicly and what they may also wish to pass along in confidence to the prosecutors and the House Judiciary Committee.

January 30, 1974

When you take President Nixon and all of the Watergate matters off of the front page of the papers, you have very little left except the mast-head. In today's newspaper, we find that a judge in California has ordered President Nixon to testify in the John D. Ehrlichman case. This action, of course, is unprecedented in any state court in American history. The judge simply said that he was well aware of the fact that this was an unusual action and unprecedented, but the court was persuaded that President Nixon is a material witness for the defense and he must appear. I presume that before this squabble is over, they will permit the President to give his testimony by deposition or prepared statement.

Still on the same front page, we find that the two House Republicans on the House Judiciary Committee investigating impeachment charges, who are the two leaders as far as the Republican party is concerned, said yesterday that President Nixon could not constitu-

tionally refuse on grounds of executive privilege, to furnish materials the committee requests for its inquiry into whether he should be impeached.

President Nixon's State of the Union address before a Joint Session of Congress will be carried live at 9:00 tonight on NBC, CBS, ABC and PBS television networks and on most radio stations. In today's Washington Post appears a cartoon by Herblock with the President standing before the American flag addressing a Joint Session of Congress, holding in his left hand a small banner which states--I am not a crook.

My neighbor across the hall here in the Rayburn Building, announced yesterday, after 17 years in Congress, that he was retiring. He is Howard Robison and is a Member of our Committee on Appropriations. In making his announcement before newspaper reporters and television cameras, he said that he was disillusioned with the Nixon Administration and even though he believed as a Republican he could win again in his upstate New York district, serving in Congress under the present day circumstances is no longer any fun any more. He further stated that he did not know what he would do in regard to impeachment but that it was now clear that since he is not a candidate, he will be

far freer to work in helping resolve the Watergate matter. This is the 15th Republican Congressman who has formally announced he will not seek reelection. It may be before the year is over that the Republicans will not lose as many House seats as they believe at this time.

January 31, 1974

I will have no trouble with a subject for this week's letter to my six little grandsons and my little granddaughter. President Nixon addressed a Joint Session of Congress last night and prior to his address, some 700 police officers, secret service men and FBI officials examined carefully every inch of the Capitol building on the House of Representative's side. In addition to examining the building from the sub-basement clear to the third floor, they were present, of course, to see that order was maintained and that there was no move made to harm the President. Just about an hour before the Chamber doors to the House of Representatives were opened, the secret service brought in their trained shepherd dog who can locate by smell dynamite or any explosive. You should have seen this dog work the House Chamber. Up and down, row after row, examining under all of the tables,

then up to the Speaker's desk and all around the desk and the chairs. It was really a sight to see this dog go over the House Chamber along with the cloak rooms and the record room and telephone booths. Up and down one row then up and down another as if he had been trained just for a complete examination of the seating arrangement without missing a single seat or row. It only required a few minutes and then they took the dog out and went through the same procedure in the sub-basement, basement, first floor and third floor, which is the gallery section.

The President, of course, had on the usual television make up but looked right good last night. He reviewed what has transpired since his five-year service began and emphatically stated that there would be no recession in this country. In addition, he said that there was no reason for any additional tax burden on the American taxpayer and that the budget which he will send to Congress on Monday will call for \$304.4 billion in expenditures in the fiscal year beginning July 1. In fact, the President's speech emphasized mainly the energy crisis and peace. He spoke right confidently of what he intended to do for the balance of his term consisting of the next three years and he

said to us that he would never walk away from his job and declared that we can and will make 1974 a year of unprecedented progress. The President read his speech in its entirety and was under quite a strain and in fact, did not look up too much. When he concluded his speech, the Committee from the House and the Senate that are appointed by the Speaker and the Vice President to accompany the President in to the Speaker's podium and then out again at the conclusion of the speech got up and started down the center aisle to escort the President out. The President started again and delivered an extemporaneous five-minute talk. The Committee to escort him out of the Chamber then went back to their seats and this amused the press somewhat. The press gallery and radio and television galleries were full. The President then said that Watergate had, of course, extended now for a long year and it had been a right difficult year but that he did not intend to walk away from the job that he was elected to do. He said the people elected him to do his job and he intended to carry out this mandate and in the process would cooperate with the House Judiciary Committee keeping in mind that the prerogatives of the Executive Branch of the government must be fully protected. He emphatically stated that

one year of Watergate was enough. The Republicans stood up almost to a man and applauded and applauded and applauded and not a single Democrat got out of his seat. In fact, throughout the speech the applause was from the Republican side with two or three exceptions. This was so noticeable because the Democrats outnumber the Republicans to such an extent that with one side of the Chamber being entirely quiet it was right unusual. When the President said that he would cooperate with the House Judiciary Committee, subject to the provision that he made, there was an audible sound from all over the Democratic side and if the President had only concluded his speech and walked away, he would have been in much better shape. The extemporaneous portion at the end hurt him right bad with the Democratic Members and the papers and the media will, for several days now, castigate him for this action. In fact, Congressional Democrats generally reacted angrily last night to President Nixon's call for an end to the Watergate investigation. The general interpretation on his offer of cooperation with the House Judiciary Committee which is now investigating impeachment was that he would continue to withhold information when he chooses. Senator Ervin, who has conducted the Senate Watergate Investigating Committee

immediately after the speech issued a statement to the effect that if the President would not have spent time withholding information from the Watergate Committee, they could have ended their hearings months ago. Other Members serving on the Watergate Committee and in the Senate issued statements immediately stating that in the first part of his speech he indicated a spirit of cooperation with Congress which he totally reversed in the latter part. It was obvious that he does not intend to cooperate with the House Judiciary Committee except on his own terms. The Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, also issued a statement in which he said that he noted no new initiatives in the President's speech, only generalities and platitudes. My neighbor down the hall here in the Rayburn Building, Henry Smith, Republican of New York and a Member of the House Judiciary Committee called Mr. Nixon's address a very gusty speech and said that he was glad to hear him say he will cooperate with the Judiciary Committee and then ended by saying, "The test is whether he will". Republican Senator Percy of Illinois, Republican House Member Larry Hogan of Maryland, also a Member of the Judiciary Committee and several others said that they did not like the provisions added by the President because it depends entirely upon what he means by cooperation.

In fact, it was very embarrassing to a number of us to see the Republicans stand after one or two of their Members who were starting the applause each time and continue beating their hands almost to a pulp and not a single Democrat standing or applauding. Audible sounds could be heard on the Democratic side in a number of instances and this was not good. Regardless of the fact that the President made a serious mistake in trying to bulldoze his way through the impeachment hearings by his weak statement of cooperation, there should have been no indication from the Democrats that they disagreed to the extent that they did. The Office of President of the United States is the greatest honor that could be bestowed upon any man or woman in the world and even though this man, in occupying the Office has done nothing to add to the honor of his occupancy, still we must respect the Office. I applauded on some occasions when others all around me sat completely quiet and I did so mainly because I was a little embarrassed by the action of some of my good friends. The President, to me, is closer to impeachment now than at any time since Watergate began. A vote to impeach today would be close and this has not been the case for several months.

The President also said that he was prepared to increase spending further if it becomes necessary to preserve jobs in the face of an unexpected slackening of the economy. Projected federal revenues, according to the President, for the new fiscal year will be \$295 billion which is \$25 billion higher than this year. This spending plan did thus leave the government with a deficit of \$9.4 billion. Here we have another budget submitted that is out of balance and with a deficit anticipated it must be added to the national debt. My guess is from the information that we have concerning the new budget which our Committee on Appropriations will start on in the next few days indicates that there will be considerably more deficit than the President predicts.

The President also has indicated in the last three days that he will send to Congress in a month or six weeks a welfare reform plan expected to assure a basic income for all persons. The indication is that the plan would set an annual income of between \$3,000 and \$4,000 for a family of four and would eliminate many existing programs that now serve low income families. In his State of the Union message, the President said that a major new effort would be made to reform the welfare system.

The Attorney General announced yesterday that the President will not recognize the subpoena from the Los Angeles state court in the John D. Ehrlichman case and would not answer subpoenas from every magistrate who decided to issue a subpoena for the President's attendance at some case.

If you had asked me twenty years ago if I believed that Carl Albert would be sitting behind President Nixon last night as Speaker of the House and on his right would be Gerald Ford of Michigan as Vice President, I would, of course, have said no. I like both of these men but it had never occurred to me down through the years that either one of them would occupy the positions that they do today. It goes without saying that any of us on the Democratic side in the House would like to be sitting in either of their seats and since this is the situation, I personally am glad that both of them started out in the House of Representatives.

February 1, 1974

One of my colleagues in the House issued a statement following the President's State of the Union message that the President's speech reminded him of the old story concerning the sinking of the Titanic. He said that the

captain of the Titanic in a loud, clear, distinct tone of voice, over the ship's loudspeaker advised the passengers that there was nothing to be concerned about, that the ship was only going to take on a little ice.

The reaction generally from the speech has made no effect upon the Members of the Congress. The Republicans in the House continue to issue statements that some will not run for reelection and then give as one of their major reasons the difficulty of carrying Watergate on their back in an election campaign.

The supply of gasoline here in Washington is shutting down considerably more than any place on the eastern seaboard. It may be that the big oil companies have decided to straighten up the Members of Congress. During the day now, in most of the service stations who have gasoline, you can only purchase \$3 worth. Early yesterday morning, when a service station on Massachusetts Avenue down below where Virginia and I have an apartment opened at 7:00 A.M., I was sitting there close to the pump in my car waiting to pay the usual \$3 and get enough gasoline to operate on for about three days. I was surprised when the man told me

that he would fill my tank up because they had an adequate supply of gas to take care of the last two days of the month and today, on February 1, they would receive their new month's supply.

If Mr. Nixon really wants to get in trouble about his energy crisis and the \$5 million that he accepted in campaign contributions from the big oil companies, he will certainly add to his problems if Members of Congress cannot buy gasoline to travel to and from the Capitol.

According to the newspapers today, Nixon continues with his ties to three former aides, notwithstanding the fact that Henry A. Kissinger and White House Chief of Staff, Alexander M. Haig, have tried unsuccessfully for six months to persuade President Nixon to disassociate himself from three former top aides who are targets of the Watergate investigation. These three former top aides are H.R. Haldeman, John D. Ehrlichman and Charles W. Colson. To me, it is quite obvious as to why President Nixon cannot disassociate himself from these men. Their defense, if any, reminds me somewhat of Kentucky's motto--"United we stand, divided we fall".

February 2, 1974

I attended the Kentucky Society

meeting last night which is held each year honoring the Kentucky delegation in the House and in the Senate. In fact, I was the only Member from the House or the Senate who attended this time, and this, of course, was right disappointing to the members of the society. Some had excuses and others simply did not show up. At a small speaker's table we had Former Justice Reed of the Supreme Court, a native of Maysville, Kentucky, John Sherman Cooper, our former United States Senator, and Gregory Bruce, who has served on the Tax Court here in Washington for many years. Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Bruce, and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Smart of the Kentucky Society were the others at the head table.

Last night Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield was given television time to answer President Nixon's State of the Union message. Mr. Mansfield said the President ought to order gasoline rationing immediately and this statement was surprising to me. In addition, he said that wage controls after their scheduled April expiration would not be of much use. Then he turned to Watergate in answer-
int the President's statement that Watergate had continued for one year and this was enough. Mansfield said that one year of Watergate or longer whether it is months or years, there

must be no judicial shortcuts. Following his speech and in answer to newspaper reporters questions, he said that he believed that Watergate committee should suspend pending certain trials that are underway in Federal Court, but that no new deadline should be established. The Senate Majority Leader's talk was right weak to say the least.

President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers said yesterday it expects the economic news to be mostly bad the first half of this year, but that it will get better. They predict inflation to approach 7% and unemployment to be 5.5%. In addition, they forecast a mild recession for 1974 concentrated in the first half of the year.

On Monday, President Nixon will submit his 1975 fiscal year budget to Congress. This budget will anticipate receipts of \$295 billion and provide for outlays of \$304,445,000,000. The budget will contain information to the effect that the gross federal debt at the close of fiscal year 1974 will total \$486,350,000,000 and that at the close of fiscal year 1975 will total \$507,973,000,000. National Defense requested in the budget will total \$87,729,000,000. Space Research Technology will call for \$3,272,000,000. The request for Agriculture and Rural Development will total \$2,729,000,000. This is a drop down from fiscal year 1974 of

\$4,039,000,000. Education and Manpower requests in the new budget will total \$11,537,000,000. Health requests come to \$26,268,000,000. Veterans benefits and services provide for \$13,612,000,000. The largest single item in the new budget is for interest on the national debt and this will require the sum of \$29,122,000,000 for the fiscal year 1975.

Howard Hunt is one of the Watergate burglars and he is now out of the federal reformatory with his case under consideration from the standpoint of a new trial. In today's Washington Post Hunt directs a letter to the editor pointing out that the Post continues its vendetta against him. The opening paragraph states that "the Post continues its calculated vendetta against me, through innuendo, inaccuracies and inchoate rage that the Court of Appeals saw fit to release me from prison via a 'complicated appeal ruling' which, I feel confident, The Post would have lauded had it applied to the Berrigans, Angela Davis or the Chicago Seven to name only a few beneficiaries of The Post's editorial sympathies."

In fact this letter is so carefully prepared and really lets the Washington Post have it to such an

extent that I believe with tongue in cheek that it ought to be a part of this journal --- so here it is:

Apparently The Post is wretchedly unhappy with the judicial system that permitted my unanticipated release. Sorry about that, fellows, but it can happen - even to non-militants.

I don't plan to spend a lot of time cataloguing The Post's gratuitous slurs on me since June 18, 1972; that may be more appropriate for something heavier than a Letter to the Editor. Nevertheless, it was the government, not Howard Hunt, that told the media I'd been a CIA officer (spook in your parlance), thus rendering my children and me vulnerable to reprisals by those nations and groups I'd worked against - on orders of the U.S. Government, which happens to be The Post's government, too. So, my 21-year cover having been blown by government sources, why should I not point out to the American public, as I did before the Ervin hearings cameras, that in planning certain aspects of the Watergate entry operation I had been doing no more than what our government had trained me (and many others) to do?

The intense, almost necrophiliac interest in the books I've written and their sales suggests an envy-hatred

mix that really has no place in serious - and honest - journalism. Although I've been deprecated as a "spy novelist" the fact is that only about eight of my perhaps 50 books have dealt with organized espionage. The asserted 18,000 copy sales of The Berlin Edding, if true, may reflect a triumph of public taste over the vicious East Coast literary "reviews" which attacked me as a Watergate villain rather than the style and faults of the book itself. If my publisher (Putnam) supplied your writers with the 18,000 figure they have been favored, for I will have no knowledge of the book's sales until Putnam's statement arrives sometime in April.

The "ludicrous image of (me) in the ill-fitting red wig" was, after all, a product of media glee, venom and again media inaccuracy. If the wig fitted illy blame CIA. And unless all involved are incurably color-blind the issue wig was BROWN, not red. But perhaps red is a more mirth-provoking color...

From the beginning I have not sought fame nor, much less, notoriety. The latter was thrust upon me by media adversaries, aimed, I suppose, at my total annihilation.

Within the U.S.S.R. the Soviet government is doing a pretty thorough

job of defaming and discrediting Alexandr Solzhenitsyn by among other techniques attributing to him sentiments and characteristics he never possessed. Without presuming to equate my creative skills with those of Solzhenitsyn, I find an interesting and depressing comparison with my own situation. The difference being that in America it's not the Presidium going for the author's jugular but the vindictive representatives of our free and "objective" media.

HOWARD HUNT

Bethesda.

February 4, 1974

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko is now in Washington. During the past week, party leader Brezhnev was in Cuba making a long, official visit where he stressed the importance of friendly relations between east and west. Gromyko now comes to Washington following the visit which he also made to Cuba and this week will have meetings with President Nixon and Secretary of State, Henry A. Kissinger. For the past year, the Soviet media have carried favorable commentaries about certain U.S. legislators and others who have urged improved ties with Cuba. I presume now that Gromyko is bringing the word to Washington and there will be some move made to establish better relations between our country and Cuba.

Independent truckers are striking all over the country due to insufficient supply of diesel fuel and the high cost of the fuel. A meeting was held here in Washington this past week with representatives of the striking independent truck drivers with the meeting attended by Governor Shapp of Pennsylvania and several others. The federal representative attending the meeting was W. J. Usery, Special Assistant to the President. If the independent truckers strike and take their trucks off the road, we will really have trouble moving the food supply in this country.

During the past few days, Syria Foreign Minister has said that his country is deliberately waging a war of attrition against Israel on the Golan Heights to paralyze the Israeli economy by forcing the Jewish State to keep its reserves mobilized. Syria, so far, has failed to come into line with several of the other Arab countries and it may be a long time before we finally get this problem settled.

Watergate Special Prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, yesterday disputed President Nixon's contention that the White House has given him all of the evidence he needs to conclude his investigations. He also said that he could not deliver to the House Judiciary Committee certain

information which was now before the federal grand jury and highly secretive.

My old friend, Jerry Ford, was on "Meet The Press" Sunday and I hope that Jerry travels more and says less in the next few months. When he is here in Washington, the reporters seem to be able to back him up in a corner on every occasion and on the program yesterday, said that it was possible that a compromise might be possible between the White House and the Senate Watergate Committee over release of about 500 Presidential tapes. The White House immediately disowned the observations by saying Ford was speaking for himself only and though the disclaimer was softened later, the implication was clear that Ford had climbed out on a limb and was being left there by the White House. After making his speech before the American Farm Bureau in which he listed the AFL-CIO and the Americans for Democratic Action among powerful pressure organizations that were out to get Mr. Nixon, the White House declined to comment on the speech or any involvement in it until Ford's office later acknowledged that White House speech writers had worked on it.

My old friend, Jerry Ford, had better sit down and start remembering some of the treatment that he has received from Richard M. Nixon-- I

refer particularly to the time when he, along with the Speaker and I were double crossed by the President after the President had written me letter after letter, with some of the letters appearing in this Journal, concerning the mass transit and freeway battle here in Washington. Ford was Minority Leader at that time and the White House set the hounds on us and you should have seen them running up and down the corridors on the second floor outside of the House Chamber just before the vote was up on the amendment. Ford was very incensed over the action and went out in the hall and told the representatives from the White House just how he felt about the President's about-face. Nixon later informed Ford that he was amazed to find that his staff had placed him in this position against his old friend Ford and against his other friends in the House, including me who had stood up time after time for what was right here in the District of Columbia. Ford had better start remembering.

From time to time, the Congressional Quarterly, a service that keeps up with the action of the Congress and furnishes all kinds of information to the media and to individuals concerning legislation and other matters publicizes the voting records and the percentage of the voting on all legislation during a Session of Congress. This weekend,

according to the Congressional Quarterly, the average compiled by the Quarterly shows that Senators and Representatives voted on 89% of the roll calls taken during 1973, tying a record that was established in 1956 and equalled only once before in 1959. The article went on to state that there were some incredible longevity streaks and especially Bennett of Florida and Proxmire of Wisconsin. Bennett of Florida has missed 38 votes according to his own admission since he has been a Member of Congress and he does not count quorum calls and Proxmire's record, according to his own statement begins in 1966.

I read these figures released by the Congressional Quarterly from time to time and it irks me no end because in all fairness, they should just inform their subscribers and the media when they have these articles written that others too, have right good voting records. After reading the one in yesterday's paper, I directed a letter this morning to the Congressional Quarterly as follows:

"February 4, 1974

Congressional Quarterly
1735 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Gentlemen:

I was sworn in as a Member of

the House of Representatives on January 6, 1954. I have never missed a vote or a day since I was sworn in as a Member.

I will appreciate it if you will give me the name of any other Member who has served in the House of Representatives, or the Senate, since the First Congress met on January 4, 1789 in New York City who has served twenty years or longer from the time they were sworn in as a Member without missing one or more votes.

My record has been documented by the Clerks of the House of Representatives and your reporter may examine this documentation in my office at any time.

I will appreciate an answer at your earliest convenience.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

/s/ William H. Natcher

William H. Natcher, M.C."

February 5, 1974

Finally the House and Senate Conferees agreed yesterday to roll

back domestic crude oil prices instead of trying to limit the supposed excess profits of the nation's oil companies. This is the bill that we deadlocked over before adjournment and should be considered quite a victory for the oil companies. I presume now that the Conference Report will be brought back to the House and the Senate within the next few days.

The question that is being discussed now in the Watergate matter pertains to John Dean's testimony and the Presidential tape recordings which should disclose as to just who is telling the truth. President Nixon's chief Watergate defense lawyer, James D. St. Clair said yesterday that the evidence does support what the President has said and repudiates Dean's testimony. The Special Prosecutor who is in charge of all Watergate matters in federal court before the grand jury has said repeatedly that there is no evidence that Mr. Dean has perjured himself and that there are no indications so far that Mr. Dean has failed to give a full statement of what transpired in the White House at the time he advised with the President concerning what was taking place during the days of the cover up of the Watergate scandal. The President fights back each day and

now statements are being issued from the White House as to the President's contention but very little effort has been made to release tapes and other information which would solve, beyond any question of a doubt, as to just who is telling the truth.

February 6, 1974

In November of 1972, the Public Works Committee in the House reported out and succeeded in passing a bill authorizing construction of the Eisenhower Convention Center here in the City of Washington. Ten acres of land in the Mount Vernon area would be taken for the Center and this is right in the heart of the small Chinese community. Some 200 families would be displaced and 40 of the small businesses. At the time the authorization bill was passed, the House was advised that the Center would cost \$65.5 million. It now appears that the cost will be \$162 million. Before the bill passed in the House, there was quite a controversy over the name of Eisenhower. At one time, Mrs. Eisenhower directed a letter to Gerald Ford, the Minority Leader, urging that her husband's name not be used. After quite a bit of pressure, she finally agreed to the use of her husband's name for this center. She said she would not object to the use of the name Eisenhower but

wanted it clearly understood that this was not to be a memorial to her late husband.

For nearly 100 years we have been criticized in Congress due to the fact that the District of Columbia citizens did not have the right to vote. We succeeded in passing a good Home Rule bill and I have always believed that the people in Washington should have the right to vote. Now, they have the right to vote but for some reason or other the city's fathers do not want the people in Washington to vote on this particular project. There is quite a bit in this matter that seems unusual to me and especially the interest of some of the Members of Congress in this particular project and in some of the other proposed businesses and large hotels which might be erected around such a center. Yesterday, during the second day of hearings before our subcommittee, Representative Gray of Illinois became very much incensed over some of the questions propounded to him by other members of the subcommittee and after the members had completed their interrogation, I decided that it was necessary to find out just what the problem was all about. Mr. Gray became very much incensed at my questions and before it was all over, I believe we succeeded in

informing him that our committee still did not have all of the facts. In this Journal from time to time, I have told the stories concerning the stadium here in Washington and the rapid rail transit project here, with stories almost unbelievable concerning the costs of these two particular projects. Now, we have another one and just for a change before we approve this one, we want all of the facts. In this mornings Washington Post appeared an article entitled "Advice Eyed on Center--Natcher Urges Citizen Vote on Building." This article is as follows:

"Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), Chairman of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee, called yesterday for city voters to decide in an advisory referendum whether the controversial Eisenhower Convention Center should be built.

'The people of the city of Washington have a right to pass on this matter in a referendum,' Natcher said as his subcommittee held a hearing on the center, planned for construction on Mount Vernon Square NW and proposed to be financed by a municipal general fund issue of \$80 million.

D.C. City Council Chairman, John Nevius, testifying in favor of the center, told Natcher that a referendum

could kill the project that has been praised as having the potential for bringing millions of dollars in economic benefits to the city and criticized as unnecessary and a waste of money.

Natcher usually has his way in the subcommittee and if this pattern continues, he could block convention center construction unless approved in a referendum. Until recent years, the subcommittee, at Natcher's insistence, refused to recommend appropriation of Metro subway money until the city proceeded to build controversial freeways that had run into community opposition. However, 90 percent of the freeway costs are underwritten by the federal government, while city taxpayers would be responsible for paying off the center bonds.

The House District Committee has ordered the D.C. City Council to respond within two weeks on a bill introduced by Rep. Brock Adams (D-Wash.) that would authorize an advisory referendum on the convention center.

Although several Council members have suggested that a referendum be held, the Council has not taken a vote on the matter. Before a referendum could be held, Congress would have to vote to authorize it.

Rep. Kenneth J. Gray (R-Ill.), chief House sponsor of the convention center legislation that passed in 1972, told Natcher that he would not mind having a referendum if it could have been held a year ago. 'But,' he warned, 'every month of delay in starting construction adds \$720,000 to the cost of the center.'

Under the legislation, the House and Senate District and Appropriations Committees must approve the design and financing of the center before construction can begin.

Natcher, noting that District residents would be liable to pay off the bonds through higher taxes if necessary, asked Gray "What's wrong with a referendum?"

'Just that \$720,000 a month,' snapped Gray, who minutes earlier had told Natcher that holding a referendum could set a dangerous precedent in dealing with D.C. construction projects.

Gray later told a reporter that even if Congress voted to authorize a referendum 'I think President Nixon would veto it.' Mr. Nixon has supported construction of the center.

A referendum could be 'the death knell' of the center, said Nevius,

explaining that he feels the voters would approve it but the delay involved could add millions of dollars to the cost and make the project unfeasible.

He predicted that passing a referendum bill in Congress could take at least six months and said a vote on the project could not take place in less than a year.

The House District Committee, in addition to asking the Council for comment on the referendum bill, has asked for its opinion on a bill that would create a sinking fund, created by increased hotel, liquor and restaurant taxes, to pay off bonds that would cost the city about \$160 million over 30 years."

I presume that at times Members of Congress, like all other human beings get just a little impatient and tired. On our Committee on Appropriations, we have a fine lady by the name of Julia Butler Hansen from the State of Washington. She is one of the democratic subcommittee chairmen of our thirteen subcommittees on the Committee on Appropriations. Julia, for years, has been noted for her ability to just speak very frankly and to take positive stands according to her best judgment. In voting on the appropriation of \$2.2 billion for Israel and Cambodia, she issued certain state-

ments concerning this vote and was in a running battle with some of her people for several weeks. This has been par for the course with Julia since she has been in politics and I understand that she is now serving her 36th year which includes her tenure in the Congress and her tenure in the State Legislature in the State of Washington. Today, Julia called a press conference and issued a statement that she would not be a candidate for re-election this year. In her statement, she said that she was sick and tired of having some people try to just drive her stark-raving mad and especially those people who harrassed and worried her on Christmas Eve in her district. She said that she was just tired of people like this generally and wanted to be "Private Citizen--Julia Butler Hansen". For this reason, she is retiring this year and will not stand for re-election.

February 7, 1974

I have filed for re-election. This will be my 11th full term. Along with my Notification and Declaration papers, I issued a release as follows:

"Representative Natcher is a lawyer and is a graduate of the College of Law at Ohio State University. He received his Bachelor's Degree from Western Kentucky University.

Prior to his election to Congress, Natcher served three, four year terms as County Attorney of Warren County and was Commonwealth Attorney from 1951 to August, 1953, when elected to Congress.

Natcher has never missed a day or a vote since he has been a Member of Congress.

Representative Natcher is a member of the Committee on Appropriations and is one of the thirteen subcommittee chairmen and is number eight on this committee consisting of fifty-five members. He is No. 2 on the subcommittee that appropriates the money for the Department of Labor and for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, No. 5 on the subcommittee that appropriates the money for the Department of Agriculture and for the Environmental Protection Agency and the consumer councils, and is Chairman of the D.C. Budget subcommittee.

As a member on the Committee on Appropriations, Natcher is in a position to see that adequate funds are appropriated each year for elementary and secondary education activities, vocational and adult education, education improvement for the handicapped,

impacted aid, higher education and library services. In addition, he has taken an active part in funding all health programs including research for cancer, heart and stroke, together with hospital and medical care construction, health professions education, mental retardation, and all of the programs of the National Institutes of Health. By virtue of his position on the Committee on Appropriations he has been in a position to see that adequate funds are appropriated for all water resource projects together with soil and water conservation funding, agricultural assistance programs, marketing, extension service, school lunch and the milk programs in our schools.

Natcher has believed all down through the years that in order to keep our people in Kentucky we must bring in new industry and see to it that agriculture is fully protected. As a member of the Committee on Appropriations he has worked with all of the people in the towns and cities to see that their projects are properly funded for sewer and water programs along with water districts out in the counties which have been of great assistance to agriculture.

Representative Natcher is exceedingly proud of the progress shown in

the Second Congressional District and cites the census of 1970 as one of the major indicators of the progress during the past decade."

So far, I have heard of no opposition, but my opponents, as a general rule, wait until just before the midnight closing deadline to file.

In the House from Kentucky, we have M.G. (Gene) Snyder, who represents the 4th District. Snyder is a right flamboyant sort of individual and at one time represented the 3rd District. He defeated Frank Burke and for one term represented the Louisville district. He was defeated by Charles Farnsley and is now serving his 5th term in the Congress. Most of Jefferson County is in the 4th District and Snyder lives in this section of the county so, has worked hard and done a right creditable job. He and his first wife have a 13-year old son and since they were unable to continue their marriage, were divorced in February of last year. Within a few months, Representative Snyder married his secretary in his Kentucky district office. She has one boy about the age of the Snyder boy. For several weeks now, Gene Snyder and his wife have been in quite a battle in the Louisville court over the question of custody of the child. The boy wants to live with his father because he is

very fond of his half-brother. Many harsh things and accusations have been made by Snyder against his former wife and she, in turn, has accused him of a great many things. Yesterday, this former wife announced that she would oppose her ex-husband in the May Republican Primary Election. Louise Snyder Douglas and Representative Snyder were married for 22 years. In announcing for this office, the former Mrs. Snyder said that she had contemplated doing this for a long time because she believed that the people need to know about candidates and know who they are voting for. She said that she planned to speak out about honor, integrity and morality. This Mrs. Snyder in turn remarried and her husband is the Reverend John E. Douglas. They were married last November and Mrs. Douglas says that her husband supports her and encourages her in the coming campaign. This really should be a humdinger.

Snyder has two announced candidates against him in the Democratic Primary and with his wife going from corner to corner telling her story, might place him in a right serious position politically.

I got up this morning at 10 minutes to 6:00, shaved and dressed in a hurry

and got in line at the Gulf Service Station down in front of Garfinckel's near Spring Valley and after being in line for about an hour, received \$3 worth of gasoline. The limit to be purchased was \$3 and I was glad to get the \$3 worth. The line was about five blocks long when I finally succeeded in pulling up in front of the pump. This situation will probably get much worse before it gets better.

For a long time now, Representative Charles E. Bennett of Florida and I have had a little contest over our voting records. My friend, Charlie Bennett, has maintained for several years now that notwithstanding the fact that he missed votes and quorum calls in 1949 and 1950, the fact that he had not missed a roll call vote since July 1951, made his record the best. Since I have never missed a vote and have completed 20 years of service, I have sincerely believed that I had the right to make the claim of having the best record. This contest is now over. Last night, Charlie Bennett missed a roll call vote. It was kind of a freak parliamentary procedural move, but it caught him absent. Several calls were made to his office to inform him that a roll call vote was underway and his office made every effort to locate him. Finally, when he arrived home, his wife informed him that a roll call vote was underway

and he attempted to return to the House Chamber, but the 15-minute period had long expired. Personally, I have always liked Charlie Bennett even though I have disagreed with him about this little matter. When it was announced in the Chamber after Bennett finally arrived, that he had missed his first roll call vote since the middle of 1951, Bennett rose and attempted to respond. He became very emotional and had to take his seat. I really felt sorry for Charlie and understand full well that it could have been me just as well as Charlie Bennett.

This morning, I wrote him a little letter and here it is:

"Dear Charlie:

One of the nicest things that has happened to me since I was sworn in as a Member of Congress is my association with you and our friendship all down through the years.

It has been a distinct honor and privilege for me to serve with you in the House of Representatives. You have earned a high place in the hearts of all of us in the House and have established a record that can be pointed to with pride by the people of the great State of Florida. Your faithful service certainly will be an

inspiration for generations yet to come and will be a guiding light to new Members of the House.

You have established an outstanding record as a Member of Congress and your service on the Committee on Armed Services is known throughout this country. You have been punctual and diligent in all matters concerning your constituents, the people in your home state and our people throughout the United States.

No Member in the House at this time is more highly respected and has continued to carry out the Kipling tradition of being able to walk with kings and not lose the common touch.

I was indeed sorry that the procedural move that was made in the House last night was at a time when the majority of the Members of the House believed that no roll call votes would be taken since the House was on Special Orders. The roll call that you did not answer, as you know, was not a roll call on any legislation or a vote on any bill. It was simply a freak motion to have a roll call vote on adjournment. This has only happened a very few times during my tenure as a Member of Congress and places all of us at a disadvantage when it is called by a Member who simply wants to delay the normal and usual adjournment of the House.

Again, I want you to know that
our friendship has meant a lot to me
over the years and your dili-
gent efforts and punctuality will, in
my opinion, be rewarded by your people
for many years yet to come. You have
represented your people well and I
know that your people know this much
better than I do.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
/s/ William H. Natcher
William H. Natcher, M.C."

The special election held in
Pennsylvania may not have decided too
much. Representative John P. Saylor
died last October and this was a spe-
cial election to fill the vacancy.
Saylor's Administrative Assistant,
Harry M. Fox was the Republican nominee
and State Senator, John P. Murtha, Jr.
was the Democratic nominee. The AFL-CIO
and the Democratic National Committee
simply moved into this district during
this special election. The same applied
to the Republican National Committee and other
organizations for Fox who wanted him
elected. Several hundred thousand dollars
were expended and Murtha was declared
the winner with the vote being 60,550
to 60,329. The Secretary of State's
office in Harrisburg announced the

unofficial vote and there will now be a recount of the totals on Friday. Watergate entered into the election and may have played some part. John Saylor represented this district for 25 years and on registration, the district is about 8,000 democratic. Saylor was a hard working Member of Congress and not only had the majority of the people for him, but always succeeded as a republican in receiving labor vote.

Watergate continues on here in Washington. Yesterday, by an almost unanimous vote of 410 to 4, the House told its Judiciary Committee to proceed with the impeachment inquiry of President Nixon and armed it with unlimited subpoena power to obtain information to make the judgment.

John W. Dean, III, the President's legal counsel during the Watergate days was disbarred from the practice of law in Virginia yesterday, with a three-judge panel finding him guilty of unethical conduct during the Watergate affair.

February 8, 1974

With all of our problems concerning Watergate, independent truckers' strike, energy crisis and tax reform, we have

completely forgotten apparently, the Skylab 3 astronauts who have been in outer space for 84 days and traveled 34.5 million miles. The three crewmen undocked their Apollo Ferry Craft packed full of scientific data from Skylab's nose at 6:34 A.M. today enroute to a Pacific Ocean splashdown 176 miles southwest of San Diego, California. Astronauts, Gerald P. Carr, Edward G. Gibson and William R. Pogue lived and worked aboard the eight room, 118 foot space laboratory 270 miles above the earth. The weather was reported as satisfactory for recovery operations and an experienced helicopter crew is aboard the U.S.S. New Orleans which is a carrier ready to pluck the astronauts out of the ocean.

The independent truckers' strike which is underway in this country today and causing serious trouble insofar as food shipment is concerned, are still rejecting the government's offer to settle the strike and it may be several days yet before some agreement is reached. After we passed the trucker's bill which provided for Interstate Commerce Commission relief, it was assumed that the strike was over.

February 11, 1974

Our Skylab 3 astronauts landed and were immediately picked up by

helicopter. Judging from the examinations given, they are in perfect health and this mission was a success.

The 13-nation conference of the world's major oil consumers open here in Washington today. France has forced the adoption of a generalized agenda and adoption of this proposal places the French in what we call the "catbird seat". The French maintain that we cannot solve the concrete questions concerning international cooperation on energy in the absence of the oil producing nations. This, to a certain extent, makes sense and I do hope that in the immediate future another conference is held of producing and consuming nations. This energy crisis becomes more serious each day. I have believed now for several weeks that the District of Columbia was being penalized in the amount of gasoline distributed throughout the metropolitan section. Finally, this Administration has decided that they had better make more gasoline available and the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia gas stations will get 2% more gasoline this month than originally planned. Ten of the states will have their gasoline allotments cut by 2% for the month and 12 other states and the District of Columbia will get additional 2% bonus allotments.

With all of our problems in the Middle East, we now hear that the United States has agreed to supply Jordan's army with sophisticated anti-tank missiles and we may have already begun shipping them. King Hussein comes to this country each year to rev up his image and then upon his return to the Arab section of the world, joins all of those who are not only fussing at us now, but are causing us trouble daily.

Walter E. Washington, the Commissioner here in our Nation's Capital has submitted an \$881.8 million city operating budget for fiscal year 1975. When you add the federal grants, revenue sharing and additional federal funds that are not a part of the budget, you have about \$1.3 billion. This is a right sizeable amount when the population here in our Nation's Capital at this time is estimated to be only 748,000. After the budget has been submitted to the city council, it will then go to the Office of Management and Budget for submission to the Congress.

A newspaper poll shows that the Senate would, overwhelmingly, reject a move to oust Richard M. Nixon from the Presidency for high crimes and misdemeanors if such a vote was held today. According to the newspaper

poll, impeachment would fall at least 17 votes short and that at the very most, there are only 45 to 50 Members who might vote to impeach. Two-thirds of the Senate would require 67 Senators voting to impeach and according to the information that I have received during the past few weeks, there are only some 30 Senators who would be willing to cast their vote to impeach the President. It goes without saying that there are a number of United States Senators who hope that such polls discourage the House of Representatives to such an extent that the House would not vote out an impeachment resolution.

Great Britain is having its trouble during this energy crisis and especially since British miners have voted to strike and the walkout consists of some 250,000 miners.

I received the following answer back from the Congressional Quarterly, Inc."

"Dear Representative Natcher:

Thank you for your letter of February 4. Although the news story you enclosed did not include the passage, we did make note of your extraordinary voting attendance in our Weekly Report story January 19 (I am chagrined, however, to find that we erroneously cited

your record as beginning in 1953 -- the year of your first election -- rather than 1954 when you were sworn in).

Our studies in the past have almost always used your remarkable record as an illustration. Our records, however, do not go back beyond 1945 so we would be unable to document the number of similar records, if any, over the history of Congress.

I have enclosed our entire Weekly Report fact sheet on 1973 voting participation for your reference.

Your interest in our voting analyses is appreciated.

Best regards,
/s/ Robert E. Cuthriell
Robert E. Cuthriell
Research Director"

February 12, 1974

Several days ago I read an article in one of the papers concerning the publication of books and stories by famous people in this country. The article went on to state that President Johnson's book was a great disappointment because actually, he said nothing and that in the main, it was simply a hysterical defense of his action in regard to the

war in South Vietnam. There was a great deal of publicity about the book and especially before it was released. The number of copies sold was a real disappointment to the publisher and was a complete financial failure. The same applied to Mrs. Johnson's diary that she kept while LBJ was President. According to the records, her book sold more copies than the President's but still was a financial failure because the amount paid for the book was not realized and no longer do you see it advertised and the sale of the book has completely dwindled away. I started reading the President's book and it just repeated facts that were well known by the people in this country until you reached that part concerning the President's reasons for his position in regard to the war. Most of the reasons were debatable and the book was anything but a pleasure to read. I read "Harry S. Truman" written by his daughter and it was a nice story and one that you would expect to be written by a daughter who loved her father. It really said nothing and this is the reason, according to the story, that it no longer is in demand.

In order to sell a book along the lines of those written by the President, Mrs. Johnson and Margaret Truman, the underlying principle is that in order to make such a book

interesting to read and to be able to sell such a book, you have to say something.

A book entitled "Plain Speaking" written by Merle Miller may be an exception. This is an oral biography of Harry S. Truman. According to a book review, this author clearly pictures Harry S. Truman as a man of monumental simplicities with black and white morals and a clear cut sense of the difference between facts and notions together with a very clear cut sense of the difference between winning and losing. According to this author, Mr. Truman had a lack of self-consciousness and was not overawed by power types that he met in this country and from abroad while serving as President because from his own study of history, it placed him in a position of not being overawed by such people. He classified many of them simply as "high-hats" and it was not just resentment of a "Havud" accent, but it went with a peculiarly keen nose for simplicity, pretentiousness and weakness. Such descriptions as these of Mr. Truman are, to me, valid and clearly show the man as he was. Miller described the President's feeling toward Henry Wallace, General MacArthur and quoted Truman's famous statement concerning Richard M. Nixon

when the former President described him as a shifty-eyed, god-damn liar. Truman said on more than one occasion he would have enjoyed running against Nixon and mentioned it everytime he could find an opportunity. This man Miller apparently has said something in his book and at least has pictured Truman as he really was and this probably will take this book out of the category of the three that I have just described.

As Members of Congress, we are all thinking today of just what charges could be justified and considered impeachable offenses. From time to time during the past several months, we have read articles concerning the impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson. It just so happens that one volume of the Globe pertains only to the impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson. The Globe followed the Debates and the Debates, of course, followed the Annals. Next we had the Congressional Record. In studying the trial of Andrew Johnson you find that the main issue brought against Johnson was his violation of the Tenure of Office Act and the impeachment resolution contained nine counts concerning violations of this Act. In addition, Johnson was charged with failure to reinforce the Reconstruction Acts and this was incorporated

in one count. Further, his disrespect for Congress illustrated by his inflammatory rhetoric was one count of the impeachment resolution. I often am amused when I go back and review the trial and see the count concerning Johnson's disrespect for Congress. This seems to be par for the course even at this time. The validity of each one of the eleven charges was debatable and this is the main reason why the Senate, in 1868, exonerated Johnson. Later the courts declared the Tenure of Office Act unconstitutional and this really confirmed Johnson's acts in removing certain employees of the government. By the way, we must keep in mind that Andrew Johnson later ran for the United States Senate and was elected. All in all, a description of Mr. Johnson as an honest man, a truthful man and incorruptable would certainly apply. The impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson were simply a farce and so established, notwithstanding the fact that it was only by one vote that he escaped impeachment. History later has cleared up a lot of the deficiencies and fallacies of such an impeachment proceeding.

The big issue now in the District of Columbia is the fight over the construction of the Eisenhower Convention Center. Yesterday, the City Council

with two members absent, voted 5 to 2 to refuse the people the right of referendum on this issue. It just so happens that the President of the City Council, John Nevius, was absent for some reason and this brought forth an article in today's Washington Post concerning the absentee list of the City Council and just how many Council meetings the present Council members have missed. Yesterday, the District of Columbia City Council voted twice against the proposition that District residents should decide by a referendum whether they want the \$165 million Eisenhower Civic Center, which would be constructed near Mt. Vernon Square. The Center would cost \$80.6 million but interest payments over 30 years on the bonds that would finance it will run the cost up to \$165 million. In addition, it is expected that the Center will need \$14 million in subsidies to break even during the early years of operation. The Center, if constructed, would be scheduled to open in 1977. For years now, the District Building and the people in Washington have maintained that they had a right to vote on all major matters and projects concerning the District of Columbia. The bill introduced by Representative Brock Adams, (D-Wash.), a member of the District of Columbia Committee calling for the referendum is the bill that the City Council refused to back. One member

of the City Council, a good black doctor by the name of Robinson voted that the people should have the right to vote on this project since it had been presented as one that would cost only \$65.5 million and now the "cat is out of the bag" with the cost being \$165.5 million. At the Council meeting, Dr. Robinson said that he did not think that nine Council members can act as God for 800,000 people and their children who will be burdoned with this for 30 years. One of the leaders for the Eisenhower Center and one who has appeared on the Hill time after time worrying everybody about this project is the President of the City Council, John Nevius, who for some reason did not attend the Council meeting yesterday and was not recorded as voting.

Representative Kenneth Gray, (D-Ill) has almost lost his mind over this project for some reason. He is the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Buildings of the Public Works Committee and this is the subcommittee that brought the bill out authorizing the project and he is the gentleman who informed the House that it would be built by private entrepreneurs at no cost to the City and with the total cost of the structure being \$65.5 million with the income from the Center to retire and pay back the debt. It now develops that this just isn't so and this is the reason why I have insisted that the

people should vote on it because today, our subcommittee that must approve it as provided for by the authorization bill, will vote it down to the tune of about ten to one. The article in today's newspaper said that the Council's action ran counter to the views of Representative William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), Chairman of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee who said last week that the people in Washington have a right to pass on this matter in a referendum. The article went on to state that Natcher's views are important because his subcommittee is one of the four Congressional units that must approve the Center before it can be built and he usually has seen his views prevail in the subcommittee. This, of course, is simply newspaper talk and I presume that the good old Washington Post is about ready to position me in the center of the meatblock and the chopping ax is in the process of being elevated.

This man Gray, who is Chairman of the Public Buildings subcommittee is quite a character. An article right along side of the article concerning the voting down of the referendum shows a picture of Gray and the story pertains to his demand for 150 football tickets to the Redskins games and the fact that he only received 40 to 60 tickets. One paper had the headline: Redskins: The Congressional Connection. Upon being

interviewed about this matter, Gray had no hesitation whatsoever in saying that it was true that he put through the legislation authorizing construction of 8,000 more seats at the stadium and that he demanded 250 tickets for Members of Congress and employees of the Public Works Committee and others here on the Hill. Gray is a former professional magician, auctioneer and car salesman and during his interview named a number of Members of Congress who received tickets as a result of his demand. Some of these Members like Mel Price of Illinois and Ray Madden of Indiana and others probably are not too much impressed with Gray's interview and his method of disclosing all of the facts. Edward Bennett Williams, the Redskins President was contacted and he got mad about the questions asked and said that it might have been possible for some 40 to 60 tickets to be sold to Members of Congress as a result of Gray's demands but that he really didn't know and wasn't interested enough to find out just how many tickets were sold or just what took place. This man Williams is a right famous criminal lawyer and is known throughout the United States.

The battle lines will be drawn and in the end, I probably will lose all the blood but I still maintain that when you present an authorization bill

o the House the Members have a right
o rely upon what you say and you should
ell the whole truth.

February 13, 1974

The question concerning construction
f the Eisenhower Convention Center has
ot been resolved up to this time. Sev-
ral months ago, one of the officials
f the Federal City College was indicted
nd convicted of embezzlement. Accord-
ng to my information, the amount in-
olved was approximately \$1 million.
his man is now serving in the Federal
ententiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.
veral days ago, I received a letter
rom this man advising me that the
ocal unit of the NAACP at the reforma-
ory had held a meeting and that they
ad endorsed the position of our commi-
tee concerning the need for a referendum
y the people here in Washington before
ny contract was let to build this center.
his was a well written letter and was
irectly to the point. I was somewhat
urprised when I received the letter
ecause I didn't know that this story
ad traveled into the reformatory and
n addition I had no way of knowing
hat a local unit of the NAACP was in
peration and had endorsed the position
f our committee.

The energy conference that is now
nderway here in Washington is deeply

divided. The 13-nation conference, on a vote of 12 to 1 was unable to agree on a communique to be released concerning the action taken by the conference. The size of the vote did not clearly show the division within the membership of the conference because it appeared, without any question of a doubt that France is out to block anything that implies any acceptance of an American plan. We hear on the Hill that France has entered into a number of secret agreements concerning oil from the Arab section of the world and the position that her representatives take in this conference should not come as any surprise.

President Nixon, apparently is accepting the advice of some of his friends and has started moving around more here in the City of Washington and also in making trips out of the City. Yesterday, President Nixon went to the Lincoln Memorial to praise the Civil War President and up to this time this has been one of the assignments of one of the members of his staff in the White House. The President this past week dedicated a hospital in Florida and made one or two speeches on the way back to Washington. He has been advised to talk to the people and to talk to them more often.

When a Chairman of one of the Standing Committees in the House

announces his retirement, it is right unusual because when these men finally reach the Chairmanship, it is after a great many years and they try to serve as long as possible. John A. Blatnik of Minnesota is 62 years of age and has been Chairman of the Committee on Public Works for just a few years. He has had one or two heart attacks but apparently has recovered to such an extent that he has had no difficulty during the past year. Today, he announced that he will not run for re-election and that this decision was made in order for him to be able to spend more time with his young family. Following the close of World War II, Blatnik returned to Germany and married a young lady that he met during the war. She is a very attractive lady and is somewhat younger and they have three young children. Robert E. Jones, one of my good friends from Alabama will move up to the Chairmanship.

Another Democrat announced today that he would not run for re-election and he is Richard T. Hanna of California. He said that his wife was not in the best of health and that he has a family which requires more attention at this time and that he has decided to retire from the Congress. He made a right unusual statement in his announcement of retirement. He said that he had not been a leader or a mover or a shaker. He said that

he had just been one of those blacksmiths in the forge of democracy.

February 14, 1974

The emergency energy legislation is still before the Congress and the energy crisis is still serious.

A windfall profits tax provision was in the House bill and the Senate refused to accept this provision. The large oil companies are, at this time, taking full page ads in all of the large newspapers contesting the view of Congress that their profits have been excessive and today Gulf has a full page ad which states that since oil companies have been accused of making excess profits, the facts must be known and understood because they have not been making excess profits. By way of challenging this point of view, Gulf, in its ad today, gives a breakdown of profits for 1973. This company states that they produced and delivered 55 billion gallons of petroleum, crude oil and refined products during 1973. Gulf's average selling price of each gallon was 18¢ according to the ad and federal, state and local taxes paid were equivalent to 1.5¢ a gallon. Foreign taxes took another 4¢ a gallon and raw material, operating and transportation costs totalled 11¢

a gallon. This makes, according to the ad, Gulf receiving 1.5¢ a gallon profit. In bold letters appears the statement "To find energy, find facts-- not fault". The big companies are really on the move at this time to protect their position and of course, the breakdown by Gulf does not give the whole story by any means.

The House took its first big step yesterday to encourage our people to heat their homes and factories with sunshine within the next few years. Not too long ago this was considered a far out concept, but solar heating now, together with cooling systems, seems to be very much in order and the House on a 253 to 2 vote authorized the expenditure of \$50 million over five years to subsidize the development and manufacturing of sunshine powered heating and cooling units. The author of this bill, by the way, is Representative Mike McCormack (D-Wash.), who is a former research scientist at the Hanford Project in Washington state; and, by the way, he is one of the fine Members of the House. This is another new development and one that may help us with this energy crisis.

President Nixon had his annual physical yesterday and the doctors reported him to be in excellent health

and showing no sign of any physical strain or emotional strain. The President certainly does not look like he is free completely from emotional strain. Every picture and every time I see him, he clearly shows the effects of the Watergate affair.

From time to time in this country and around the world we have famous kidnapping cases. Not too long ago, the Getty boy was kidnapped in Italy and before he was released with a payment made of nearly \$2 million, a portion of his ear was cut off and mailed to the members of his family to clearly show that they had him and that the threat of cutting off other parts of the body would take place unless the ransom was paid. Finally, his father, who is divorced from his mother and I presume his grandfather, J. Paul Getty, probably the richest man in the world decided to fork over the ransom demand. Now in this country, we have the Hearst kidnapping case. Patricia Hearst, the 19 year old daughter of Randolph A. Hearst was kidnapped one day last week and her kidnapers are now making a demand that her father proceed to put up the necessary funds to feed the poor people of California with

the minimum estimate for such a task being \$400 million. Her father has publicly said on radio and television that he cannot meet this demand but that he will meet any reasonable demand. This young lady is the great granddaughter of old William Randolph Hearst, Sr. Her grandfather, William Randolph Hearst, Jr., is very much alive and quite a traveler around the world. Her father is chairman of the board of the Hearst interest and president and editor of the San Francisco Examiner. The kidnapers are members of the Symbionese Liberation Army. This kidnapping took place on February 4 and Patricia has said to her father and mother on tape recordings that she is well and that no effort should be made to take her forceably away from the kidnapers. She has asked her parents to meet their demands which, as her father has said, are clearly unreasonable.

The 242 vote victory of the democrat in Pennsylvania in the special election to fill the vacancy brought about by the death of John Saylor is now in court under a recount. The Republican has requested a recount and with 120 odd thousand votes cast, the recount might change the election.

Dissident novelist, Alexander Solzhenitsyn was stripped of his Russian citizenship yesterday and

exiled to West Germany. He was flown to West Germany in a Soviet plane and his wife and children will be permitted to join him later. The 55 year old Nobel Prize winning writer was lucky to get out alive and without serving time in Siberia. He is staying with his friend and fellow Nobel laureate, West Germany's author, Heinrich Boell. This Russian openly criticized his country and especially from the standpoint of what was taking place in the court system and the way that they were treating the people. This has been going on now for several months and by virtue of the world-wide focus on this particular case, this man's life was saved. The world was watching to see what the Soviet Union would do and just for a change, the leaders decided to exile and take away the citizenship of this man.

February 15, 1974

This will probably be the most unusual year from the standpoint of Congressional races that we have had since I have been a Member of Congress. My neighbor across the hall, Howard Robison, announced several days ago that he would not be a candidate for re-election and this morning, another neighbor of mine just around the corner on this floor, Henry Smith of New York

has announced that he will not run for re-election. These two men probably occupy the two strongest republican districts in the State of New York and Watergate certainly has played a part in both of these announcements.

In addition, Senator George Aiken of Vermont announced yesterday that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the Senate. This was expected because the Senator is 81 years of age. He has been one of the most stalwart Members of the Senate and has had the respect of the House of Representatives for many years. I hate to see men like Senator Aiken pass on.

Next week and probably on Tuesday, Chet Holifield will announce that he is not a candidate for re-election. Chet is Chairman of the Government Operations Committee and here we have another Chairman of a Standing Committee announcing that he is not going to run for re-election. The redistricting in California affected his district somewhat but not to the extent that he could not make a race. Chet is in his 70's and has been in a running battle with the Ralph Nader group and others over environmental legislation for some four years. I presume that my good friend, Chet Holifield has decided that life is just too short to go through with anymore of this unpleasant controversy.

By the way, Mr. Holifield was born in Graves County in Kentucky and his uncle was one of the Assistant Attorney Generals in our state for many, many years. In fact, everytime an Attorney General was elected during this period of time, the first move he made was to be sure and secure Mr. Holifield's promise that he would stay on as one of his Assistant Attorney Generals. Mr. Holifield was one of the great constitutional lawyers in Kentucky and was considered a scholar by all of the Members of the legal profession of the State.

This week we did not meet on Monday and Tuesday by virtue of Lincoln's day addresses delivered by our Republican Members and then on Wednesday we had only the solar system authorization bill and yesterday, we only had the prayer of the Chaplain and the reading of the Journal. Today we are not in session and on Monday of next week, we have a holiday. The emergency energy bill is still tied down in the Rules Committee and the people of this country are mad. It seems to me that at times in the House and the Senate we simply follow the book of mistakes and how to make them larger, page by page, paragraph by paragraph. The poll that was released last week which indicates that

over 60% of the people do not believe that Congress is carrying out its duties and is taking care of the interests of the people cannot, in my opinion be ignored. I still maintain that there will be more new faces next year than at anytime since I have been a Member of Congress and before it is over, we will probably all have some sort of opposition either in the primary or in November and probably in both.

I recently had a opportunity to say to my friend, Carl Albert, that there comes a time when your friends mistreat you and that you simply have to fight back. The tie vote on the Rules Committee of 7 to 7 did not speak well for the Democratic majority in the House and for our leadership. The Speaker should have simply taken the steer by the horn and moved this Conference Report right on out to the floor. Up or down, the House should vote on this matter and at least we should indicate to the people that we are not only cognizant of the importance of the energy crisis, but that we are trying to do something about it.

February 16, 1974

Representative Edith Green, Democrat of Oregon, often referred to as the Mother of Higher Education, announced yesterday her retirement after 20 years in the House of Representatives. Mrs. Green said

that she was retiring to keep a promise to herself that she would do so at a time she considered appropriate. That time has arrived, she said. Since she has been a Member of the House she has spent most of her time on problems concerning federal aid to education. Last year, while serving as second ranking Democrat on the Education and Labor Committee, she startled all of us when she announced that she was giving up that spot in favor of a seat on the Appropriations Committee. She said that to her the Appropriations Committee was an action Committee and she gave up all of her seniority to take on our Committee. My Chairman placed her on the Subcommittee that appropriates money for the Department of Labor and the Department of H.E.W. She is a right positive sort of a lady and since coming on our Subcommittee has been just a little disgruntled because some of the senior Members are not in favor of her running the Subcommittee. She is an able woman and in fact I would say that she is the ablest woman in the Congress today.

Representative Chet Holifield officially announced his retirement yesterday and he was joined by Rep. Wendell Wyatt, Republican of Oregon, who also announced his retirement. Wendell Wyatt is also a Member of our Committee on Appropriations and is a

hard working Member of Congress. He has only been a Member for 10 years.

This makes a total of 34 House Members who have indicated that they will not seek reelection. Eighteen Republicans and sixteen Democrats. Six Senators have said that they will not seek reelection.

The record for retirements in the House and Senate is 46, set in 1952, and equalled in 1972.

February 19, 1974

President Nixon is on his way back to the White House from Florida. In returning, he stopped in St. Louis to pick up his daughter, Julie Nixon Eisenhower, who is recovering from an emergency operation. I presume that the President wonders as to whether or not he should really return to the White House. The day before yesterday, while he was away, a stolen military helicopter crashed on the south lawn of the White House after being shot down by officers of the Executive Protective Service, using shotguns. About 1:00 A.M. on Sunday morning, a military helicopter came into the vicinity of the south lawn of the White House and hovered briefly, then flew away. The Metropolitan Police

and the Maryland police were immediately notified and their helicopters began pursuing the military helicopter. This military helicopter returned again to the south lawn of the White House at about 2:00 A.M. and appeared to be attempting to land when he was shot down by officers of the Executive Protective Service. It now appears that a serviceman from Fort Meade had stolen this helicopter and was simply out on a lark. He has been committed to Walter Reed Hospital for psychiatric examination and will then be court-martialed, according to the papers.

I understand that the first time, he could have landed without too much trouble and this clearly shows that if anyone wanted to either land at the White House or crash a helicopter into the building, it certainly could have been done right easily up to the time of this event.

The Republican Members of Congress this morning must really be disturbed. In the special election yesterday to fill Jerry Ford's seat in the House, a Democrat by the name of Richard F. Vanderveen scored a surprising upset victory defeating the Republican who is a State Senator by the name of Robert VanderLaan. This is the first

time that a Democrat has carried this district since 1908. The issue was Watergate and the winner used this issue throughout the special election. The Republican, VanderLaan received the support of Gerald Ford who went in to the District to campaign for him and also all of the money that could be used and the full support of a number of other high ranking Members of the Republican party. Vanderveen was defeated by Ford in 1958 and VanderLaan has won 15 political campaigns and never been defeated up to the time of this upset. The John Saylor special election and one or two others have been discussed in detail by the Chairmen of each of our parties but this is the one race where Watergate was an issue and in a strong Republican district with the Vice President going in to campaign for the Republican. The issue was simply too much and the Democrat won. This will bring about a number of changes in the next few weeks and especially among those Republican Members who occupy close Districts.

February 20, 1974

Former Attorney General John Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans, who are under indictment charged with obstructing justice had

their motion for a change of venue refused yesterday in New York City and selection of the jury started. This trial may require a month or longer and could result in the conviction of these two men.

A lot of excuses are being given for the loss of the Gerald Ford seat in Michigan by the Republican party. Finally, the Republican National Chairman, George Bush, a former Member of the House said that the stunning democratic upset victory has raised anew the question of whether or not Watergate might destroy the Republican party. The Speaker of the House, Carl Albert issued a statement saying that the outcome of this election means that the Democrats are going to sweep the Nation this year. This is one race that really was decided on the question of the President's involvement in Watergate and generally on criticism of his Administration and his actions as President of this country.

Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger has turned into quite a traveling salesman. The President announced yesterday that he is sending the Secretary of State on a new trip to the Middle East next week to negotiate a disengagement of Israeli and Syrian troops on the Golan Heights front. Along with this

announcement came an announcement from Israel that Moshe Dayan, Defense Minister of the Labor Party and the controlling party in Israel said that he will not serve in Israel's new Cabinet. Dayan, the hero of the war in 1967 was severely criticized by the right-wingers for his conduct of the war with Syria and Egypt last October. Dayan, apparently is right disturbed and in issuing his statement said that in the face of the criticism mounted against him within the Labor Party, he does not know which party he represents and who represents him in the party. Prime Minister, Golda Meir, seems to be in favor of taking in some of the right-wingers in the new Cabinet and this did not please Dayan. Dayan's picture has appeared thousands of times and with the patch over his left eye, is recognized around the world.

We have before the full Committee on Appropriations this week the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Secretary of the Treasury. Roy Ash is Director of OMB and Secretary Shultz is in charge of the Treasury. With 55 Members on the Committee and with each of the Members desiring to ask a great many questions, the junior Members, over a three-day period which is the time allotted for this hearing, do not have too much time for their questions. The Chairman, George Mahon of Texas yielded to me yesterday and

I decided to talk to these gentlemen about investment of trust fund receipts in public debt securities.

A great many people in this country do not know that trust funds are invested in public debt certificates and that this has been the practice now for several years. The public debt of this country will, according to OMB, total \$495 billion at the close of the 1975 fiscal year. On February 13th, the total debt was \$466 billion. The increase in the public debt for fiscal years 1974 and 1975 is expected to be \$36 billion. For these two years, the combined budget deficit is expected to total \$14 billion on the unified budget basis and \$36 billion on the federal funds basis. The amount of \$22 billion that the federal funds deficit exceeds the unified budget deficit indicates the trust fund surplus for these two years. These surplus trust fund receipts will be invested in public debt securities. Now, here is the startling figure. By the end of fiscal year 1975 the trust funds and the other U.S. Government accounts are estimated to own \$147 billion of public debt securities. This means that one-fourth of the public debt of this country is owned by the different trust funds who hold certificates in the amount indicated. After reviewing this situation with Mr. Ash and Secretary Shultz, I inquired as to whether or not the one-fourth ownership by the trust

funds in the national debt would pose any problem for government trusts and especially what would happen if the trust needed all or part of these funds. The trust funds consist of social security money paid in by the people, highway trust fund money paid in by users of the highways, military service retirement pay paid in by the government for our different military services, railroad retirement and money to the retirement funds which, under basic law, provide that the trust fund money is to be invested.

In answering my question, which required some time by the way, it all boiled down to the question of whether or not in this country we consider the treasury of our government sound. The answer applied somewhat to transferring money from one pocket to the other and with the hope that the pockets were sound and that there were no holes present.

In addition to investment in the public debt, we have in the new budget which is before our Committee for fiscal year 1975, the matter of gross interest cost for the fiscal year 1975 which is estimated to amount to \$30.7 billion. The net budget outlays for interest after deducting offsetting receipts and interest paid to trust funds are estimated to be \$22 billion.

This all gets down to "high finance" and after making a study of investment of trust fund money in the national debt certificates, you can see why it is much easier to float bond issues throughout the states and through the banks of this country. It simply boils down to tremendous investment of trust fund money in our national government's debt.

I still inquire of the Administrator of Social Security each year when he appears as to whether or not the social security system is actuarially sound. I have my doubts from time to time.

February 21, 1974

Several years ago, we passed the Equal Rights Amendment and it is now before the states for approval. I believe that it requires six more states and then this will be the 27th Amendment. The Amendment, of course, provides for equal rights for women and Manny Celler who was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee for years succeeded in blocking this Amendment in his Committee because he maintained it placed women at a disadvantage from the standpoint of military service, jury duty and many other things and simply should not be passed. Martha Griffiths of Detroit, Michigan succeeded in fighting

this bill through the House and it was a terrific fight. I doubt if the additional six states will adopt the Resolution this year but probably the next year will see final approval. Today, Martha Griffiths, who is serving her 10th term, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means and one of the able women in the House announced that she had simply had it and would not run for re-election. She is a lawyer and served as a Municipal Judge in Detroit, Michigan prior to her election to Congress. We have so much turmoil today and with so much dissatisfaction by the people generally in regard to the way our government is operating and according to recent polls, disapproval by the majority of the people as to the operation of our government by Congress. Watergate and other matters along with the energy crisis, have placed the people in this country in such a position that they just no longer trust the government and some of the Members day after day, receive letters, telephone calls and complaints that are right hard to take. This applies to those Members that are really trying to represent their people in our country.

Martha Griffiths has complained from time to time about some of the situations that she has had in her district and with her people generally

and so today she just announced that she would not run for re-election.

This makes one more to add to the list and before it is over, the new 94th Congress will contain a great many new faces. Candidates are filing in primaries throughout the country today that have no chance whatsoever to win, but are just hoping that an earthquake will take place. In some instances earthquakes will happen and the November election will see Watergate, the energy crisis and inflation as the key factors with the candidates in many instances having a hard time in selling the people on the idea that they have tried to solve these major problems. I have never seen a situation like it is today since I have been a Member of Congress.

February 2, 1974

Another Member of the House was indicted yesterday. This makes three that are now under indictment and facing trial on different charges. Representative Angelo D. Roncallo, (R-N.Y.) was indicted yesterday on charge of extorting money from an incinerator contractor while comptroller of Nassau County, New York in 1970. Roncallo is serving his first term in the House and weighs about 300 pounds. He handles himself well for a human and occasionally goes to the gym. I serve on

the Gymnasium Committee consisting of three members and we not only have a good gymnasium in the Rayburn Building but it is a well kept gymnasium. Occasionally, I see Roncallo in the gym and he comes down and when he is there, simply takes a steam bath and a shower. Apparently, exercise is just too much for him. He has made a number of friends in the House and I was surprised to hear that he had been indicted.

In addition to Roncallo, we have Brasco and Podell of New York also under indictment. These two are Democrats and the charges against them pertain to conflict of interest matters.

We have another kidnapping in this country. John (Reg) Murphy, editor of the Atlanta Constitution was kidnapped on Wednesday and now the kidnapers are demanding \$700,000 in ransom. A tape recorded voice of the editor said last night that he had been kidnapped for \$700,000 ransom by the right wing American Revolutionary Army. The kidnapers, Murphy said, expected his newspaper to buy his freedom. The newspaper was reported as saying that they would pay the \$700,000 ransom. We hear predictions from day to day that this type of kidnapping will continue and our country now compares favorably with some of the European countries where this seems

to be the order of the day. I wonder who they will kidnap next. I am willing to guess, but will not say so at this point.

Yesterday, Randolph Hearst, the father of Patricia Hearst who has been held now for several days was advised that the ransom demand for his daughter had increased from a \$2 million food give-away program to a \$6 million program and that the \$4 million additional program had to be augmented within 24 hours. The administrator of the food plan that is in charge of this program hoping that the Symbionese Liberation Army would release Patricia said that he was confident that donations of food will top the total \$6 million demand.

The two top Members of the House Judiciary Committee yesterday differed sharply over conclusions of the staff that President Nixon could be impeached for acts that are not indictable crimes. The 50-page memo prepared by the legal staff which also included the Republican counsel takes the broad view that the President could be impeached for acts constituting misuse of power which must be serious but need not be crimes under the law. To be quite frank, I have my doubts that this interpretation of the Constitutional provision is correct. I presume that

counsel for the Judiciary Committee has reviewed the impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson because in the main, this was the most serious charge against Johnson. The Tenure Act matter involving federal employees and the fact that the President ignored Congress was held insufficient for impeachment and later the court ruled the Tenure Act unconstitutional. In order to pass a Resolution in the House, it seems to me that the counsel for this Committee had better start out with the conclusion that the Resolution must contain charges which provide either for treason, bribery, high crimes or misdemeanors. I do not know what kind of a Resolution, if any, will be reported out by this Committee, but I certainly do not intend to cast the vote of my people for impeachment unless this Committee establishes, through its hearings, and brings out a Resolution accordingly, that sets forth impeachable offenses.

February 26, 1974

When I was first elected to Congress, Bill Knowland of California was the Majority Leader in the Senate. While serving in the Senate during the 83rd, 84th and 85th Congresses, he decided that he would like to be President. He ran for Governor of California and was defeated by Pat Brown and this took him out of contention for the Presidency. He went back to his news-

paper as publisher and the day before yesterday, committed suicide. I always liked him and I was sorry to read the article in the paper about his death.

Here we go again in the House. Instead of voting a pay raise up or down as we should, a big agreement was made whereby the Post Office and Civil Service Committee in the House would meet once a week and there would not be a quorum. In this manner, the raises proposed by President Nixon for government executives, Members of Congress and Federal Judges would automatically take effect. We now have a Commission that makes recommendations under a law that we passed several years ago for salary increases insofar as Members of the Cabinet, Congress and the Judiciary are concerned. In order to stop the raises as proposed by the Executive Branch after receiving the recommendations from the Commission, the House and the Senate must, within 30 days, take action. The big deal that was made on the House side apparently is going to fail and I am glad. Certainly, we should have the courage to vote an increase for ourselves either up or down. The Senate acted today by deleting the increase within the 30 days for Congress and permitted the increases to go into effect for the Cabinet and the Federal Judges.

One kidnaping has been solved and that was the kidnaping of the editor of the Atlanta Constitution. The newspaper paid \$700,000 in ransom and within a matter of a few hours after the editor, Reg Murphy, was released, the FBI arrested the two kidnapers and recovered all of the money.

The terrorist kidnapers of newspaper heiress, Patricia Hearst, are now demanding \$4 million more for the girl's freedom and Randolph Hearst who mounted a \$2 million food distribution program as requested in the beginning, has said that he cannot go to the \$6 million. So far, Patricia Hearst is still being held and no further word has been received from the kidnapers.

President Nixon has made another move in his attempt to escape impeachment. Secretary of State, Henry A. Kissinger, has recently told several key Members of Congress that he would feel compelled to resign if the House of Representatives votes for impeachment proceedings against President Nixon. Later all kinds of repudiations were made but still the move was made and since the majority of the people in this country believe that from the standpoint of foreign policy, Kissinger is being right successful, the President hopes that this move may help him with the Congress.

More announcements are being made by Members of Congress that they will not run for reelection. In addition, we have the people in this country more dissatisfied each week over our failure to move on the energy crisis matter and several other major domestic problems which must be solved. Here we sit, doing nothing about a great many things and I can understand why the people are alarmed over our inaction.

On Saturday of last week, a man by the name of Ed Drake of Elizabethtown announced that he would run against me in the Democratic Primary for Congress. This man operated a motel in Elizabethtown and I know nothing about him. He is not known throughout the other 19 counties of the District and the people that I have talked to do not understand just what he has in mind. I presume that Watergate and some of the actions that will take place in the future might have made this man believe that this is the time for everyone to run for Congress.

February 27, 1974

The President appeared at a televised news conference this week and with all of the questions concerning Watergate, the energy crisis and inflation, he handled himself right well.

You could tell that he was as mad as he could be and indicated as much by having a little difficulty breathing. In fact, he was so mad, he could hardly get his breath at times. A direct question was asked as to whether or not he would step aside if an impeachment resolution was voted which would bring about disaster for the Republican Party at the polls this November. He said that he did not expect impeachment and would not resign. In addition, the fine distinction between removal only for a criminal offense was discussed and he disagrees with the recommendation made to the House Judiciary Committee that an impeachment resolution may be voted even though the charge or charges are not criminal offenses. He ignores completely that provision of the Constitution which provides that the President must take care to see that the laws are enforced.

Gasoline rationing was also discussed at the President's news conference and he said that he did not feel that gasoline rationing was necessary at this time. We probably will vote on the emergency energy conference report today and the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is attempting to secure a separate vote on the question of rationing. This can be done by voting down the previous question which would

then permit the separate vote.

We are now grinding away on the budget for fiscal year 1975. A number of important programs were deleted by the President and we will have to restore the money for these programs.

The price of gold continues to new heights. Yesterday, gold was selling in London at \$175 an ounce.

We read the results of polls almost daily now. The Harris Poll yesterday said that the majority of Americans want a thorough and detailed investigation before the House acts on any move to impeach President Nixon. 37% of those quizzed feel an impeachment vote should be taken only after all the facts have been gone into carefully, while only 29% agreed with the statement that an early vote should be taken to get the matter settled once and for all. Only 27% said they opposed a vote on impeachment altogether.

President Nixon continues to be confident that the Arab oil embargo will soon be lifted, notwithstanding the fact that on the Hill we hear no reports from abroad which confirm this opinion. The Arab countries simply are not willing to lift the oil embargo and are penalizing us for our action in regard to the \$2.2 billion for Israel

and for our support down through the years of this country.

February 28, 1974

The House yesterday ended a long impasse by passing the controversial emergency energy bill and sending it to the White House where President Nixon has promised to veto it. Final passage came on a vote of 258-151 short of the two-thirds necessary to override a veto by Mr. Nixon. Representative Harley Staggers (D-W.Va.) and Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce issued a statement this morning that it was now the President's baby and it was up to him for any future action. Staggers maintains that this bill will stop gas lines in the gas stations if it is utilized and really put to work.

The House voted down the previous question when the Rule was presented and this opened up the conference report for a separate vote on three sections of the bill. One provided for a roll-back in prices of crude oil, another authorized the President to ration gasoline and fuel oil if necessary and the third provided for a conservation program for crude oil generally. I voted to roll back the prices and for the conservation program but voted against authorizing the President to ration

gasoline. This latter vote is right controversial and since the President has two laws on the books now which give him the right to ration gasoline if he desires, I decided that if he changes his mind concerning the rationing of gasoline, then I want him to have full responsibility because I am still doubtful that the oil companies are giving us all of the facts concerning the reserve available and the supply in the refineries.

At least we passed a bill and now we will see where we go. This is a serious matter and one that should have been solved several months ago. Senator Jackson of Washington is running for President and has really used this bill as a stepping stone to inform the people that he is for the consumers of this country and against the big oil companies.

This little flurry has not helped the Senator and I am sorry that with this matter being so serious, he has decided to use it as a political football. I have always been fond of Scoop Jackson and in fact, he was my candidate for President in 1972 but failed to receive enough delegate votes to be nominated.

March 1, 1974

Quite an election has been held in Great Britain. Prime Minister, Edward Heath believed that now was the

time for an election so that he could receive approval of his Administration by the people. Labor strikes have been underway now for months and the coal miners have been out on strike for several weeks. The election was held yesterday and it appears that Mr. Heath may have lost his political gamble failing to win the confidence vote he sought from British electors. With about 2/3 of the ballots counted, it looked as if no party would gain a clear majority in the new Parliament and the lightly regarded Liberals would hold the balance of power. The two major Parties, Heath's Conservatives and Harold Wilson's Labor Party were locked in a cliffhanger. The computers gave Labor and Wilson a small edge.

When I was a boy, the old expression --The sun never sets on the British Empire--was really a true statement. This statement is really not true today because the British Empire has lost nearly all of its colonies and unless something happens, Great Britain and the British Monarchy may be in for real serious times.

We voted in the House yesterday, 375-4, legislation setting up regulations for pension reform. Down through the years, many participants in private pension plans have lost all or part of their benefits because the plan was terminated, mismanaged, had insufficient

funding or the employee quit before he had my vested rights in his share of the pension. It has been estimated that of those who have worked and then left jobs with pension plans over the past 20 years, only 5% receive any benefits. The bill that we passed contains provisions to regulate vesting and the point at which an employee is guaranteed a share of the pension fund. In addition, we set up a system of federal insurance for pension plans to protect employees against losing their benefits if the plan is terminated and would increase the tax free amount self-employed individuals can set aside from \$2500 to \$7500 a year. Individuals not covered by qualified private or government pension plans may take an exemption of up to 20% of their earned income, not to exceed \$1500. This bill provides that after 1976, everyone who has reached the age of 25 or served in a job for one year must be eligible to participate in pension plans, with a few minor exceptions. The bill would establish a pension benefit guarantee corporation to be administered by the Secretary of Labor with a Board of Directors consisting of the Secretary and two Labor Department officers. In addition, a minimum funding standard for pension plans was established and also the program would insure participants against loss of benefits if a plan is terminated and would provide that when a plan folds, the participants would receive up to \$20 a month multiplied by 15 years of service.

This legislation was very much in order and should go a long way toward protecting employees who rely upon pension funds for the future.

President Nixon, in a speech before the Young Republicans yesterday said that he would veto the energy bill that we passed on Wednesday. He shouted and waved his arms and although he did not mention Watergate, when a chant started in the back of the room-- Three more years, three more years, he smiled and held up three fingers indicating that that is just the way it would be. He is determined to serve three more years and according to the way he is acting and handling bills with vetoes, these three may be a long uphill struggle. This man certainly must have started with a fine constitution because for two years now he has been under tremendous pressure and strain.

Secretary Kissinger is still traveling around the world and as a result of his meeting in Cairo, Egypt, the Egyptians have opened up their Embassy again in Washington and it was confirmed that President Sadat and Kissinger discussed a possible trip by President Nixon to Egypt. I hope all of this love and affection which apparently is flowing in Egypt today will bring about noises in the gasoline pumps which produces gas to the extent

that our people no longer have to line up for miles almost to buy \$3 worth of gasoline.

March 4, 1974

Last week the grand jury returned indictments against Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Strachan, Mitchell, Colson, Mardian and Parkinson. Haldeman and Ehrlichman were assistants to the President and Mitchell of course, was the Attorney General. Charles W. Colson was a former White House Aide and Gordon Strachan was a Special White House Aide. Robert C. Mardian was a former Assistant Attorney General and Kenneth W. Parkinson was the attorney for the Committee for the Reelection of President Nixon. These men must appear on March 7 and enter pleas to the indictments returned. In addition to returning indictments against these men, the grand jury handed in a secret report to Federal Judge, John J. Sirica and according to word that we receive on the Hill, the Watergate grand jury recommended that this secret report should be sent to the House Judiciary Committee to be used in the impeachment inquiry against President Nixon. The report concerns the part the President played in the Watergate affair and when turned in to the Judge, was opened and read by the Judge and then resealed and placed in a safe in the court building.

The grand jury returned indictments charging conspiracy, lying and perjury. The lying pertained to statements made by some of the defendants to the FBI and to the Watergate Investigating Committee. The perjury charges pertained to statements made to the grand jury. The conspiracy charges pertained to the cover up after Watergate with over a million dollars involved which was used to help buy the silence of the Watergate burglars and others who assisted in the planning of the break in.

The Republican Party now is really up in arms and it appears that President Nixon is nearer impeachment than at any time up to this date. Over the weekend, Republican Governor Tom McCall of Oregon called for the President to resign now and spare the country the anguish of an impeachment trial. Senator Bob Packwood (R-Ore.) and former New York Governor, Nelson Rockefeller said that impeachment and not resignation was the proper course to determine the President's responsibility for the alleged Watergate cover up.

Now that the men who exercise more power in the White House, next to the President, are under indictment, the President is now spending most all of his time looking after his own defense. The President's own truthfulness and

innocence are now very much at stake and the secret report handed in by the grand jury may decide just how truthful the President has been. This grand jury has been at work since June 5 1972. The grand jury, of course, could not indict the President but the foreman of this grand jury did send the President a letter which was disclosed last week, urging the President to appear before the grand jury. In the last news conference, the President disclosed the invitation himself, apparently inadvertently and said that he did not accept for constitutional reasons.

One of the Republican Leaders in the House last week said privately in the Republican cloakroom that if Nixon doesn't pull out of this soon, he is going to do what Hoover did to the Republican Party. The Democrats hold large majorities now in both chambers-- 58-42 in the Senate and 245-187 in the House.

We are now faced with a veto of the emergency energy bill. Last week, the House rebuffed the oil industry and passed and sent to the President for his signature, a bill which the oil companies thought that they had already killed. The oil industry continues to talk the language of free enterprise but the huge profits were brought about mainly as the

result of the government's tender loving care. In the past, the companies have benefited from oil import quotas that blocked foreign price competition and have had the advantage of foreign and domestic oil depletion allowances, together with foreign tax write offs. Even if we fail to override the President's veto, we must still pass a bill that calls for some reduction in the price of crude oil.

In speaking of the indictments recently returned, it carries us back to the days of the Harding Administration. This is a sad time for our country. You might say it is a time of shame and a time of hope.

Along with the Watergate, we find polls that indicate without any question that Congress today, has reached a new low as far as the people are concerned. The poll taken in January found that only 21% of the people polled believed that Congress was doing a good job. The public has become cynical because it believes that too many Members of Congress are afraid politically and continue to vote for anything that makes them look good at home. Lack of leadership and courage has placed us in this position and the excuse used from time to time that people simply do not understand that in a legislative body representing different sections and economic groups, it is natural for Members to

disagree on issues and to move slowly on some right controversial matters, will no longer suffice. This is one of the reasons why some of the good Members of the House have indicated that they will not run for reelection.

Israel's 76-year-old Prime Minister, Golda Meir, announced yesterday that she was giving up efforts to form a new government and was resigning as the leader of Israel. This announcement which she made to President Ephraim Katzir, plunged the country into the worst political crisis in its 26 years of existence. It appears at this time that there are few possible candidates who might succeed in forming a new government. I was sorry to hear of Mrs. Meir's decision. This lady has been able to hold Israel together and we in this country have always felt right close to her since she taught school in Milwaukee at one time. Mrs. Meir's political problems began following the last election on December 31 when labor failed to gain an absolute majority in parliament.

March 5, 1974

We received good news today. We have just heard here on the Hill that Prime Minister Golda Meir has agreed to extend, for two days, her efforts to form a new government. This is not

insisting that her resignation be accepted. This is one country where a lovely lady is trying to lead her people on into the future and certainly has the respect of the majority of the people throughout the world. I do wish her the best of everything.

Harold Wilson, the veteran leader of Britain's Labor Party has returned to 10 Downing Street as Prime Minister. When Prime Minister Edward Heath gave up and resigned since he could not form a Cabinet, Queen Elizabeth called Wilson and invited him to form a government. Wilson also lacks a majority in the House of Commons, but may be able to work with the Liberal Party and form a government.

With all of our problems concerning the energy crisis and inflation, there are some crazy Members of Congress who are insisting upon a pay raise for Members of Congress at this time. I use the word "crazy" advisedly.

The President is in more trouble today than at any time since Watergate started.

March 7, 1974

Some days it seems that it would be better to stay in bed. Yesterday,

we had a breakfast engagement with the Kentucky Farm Bureau people who were here in Washington and last night we had the annual American Legion Banquet at the Sheraton Park Hotel. There were some 300 men and women here from Kentucky for the Farm Bureau breakfast and most of them came by to see me during the day. In addition, two of the subcommittees that I serve on-- Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection Appropriations and Labor-Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations were both in session. In addition, we had a number of quorum calls and roll call votes in the House and when the day finally ended, it certainly had been a full day.

The mountain continues to topple in the special elections. A Democrat won in the special election in Cincinnati on Tuesday of this week and this is only the third time that a Democrat has won in this district in the 20th Century. Thomas A. Luken won with 53.4% of the vote. Again, a lot of money was spent and every effort made by the Republican National Committee and outside speakers including Reagan, Richardson, Bush, Vice President Ford and many others. Watergate, inflation and the energy crisis decided this one. At least the Republicans had a little going for them because they retained the Charles Teague seat in

California. Teague was a Republican who died after adjournment last year and his district is a solid Republican district. In this case, the Republican Robert J. Lagomarsino got more votes than all seven of his Democratic opponents and in this way avoided a run off. The Gerald Ford seat in Michigan and the Bill Keating seat in Cincinnati are bringing on more announcements from the Republicans in the House that they are not running in the November election. This week, Peter Frelinghuysen of New Jersey emphatically stated that he would not run for re-election.

President Nixon vetoed the emergency energy bill and yesterday the Senate failed to override by eight votes. Here we go again. A new bill must be brought out and several more weeks will pass with the energy crisis becoming more serious each day. The President vetoed the bill mainly because the House and the Senate decided to roll back profits and the commitments made by President Nixon in his campaign in 1972 placed him in a position, after accepting nearly \$5 million from the large oil companies that he was bitterly opposed to this provision in the bill. Here, the President had an opportunity to rise above politics but he just continues merrily along the same old road that he travels.

Lawyers for former White House Aides, H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman have moved to block submission of a secret grand jury report dealing with President Nixon which the House Judiciary Committee is demanding be turned over to the Committee. Here we have the question involving the conversation between Nixon, Haldeman and Dean concerning the million dollar cover up and the tape that the court now holds is interpreted in the secret report which was turned over to the Federal Judge by the grand jury. This development has really stirred up the President. All of a sudden yesterday, he announced that he would go on television last night and answer questions of the media. In his televised press conference last night, the President insisted that he never authorized a promise of clemency for any of the Watergate defendants and never authorized the payment of money to any of the defendants. However, upon being pushed by questions from the press, he acknowledged that the tape of his March 21, 1973 conversation with former Aides, John W. Dean and H.R. Haldeman, might lead to different interpretations. He emphatically stated that he knew what he meant and he knew what he did. He emphatically stated that he meant that the whole transaction was wrong and notwithstanding the fact that the million dollars could be raised

for the cover up, it would be wrong to do so. The media was really surprised when the President suddenly made an announcement that he would meet the press and this Watergate affair has now reached the point where the matter concerning the secret report to the court may mean impeachment or no impeachment. The President still maintains that he said it would be wrong to pay this money for the cover up and that the whole thing had to be brought out in the open. This is not the interpretation, apparently, that the grand jury has given to the matter after hearing the tape and this is the main reason why the Judiciary Committee is insisting that the tape be now turned over to the Committee.

Yesterday, the President suddenly announced that he had decided to give the House Judiciary Committee all the tapes and documents he submitted to federal grand juries investigating Watergate related scandals. James D. St. Clair, the new attorney for the President however, said that he could not answer a question as to whether the President would give the House impeachment inquiries any more documentary evidence than the grand jury could. A majority of the House Judiciary Committee, including some Republicans have prepared to use subpoenas to demand White House data for their impeachment inquiry.

One move brings on another and the President is making every move possible to keep from being impeached. Yesterday, the Internal Revenue Service revoked a controversial tax ruling that cleared the way in 1969 for International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation to acquire Hartford Fire Insurance Company, which by the way, was the largest merger in American history. ITT made the announcement yesterday that the IRS had revoked the ruling and it may be that ITT stockholders will become liable for deferred capital gains taxes of about \$100 million unless the revocation is successfully challenged in the courts. ITT, along about the time of the ruling, was willing to put up \$400,000 to aid the Republicans in their convention plans in California. This all later developed and now is another battle that Nixon is having to make.

Just to think that any move would be made by the House or the Senate to vote a salary increase at this time is simply asinine. The commission set up in the law several years ago made a recommendation for an increase of about \$10,000 for Members of Congress and raises commensurate in amounts to the Cabinet and the Judiciary. The President took great delight in sending

on this recommendation to Congress and the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service have not, for some reason or other, been able to get a quorum for several weeks, hoping that the 30-day period would expire and the raise would go into effect. A great many of us in the House have complained about this action and it appeared that the move to cancel would be made by the House through the discharge route unless the Senate acted. Yesterday, the Senate killed all proposals for a congressional pay raise by a 72-26 vote. Cloture was voted 67-31 which is unusual in the Senate and the action followed the threat of a filibuster by Senator Stevens of Alaska, a Republican Member who wanted the increase to go into effect. Now all the raises go down the drain and this is the way it should be.

Following the President's veto of the emergency energy bill which was made as I have stated, to take care of the oil companies, the Ways and Means Committee said yesterday that it may vote today to phase out the oil depletion allowance which would then bring into the federal treasury about \$2 billion a year from the oil industry. The announcement came, by the way, from Representative Herman T. Schneebeli, the Ranking Republican Member of the Committee who apparently has broken ranks with the President.

March 8, 1974

Yesterday, in riding over on the little train to the House to vote, I sat next to Representative John P. Murtha, the new Member from Pennsylvania who has the old John Saylor seat. He is a great big man and a fine looking man. Immediately after he was sworn in the day before, I shook hands with him and someone told him, while I was talking to him, that I had been here for over 20 years and had never missed a vote. In riding over on the train, he said can I shake hands with you again and I said you sure can. He said that yesterday was his first day and on the second roll call vote, he missed it. He said, can you imagine this and me a brand new Member. I never felt so sorry for anyone in my life. It seems that he had a number of visitors in his office and they were laughing and talking and the bells rang but he just waited too long to go over and when he reached the House Chamber, he was five minutes too late.

The grand jury continues to return indictments in the Ellsberg Psychiatrist Office break in and they were Ehrlichman, Colson, G. Gordon Liddy, Bernard L. Barker, Eugenio Martinez and Felipe D. e Diego. All were indicted, charged with conspiracy and violating the civil rights of Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Dr. Lewis Fielding. In addition,

Ehrlichman was indicted on another charge of Lying to the FBI agents and to a Federal Grand Jury about this break in. All of the persons indicted yesterday directed or worked for a special White House investigative unit set up by President Nixon in the summer of 1971 to investigate and block leaks of government information to the press. Ehrlichman and Haldeman are now under a number of indictments and I presume by this time that they know it will be a miracle if they escape serving in the federal penitentiary. Probably the only thing that will prevent it is a pardon from the President.

John Mitchell and Maurice Stans are being tried at this time in New York City. They are charged with conspiracy, obstruction of justice and perjury in connection with 2,000 one hundred dollar bills received from Robert L. Vesco.

Next to the budget, the major matter that must be decided by this Session of Congress is the energy crisis. Inflation goes right along with the energy crisis and I hope that before we adjourn finally, both of these problems are under control.

March 9, 1974

Now we have 'streaking.' Streaking to glory - this appears to be the

headline that is being used this week in all of the newspapers throughout the United States. Streaking is the latest permutation of student activism. It is the art of dashing naked through public places. It seems that the streakers on the campus at the University of Maryland, Duke, and other universities and colleges that have participated this week are streaking near girls dormitories. In some cases the girls are 'streakees.' Instead of disruptive demonstrations on the campuses that we had for a number of years, now it appears that streaking is in order. Students at the University of Maryland, the self-proclaimed birthplace of streaking, last night claimed to have set a world record for the event after 553 of them streaked naked across the campus at College Park. However, just as soon as the record was claimed, University of Georgia streakers claimed the record since they had a thousand to participate in their streaking. By dawn the University of Georgia claim appeared to be in jeopardy because in Boulder, Colorado, students at the University of Colorado claimed they had the record with 1200 streaking across the campus. On the front page of the Washington newspapers appeared pictures of the naked students at the University of Maryland with the streak covering more than three miles crossing

Route 1 and forcing campus police to block off the highway for more than an hour. At some of the colleges and universities hundreds of the girls have streaked across the campus naked, and I presume that we will go on from record to record.

Streaking may just for a change direct the attention of some of the people away from inflation, the energy crisis and Watergate. I guess President Nixon would like to have more of this on the front page so that he could move his dilemma over to page 14 or 15.

The unemployment rate remained unchanged this month at 5.2%. The energy crisis will, in my opinion, carry the unemployment rate up considerably higher than this figure.

Representative Wilbur D. Mills has been away from Congress now for several months due to illness. He had back surgery in Arkansas and before the operation was performed he said that if it was successful he would run for reelection. Yesterday in a press conference at the Little Rock hospital he announced for reelection and then in a very profound manner said that the Joint Congressional Committee which has studied President Nixon's tax returns will issue a

report that will give more cause for his resignation than any alleged connection with Watergate. Mills said the information to be released within two months will, in his opinion, give reason for Mr. Nixon to resign. The committee has been studying all aspects of Mr. Nixon's returns, including a controversial deduction for the President's donation of his Vice Presidential papers to the National Archives.

The White House took strong issue with Mills' statement and one of the President's assistants, who asked that his name not be used, said that Congressman Mills is taking a dirty, cheap, shot that is unbecoming his place as a respected Member of Congress. Mills, according to this White House official, is utilizing a scare tactic by referring to a report which the White House believes is non-existent and that this is the lowest form of political demagoguery. If Mills has the guts to raise the issue, he ought to have the guts to say what is in the report, according to the President's assistant. Senator Russell B. Long, Democrat of Louisiana, who is Chairman of the Finance Committee in the Senate and also Chairman of the Joint Congressional Panel that Mills is a member of, issued a statement in Washington after Mills' press

conference stating that he had not discussed the case lately with Mills and did not know what Mills was talking about. Long said that evidence thus far indicates the President will owe more taxes, but the panel does not have proof of fraud. Long said his statement will stand up and that the Committee will issue a report sometime about the end of the month. Another member of the Joint Congressional Panel, Senator Wallace F. Bennett of Utah, said he was surprised by Mills' statement and that he agreed with Long that there was no apparent evidence of fraud in the President's tax returns.

Mills went on to say in his press conference that he had talked to some key Republican Members of Congress who said that if Nixon is still in office by the month of June they will ask him to resign. When the reporters questioned Mills right closely about why he thought the President should resign, Mills said I can't say at this time. I know he said, but I won't say. He further said that the reporters would know more about it in some thirty or forty days.

I simply cannot understand Wilbur Mills. As I have said on more than one occasion in this journal, at one time he was one of the able Members

of the House, but when the Presidential bug bit him about a year before the Presidential primaries this man changed overnight. I now have my doubts about Mills' integrity and about a number of other matters that I won't enumerate in this Journal.

March 11, 1974

On the front page of the Washington newspapers Sunday we have the pictures of the seven former members of the President's Staff and Cabinet who were indicted and who had to appear in Washington on Saturday to be arraigned. To a certain extent I feel sorry for these men and for all of the others who served with the President in the White House and throughout the Departments of the Government who have been indicted and in all likelihood will be found guilty and must serve sentences. Some of these men are right able men and a great many of them are lawyers. Those who are found guilty of course, will be permanently or temporarily disbarred from the practice of law and the members of their families will suffer. Here we have a case of some right unusual people who believed in the President and in most instances with his consent, violated many of our laws and are now being called up for punishment. Some of these men, under

no circumstances, would have committed the acts that they did if it had not been for their loyalty and sincere belief that they were protecting their President. I know that excuses in a lot of cases like these are not good, but when I see Nixon on television denying question after question concerning his participation, when I know that he is not telling the truth, it makes me feel sad that some of these people and especially the young ones followed this man.

Today in this country, some of our businessmen are having bad dreams. At this time, Arab oil producers are estimated to have \$50 billion in liquid capital. A lot of this money will be invested in this country and if one or more of these countries decided to buy up stock in one of our large companies such as General Motors stock at current day prices could be purchased with the total for all common shares totaling \$15 billion. The oil producers will take in an estimated \$40 billion to \$60 billion this year alone. Some of our experts say that by the year 1980 they will have taken in as much as \$750 billion. It is the feeling among our business people that the newly super-rich sheiks have no present plan to seize control of important United States companies, it is clear that they will have the financial capacity to do

so and will have the money to invest. The question is what will the Arab countries do with all this money. A vast amount will be spent to develop industries in the producing countries and to improve the quality of life of Arabs in general. Some of the large producing states are sparsely populated and Saudi Arabia, for instance, is only able to absorb half of its 1972 income of \$3 billion even with welfare state programs such as interest free home loans. This year this country may have as much as \$10 billion in surplus foreign exchange. The problem now confronting the Arab leaders is how to preserve the wealth against the day the oil runs out.

Yesterday I watched one of our television programs and the Shah of Iran was being questioned by Mike Wallace concerning what investments he would make with the hundreds of thousands of dollars that he is making from the sale of oil. He quite frankly stated that he would look around for investments in this country and when he found sound investments, would invest.

This could be one of our serious problems in the future.

A nice article appeared in one of the Washington papers this weekend entitled--"And Then There Were Twelve". We have sixteen women Members of the

House at this time and four of them have announced that they will not run for reelection. Representatives Edith Green of Oregon, Julia Butler Hansen of Washington state, Martha Griffiths of Michigan and Ella Grasso of Connecticut. Three of the Members said that they just wanted to retire from Congress and live a little and the fourth Member, Ella Grasso of Connecticut is a candidate for Governor. Some of the leaders in Connecticut say she has a good chance. All of these women are right unusual and in fact, three of the women who have announced that they will not run are the three ablest women Members in the House. Mrs. Grasso has only been with us a short time and she does not care how she dresses or looks. She will certainly not be a very attractive candidate for Governor.

This past weekend, a right unusual man died. He was Sol Hurok. He was born in 1888 and was one of the all-time great leaders as far as entertainment is concerned. He presented and managed more outstanding artists than any man probably in the Twentieth Century.

March 12, 1974

Ordinarily the Washington Post would be very much in favor of the statement made by Wilbur Mills at

his press conference last week. This newspaper is so bitter toward Nixon that any accusation, regardless almost of source, can be and is printed in this newspaper. However, in this morning's Post there is an editorial in which they criticize Wilbur Mills somewhat severely and concur with the statement made by the White House that this was a "cheap shot". The title of the editorial is "Wilbur Mills' Secret". I still am of the opinion that Wilbur Mills is not the man that he was several years ago.

The House Judiciary Committee issued a statement yesterday that the White House has refused to give the panel 43 tapes for its impeachment inquiry and not merely 6 as previously reported. The 6 referred to in stories previously according to the special counsel for the committee, refer actually to six events involving meetings with five former aides who have been indicted on Watergate cover up charges.

For several days now we have wondered here in Washington as to whether or not Governor Dale Bumpers, Governor of Arkansas would take on Senator J. W. Fulbright in the senatorial primary this year. Governor Bumpers announced yesterday that he will challenge Senator Fulbright for the Senate seat that Fulbright has held for the past 29 years.

Bumpers is 48 years of age and is one of the most popular Governors in the state's history. In announcing, he said that faith in the government today is at an all-time low and what is needed in this country is new, positive leadership. In making his announcement, he said that our country is facing troublesome times and enumerated a number of domestic problems which have just about brought this country to a standstill. Senator Fulbright apparently was expecting the announcement because when called by the press, he said that he would seek a sixth term and that he regretted that Governor Bumpers has made the decision to run against him. He said Bumpers' statements on national issues sounded as if he were offering himself for a place on the National Ticket and that it was a serious mistake for anyone to use the Senate as a stepping stone to the Presidency as he is apparently doing with his move so obvious and coming at a time when our problems are serious in this country. Of course, he inferred that going from the Senate to the National Ticket was expected in many cases and has been the procedure for many years but for a Governor to plunge into a Senate race only with the thought in mind that he would temporarily land in the Senate and then flitter on to the National Ticket was an extreme disservice to the people of the State of Arkansas. This will really be a race and Senator

Fulbright, who is 69 years of age will have to move fast and spend a lot of time campaigning.

March 13, 1974

My old friend, Jerry Ford, may soon land in the doghouse. So far, he has traveled quite a bit and with one or two exceptions, impressed most of the people with his sincerity. The matter concerning the speech written at the White House was just a little detrimental but this has not happened again. Yesterday, in a press conference with a question and answer period, Vice President Gerald R. Ford expressed concern that President Nixon may have opened himself up to accusations of obstructing justice by not reporting a year ago that he was told that hush money had been paid to Watergate defendants. Ford said that anybody should have been concerned after receiving this kind of information and that upon being questioned right closely as to what he would have done, he said that he would have immediately reported the information. I know that the President must be disturbed after receiving this information.

By the way, President Nixon appeared at the VFW annual banquet honoring Members of Congress last night at the

Sheraton Park Hotel. He made a speech and eulogized the VFW for their stand on the war in Vietnam and on the question of amnesty for deserters in the Vietnam war. After the President spoke, the 12th annual Distinguished Service Award was made and the recipient was my Chairman, George Mahon of Texas, who is the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The President, of course, knew that my Chairman was to be the recipient and in his speech eulogized George for his outstanding record in Congress and the record that he had established as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations. My Chairman returned the eulogy time after time, since the President was still sitting at the head table. In fact, my Chairman went pretty far with his eulogy.

We still have the Eisenhower Convention Center problem before our Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Budget. Representative Gray of Illinois and several other Members in the House have caused us considerable trouble about this particular project. Some of the Members on the Committee on Appropriations from time to time have accepted campaign contributions here in the District which were listed and at times accepted much larger amounts which were not listed. If only the

people in the City of Washington knew why certain Members of Congress were always interested in some of the projects they would have a little better understanding of the problems that others have in trying to hold the line. An article appears in today's Washington Post entitled "D.C. Groups Gave \$27,350 To Legislators". This article is as follows:

"Forty-five D.C. businessmen and lawyers contributed \$27,350 in 1972 to 21 House members and six senators, most of whom play key roles in shaping legislative matters affecting the economic life of the city, including the controversial proposed Eisenhower Convention Center.

According to records filed with the clerk of the House and the secretary of the Senate, many of the businessmen are affiliated with the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, which has been lobbying for the convention center. They funneled their contributions through the DC. Committee of Businessmen to Assist Members of Congress.

Although there is no official connection between the political committee and the Board of Trade, the records state that the Board of Trade provided free secretarial services to the committee. In addition to pushing for the convention center, the Board of Trade for years

has lobbied on Capitol Hill for legislation that would benefit the D.C. business community.

Eleven recipients of the contributions were members of the Senate and House Public Works Committees, which handled the initial convention center legislation in 1972. The Senate passed the convention center authorization bill in September, 1972, and the House passed it a month later.

Eleven members of the House and Senate District Committees during 1972 also received contributions from the businessmen's committee. Before the center may be built, the congressional D.C. and Appropriations Committees must approve final construction plans. They have not yet done so.

Rep. Kenneth J. Gray (D-Ill.), chief congressional backer of the convention center, received the biggest single contribution--\$2,000--from the businessmen, according to the records. Gray, Chairman of the House Public Buildings and Grounds Subcommittee, could not be reached for comment. His office said he was out of town.

Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) according to the records, got the second biggest single contribution--\$1,500. Although

Rep. Green was on the District Committee in 1972, she left it last year. During her tenure on the Committee, she was an ally of former Committee Chairman, John L. McMillan (D-S.C.), who generally pushed for legislation sought by the business community.

The records showed that five senators and 13 House Members received \$1,000 each from the businessmen and one senator and eight House members received \$500 each.

The records list Waldo H. Burnside senior vice president of Woodward & Lothrop, Inc., as chairman of the businessmen's committee and also shows he contributed \$200. Burnside's secretary said he was out of town and could not be reached for comment.

The president of the Board of Trade is Edwin K. Hoffman, who also is president of Woodward & Lothrop. He contributed \$400, according to the records. Hoffman's secretary said he, too, was out of town and unavailable for comment.

Clarence Arata, executive vice president of the Board of Trade, said, 'It's difficult to find businessmen who aren't connected with us,' but he stressed the lack of official connections between the Board of Trade and the political committee.

He said the board contributed secretarial services to the political committee because 'we'd do it for anyone if it were for the good of the city.'

Arata said the political committee picked congressmen to receive money, 'who do good things for the city; it has nothing to do with a specific issue like the convention center.'

Asked why the committee then contributed \$1,000 to Sen. Mike Gravel (D-Alaska), chairman of the Senate Public Buildings Subcommittee that handled the convention center legislation, Arata said:

'His committee handles things other than the convention center that we're for, like the Verona and Sixes Bridge dams.' The upper Potomac River dams, proposed to increase the city's water supplies, have not yet been authorized but preliminary studies have been approved.

A spokesman for Gravel said the \$1,000 contribution was made to the Friends of Mike Gravel Committee, the senator's re-election committee. Gravel's Senate term expires this year.

William Calomiris, president of Calomiris Investment Corp., 1022 17th St.

NW, was listed in the records as contributing \$1,000. A Board of Trade member, Calomiris said he 'was not solicited for a contribution. A bunch of us were together and we talked about making contributions to congressmen who did good economic things for the city.'

'Nobody can buy my vote,' said Rep. Ancher Nelson (R-Minn.), ranking GOP member of the House District Committee, who according to the records, received a \$1,000 contribution. 'There is no commitment of any kind. People like to help those who are disposed to do the right thing,' he said. Nelson said he initially did not support the convention center but now 'I think its a good thing.'

'Certainly there's no quid pro quo,' said Rep. James R. Grover, Jr. of New York, the ranking Republican member of Gray's Subcommittee, who got a \$1,000 contribution, according to the record. 'I don't solicit contributions. I often find them in the mail.'

The records show that \$1,000 also went to each of the following congressmen:

Former Republican House District Committee member Alvin O'Konski; Wis. Rep. Vernon W. Thomson (R-Wis) of the D.C. Committee; Rep. Earl F. Landgrebe (R-Ind.) of the D.C. Committee; Rep.

James V. Stanton (D-Ohio) of the Public Buildings Subcommittee; Rep. B. F. Sisk (D-Calif.) who has been seeking a major league baseball team for D.C.; Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D-Mich), chairman of the House D.C. Committee.

Former Chairman of the House D.C. Fiscal Affairs Subcommittee Earle Cabell (D-Tex); Rep. Robert N. Glaimo (D-Ky.) sic former second-ranking Democrat on the House D.C. Appropriations Subcommittee; Rep. William H. Harsha (R-Ohio), ranking Republican on the House Public Works Committee and also a D.C. Committee member; Rep. W. S. Stuckey, Jr. (D-Ga.) chairman of the House D.C. Revenue Subcommittee; House Public Works Committee Chairman John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.); former Sen. J. Caleb Boggs who was a member of the Senate Public Works Committee; Sen. Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R-Tenn.) a member of the Senate Public Works Committee, and Senate Public Works Committee Chairman Jennings Raldolph, (D-W.Va.)

Getting \$500 contributions according to the records, were Sen. John V. Tunney (D-Calif.) formerly a member of the Public Works Committee and still a member of the Senate District Committee; Rep. Henry P. Smith III (R-N.Y.) of the House D.C. Committee; Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill), chairman of the House Ethics Committee.

Also Rep. Jim Wright (D-Tex.) of the Public Buildings Committee; Rep. John C. Kluczynski (D-Ill.), chairman of the House Roads Subcommittee, which passes on D.C. freeway legislation; Rep. Peter Kyros (D-Maine), former D.C. Committee member; Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R-Wis.), ranking Republican on the House D.C. Appropriations Subcommittee; Rep. John B. Anderson (R-Ill.), chairman of the House Republican Conference, and Rep. Brock Adams (D-Wash.), chairman of the House D.C. Government Operations Subcommittee.

There were no single contributions from the businessmen larger than \$1,000.

Contributors of \$1,000 according to the records were Woodrow D. Marriott, senior vice president of Marriott Corporation; Gilbert Hahn, Jr., a lawyer and former City Council chairman; Louis C. Paladini, president of Madison National Bank; D. F. Antonelli, Jr., president of Parking Management, Inc.; Leonard B. Doggett, Jr., president of Doggett (parking) Enterprises, Inc.; Mandell J. Ourisman, president of Ourisman Chevrolet; C. William Martin, Jr., president of Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., Cheverly; Thomas P. McLachien, president of McLachien National Bank; Harry L. Merrick, Sr., president of the Kal, Merrick & Salan advertising agency; Foster Shannon, presi-

dent of Shannon & Luchs Co.; Thor Lon W. Owen, president of Perpetual Building Association; Fred W. Smith, president of Jefferson Federal Savings & Loan Association and Joseph B. Danzansky, president of Giant Food, Inc.

Also, Raymond R. Dickey, a lawyer in Danzansky's law firm; John W. Stadler, president of the National Permanent Federal Savings and Loan Association; Kenneth J. Crosby, vice president in the Washington office of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Bedford Lawson, an attorney for D.C. housing interests, and Walter F. McArdle, president of McArdle Printing Company."

March 14, 1974

We passed a bill yesterday in the House restoring the death penalty in certain federal criminal cases. A similar bill passed in the Senate about the same time and maybe with this legislation, we can prevent some of the horrible crimes that have taken place since the decision of the Supreme Court.

At the time the Eisenhower Convention Center proposal was before the Congress, several speeches were made showing the importance of this project and why it should be approved since it was to be a memorial for President Eisenhower. At that time, Mrs. Eisenhower wrote her letter to Jerry Ford

Eisenhower College may be forced to close. Eisenhower really never had any real close, rich friends because he had an army career and one that did not place him in a position of acquiring this type of friendship until after he was elected President. I presume now that more pressure will be exerted to have the Eisenhower Convention Center approved.

March 15, 1974

Secretary of Treasury, George P. Shultz tendered his resignation effective in early May. Mr. Shultz is the only member of President Nixon's original cabinet still serving in the cabinet. He started out as Secretary of Labor and next was Director of the Office of Management & Budget and then was moved to the Treasury Department. I have always believed that Mr. Shultz was the ablest man in the President's cabinet and I am sorry to hear that he is leaving. I understand that he has been despondent and very much discouraged over the present situation concerning the operation of our government and the fact that the President has just about lost all credibility insofar as the people are concerned.

One day this week, Vice President Ford announced at a press conference that the oil embargo was over and that

the Arab countries had agreed to end the embargo. Secretary of State, Kissinger, immediately appeared at a press conference and said all he knew about the ending of the embargo is what he had read in the newspapers and heard on television. He was very much disturbed and said that he believed that some of his remarks to Ford at a reception had been misinterpreted. The White House also issued a statement that they had received no definite information that the embargo was over and that so far, the Arabs were coupling threats with an embargo halt. Representatives of the oil producing nations are now meeting in Tripoli and an announcement issued yesterday from the meeting stated that the embargo would continue unless there was more progress made in American Middle East peace keeping efforts within a specified time. It was understood that Egypt had proposed a two to three month deadline but it was not known if this was accepted by the other Arab Nations. They will next meet in Vienna and hope to make an announcement of their decision by Sunday of this week. These countries are accumulating billions of dollars and are now taking great delight in making a number of other countries suffer and especially our country. The tables have turned and Israel says our enthusiasm is not what it used to be and the Arab

countries are issuing threats to us daily.

Kidnaping of employees of American companies abroad continues. The Esso Oil Company of Argentina said on Wednesday of this week that it has paid a ransom of \$14.2 million to left-wing gorillas who kidnaped their refinery manager, Victor E. Samuelson. He was to be released yesterday.

March 16, 1974

Recent polls show that a lot of people in this country have lost faith in the Congress. We are under attack from time-to-time by the media and a whole lot of people are just really disturbed. I know that some of the blame and criticism is justified. As much as I hate to say it, a letter that appeared in the Washington Post today on the Editorial Page entitled "Mourning for Congress" contains some statements that I agree with. The letter is as follows:

"The Republicans in Congress may be in mourning now over the loss of Gerald Ford's old seat to the other side of the aisle, but here is one voter who is in mourning for Congress itself.

"Congress knows, as anyone who studies economics in passing must,

that the price rollback of 'new' crude oil prices to precisely the same level as old crude oil cannot help but dry up new oil exploration, simply because each barrel thereby produced is more expensive to produce than oil pumped from old reserves. The consequences of the measure will necessarily mean shorter gasoline supplies (Are we supposed to rejoice at paying five cents less per gallon when we get to the end of the long line?), a sapped economy in years to come, lesser development of alternative sources of energy like oil shale, and shortages in already short commodities like fertilizer and chlorine, which need a high level of energy expenditure for production. Congress knew this. No one, to my knowledge, has argued that these would not be the results of an oil-price rollback. What swayed the votes away from opposition to the Jackson Oil measure, on which the vote was predicted to be close, was something entirely unrelated to the bill's merits. The night before, Gerald Ford's old seat went to a Democrat. Many senators became frightened that it was not politically 'wise' to take the administration side on the measure. So they summoned up their 'wisdom' and voted for the oil price rollback.

"I have a good reason why Congress is now held in such low esteem by the people of the United States.

The majority of its membership is too much interested in things like who won the last 'test' election, and too little interested in what is really good for our future. I am dismayed and disheartened, sincerely. I really do not know if we will be led effectively out of our troubles, as we have been so many times in the past. It's hard to see how that will happen when the congressional response to public concern that there is too much politics in Congress is simply a further exercise in political expediency.

ALFRED E. HICKS

Durham, N.C."

March 19, 1974

United States District Court
Judge, John J. Sirica, ruled yesterday that the Watergate Grand Jury's secret report on President Nixon should be turned over to the House Judiciary Committee that is now investigating the question of impeachment against the President. This was really a large bombshell and has just about turned the White House upside down. The Judge directed that the Order be held up for a period of two days to permit time for appeals by attorneys for the White House and the attorneys for several of the defendants who have recently been indicted. This man Sirica

has really been traveling a straight and narrow path in the Watergate investigation and to me has carried out the provisions of the law concerning the crimes committed and the Watergate matter generally. He will be 70 years old this week and will step aside as Chief Judge of the U.S. District Court and will be succeeded by Judge George L. Hart, Jr. Judge Hart I think is a good man and Judge Sirica will continue on in the Watergate case as one of the Judges and serve as Federal Judges do when placed on the 70-year age list.

Today our Subcommittee on District of Columbia votes on the question of whether or not the Eisenhower Convention Center is to be constructed. This vote will bring about much discussion in the City of Washington and just for a change the Washington Post favors a referendum on this question the same as I do and the Evening Star is against a referendum because they do not believe that the people in our Nation's Capital are qualified to vote on such a question. However, this paper has maintained that they are qualified to vote and this is one of the main reasons why we passed the Home Rule Bill last year.

The Arab countries lifted the oil embargo yesterday subject to a review again of the situation in June of this year. Libya and Syria refused to go along and said that they would

continue to enforce the embargo. Algeria, while joining the majority, issued a statement stressing the provisional matter of the agreement.

March 20, 1974

For several weeks now, we have had under consideration before our Committee on Appropriations the matter of approving fixed-cost estimates, plans and design for the proposed Eisenhower Convention Center. The Public Works Committee in the House brought this bill out and at the time informed the Members that the total cost would be \$65.5 million. It now develops that the cost for retirement of the bonds and payment of interest over a 30-year period will total over \$163 million. Before the House would authorize construction of this project, an amendment had to be adopted which provided that the two Appropriations Committees and the two District of Columbia Committees in the Congress had to approve the fixed-cost estimates, plans and design before construction could get underway. The Committee that I am Chairman of has considered this proposal now for two months and yesterday, our Subcommittee voted unanimously against approving the fixed-cost estimates, plans and design. We recommended that a referendum be held in the City

to let the people decide whether or not they wanted to take on this huge debt. In today's papers and on radio and television, this is about all that we hear along with, of course, the President and his meeting with the National Association of Broadcasters at Houston, Texas.

If the people, by referendum, approve of the Eisenhower Convention Center, it should be then constructed.

In the Houston meeting last night, the President answered questions for approximately one hour and he still promises to stand and fight for the Presidency and unequivocally states that he will not resign. Just before he met with the group in Houston, Senator James L. Buckley, a Conservative Republican of New York called on President Nixon to resign. Senator Buckley said that the President's resignation would be an extraordinary act of statesmanship and courage and would end the irrevocable damage that is being done to our system of government. This question was asked of the President at the Houston meeting and in referring to Senator Buckley's statement, said that while it might be an act of courage to run away from a job that you are elected to do, it also takes courage to stand and fight for what you believe is right. The President

said nothing new last night but handled himself well. You can tell that he is just simply worn out and is under real pressure.

March 21, 1974

The controversy over the Eisenhower Convention Center is almost shoving the Watergate affair off of the front pages of the papers here in Washington at this time. We are insisting that the people vote on this matter and those who want the Center are afraid that the people will vote the Center down.

For the first time in many years a Minimum Wage Bill passed the House without any difficulty. A bill to raise the minimum wage in yearly steps from \$1.60 to \$2.30 an hour breezed through the House yesterday on a 375 to 37 vote. The bill will bring seven million more workers under coverage of the Minimum Wage Act and it will now go to conference with the Senate. The Republican Members on the Committee on Education and Labor, almost to a man, endorsed this bill and there was no squabble whatsoever when the bill was called up for final passage. With the high cost of living confronting all of our people, this legislation is very much in order.

Senate Democratic Whip, Robert C. Byrd, (D-W.Va.) blasted President Nixon

yesterday for his unjustified, vicious attack on Congress. The Senator said this vicious attack was nothing but subterfuge and a deliberate distortion of the truth to take the minds of the people off of the Watergate issue. Not only Senator Byrd, but House Majority Leader, Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D-Mass.) took the President to task and said that the only energy action we have is the result of the law passed by Congress last year over the President's objections and the reason why we have no new law at this time is because President Nixon vetoed the energy bill just a few weeks ago. O'Neill emphatically stated that Nixon took sides with the oil companies who were fighting the oil price roll-back.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals will hold an emergency hearing at 10:30 A.M. today on efforts to prevent the Watergate Grand Jury's secret report on President Nixon from going to the House Judiciary Committee. Former White House Aides, H.R. Haldeman and Gordon C. Strachan, who are both under indictment asked the Court of Appeals in separate Petitions, to keep the secret evidence from the House impeachment inquiry. These two men maintain that release of this report will be prejudicial to their rights when they go to trial on their cases. The nine-member Court of Appeals will hear the request and should rule within the next day or so.

The State of Maryland, down through the years, has had trouble from time to time with its officials. Extortion charges have been levied against a number of its officials and yesterday, Dale Anderson, the Baltimore County Executive who succeeded Spiro T. Agnew, was convicted on 32 counts of extortion, conspiracy and tax evasion for taking illegal kickbacks from consulting engineers and architects who got government contracts. Immunity was granted to one of the chief offenders and he has been singing his song as the prosecution witness in the Anderson case for several weeks.

C. G. "Bebe" Rebozo, the close personal friend of the President and a man with quite a shady reputation was called before the Watergate Investigating Committee yesterday to testify about secret campaign contributions that he collected for President Nixon.

It seems that all Conservative Republican politicians are not yet ready to join Senator James L. Buckley, Conservative Republican of New York in calling for President Nixon's resignation. It seems to me that Buckley may have pulled the plug on the President's most important political reservoir. There will probably be more action within the next few weeks since this is election year for one-third of the Senators and

all of the House Members.

Kidnaping and murder attempts continue happening all around the world. Yesterday, a gunman sprayed the car carrying Princess Anne and her husband Captain Mark Phillips to Buckingham Palace with gunfire in an apparent attempt to kidnap the Royal couple. The Princess and her husband escaped injury but four persons were wounded in the attack. Their chauffeur, body guard, a London traffic policeman and a journalist were all wounded. The police captured the offender and said that he was an Englishman with an address in Northern London and apparently had no connection with the religious war in Ireland or with any other subversive group. After the chauffeur and body guard had been shot, the couple jumped back into the car and the shooting continued with the couple having no protection until the police finally subdued the man.

March 22, 1974

In the House, we have a right testy gentleman by the name of Wayne Hays of Ohio. He is one of the best debaters in the House and is one of the meanest Members in the House. This is generally known, not only in the Congress, but throughout the State of Ohio. In fact, he has several hundred thousand people in his District

that are crazy about him because he says just what he thinks.

John Gardner is the Director of Common Cause and with about 115,000 members now, he really wants to run the Congress of the United States. In a full-page ad in the Washington Post this week, Common Cause bitterly criticized Wayne Hays, the Chairman of the House Administration Committee and the House leadership for their failure to bring out and pass a Public Election Financing Bill which provides for public financing for the Office of President, U.S. Senator and Representative. The Senate passed a bill several months ago that provided in the November election the candidate of each party for Representative would receive a maximum of \$90,000 in public funds for election costs. Gardner has devised the idea of cutting away from incumbents certain benefits that they have in running for reelection and he is making every effort to equalize the candidates in the race in November. This full-page ad was a bitter ad and Hays was just really burning up when the House convened on Thursday of this week. Mr. Hays asked and was given permission to address the House for one minute and here is what he said:

"Mr. Speaker, I could take the well of the House on a question of personal privilege on a full-page ad

that appeared this morning in the Washington Post, but I do not want to waste 59 minutes; 1 minute will be enough.

Mr. Speaker, John Dingell, Sr., who was a longtime Member of this House, had a saying which I think is very timely. He used to say: 'Love those who seek the truth; distrust those who have found it.'

That certainly applies to John Gardner, the head of Common Cause. A more succinct saying we have in Ohio is 'Beware of a man who keeps telling you how honest he is.'

Every time Mr. Gardner comes into my office, I put my hand on my billfold.

Yes, the Democrats are having a fundraising dinner tonight, and the name of every contributor will be on a list open to the public. We cannot say as much for those who contribute to Common Cause. The people who send in contributions to Common Cause are misled into believing that they have something to say about the policies of this organization. The truth of the matter is that policies are made by two people: John Gardner and Fred Wertheimer.

Such an ad as was run in the Washington Post could not be run in my State of Ohio because it is a political ad,

and political ads in Ohio are required to have the signature of some individual.

One of the delays in bringing a bill to the floor is in writing an amendment to force Common Cause and other lobbyists like it to make public their list of contributors. We will have a bill within a few weeks, maybe within a few days, which will have strict ceilings on contributions, reasonable limits on campaign spending, publication of all contributions. It will apply to all candidates of all parties, and we hope to be able to apply it as well to common crooks like John Gardner, the head of Common Cause.

That is all I have to say, Mr. Speaker. A strong letter to Mr. Gardner follows."

March 25, 1974

Secretary of State, Henry A. Kissinger is in Moscow now talking with the leaders of the Soviet Union concerning a number of outstanding issues between our two countries. Nixon is traveling this man all around the world and the press and television go along with pictures and stories on the front pages of the newspapers. This is all premeditated at this time and is done solely for the purpose of focusing attention to foreign affairs and away from Watergate. Kissinger looks tired

and I presume it is bound to be jet lag.

Randolph Hearst's daughter is still being held, notwithstanding the fact that several million dollars in free food has been donated.

The democratic majority on our Joint Economic Committee has requested that we pass a quick \$10 billion federal tax cut to keep the economy from going deeper into a recession which they say we have now entered. President Nixon's economic advisors have certainly missed the boat for a period now of over two years and it may be that we will have to pass this tax reduction legislation in order to keep from going deeper into a recession.

March 26, 1974

We have on the floor at this time the Elementary and Secondary Education Bill. Back in 1965, we finally succeeded in passing legislation to assist our school districts throughout this country. The only way that we were able to pass the bill at that time was to pass Title I in its entirety on under privileged children and to set a formula which provided that most of the money should go into the districts where we have under privileged children. We are now extending the Elementary Secondary Education law and

we have quite a fight on at this time as to the formula in this new bill. The State of New York says that it is short changed and the same applies to the State of Michigan. We will have some 60 amendments offered before this bill is finally passed.

April 1, 1974

One present member and seven former Ohio National Guardsmen were indicted by a federal grand jury on Friday in connection with the slaying, nearly four years ago, of four Kent State University students and the wounding of nine others.

Nixon is receiving so many complaints from the republican Members of Congress that he has decided to yield additional data and tapes. On Friday of last week, the White House surrendered documents that Watergate prosecutors had subpoenaed for a federal grand jury investigation involving questionable campaign contributions. This concession headed off a court fight for the papers which Watergate Special Prosecutor Jaworski had formally demanded on March 10th.

At a meeting of republicans in the Middle West, Senator Percy in his speech before about one thousand leaders of the Republican Party said it was now very

obvious that the President would have to undergo impeachment proceedings and that there was no reason why the Republican Party should go down with him. Vice President Gerald R. Ford in the same meeting, described President Nixon's 1972 re-election committee as an arrogant elite guard of political adolescents and called on Republican candidates to pledge never again to use outside committees in their campaigns.

One of the great social events of the weekend was the marriage of Secretary of State, Henry A. Kissinger and Nancy Sharon Maginnes. Our Secretary of State is quite a swinger and has dated a great many beautiful young women. He is in his 50's and his new bride is in her 30's. On one occasion Kissinger was quoted as saying that on weekends he enjoyed dating attractive, beautiful women who were not too smart because this is one of the ways that he was able to relax. He is divorced and has two children by his first wife.

Pictures of Mercury which were taken about 8,085 miles away from the smallest planet showed the planet is the densest planet in the solar system and the pictures show heavy cratered sections the same as the moon. The Mariner 10 televised these pictures back across 80 million miles of space and clearly shows that this planet is no place you would want to visit. The

one thousand pound spacecraft completed a five month journey to Mercury on Friday and swept over the planet at a distance of 465 miles with pictures from this distance also sent back.

Since the Harris Poll showing Congress' popularity level dipping to 21%, Members of Congress have been searching for explanations for this low esteem in the public's eye. The energy crisis, Watergate and a number of other matters have placed the people in a position where they just simply are critical not only of the President, but also of the Congress. I presume that all down through the years we have had periods when Congress was at a low ebb. I remember reading a great many years ago that Nicholas Longworth, who served as Speaker of the House from 1925 to 1931 and who served in the House for over 20 years said that he had been a Member for 20 years and during the whole of that time, the Congress had been attacked, denounced, despised, hunted, harried, blamed, looked down upon, excoriated and flayed. Mr. Longworth emphatically stated that he refused to take it personally.

The Mitchell-Stans trial is still underway in New York and judging from the newspaper reports, both of these men may be found guilty.

April 2, 1974

Probably the two major bills that have been enacted so far this session is the bill that extends the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and Pension Reform.

Thousands of companies throughout this country have set up pension plans for their employees and in a number of instances, severance of the employee has brought about disclosures as to the unfairness of the pension plan and in addition, a great many of these plans were not financially sound. The pension reform legislation that we passed will correct a great many deficiencies and give protection to millions of people in this country.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act, insofar as controversy is concerned, revolved around Title I. This is the formula Title and provides for the distribution of about \$3 billion.

The budget for fiscal year 1975 totalling \$304 billion, of course, is a major piece of legislation. There will be some reductions in the budget but in the main, this budget will go down in the books as a deficit spending budget. As submitted, it was \$9 billion out of balance and in my opinion, will be some \$14 billion before it is over. A favorite method of holding

down deficits in presenting budgets by Administrations during the past 20 years is to hold off requests which must be made but are made in the form of supplemental budget requests coming after the regular budget has been submitted. These come to the Hill as emergency requests when they should have been included in the regular budget.

I have just finished reading an article concerning the sale of gold coins in this country. The price of gold on the world market is \$162 an ounce today and the limit in this country is \$44 an ounce. Such a gold rush has not been seen in this country since Jim Marshall discovered gold at Sutters Saw Mill in 1848. For instance, in a Manhattan coin shop last month, a customer pulled one hundred ten \$100 bills from an old sock and bought \$11,000 worth of Mexican \$50 peso gold coins. A great many wealthy people in this country have been afraid of the stock market now for several years and have sold their stocks and invested in gold coins. Those who have hundreds of thousands of dollars to invest have purchased \$20 gold pieces and it now develops that a great many of these \$20 pieces have found their way from the Soviet Union back into this country. According to rumor in New York City, the Russian army captured the Fort Knox of Germany in Berlin when their

troops moved in during World War II. Millions of dollars in gold coins were located in the depository and at that time a \$20 gold piece for instance was selling on the market at about \$50. Now, they are selling for \$350 so the Soviet Union, if the rumor is true, is really cleaning up. Those who have purchased gold coins during the past 20 years and up to 1970 which was before the tremendous rise in the world price of gold are really set.

Those who are purchasing gold coins at the present day price of gold may have to hold their hoard for a number of years because the price of gold may not go back up again until we have another tremendous buyers market.

April 3, 1974

President Georges Pompidou died yesterday after a long illness believed to be cancer of the bone marrow. The 62-year-old President of France continued on in office after his illness became real serious hoping to remain until his seven-year term expired in June of 1976. Now, the war of succession will begin with a handful of leaders both in the government coalition and in the opposition. The Senate President Alain Poher automatically takes over until new elections

are held. According to the information we have received in Congress for a number of years now, President Nixon was unable to reach any firm agreements with Pompidou. The common market was one of the great stumbling blocks between our two countries.

A number of Members of the House and the Senate are demanding that President Nixon fire the Chief of the Veterans Administration. Donald E. Johnson is the Administrator and the National Committees of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans have been complaining about this man now for many months.

Along with Mr. Nixon's Watergate problems, he is having serious problems with his income tax matters. White House attorneys met with staff members of the Joint Congressional Committees investigating President Nixon's taxes and these attorneys contend that Mr. Nixon acted legally in taking a \$576,000 deduction for his Vice Presidential papers. The Joint Committee has finished its investigation and is about ready to issue its report. The White House is making every effort possible to delay release of the report.

Donald Nixon, the older of the President's two brothers, testified

yesterday in New York in the Mitchell-Stans case.

April 8, 1974

I have just returned from Kentucky.

On Wednesday of last week, we had a terrific tornado in Kentucky and six of my counties were severely damaged. Twenty-nine people were killed in Brandenburg and Meade County and one was killed in Warren and Simpson County. The town of Brandenburg was just about swept off of the map. Two hundred fifty homes were completely destroyed, all of the main houses of business were destroyed with the exception of the new bank. The Court House and City Hall were demolished and in fact, the town was so damaged that it will be years before it is back in full operation. In my own county of Warren, the tornado hit right on the Simpson-Warren County line and cleared a path of some 11 miles ending just beyond Three Forks. Nelson County received millions of dollars in damage and one was killed. I was in Kentucky over the weekend and went in to all of the counties that were severely damaged and I have never witnessed such a tragic scene. We are now in the process of having the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, together with eight other federal agencies assist our people. The disaster

aid funds are just about depleted and this means that we will have to have an urgent deficiency appropriation bill.

Before the day was over, we had a terrific battle on the floor over the Eisenhower Center and the House turned down the sinking fund bill. This may be the last of this project. The poll that was taken several weeks ago in the city showed that 40% of the people were against the Center and 30% wanted the Center. The balance had not made up their minds.

Before this day was over, Hank Aaron hit home run #715. This is now the all-time record. Several days ago when he hit 714, he tied Babe Ruth's mark. Now he is the leader and after 20 years of major league baseball and at the age of 40, he still has a year or two to add to his record. This record will probably stand for many years.

April 22, 1974

Senator Edward Kennedy is touring the Soviet Union at the present time. He spoke at Moscow State University and some of his questions met with silence, laughter and open hostility. The question that disturbed most of the students pertained to whether or not they thought Soviet military spending should be increased or decreased. His question was first greeted with silence

and then with an explosion of laughter. There is no public discussion in the Soviet Union of defense expenditures and this struck his audience as right unusual. Those in charge of the program immediately ushered him out saying that he was not well and after the interpreter made this statement over the loudspeaker, the Senator was hustled out of the auditorium exclaiming as he went along that he was perfectly alright and that he was not ill. This seems to be the easy method of getting rid of them in the Soviet Union when they disagree.

Congress returned from a week-long Easter recess today and we are back now to the matter of impeachment of President Nixon, national no-fault automobile insurance, national health insurance, mass transit aid and a number of other major problems. One is the Ways and Means Committee bill that imposes an estimated \$16 billion on corporations' excess oil profits through 1979 and with the bill also phasing out the controversial oil depletion allowance. So far, we have not passed a single appropriation bill to send to the White House. Only the Supplemental bills have gone down and the legislative appropriation bill which has passed the House is now in the Senate.

I spent the time in my District traveling in my counties. I spent one day in each of seven counties and on Saturday of last week spent the day in

Washington and Spencer Counties.
My opponent is still running but
everything seems to be in good shape.

April 24, 1974

The Supreme Court is becoming
right famous now for sidestepping hot
issues. Yesterday, the Court side-
stepped the racial quota issue refusing
to rule on the constitutionality of
reverse discrimination to ease the
effects of past wrongs against minorities.
In a 5 to 4 decision, the Court said that
the case involving a law student at the
University of Washington is now moot
because the school said he would be
allowed to graduate at the end of this
school term no matter what the school
decided. The case was filed by Marco
DeFunis a white honor student who had
been turned down by the University of
Washington's law school initially. After
the Washington Supreme Court refused to
overturn the state school's so called
quota system of admitting disadvantaged
minorities, Judge William O. Douglas,
who lives in Washington State ordered
DeFunis admitted until the Supreme Court
had heard his case.

The House Judiciary Committee is
prepared to grant President Nixon a
5-day reprieve from the Committee's
demand that he turn over by 10:00 A.M.
Thursday tape recordings and other records
of 42 Presidential conversations.

April 25, 1974

Earl J. Silbert's personal diary detailing his roll as prosecutor in the original Watergate break-in case was sought yesterday by the Senate Judiciary Committee on hearings on his nomination to become U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia. Silbert told the Committee that he would have to check with Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski before making any parts available to the Committee. It seems that Silbert's diary was started at the urging of his wife in August, 1972 shortly before indictments were returned against the original Watergate defendants. Silbert told the Committee that he has referred to the diary on several occasions when he needed to brief himself on some specific inquiry and that he would be happy to do so for the Committee after clearing the matter with Jaworski.

From time to time, several Members in the House who know that I am keeping this Journal have said to me that sometime, on some of the right controversial matters that arise from time to time, my Journal will be subpoenaed and then the newspapers will have an opportunity to see just who I have placed on the slaughtering block. Of course, this is not that kind of Journal but I was a little amused to hear of the Committee calling for the personal diary of this man Silbert.

President Nixon is really on the front pages of the papers this morning with his additional request for foreign aid. Yesterday, President Nixon asked Congress for \$5.18 billion in new foreign aid funds including a \$250 million economic boost for Egypt and another \$100 million that possibly could be used by Syria and the Palestine refugees. The Nixon request calls specifically for \$907.5 million to the Middle East including \$350 million for Israel, \$250 million for Egypt, \$207.5 million for Jordan and \$100 million in a special requirements fund. He also is seeking \$939.8 million for Indochina in the form of \$750 million for Vietnam, \$110 million for Cambodia, \$55 million for Laos and an additional \$28 million to administer the program. In the overall request is an amount to be used for clearing the shipwrecks and obstructions out of the Suez Canal which, in my opinion, would then permit the Soviet Union to utilize this Canal at this time in trying to bring about the destruction of Israel. My guess is the President will have considerable trouble with his overall request.

The attorneys for the Judiciary Committee in the House recommended yesterday that at least 30 of the charges which have been documented against President Nixon be deleted and that the Committee confine its action to a few charges.

The government closed its criminal conspiracy case against former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and former Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stand yesterday and the jury will soon report. I just wonder what the President will do if these two men are found guilty.

April 29, 1974

John N. Mitchell, former Attorney General and Maurice H. Stans, former Secretary of Commerce, were acquitted yesterday on all nine counts of criminal conspiracy, obstruction of justice and lying to a grand jury in connection with a secret \$200,000 cash contribution to President Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign. The President received the news of the verdict while he was conferring with aids at Camp David, the Presidential retreat in Maryland. A statement was issued saying that the President was well pleased for the two men and their families. I have my doubts that the President called either one of these men because he might have received anything but kindness. These two especially believe that Nixon is out to save his own skin and has completely turned his back on everyone else.

This verdict comes as quite a surprise because I believe that most of the Members of Congress thought that the jury would convict these two men.

President Nixon will go on nationwide television tonight to explain why he is only complying with a part of the subpoena issued by the Committee on Judiciary in the House.

The 10-Member Select Committee on Committees will report their findings and present a bill to the Democratic Caucus on Wednesday of this week. There are a great many lobbyists who are concerned over many of the proposals that will be presented because the proposed re-shuffling of committee jurisdictions and assignments would unplug the wires, so to speak, on carefully nurtured contacts with key Congressmen and their aids so well established over the years. This will mean that lobbyists will now have to start cultivating new committees, new members and they may find their assignments exceedingly difficult.

The jury acquittal of Mitchell and Stans must be considered a gain for the President. To a great extent, the jury had to weigh the evidence of John Dean on the one hand and Mitchell and Stans on the other. This verdict means that they did not believe Dean.

I travel to Kentucky each weekend in my campaign for re-election and this past weekend, I was in Ohio and Bullitt Counties. Everything seems to be in order but it was exceedingly warm with the temperature well over 80 degrees.

This next weekend is Derby weekend and I will have to really decide which county to go into because so many people attend the Derby that it is almost useless trying to campaign on Derby weekend.

April 30, 1974

President Nixon said last night that he will release 1200 pages of edited transcripts of his Watergate-related conversations to the House Judiciary Committee and to the American people today in an effort to once and for all prove his innocence in the Watergate cover up. In a 35-minute nationwide televised speech, the President conceded that release of the transcripts and of his taped conversations would cause him ridicule and embarrassment but he also said that the transcripts would demonstrate that he has been telling the truth in saying that he knew nothing of the cover up until he was informed of it by John W. Dean, III, his former White House Counsel on March 21, 1973. The President also said that he was extending an invitation to Representative Rodino, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and Representative Hutchinson, Ranking Minority Member to come to the White House and to listen to the actual, full tapes of the conversations so that they can determine for themselves that the transcripts are accurate. The 1200 pages of

transcript are in 26 volumes and all throughout his televised speech last night the President kept pointing to the transcripts that were stacked on a table beside his desk.

This is President Nixon's boldest gamble and in my opinion will either bring about an impeachment resolution in the near future from the House or drag the matter on for months with no impeachment as such being brought out by the Committee.

The President's address last night represents the culmination of a hard-line strategy that his own lawyers and key Republicans on Capitol Hill have warned him against taking. He has now drawn the line irrevocably and the question now is will the House Judiciary Committee still insist upon the tapes. Upon being called on the telephone following the President's address, the majority of the House Judiciary Committee said that the President's offer was unacceptable and that tapes must be delivered instead of transcripts. We will accept no less, said a majority of the committee and the subpoena sent to the President on April 11 must be complied with in full.

Senator Edward J. Gurney, Republican of Florida, a member of the Senate Watergate Committee was indicted by a Tallahassee, Florida County Grand Jury

on charges of violating state election laws. Gurney declared his innocence and said the indictment was a political Pearl Harbor attack by Democrats seeking his Senate seat. Gurney served with us in the House for a while and his election to the Senate came as somewhat of a surprise to most of us in the House because he had established no record at all while serving in the House.

May 2, 1974

The House Judiciary Committee split almost along party lines 20-18 last night as it voted to inform President Nixon that his submission of transcripts rather than the actual tape recordings of his Watergate conversations did not comply with the Committee's subpoena. The short letter addressed to the President by Pete Rodino, the Chairman of the Committee simply stated that the Committee on the Judiciary had directed the Chairman to advise the President that it found as of 10:00 A.M., April 30 that he had failed to comply with the Committee's subpoena of April 11, 1974. Representative William Cohen, Republican of Maine voted with the Democrats and with two Democrats joining the Republicans, the vote finally ended 20-18.

In addition, President Nixon refused yesterday to produce the tapes and documents subpoenaed by Special Prosecutor

Jaworski for the Watergate cover-up trials. Again, he invoked Executive privilege in a one-page statement submitted to U.S. District Court Judge, John J. Sirica.

Now, we have a bus drivers strike in our capital city and unless it is soon settled, we will really be in a mess.

A No-Pault auto insurance bill that the sponsors claim will save drivers \$1 billion a year in premiums passed the Senate on a 53-42 vote yesterday ending a fierce 4-year battle. The bill was opposed by President Nixon, the American Trial Lawyers Association, Allstate Insurance Company and the American Mutual Insurance Alliance. This bill now comes to the House and will go to the House Commerce Committee. I have received a great many letters from lawyers objecting to this legislation.

Immediately after the transcript was released by the President, the Washington Post printed the entire 1200-page transcript in its morning issue. The pages in the transcript, of course, were small, about 5 x 8. The edited transcripts of President Nixon's recorded White House conversations indicate that the President was aware of the possible involvement of his top aids well before March 21, 1973, the date he has maintained he first learned of the Watergate cover up. The transcripts show that on Feb-

ruary 15, 1972 and February 28, March 13 and March 20, 1973, Mr. Nixon made statements asking questions and receiving information that indicated he knew there was far more to the Watergate story than government investigators said they had been told at that time.

I have not had an opportunity to read the tremendously large volume containing the 1200 pages that arrived in my office yesterday but within the next few days will read the pertinent parts that go back to the question of conspiracy and the cover up.

May 6, 1974

I go down each weekend to campaign in my race for reelection and so far everything seems to be in good order.

We are working hard to rebuild the town of Brandenburg, Kentucky. The tornado caused millions of dollars in damage and I have succeeded this past week in securing a commitment for federal funds to rebuild the Court House. We will change locations and place it up in the main part of the town. In addition, all of the federal agencies have really worked with me not only on Brandenburg but in every county that was damaged by the tornado.

In traveling over my District, I find without any question, that all of us in the Congress and in public life

generally must make every effort to restore faith in our country and to offset the intensity of frustration which exists among our people. In talking with people here in Washington and in Kentucky, I find that they just simply don't believe anybody any more. They don't believe the press, they don't believe the Congress and they believe the President even less than Congress. There seems to be a common thread that nobody is listening and nobody cares.

Cannonade had what it took to win the 23-horse Kentucky Derby Saturday. This was the 100th Anniversary of the Kentucky Derby and it seemed according to the list that there were 22 mules and one horse running. At least I know that I did not draw the winner in our office pool.

Together with our many other problems here in Washington we are now confronted with a bus strike and a federal judge has directed the strikers to return to work imposing a \$25,000 fine each day until this takes place.

May 7, 1974

Beginning in 1968, I informed the people who are building the rapid rail transit system that in my opinion, it would end up costing between \$4 and \$5 billion. A lot of people did not believe

this and both of the Washington newspapers took great delight in simply putting the meat ax to me each time I made the statement. I have said all along that they should just tell the truth to the people. It now appears that the truth will finally come out. An article appeared in the May 3 editions of our local newspapers and the one in the Washington Post entitled "Metro Cost Estimate Raised to \$3.5 Billion" is as follows:

"Inflation, delays and other factors have pushed the original \$2.5 billion price tag for the Metro subway system up to at least \$3.5 billion and the final figure likely will run even higher, transit authority directors were told yesterday.

The new report to the Metro board represented the first time that staff officials have tried to forecast what could happen to subway construction costs in the future.

Until now, the officials have increased the price tag simply by adding known rises in costs--mainly the amounts of contracts awarded--to the previous estimates of what it would cost to build the rail network.

The original cost of the 98-mile rail system, as authorized by Congress in 1969 when it approved a combined local-federal funding program, was \$2.5 billion. Late in 1970, the official

figure was increased to \$2.98 billion. Since then, it has unofficially edged higher.

Yesterday's total was up \$480.7 million from the 1970 figure, or just under \$3.5 billion.

Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) chairman of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee, has often predicted the cost would reach between \$4 billion and \$5 billion. His claims have been stoutly denied by Jackson Graham, Metro's general manager.

Yesterday, to the obvious discomfort of Graham, D.C. Metro director Henry S. Robinson, Jr. speculated that the cost might reach a level mentioned by Natcher.

Graham later grudgingly acknowledged that total might be reached, but insisted the main reason would be inflation nobody could have foreseen.

Cleatus E. Barnett, Metro board chairman from Montgomery County, said the latest figure 'comes as no surprise.'

In the past, Metro officials have noted that delays in getting appropriations from Natcher's subcommittee helped drive costs upward. Nobody mentioned that yesterday.

Inflation 'has been running about 10 per cent while our forecasts were based on 7 (per cent)' Barnett said. 'Even at 7 per cent, we had set aside \$855 million for inflation alone. That has not been enough, based on our recent experience.'

Other directors, including Virginia's Herbert E. Harris and Joseph L. Fisher, praised the report and said candor should help win public support.

Yesterday's report was compiled in response to a formal document issued in March by the General Accounting Office, a congressional watchdog agency, that criticized Metro officials for not routinely informing the board of potential and anticipated cost increases.

Joseph Elward, Metro's director of program control, told the board that inflation, storms, strikes, governmental red tape and indecision were to blame for rising costs.

The sharpest increases came when the Nixon administration relaxed economic controls last year. With all controls now off, Elward said it is anybody's guess what will happen.

In brief, Elward said, costs for work now under way on more than 30 miles of rapid transit line were estimated in 1970 at \$1.1 billion. The excess was \$154.3 million, slightly more than 10 per cent.

For projects now being designed, Elward said the 1970 estimate was about \$581 million and the current forecast is \$907 million, a rise of \$326.4 million. The combined total is \$480.7 million.

However, Elward's estimate did not include forecasts of what will happen to projects, primarily suburban extensions scheduled for completion about 1980, that were estimated at an outlay of \$2.98 billion. While Elward cautioned against making rough projections, it was clear that cost rises could run that figure up substantially.

Schuyler Lowe, Metro comptroller said the agency's financing program contemplates an outlay of \$2.98 billion and the extra money will have to be found somewhere.

Costs up to \$3.7 billion could be absorbed, Lowe said if Congress were to enact a bill introduced by Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.) and others providing for 80 per cent federal contributions toward Metro construction, instead of the current 75 per cent federal share.

May 8, 1974

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, (R-Pa.) who has strongly defended President Nixon's Watergate conduct said

yesterday that the recently released transcripts of taped White House conversations reveal a deplorable, shabby, disgusting and immoral performance by each of those who took part in the discussions. Although Scott pleaded with the Senate to maintain a presumption of innocence of the President and others involved in the White House discussions, his statement was the strongest criticism he has yet made of White House conduct in the Watergate affair.

We really had an upset in Ohio. Former Astronaut John Glenn, Jr. scored a stunning victory over Senator Howard Metzenbaum in the Ohio Democratic Senatorial Primary. Glenn ran against Metzenbaum once before and was defeated. Metzenbaum, in 1970, only won by nearly 14,000 votes in a four-way race. Metzenbaum has been under attack over income tax payments to the government. Glenn was our first astronaut to orbit the earth.

Washington voters heavily favored both a home rule charter and advisory neighborhood councils in the cities first bid in a century for a greater measure of self-determination. About 80% of the voters favored home rule and I am glad that it was adopted. I had quite a bit to do with this legislation and believe that the bill that we passed is good for our Nation's Capital.

President Nixon indicated again yesterday that he will turn over no more records of taped White House conversations to the House Judiciary Committee or to the Watergate Special Prosecutor. The President's lawyer, James D. St. Clair made the announcement for the President yesterday.

Our old friend, Willy Brandt, Chancellor of West Germany, resigned yesterday. Brandt's departure followed soon after the disclosure that his top assistant was a spy and had violated the laws of West Germany and had turned his back on West Germany's ruling Social Democratic Party. Willy Brandt has been quite a man and I was sorry to see that he had resigned.

May 13, 1974

I have just returned from my District and so far, have traveled into 19 of our 20 counties. I try to spend one day in each of our counties and during the past 30 days have been right successful in meeting all of my commitments. Everything seems to be in good shape.

Since adoption of the Home Rule Charter, Walter Washington has announced for Mayor and his chief opponent at this time appears to be Cliff Alexander. Alexander is a good lawyer and both of these men are black. There should be quite a campaign.

Trudeau is out in Canada, the President of France died, Willy Brandt has resigned in West Germany and Tokyo's Prime Minister is in serious trouble and Great Britain is in serious financial straights. Along with Nixon, and Watergate, it seems that we really have our problems in the world today.

Every once in a while, a right cute article appears in the paper. A short article appeared in the Washington Post the other day entitled "Natcher Prays Over Budget". This article is as follows:

"Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) regarded by most District of Columbia officials as the all-powerful congressional overseer of the city budget, acknowledged yesterday that he routinely seeks help from higher authority.

'We work at it six days a week and we go to church on Sunday to pray over it, and we're along way from praying it into balance... maybe we're going to the wrong church'.

May 15, 1974

My old friend, Carl Albert, really has his problem. Several years ago, he and his wife had an apartment at 4000 Massachusetts and early one morning they had a terrific fire in his apartment and it was almost a miracle that he and his wife escaped with their lives. The

fire damaged the building about \$75,000 and he moved into another apartment. At 20 minutes to four this morning, several fire trucks, including a long hook and ladder truck streamed up to the apartment house that I live in at 4201 Massachusetts and turned into the driveway that goes all along the building. The noise woke up all of the residents and the hook and ladder is so long that it cannot go around the driveway extending around the building without hitting parked cars that park on both sides. Loud voices and noises continued for several minutes and then someone said "we are at the wrong building, its an apartment on Cathedral Avenue". Finally they got the hook and ladder out and off they went back toward Wisconsin Avenue to turn down Cathedral Avenue where the fire was located. It just so happens that here again, we had a fire in the apartment of Carl Albert who is now a resident of the Cathedral apartments. He was out of town and she was there by herself. According to my information, she was injured somewhat but not too serious.

Carl has had one or two right serious problems since he has been Speaker and has received quite a bit of publicity.

We are still wrestling with the \$304 billion 1975 budget. All thirteen of our subcommittees are holding hearings

and beginning the first week in June, we will have one appropriation bill a day until all 13 are enacted.

In Saturday's Evening Star appeared an editorial concerning the cost of the subway showing my prediction that it will go to \$5 billion. The editorial did not disagree with me but kind of sloughed off the cost with the statement that the District of Columbia and the metropolitan communities should be prepared to pay more money. A cartoon appeared on the editorial page next to the editorial showing a tremendously big fat man with a terrific stomach attempting to buckle his belt. One hole said \$2.5 billion, one said \$2.98 billion, another said \$3.5 billion, the amount that they admit at this time and he was really struggling. There I stood watching him go through his gyrations and the cartoon generally is not too bad. Fishbait Miller, our Doorkeeper came to my committee room yesterday and said that he was going to ask Bill Garner, the cartoonist of the Star to send it to him so he could give it to me.

May 16, 1974

Mr. Nixon may have to have his mouth washed out with soap because the transcripts that are now on the Hill show that at times, he makes the conversation on the dock in Brooklyn on the East River sound very genteel.

During a meeting in the Oval Office on September 15, 1972, according to one of the tapes, the President threatened economic retaliation against the Washington Post for its coverage of the Watergate affair. The President also threatened in the same conversation to fix that _____ Edward Bennett Williams who was counsel for the Democratic National Committee and was principle attorney for the Post. The full transcript shows that the President said that the main thing the Washington Post is doing is damnable and is going to have damnable problems out of this one. He further said that they had a television station and that they are going to have to have it renewed. This statement followed Dean's disclosure to the President that the Washington Post had assigned a real large team to investigate Watergate. It was the Post that started in on Watergate and has continued from that time up to the present day with some article or other on the front page of every paper concerning the Watergate, one way or the other.

The Senate, in an emotional confrontation between the Civil Rights block and foes of school bussing killed a tough anti-bussing proposal by a 47-46 vote yesterday. For the first time in several months, Vice President Ford was in the chair ready to cast a tie breaking vote if necessary. This debate will go on and other votes will be brought up today with the anti-bussing Senators

hoping to prevail.

In the House, we adopted a strong anti-bussing provision in the Elementary and Secondary Education Extension bill and this is the way the House will vote again.

A united House Judiciary Committee voted 37-1 yesterday to issue another subpoena demanding that President turn over 11 tapes of the Watergate conversations by 10:00 A.M. next Saturday. Mr. Nixon's lawyer immediately said the President will not comply.

May 21, 1974

I have never received as much mail in my life as I have received in the last 16 months. This not only applies to our office, but I understand that it applies to all of the other Members in the House and the Senate.

I have received letters insisting upon continuation of the poverty program; increases in funding for education along with additional pensions and compensation for veterans; suggestions concerning Watergate with letters demanding impeachment and others demanding that the Congress get off the President's back.

It now appears that Patricia Hearst, the daughter of newspaper executive, Randolph A. Hearst is a fugitive from justice and in reality may never have been kidnaped in the sense that she has been detained against her will.

I attended a briefing at the Pentagon this morning which was top secret and learned a great deal about some of our new weapons and our new systems. Some of our new systems are simply out of this world and go back to the days of the Buck Rogers cartoons.

We have on the floor today the authorization bill for Armed Services and here we have vast amounts authorized for the purchase of materials, weapons and equipment. It was right unusual for the Pentagon to want a number of us to attend the breakfast this morning since this bill is on the floor.

May 22, 1974

The Government Accounting Office has contracted with a private engineering firm to evaluate a proposal drawn up by the Capitol Architect for construction of a three-level underground House Office Building which would cost more than \$54 million. The proposed structure constructed of reinforced concrete would be located underneath Independence Avenue

between the Capitol's House wing and the Rayburn office building. It would provide 306,000 square feet of office space and would require the underpinning of the Capitol's terrace walls and the Rayburn subway tunnel at two points. The estimated cost is \$54,385,000 and figures out to be \$177.73 per square foot. This is really an unheard of amount per square foot for a building here in Washington. The contract, to a Cambridge, Massachusetts company, Haley & Aldrich, Inc., was awarded for the study and the cost is \$34,946.

It never occurred to me when I was elected a Member of Congress that some-day we might have a new office building completely underground.

The newspapers have simply made up their minds that Nixon must be impeached. This especially applies to The Washington Post and The New York Times. In front page stories today, members of the House Judiciary Committee are quoted as saying that according to the tapes that they have, Nixon gave a direct order to raise money to pay off the Watergate burglars. According to the members, one of the tapes turned over to the Committee carries a conversation between Nixon and John Dean on March 21, 1973 where the President said in discussing the raising of \$120,000 for the Watergate defendants with his exact words being--"Well, for Christs sake, get it"--. According to Representative

Jerome Waldie, (D-Cal.) a Member of the Committee who heard the tapes in the Committee's impeachment inquiry yesterday, Nixon commanded Dean to get this money immediately. Representative John Conyers (D-Mich.) also a Member of the Committee said that according to his recollection, the words, instead of "Well, for Christs sake..." a much more abusive cuss word was used but the balance of the statement was the same as quoted by Waldie.

Each day now, the front pages of the newspapers here in Washington continue to be full of stories concerning the impeachment investigation and it now appears that the Committee will, in a very close vote report out an impeachment resolution.

May 23, 1974

According to the latest reports, another \$114 million will be added to the cost of the rapid transit system here in Washington. The cost increase pushes the total now far over \$3.6 billion and as I have said for over 6 years now it will run between \$4 billion and \$5 billion.

The FBI now has listed Patricia Hearst on the most wanted criminal list and charges her with kidnapping. This case has really taken an unusual turn.

For months now, I have felt sorry for Mrs. Nixon. She has really been under a strain since the Watergate affair started. Recently, she attended a luncheon for wives of the Senate Luncheon Group and two women reporters cornered her before she got into the room where the luncheon was being held, interrogating her about Watergate and inquired as to whether or not she had read the 1200-page copy of the transcript sent to the Hill by the President. She said she had and inquired of the woman reporter as to whether or not she had read the transcript, receiving an answer to the effect that only 300 of the 1200 pages had been read by the reporter. Mrs. Nixon was angry and said when you have read it all, come back. Another reporter then inquired about another part of the Watergate and Mrs. Nixon then was quite angry and said that she was not holding a press conference but attending a party and that if the paper spent more time reporting the events of such parties that were striving to help people with their many problems, the newspapers would be much better off. I understand also that the President and his wife are sorry that it has reached the point that their daughter, Julie Nixon Eisenhower has been placed in a position of constantly holding press conferences undertaking to defend her father.

The President has emphatically stated that no more tapes will be issued to the House Judiciary Committee and the order entered by Judge Sirica directing the President to turn certain tapes over to the Special Prosecutor has been appealed. The President says he will go to the Supreme Court if necessary.

The primary election will be held on Tuesday, May 28 and so far, everything seems to be in good shape.

May 28, 1974

Today is election day in Kentucky.

I have campaigned on weekends and have spent one or more days in each of the twenty counties. My opponent, Edward Drake, according to his expense accounts filed up to this time, has spent over \$30,000 and if he lists all of his expenditures up to and including today, in my opinion, he will list between \$60,000 and \$80,000. For instance, in the twenty counties he contracted for 200 billboards. His radio bill in one small county was \$1200. This man has conducted a right unusual campaign and in fact, one that fits no pattern politically. He will receive a number of votes, but everything seems to be in good shape throughout the Congressional District. During the campaign, I received certain information concerning my opponent which I did not use and I believe that I was right in not using this kind of information.

Duke Ellington died this past weekend and a tremendous funeral was held in New York City. He was a man who never lost faith in his country and was known throughout the world as an important composer and jazz musician. Most of the famous musicians in this country today attended his funeral.

May 29, 1974

My opponent, Edward Drake of Elizabethtown, who by the way spent some \$80,000 was defeated and I received 74.9% of the vote. I have only had two opponents who spent as much money as this man and before the campaign was over, it was known throughout the state that Drake, who owns a motel in Elizabethtown was spending more money than anyone running for public office at that time and almost all of this money was borrowed from the First-Hardin National Bank of Elizabethtown. His expense accounts listed mortgages from the bank and on one account he set forth some \$30,000 that he had spent up to the time of that report. This man is a right unusual man and has quite an unusual background. The people in Elizabethtown knew very little about him since he had only been in Hardin County since 1971. I have since obtained information concerning this man which, if known throughout our District, would have been right shocking to the people.

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My old friend, Frank A. Stubblefield, the representative of the First Congressional District was defeated by a young State Senator by the name of Carroll Hubbard. Frank Stubblefield was Number Two on the Committee on Agriculture and was elected in 1958 after defeating Noble J. Gregory. All of the other Members from Kentucky won their primaries and now we are preparing for the November election.

May 31, 1974

Secretary of State, Henry A. Kissinger reported today to President Nixon that his 33-day peace mission to the Middle East has brought about a disengagement agreement between Israel and Syria. An official signing of documents took place yesterday and fighting then stopped on the Golan Heights front at 7:30 A.M. EDT today. Pictures in the paper today show the Secretary of State kissing Mrs. Golda Meir and there seemed to be considerable enjoyment among all of the parties in the pictures. I do hope that this now brings the trouble in the Middle East to a halt and that Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria will be peaceful for awhile. President Nixon will begin a trip to the Middle East next week and according to an announcement today, will spend some 7 to 10 days in the Middle East.

The President is making every move to use this peace accord in the Middle

East to his advantage here in Washington while the Watergate investigation continues to boil. In fact, the President has also announced that he will make a visit to the Soviet Union and other places abroad before the year is out. He continues to bid for time and is hoping that his successes in the foreign relations field re-establish his image with the American people. This may take place, but I have my doubts.

The House Judiciary Committee is demanding more White House tapes and documents. The panel has issued its fourth subpoena against the President calling for 45 additional White House recordings and an unspecified number of Watergate related documents. The vote on this subpoena was 37 to 1. The lone objector was the proxy vote of Representative Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, the panel's senior Republican member who was absent recovering from a minor operation. This man looks bad and I hope he is not seriously ill. Rodino, the Chairman of the Committee suffered a mild heart attack within the last two months and I again hope that he will be able to continue and to complete his duties as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which has the responsibility of either reporting or refusing to report an impeachment resolution.

Since I have been a Member of Congress, we have completed 33 major navigation, flood control and multi-purpose projects in Kentucky and on the Ohio River. The Public Works Appropriations bill which will be reported on Monday by the Subcommittee on Public Works to the full Committee on Appropriations, will carry another new flood control project. This is the Campground flood control reservoir which will be constructed at Maud on the county line between Washington and Nelson counties in the district that I represent. I succeeded in having \$130,000 placed in the appropriation bill to begin advance engineering and design on this project. This is a \$50 million flood control reservoir and will produce many benefits for the people in the upper end of my district. We have the Taylorsville Reservoir in Spencer County in the upper end of the district now under construction and the Campground Reservoir will be the second project recommended by the Corp of Engineers for the Salt River Basin. The third project recommended is the Howardstown Dam which is now in difficulty insofar as a lot of people in Marion and Larue Counties are concerned. For the time being, we have placed this project on the shelf.

June 5, 1974

As I stated several days ago, I succeeded in having the necessary

funds placed in the appropriation bill to begin advance engineering on the Campground Reservoir. This is a \$50 million reservoir and will be the 34th major flood control project that I have sponsored and been able to carry through to final completion. These projects, including Rough River Reservoir, Barren River Reservoir, Nolin River Reservoir, Green River Reservoir, Barkley Lock and Dam and all of the others have produced great benefits for our people. In Friday's Courier-Journal appeared an article entitled "Panel Boosts Controversial Dam's Financing". This article is as follows:

"Overriding opposition from some Kentuckians, a House appropriations subcommittee has approved continued federal financing for two controversial dam projects in the state--Red River and Paintsville.

For both projects the public works subcommittee approved financing exceeding the amounts requested by President Nixon in his proposed federal budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Kentucky Rep. William H. Natcher, D-2nd District, said yesterday the parent Appropriations Committee, of which he is a senior member, is expected to adopt the subcommittee recommendations Monday.

Natcher said the bill will then be sent to the House floor for a final vote sometime during the week--a move that could set the stage for a collision with the Senate, where funding requests for Red River and Paintsville have had trouble.

Natcher, in making public the subcommittee's list of spending approvals for state projects, said he feels the bill is 'a good bill' that takes care of some of Kentucky's most pressing water resources needs.

The subcommittee approved an appropriation of \$1.5 million for the Paintsville reservoir project--half a million dollars more than the Nixon administration sought.

Opponents of the \$32.9-million project in Johnson and Morgan counties succeeded last year in halting spending on the dam by enlisting the aid of Sen. Marlow Cook, R-Ky., who has spoken against it even more vigorously this year.

Cook joined them again last month as they testified before the Senate and House appropriations subcommittees. Supporters of the dam, including Rep. Carl D. Perkins, D-7th District, contend that the project would provide vital flood protection for the city of Paintsville.

At the hearings, the state's other senator, Democrat Walter (Dee) Huddleston,

said he had 'serious questions' about unresolved environmental matters but did not directly oppose continued financing.

Natcher also disclosed that the subcommittee had approved an appropriation of \$500,000 for the Red River dam project in Powell, Wolfe and Menifee counties, more than double the \$200,000 requested by the administration.

The dam would be built at a compromise site about five miles downstream from the scenic Red River gorge, but a long-smoldering controversy over the plan broke out again this year with opponents stressing potential damage to the ecology of the gorge area.

Cook came out strongly against further funds for the Red River project, but Gov. Wendell Ford and Rep. Perkins, in whose district it would be built, have just as strongly supported it.

Another minor surprise reported by Natcher yesterday was the subcommittee's approval of \$130,000 for the Army Corps of Engineers to begin advanced engineering and design for the Campground reservoir that will straddle the Nelson-Washington County line in Natcher's district.

The project had not been included in the President's budget, but Natcher's

strong support apparently was enough to get it approved by the subcommittee-- a move that virtually assures continued future funding.

The Campground flood-control dam, to be built at the community of Maud, would be the second of three in the engineers' Salt River basin project.

The subcommittee also increased the construction appropriation for the Taylorsville reservoir, in the Salt River program, from the Administration's request of \$900,000 to \$1.4 million.

Other appropriations approved by the subcommittee for projects in Kentucky included:

Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, \$250,000 for planning; Carnelton Locks and Dam on the Ohio River, \$2.6 million for construction; Lock and Dam 53, Ohio River, \$7 million for construction; Newburgh Locks and Dam, Ohio River, \$6 million for construction; Smithland Locks and Dam, Ohio River, \$22.3 million for construction; Uniontown Locks and Dam, Ohio River, \$9.8 million for construction.

Carr Fork reservoir, \$3.8 million for construction; Cave Run reservoir, \$3 million for construction; Laurel River dam, \$6.2 million for construction; Martins Fork reservoir, \$3 million for construction; Yatesville reservoir,

\$1.5 million; Falmouth reservoir, \$200,000 for planning; Wolf Creek Dam, \$6 million for repair work; Southwest Jefferson County floodwall, \$3 million for construction."

Charles W. Colson, formerly one of President Nixon's closest aides, dramatically and unexpectedly pleaded guilty to one crime on Monday and promised to cooperate with Watergate and congressional investigators. This development places within reach of the prosecutors and the House impeachment investigators a man far closer to President Nixon than John Dean. Colson pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court to a charge of obstructing justice. He had been indicted on three charges.

U.S. District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell rejected President Nixon's claim that he has sole authority to decide whether to surrender evidence subpoenaed for the trial of former administration officials in the Ellsberg break-in. The Judge said the law clearly gives the court that authority.

Edward Drake, who ran against me in the Primary did not carry a single county in the Second Congressional District and received only 25.1% of the vote. According to his expense accounts and the word that I have received, he spent

approximately \$100,000. I spent my own money since I do not accept campaign contributions and spent less than \$10,000. This is the third man who has run against me for Congress and who attempted to buy the Second Congressional Seat.

June 6, 1974

For years now, we have had sugar bills before the Congress. Originally, this legislation was passed to see that the sugar cane and sugar beet growers in this country were protected from cheap sugar imports. It has now become quite a racket and we have set quotas for countries all around the world on imports that can come into this country and the price of sugar has really escalated. A small bag of sugar on May 1 sold for \$1.01 in the stores and on June 1, it was \$1.59. In an unexpected move, the House voted yesterday 209-175 to defeat an extension of the 40-year old sugar act that sets domestic and foreign production quotas and provides subsidies to sugar producers. Opponents of the bill were backed by a coalition of consumer groups and these people made the fight against the bill on the basis that the subsidy and quota system kept sugar prices for American consumers artificially high. Members of Congress hesitate at this time to vote for high

food prices when consumers throughout the country are complaining. In addition, the sugar lobbyists and refiners were making an all out fight to pass the bill because export-import firms are fearful that a newly developed corn sweetener substitute for sugar would become increasingly popular with soft drink makers and other big users. A number of amendments were added providing that certain major provisions had to be carried out by the producers and then on final passage the bill was simply a monstrosity. I voted against this bill.

President Nixon's brothers, F. Donald Nixon and Edward Nixon failed to appear before the Senate Select Watergate Committee yesterday after being subpoenaed to testify about the \$100,000 given by billionaire, Howard Hughes to the President's close friend, Charles G. "Bebe" Rebozo. The Senate Committee's Chief Counsel, Samuel Dash, who by the way is a law professor here in Washington and has served as Chief Counsel of this Committee since it started said that since the subpoena had been violated they could be subject to a contempt action by the Committee. It seems that the Nixon brothers showed up in the morning and appeared at a closed morning session of the Committee but did not appear again for the afternoon session to answer additional questions. The

morning session, it seems, was confined to an argument over what documents the Nixon brothers were required to produce.

The Watergate Grand Jury voted earlier this year, according to information released yesterday, 19-0 to name President Nixon as an unindicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover up. The Grand Jury's action specifically named Mr. Nixon as a participant in the same criminal conspiracy in which seven of his former aides have been indicted.

The President addressed the graduating class at Annapolis yesterday and in substance said that we cannot gear our foreign policy to transformation of other societies because in the nuclear age, our first responsibility must be the prevention of war that could destroy all societies. He said that the road to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is still long and difficult.

June 7, 1974

President Nixon apparently is now attempting to call Judge Sirica's hand. He has asked U.S. District Court Judge, John J. Sirica to unseal court records naming Mr. Nixon as an unindicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover up. His attorney, James D. St. Clair said there was no longer any compelling reasons for secrecy in light of news stories

disclosing the Watergate jury's action against the President. Judge Sirica said he would take up the White House request at 2:00 P.M. today. The Watergate affair becomes more complicated as time passes and may be with us on in to next year.

We discovered here on the Hill yesterday that our new Secretary of State, Henry A. Kissinger, initiated wiretap surveillances on White House subordinates who worked under him while he was the President's foreign affairs advisor. Kissinger's office was in the White House and he had a great number of assistants and apparently he did not trust his assistants.

I presided during general debate yesterday on the High Seas Oil Port Act. It seems that when we have a bill up for final passage that has every indication that a battle will take place, the Speaker has developed a bad habit of asking me to preside. The Rules Committee issued a right unusual rule for this bill. The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries maintained that they should have jurisdiction over the legislation and the Committee on Public Works made the same contention. The Speaker assigned the bill to the Public Works Committee and when the Rules Committee was considering the issuance of a rule following the hearings, Mrs. Leonor Sullivan of St. Louis, Missouri,

the Chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee appeared before the Rules Committee and entered into an open battle with the Committee on Public Works. The Rules Committee decided to issue a Rule allotting half of the time to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and the balance to the Public Works Committee. In addition, the Rule provided for substitutes and amendments for both Committees. As soon as the Clerk read the enacting clause, the substitute was in order and the battle started. We were on the bill from 12:30 until nearly 9:00 and in the end, Mrs. Sullivan gave the Public Works Committee a right good whipping. She had her substitute adopted and this took out of the bill the provisions placed there by the Public Works Committee and also provided for operation and construction under the Maritime laws in this country with jurisdiction coming to her on all future projects. This is the first time since I have been a Member of Congress that the Rules Committee has issued a rule like this one.

June 11, 1974

Art Buchwald's column is carried in the Washington Post and in a great many other newspapers. He is quite a humorist and in his last column entitled

"Washington's Leading Industry" he goes on to say that Watergate Industries held its annual stockholders meeting in the Federal Court House in Washington last week and Sherlock Springbinder, the Chairman of the board, reported a windfall profit of \$2 billion. According to Buchwald, Watergate Industries is a conglomerate that deals in all aspects of the Watergate affair from providing legal talent to selling memoirs of Watergate personalities. Mr. Springbinder, according to our old friend, Buchwald, told the happy stockholders that the way things are going, Watergate should be one of the best growth stocks of 1974 and the legal profession alone would earn \$30 million and only a few of the trials have started. According to the report by the time all the indictments are handed down some 30,000 lawyers will be working full time on motions, and after the trials there will be another 5,000 lawyers producing appeals with an estimated net income to this part of the Watergate division totalling \$100 million. According to Buchwald, the book division is also showing a great profit and that by estimate, everyone involved in Watergate from John Dean to the mailroom boys at the Committee for the re-election of the President will have a nonfiction or a fiction book out by next Christmas and

if you include newspaper man, defendants, prosecutors, former White House personnel, former Attorney Generals, milk producers, ex-CIA men, secretaries and grand jury foremen, it is believed that there will be 670,000 different books published this year and the advances alone will come to \$20 million. According to the report made to the Watergate Industries, if the President decided to write his book of what really happened, another \$10 million could be added in revenue. Watergate Industries has purchased four movie studios and the movie rights for Watergate are going very briskly. In addition, Watergate Industries happily announced that it is going into the employment agency business since it is estimated that there will be 345,890 White House aides looking for jobs in the next twelve months. Springbinder, according to Buchwald got a standing ovation when he completed making his report.

Little Current confirmed his Preakness victory by winning \$169,950 in the Belmont Stakes on Saturday. He had a bad ride in the Derby and this is the reason why he is not the 1974 Triple Crown winner.

House Judiciary Committee Chairman, Peter W. Rodino, announced this week that he hopes for a Committee vote by mid

July on whether President Nixon could be impeached and to get the issue to the House Floor by the first of August.

Former Attorney General, Richard G. Kleindienst received a sentence last week for refusing to answer questions before the Senate Watergate Investigating Committee. Kleindienst pleaded guilty and U.S. District Judge, George L. Hart, Jr. praised Kleindienst somewhat and assessed only the minimum sentence of one month in jail which was suspended and fined him \$100. He will be under unsupervised probation for the one-month term. The Former Attorney General left the court room weeping and when you consider just what it was he refused to divulge, I guess the sentence meted out was alright. Simply trying to take care of the President, his old friend, and with no background whatsoever indicating unethical conduct or dishonesty, this simply was a hard nut for the Judge to crack. This is either 8 or 10 now in the Watergate matter and before it is over there probably will be some 7 or 8 more.

In the corridor leading to the main dining room on the first floor on the House side of the Capitol, we have a fine artist by the name of Allyn Cox painting historical murals.

This corridor will be known as Capitol Hall and these murals are magnificent. The United States Capitol Historical Society raised \$90,000 for the murals and Mr. Cox, sitting on a wooden platform overhead will be there for well over a year. Similar murals have been placed on the Senate side from time to time and since the Senate is simply the other body and not the upper House, I think it is nice for us to have Capitol Hall.

During the past several years, valuable jewels have been given by Arab royalty to the wives of a number of leaders in this country. Only recently gifts from leaders of oil rich Middle Eastern Nations were turned in by Mrs. Judy Agnew, the wife of the former Vice President, Spiro Agnew, Mrs. J. William Fulbright, wife of the defeated Senator from Arkansas and Mrs. William P. Rogers, wife of the former Secretary of State, along with our First Lady, Pat Nixon. A set of diamonds and pearls (necklace, bracelet, earrings and ring) were given to Judy Agnew in July, 1971 by the Crown Prince of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber al Ahmad al-Jaber. The picture of this present appeared in today's Washington paper and this is one of the most beautiful presents I have ever seen. There is no telling as to the value of this present.

A set of rubies and diamonds (necklace, bracelet, earrings and ring) were given to Mrs. Adele Rogers in 1972 by the Emir of Kuwait. A set of emeralds and diamonds (necklace, bracelet, earrings and ring) were given to Elizabeth Fulbright in December, 1972 by the Minister of Petroleum of the tiny, oil-producing sheikhdom of Abu Dhabi. Mrs. Nixon has received a number of beautiful presents that also have been turned in.

The Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act, amended in 1966 to bar foreign largess to U.S. officials and their families, specifies that all gifts valued at more than \$50 are legally the property of the U.S. Government and must be turned over to the Chief of Protocol's office. State Department officials said last week that the jewelry I just described was recently turned in to the Protocol Office of the State Department for cataloging and disposition. State Department officials now say that the lapse in time between the receiving of the gifts and their processing points up one of the weaknesses of the 1966 law because it is so vague and ambiguous that it is impossible to enforce it. Under the present system when a gift is turned in the Protocol Office lists the donors, the recipient and a description of the gift in index card files maintained for that purpose.

At that time, the Chief of Protocol is supposed to designate whether the gift will be sent to storage, returned to the recipient for official use until he leaves office, be dispatched to another government agency or a public repository such as a museum or be sold as surplus.

June 12, 1974

Clear my name or I'll quit, Kissinger declares. This was the headline across the front page of the Washington Post today.

While serving as the President's advisor, Mr. Kissinger was able to bring about a truce in Vietnam and this brought the war to a close. This war had continued for nearly 12 years and was the most unpopular war that our country has ever engaged in. The cease fire was brought about as the result of a number of promises which have been disclosed since the agreement was signed and some of the promises made by this country to North Vietnam will not be carried out. We lost 55,000 boys in Vietnam and promises to restore sections of Vietnam and to assist with the economy of that country which would cost several billion dollars does not meet with the approval of the present Members of Congress.

Since being named as Secretary of State, Mr. Kissinger has brought about a

cease fire in the last Israel-Arab war. Everyday now, promises that were made to bring this cease fire about entailing hundreds of millions of dollars of our money to Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and to other countries have been announced and the people generally are not in favor of these commitments. Certainly, I do not intend to vote for any of this money.

The only bright ray in the entire Nixon Administration at this time is this man Kissinger because even though he has made promises, has played a significant role in bringing about a cease fire in Vietnam and a close of the war at least temporarily in the Middle East. The cartoons and the articles all over the country have placed Kissinger up in the clouds with Nixon hanging on to his coattails. Nixon's present trip abroad to Austria, the Soviet Union and to the Middle East comes while Watergate and the investigation before the House Judiciary Committee is very intense. President Nixon is now in Austria with Kissinger and hopes to bring something out of the Soviet Union that will help him with the people in this country and help keep him from being impeached. He is desperate and has decided that this is the only system that can be now used for survival.

At the time Kissinger was up for approval in the Senate on the nomination of President Nixon for Secretary of State, the question of wiretapping and bugging of certain employees under him in the White House was discussed in detail. Kissinger denied that he ordered the wiretapping and he said that in early May of 1969 the President consulted the Director of the FBI and the Attorney General about the best methods to deal with the problem of leaks which had developed out of meetings of the National Security Council and meetings held by Kissinger with his staff in the White House. Kissinger informed the Senate Committee that he had been in the government at that time for only four months and he was only called upon to submit the names of the officials serving under him who had access to information that had been leaked. The wiretaps were used and as a result, several of Kissinger's staff were dismissed or resigned.

In a press conference within the last week, this matter of the wiretapping was brought back up by the media and the question was raised as to whether or not Henry Kissinger spoke truthfully when he appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate concerning his role in the earlier wiretapping of some of his White House aides.

The Washington Post has carried long editorials about Kissinger's activities back in those days and has maintained that he did not tell the truth to the Senate Committee. This newspaper maintains that Kissinger is the one who demanded and directed that his employees be checked and that wiretaps be used. Since the President left for his trip abroad this week, the good old Washington Post has carried editorials entitled "The President's Trip--New Policy Abroad" and then another editorial just as lengthy right under the first editorial "And Still No Policy at Home". In the no policy at home editorial, the energy crisis and inflation is discussed in detail and this editorial maintains that the President has no answers to solve these domestic problems and is simply galvanting around the world waving peace flags and flags bragging on what he and Kissinger have done in order to save his own skin in the Watergate impeachment proceedings.

The Washington Post has clearly indicated within the last five days that they are out to destroy Kissinger because Kissinger has been able to keep the President afloat and might even be able to save him from impeachment. This newspaper has spent many months and many dollars to get Richard Nixon. This is denied by the newspaper but it is still true.

Yesterday, after all of the editorials and insinuations in newspapers in this country concerning the truthfulness of Kissinger's statements before the Senate Committee at the time he was confirmed, Secretary Kissinger stated that unless his name was cleared he would quit. This was a very emotional press conference and was one of the angriest, most emotion packed news conferences ever held. Mr. Kissinger threatened to resign unless his name is cleared of charges relating to the wiretapping case. At times close to tears with his voice choking, Kissinger said he could not conduct his office if his honor is under challenge. He declared that he had truthfully testified in his confirmation hearings last fall and that he would leave the Presidential trip and return to Washington any time the Senate Foreign Relations Committee wishes to question him further. I watched Mr. Kissinger on television when he, in a very emotional manner said that he did not believe that it was possible for him to conduct the foreign policy of the United States under these circumstances. This press conference was hurriedly called and held in Salzburg, Austria, the first stop on the President's tour. The President immediately issued a statement that he would be very reluctant to accept Kissinger's resignation under this type of circumstance

and that he recognized Kissinger's desire to defend his honor against false charges and his strong feelings that he could not carry out his responsibilities encumbered by such anonymous attacks being made to poison the people in this country and throughout the world. The President went on further to state that he did not believe that Mr. Kissinger had to establish the fact that he had told the truth in answer to these anonymous charges.

Right on the front page of the Post today, with the front page article concerning the clearing of Kissinger's name is another story entitled "FBI Records Dispute Stand By Kissinger". The Post goes on to state that secret FBI memorandums labeled "Top Secret" obtained by the Post last night, contradict Kissinger's statements that he made before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The Post said that Kissinger has repeatedly proclaimed that his own role was primarily to target subordinates with access to documents securing four major news leaks early in 1969 which aroused the concern of the President, Attorney General, John N. Mitchell and the late J. Edgar Hoover.