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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DIST. OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XXXVII

March 3, 1977

A much tougher Code of Ethics with strong financial disclosure requirements passed the House last night on a vote of 402 to 22. The controversial 15 percent outside earned income limit consumed most of the 8½ hour debate and on a roll call vote the amendment to strike Section Six which contained this limitation went down 344 to 79. The Speaker was recognized during General Debate on the motion to strike and he emphatically stated that the provision should remain in the Bill and the Financial Ethics Bill should pass. The salary of the Members of Congress recently was increased from \$44,600 to \$57,500 and the Speaker said that he had informed the media day after day that this increase was justified and necessary and that a strong ethics code would be enacted by the Congress. In speaking of the amount of the salary that we are now drawing, it is considerably more than the \$15,000 that was the amount of the salary when I was first elected as a Member of Congress. I had only been here a short time when the salary was increased to \$17,500.

It seems that we cannot spend the Federal Government's money fast enough. Top Carter Administration officials revealed yesterday that the Federal Government had fallen behind some \$7.6 billion in the first four months of this Fiscal Year and that if any part of this shortfall from budgeted expenditures could be retained,

the new Administration would retain the amount.

March 7, 1977

On Saturday our new President responded to the complaints, problems, praise and questions of a cross section of the American people. He spent two hours answering telephone calls on a nationwide radio broadcast. Forty-two calls out of thousands made were answered during this period of time and the 42 callers were from 26 States. Some said that they loved the President and wished him the best of everything. One young man from Lanham, Maryland, by the name of Nicholas Kniska, Jr., finally got his call through and he wanted to know why Carter's sons were living in the White House and further, why the son of one of his son's was born at the Bethesda Naval Hospital. President Carter smiled and informed this young gentleman that the cost of the food and the other necessities in the White House were set aside as far as the family is concerned and all of these bills were paid for by the President out of his own pocket or out of the pockets of his sons. This young gentleman had his picture on the front page of the Washington papers and seemed right well pleased with himself. This was an unprecedented two hour radio show and covered other matters in addition to the White House food problem. Fishing rights, new high-jacking agreement, relations with Cuba, and a number of other subjects were discussed.

Last week there was a terrific

earthquake in Rumania and in Bucharest it is estimated that some 3,000 were killed.

I am having Volume XXXVI bound today. It never occurred to me that this Journal would include this many Volumes. I enjoy going back from time to time and reading what I had to say last week and 10 years ago.

March 8, 1977

Off and on during the past five years a number of Members in the House and the Senate have accepted money in years when they were not running for re-election and during election years some have accepted tremendous amounts of money when it was generally known that they only had token opposition. Most of these serious offenders in so far as large amounts of money are concerned are in the Senate. One for instance, Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, who is Chairman of a Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and also a Chairman of a Subcommittee on the Committee on Appropriations, is one of the chief offenders. With certain shipping interests being investigated by his Subcommittee, it now appears that in 1973 he accepted a \$10,000 campaign contribution from the Sea-Land Service, Inc., a subsidiary of R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc. and at the time only had token opposition. A number of his campaign contributions have been publicized during the past several years, but nothing seems to phase this Senator. He is a hero of World War II,

having lost his right arm during the conflict. He served in the House with us for about six years before he was elected to the Senate.

We have a drought situation through the far West. California officials have begun drawing up a contingency plan for mandatory Statewide water rationing. This plan would impose mandatory rationing on all of the State's 21.5 million residents.

A prolonged drought has reduced stream flows to well below normal in 80 percent of the Nation last month and groundwater levels reached record lows on a grand scale. The Mississippi River for instance, ran at about 60 percent below normal recently and the big five Rivers, the St. Lawrence, Columbia, Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi averaged 40 percent below normal.

We continue to have visitors from abroad and this week Israeli Prime Minister Rabin is holding meetings with our President and with the officials of the Defense and State Departments. During the campaign, President Carter said that the first step toward an ultimate Middle East peace should be such an absolute U. S. assurance of Israeli's security that all Middle Eastern parties would take this as a starting point. He again repeated this statement yesterday during a White House Lawn Reception for Prime Minister Rabin.

Our new Ambassador to the United Nations, Andy Young, who is our former

colleague in the House, said yesterday that U. S. troops might be used as part of a U. S. peace keeping force in Rhodesia, but that they would never be sent into combat into that country or South Africa. When pressed for further information, Jody Powell the White House Press Secretary, said that he knew of no real consideration that was being given at this time for such a proposal and that he presumed that Andy was speaking of a very hypothetical situation. My old friend, Andy Young, really gets carried away when he thinks and talks about Africa.

March 9, 1977

Yesterday we reported out the Economic Stimulus Appropriations Act of 1977. This Bill provides for a grand total of \$20,763,419,000 in new budget authority. The \$50 tax rebate money is in this appropriations bill and it requires \$23 million to mail the \$50 tax rebate checks to the people in this country. I have my doubts that very much of this overall amount will help us with our 7.8 percent unemployment. At least, it will give the new Administration an opportunity to think this situation out carefully and propose necessary legislative changes which will assist the private sector in expanding production thereby employing more people. This is the only way to get rid of the unemployment problem and this is the permanent way to do so. Public works programs and Federal subsidies only serve as temporary measures and unless continuing

year after year, are of no great assistance.

Since the new Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare appeared before our Subcommittee on Appropriations a new major reorganization plan has been announced for this Department. This plan was announced yesterday by the Secretary and is aimed at saving at least \$2 billion within four years. Under the plan, medicare and medicaid will be put under a new Health Care Financing Administration with a single audit and fraud control structure. The Social Security Administration will take over all cash assistance payments including the most controversial Welfare Program Aid to Families with Dependent Children. The new Secretary called the shake up the most far-reaching in the 24 year history of this tremendous can of worms known as the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. HEW with 145,000 employees and a 1977 budget of \$145.9 billion is the giant of Governmental Departments. The President issued a statement immediately to the effect that this reorganization plan is a superb example of his drive for improving Government efficiency.

Yesterday the House passed its version of President Carter's tax cut bill to pep up the lagging economy and this is the Bill that contains the \$50 per person rebate that we appropriated the money for which was subject, of course, to approval of the legislation enacted yesterday afternoon in the House. This Bill that passed

the House also lowered the taxes of two-thirds of all tax payers who do not itemize their deductions by raising the so-called Standard Deduction. This Bill passed the House 282 to 131. First, the Bill calls for rebates on the 1976 taxes that will fall due the 15th of next month. The rebates will generally be \$50 per person covered by yesterday's tax vote, thus a family of four would get \$200. The size of the rebate would be scaled down for taxpayers with adjusted incomes between 25,000 and 30,000 dollars so that those with incomes of \$27,500 for example, would get only \$25 per person and those with incomes of \$30,000 would get nothing. The tax rebates will go out in June. The third section of the Bill would raise the Standard Deduction to a flat \$2400 for single individuals and 3,000 for married couples. The fourth part of the Bill is for business. It would give employers credits or reductions in taxes otherwise owed for some although not all additional employees that they hired this year and next year. The credits would be 40 percent of the first \$4,200 in wages paid on up to \$1,680 each for a maximum of 24 employees. Thus the most that any employer could get would be \$40,000.

The House Assassinations Committee got a new Chairman yesterday after Representative Henry B. Gonzalez, Democrat of Texas, resigned in a huff. His resignation was accepted 296 to 100. This Assassinations Committee has authorization extending through March and is nothing now but a witch hunt. Louis Stokes, Democrat of

Cleveland, Ohio and one of the good Black Members, was named as Chairman. I like Louis Stokes and thought he was too smart to ever get into this hotbox.

March 10, 1977

We have a real confrontation underway in our Nation's Capital today.

A small group of Hanafi Muslims consisting of only about 10 people started terrorizing the Nation's Capital yesterday about noon. They are holding dozens of hostages at three locations. One is B'nai B'rith Headquarters on Rhode Island Avenue, N.E. near Scott Circle, the Islamic Center on Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., at the edge of Rock Creek Park where I enter and come out each day, and the District Building. City Councilman Marion Berry was shot and was very fortunate that he is alive. In returning to the District Building after making a speech about 2:30 yesterday afternoon, he was warned about the trouble that was going on in the District Building but regardless of the warning continued on into the Building and one of the bullets from the shotgun blast landed near his heart. He is in the hospital but seems to be doing fine. A young reporter from the Howard University Radio station was killed and several were stabbed and beaten right badly. There may be others dead in the three locations because this morning the hostages are still being held and negotiations are proceeding right slowly. The demands are being made to stop the showing of a motion

picture in New York City which these people say is derogatory of Malcolm X, their former leader. The showing of this picture was stopped immediately after the warning was made and these people are demanding that those who are serving life sentences and are in jail now for killing the family of Black Muslims here in 1973 be turned over to them for punishment.

No telling how long this confrontation may continue. They are being very cautious because we have several thousand Black Muslims here in Washington and if we have a shoot out and their people are killed, my guess is the burning would again start in our Nation's Capital. I remember all too well what transpired back during the days when Lyndon Johnson was President.

Crime at this time is right complex. Now the violators are proceeding to dynamite, take over buildings, and demand meetings with the President. Yesterday the President talked with one in Ohio who reluctantly gave up his hostages when he was advised that the President would talk to him by telephone. This establishes a precedent and our new President may regret making this move.

The number of hostages may run as high as 100 and the Black Muslims are armed with pistols, shotguns and machetes. They drove up in trucks and before they could be stopped, proceeded into the three buildings and this is the situation that exists this morning.

March 11, 1977

It was over just about as quickly as it started. In this morning's newspaper we have an article entitled "Hanafis Surrender, Release 134 Hostages." This article is as follows:

"All 134 hostages held at three downtown locations here by Hanafi Muslim gunmen were being released early today after the gunmen surrendered to local police. Mayor Walter E. Washington announced at 1:45a.m.

These developments, which ended a tense three-pronged siege that began Wednesday followed three hours of face-to-face negotiations between the gunmen and city officials and the ambassadors of three Moslem nations.

Buses were moved into place about 1:30 a.m. to take the hostages to local hospitals from the building where they had been held--the B'nai B'rith national headquarters, the District Building and the Islamic Center.

Voicing high praise for the negotiators, the mayor said there appeared to be no injuries among the hostages.

The exact nature of the agreement and details of the bargaining that brought the drama to its sudden conclusion could not be immediately learned this morning.

The negotiations began some time after 8 p.m. at a table set up in the lobby of the B'nai B'rith building near Scott Circle, seven floors below where the leader of the Hanafi group, Hamaas Abdul Khaalis, had

presided over the siege at all three locations.

The official negotiators included D. C. Police Chief Maurice J. Cullinane, Deputy Chief Robert L. Rabe, and Capt. Joseph M. O'Brien, plus the ambassadors of Iran, Egypt and Pakistan, three Moslem nations that intervened with the Hanafi leader to, in the words of one source, "persuade him to be compassionate."

O'Brien had driven uptown to pick up Abdul Aziz, Khaalis' son-in-law, from the Hanafi's house on upper 16th Street NW and bring him to the negotiations.

Near the scene of the talks, although not participating directly, were U. S. Attorney Earl J. Silbert and Pete Flaherty, the Mayor of Pittsburgh who has been chosen to be the next deputy attorney general.

Khaalis came downstairs to the meeting in the B'nai B'rith lobby unarmed leaving six of his Hanafi followers upstairs to guard his hostages.

At the District Building and the Islamic Center on Massachusetts Ave. NW, other Hanafi gunmen kept their own hostages as the talks began.

A few minutes after 11 p.m., the three ambassadors and Cullinane left the B'nai B'rith building, met Flaherty and Silbert on the street outside, got into cars and drove off to police headquarters.

Joined by the Mayor, the officials then met in Cullinane's office at the District building.

Hours passed with no comment while secret moves to arrest the gunmen and free the hostages began.

Then, at 1:45 a.m. Mayor Washington went before the television news cameras to say:

"I got 134 citizens out alive."

Most of the hostages were believed to have been held at the B'nai B'rith building. The number held there was put at 104.

At the city command post, officials said the State Department was heavily involved in persuading the three Moslem nation ambassadors to take a leading role -- Ashraf Ghorbal of Ardeshir Zahedi of Iran and Sahabzada Yaqub-Kahn of Pakistan.

City officials apparently contacted Khaalis in the afternoon with the proposal for face-to-face discussions. Although none of the substantive issues are yet known to the public, the negotiating process is considered a crucial step toward defusing such situations.

At the White House, President Carter praised the three ambassadors for their assistance. "We're very concerned about it," he told reporters following a state dinner for British Prime Minister James Callaghan, "but I think it is in good hands."

At the Justice Department, a spokesman said the Carter administration is still taking a "secondary role" in confronting the three-way hostage siege that straddles the heart of downtown Washington. Flaherty is still mayor of Pittsburgh and has not yet been confirmed for the No. 2 job in the Justice Department.

"He was instructed by the Attorney General to observe the entire problem," said a Justice spokesman, "but the matter's being handled by the District police."

In the standard unfolding of hostage dramas, the establishment of face-to-face negotiating and the longer they can be maintained by authorities, the greater the prospect that some sort of peaceful resolution can be found. This episode began with bewildering speed and apocalyptic warnings of what might happen to the scores of hostages and, privately, city officials are still not sure whether the normal rules will apply in this very abnormal situation.

Yesterday, while officials worked secretly to line up the first bargaining session, they saw mixed signals from the three siege locations--some ominous and some mildly reassuring.

Among other things, authorities were informed that an "execution room" was set up by the Hanafi gunmen at the B'nai B'rith building at 17th Street and Rhode Island Avenue NW, where about 105 hostages were held captive on the eighth floor. No one knows whether this talk was simply more of the threatening rhetoric which has surrounded this event since it started Wednesday or whether something more ominous may be approaching.

At the District Building, one of the hostages, held in the D.C. City Council Offices, Council aide Alan Grip nervously relayed by phone this warning from the two gunmen there:

"We are Hanafi Muslims to the death and, if the police have any ideas about storming this room, put all of our lives in immediate danger..."

At the Hanafi house on 16th Street, the wife of the group's leader, Hamaas Abdul

Khaalis, grimly told a reporter that, before launching the attack, her husband bid a final goodbye to his family.

"All of us. Everyone. The whole family. We were all here," said Khadyja Khaalis. "There's nothing to hide."

Still, no deadlines have been set by the terrorists, no ultimatums which would force one side or the other to take action. So, in the meantime, District of Columbia officials are proceeding on a strategy intended to stabilize and ameliorate and, ideally, find some common ground with the gunmen's leader.

During the last 24 hours, police saw to it that food and medicine and other items ranging from newspapers to birth-control pills, were delivered to the three hostage locations -- without any threat of aggressive action.

Further, the city delivered to Khaalis, a symbolic refund of \$750--a matter of principle, he called it. The money represented a legal fee Khaalis paid to defend himself against a contempt-of-court charge after he disrupted the trial of one of the rival Black Muslims accused of murdering seven Hanafi members here--the event that apparently is the reason for the Hanafi action the past two days, a matter of protest and vengeance.

City officials did not respond to Khaalis' central demand, however. He wants them to deliver over to him and his followers the seven Black Muslims for their own personal application of vengeance.

Mayor Walter Washington declared: "We've been working under a specific

plan from the beginning. This involves not overreacting and our messages from some of the hostages indicate they too hope we will not overreact."

The imponderable in this situation, which sets it apart from other recent hostage cases, is the nature of the government's adversary. The Hanafis holding the prisoners are not bank robbers, fugitives from justice, or common hoodlums. They are, so far as is known, intelligent, hard-working middle-class men who have led upstanding if alienated lives.

Their motives, as far as they have been revealed and deduced, do not involve financial gain or notoriety. They are bent solely, they have said, on getting "justice" for the massacre of seven members of the Khaalis family in 1973.

As Khaalis' wife told WASHINGTON POST reporter Joseph Whitaker yesterday:

"We went by the laws of the country. We participated in bringing the people to trial. We did not get justice because they (the Black Muslim defendants) were not given death. And by Muslim law, that's the punishment...We're not hiding anything. He's not robbing a bank. This is nothing to hide. This is our law. We do this openly.

In the initial assault on the three buildings Wednesday, Kahaalis and his followers killed one man--Maurice Williams, a 24-year-old reporter for WHUR--and wounded several others. It was a bloody and terrifying beginning to the drama now being played out.

The violence quickly ceased and for the past day and a half the deadly waiting game has gone on with no more casualties, and with some acts of kindness on both sides.

By early last night the situation had settled down to this:

The Hanafis held about 105 hostages at the B'nai B'rith building, nine hostages at the Islamic Center and seven at the District Building. Police had taken over all but the top two floors at the B'nai B'rith building and at least four floors at the District Building.

At the Islamic Center, where three Hanafi gunmen were in complete control of the premises, policemen lounged outside in the sunshine in full view of the Hanafis and, on request, delivered food packages to the front door.

There was no gunfire at any of the locations, and from all reports, the hostages were well and being treated "kindly." Male hostages were tied, but not all women hostages were.

Before dawn yesterday, three hostages had been released and a fourth was released early in the afternoon. Shortly after 9 p.m., a 59-year-old man who had been held at the District Building also was released.

Elsewhere in the nation's capital, life went on. The fact that three huge areas of the city--three major arteries and blocks of buildings -- were immobilized and empty did not alter the other normalities of a beautiful spring day. Modest crowds gathered at the police cordons to gawk and

gossip, but for the most part the life of the city was remarkably unaltered.

Some things were not normal. At the White House, British Prime Minister James Callaghan came to call on President Carter and--at the request of police--he was not given the traditional 19-gun salute for a foreign head of government. The volleys might have unsettled some of the gunmen a few blocks away.

At the District Building, Ben Gilbert, a top aide to the mayor, sneaked into his fourth floor office, a flight down from the hostage scene, in order to get some papers he was working on. "The planning process must go on," Gilbert said.

On Capitol Hill, at least a dozen members of Congress asked for police protection, given the alarming developments. Most of them were either black or Jewish, officials said, and were concerned about the racial and religious overtones to the events downtown.

At two downtown churches, small crowds of relatives of the hostages gathered. Their identities are not being disclosed by police or other authorities because Khaalis said he does not want their names released.

The commuter snarl was worse than usual at rush hours--with police blocking the main routes of 14th Street NW, 16th Street NW and Massachusetts Avenue.

Despite the absence of further violence, there was, until last night, a sense of pessimism among some officials at the local command center at police headquarters.

They were hamstrung by the Hanafi

demand that seven Black Muslims accused of the murders in 1973 be delivered to Khaalis and his comrades inside the B'nai B'rith building. It was a demand they said they could not meet.

They were fearful, too, that Khaalis might conclude that he and his associates had "painted themselves in a corner" by the events of Wednesday afternoon.

There was further concern that Khaalis despite cat naps, was becoming exhausted from lack of sleep and might act in an "irrational" manner. They were also informed that Khaalis was furious that Black Muslim leader Wallace Muhammad had come to Washington and had not been delivered into his hands.

"I'm not tired," Khaalis told a Channel 5 interviewer yesterday, "That's deceptive. It's my voice. I've been talking incessantly to people calling up because someone has to tell America what's happening."

As for Wallace Muhammad, the spiritual leader of the nation's Black Muslims, arrived in Washington yesterday afternoon from Chicago, according to Khalil Abdel Alim leader of a local Nation of Islam mosque.

Alim said Muhammad called the mayor's office, the chief of police's office and the White House offering assistance but received no response or any request to take part in any aspect of the situation, according to Alim.

Presidential Press Secretary Jody Powell said "the White House and the President have been kept informed of developments.

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The federal involvement is being co-ordinated by the Department of Justice with the direct supervision of Attorney General (Griffin) Bell."

The federal intent, Powell said, "is to supplement the efforts of the Washington police, who are doing an excellent job dealing with the situation."

The FBI's staff of psychologists delivered an analysis of the situation for the D.C. police. They put the Hanafis in the category of "militant fanatics" who are considered the most dangerous and difficult adversaries to deal with.

The number of Hanafis involved in the building seizures has been a matter for speculation since Wednesday. The present reckoning is 12--seven at B'nai B'rith, three at the Islamic Center, and two at the District Building.

They have a supply of weapons and ammunition. But, again, officials are uncertain of what the arsenal contains.

Khaalil and his six associates at B'nai B'rith are thought to have automatic or semi-automatic rifles as well as machetes or swords.

The two Hanafis at the District Building are thought to have at least one shotgun, one .22 caliber rifle and two pistols. The three gunmen at the Islamic Center have long guns, but whether they are rifles or shotguns is unknown.

A neighbor of the Hanafi home on upper 16th Street predicted that Khaalil and his men will be in top physical condition to endure a lengthy siege because he has often

seen them working out at the park at 16th and Kennedy Streets.

"They've been in training for a long time," the neighbor said, and "and they will show a phenomenal amount of physical stamina that will surprise people."

Today at noon I had the pleasure of attending the Annual Girl Scout Luncheon here in Washington. I met a number of unusual ladies who serve as chaperones for the girls when they come to Washington. One was Mrs. Abrahms, the wife of General Abrahms who was stationed at Fort Knox for a number of years. During the luncheon the girls gave me two nice pins which I have placed in my shadow-box frame where I have placed a number of other pins that were presented to me down through the years.

After returning from the luncheon, I had an unusually nice meeting with the Ambassador for Canada along with one of his secretaries and Kempton Jenkins, Deputy Secretary of State for Congressional Relations. The Ambassador of Canada is Jake Warren and he is one of the most affable, likable men that I have ever met. The State Department wanted the Ambassador to talk with me about their proposal to build the Canadian Chancery on Pennsylvania Avenue at the point where the old USO building is located. We are now in the process of selling Congress on the idea that we must restore Pennsylvania Avenue since it is between the White House and the Capitol and under no circumstances should we permit this dilapidated condition to exist right in

the heart of our Nation's Capital.

The State Department, the Fine Arts Commission, and all of those groups who have to approve such locations and requests have approved this location for a new Canadian Chancery. Some \$25million to \$30 million will be spent and these men have promised me that the architect selected will be a man who is well known and one of the most talented architects in the world. After failing two or three times in the House, we have finally succeeded in appropriating a small amount to the Pennsylvania Avenue Commission that is in charge of the restoration of Pennsylvania Avenue. To me, the Canadian Chancery would add considerably to this section of our City and I very enthusiastically informed Jake Warren, the Ambassador, together with the other two gentlemen present, that I would join with them and do everything within my power to see that their project is approved and completed. Taking all of the Chanceries way out Massachusetts Avenue and out to the outskirts of our Nation's Capital is long out of date from the standpoint of protection and environmental benefits. It is nice, I think, to bring some of the Chanceries down into the heart of our City and especially in those sections that have become dilapidated and add to our problems since they have rapidly become a part of the ghetto which we should certainly eliminate as soon as possible. This was one of the nicest, most constructive meetings that I have had the honor of participating in in a number of years.

I have now answered over 9,000 roll calls and today issued the following press release:

GRAND TOTAL NOW OVER 9,000

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

Natcher was sworn in as a Member on January 6, 1954 and from January 6, 1954 to March 10, 1977 there have been 5,438 roll call votes. In addition to never missing a roll call vote, he has answered 3,566 quorums. When you add the quorum calls together with the roll call votes, Representative Natcher has reached the 9,000 mark, with a grand total of 9,004 roll calls.

During the first year that Representative Natcher was a Member of Congress, there were only 76 roll call votes and 70 quorum calls, which make a total for the year of 146. In the year 1976, there were 661 roll call votes and 203 quorum calls, making a total of 864.

Representative Natcher's record now goes back to the first day of the first Congress, March 4, 1789. Other than Representative Natcher, no Member since the beginning of the United States Congress on March 4, 1789 has ever served in the House of Representatives or in the Senate for 17 consecutive years or longer from the time of their swearing in without missing one or more votes.

Natcher knows full well that this is not the sole criteria for a Member of Congress, but, he believes, that every Member should stand up and be counted. Representative Natcher is one of the senior Members of the Committee on Appropriations in the House.

Members of the House now cast their votes by electronic device and no longer is the Roll called which required over 20 minutes. Under the present system, 15 minutes is allowed and if the Member is not present to vote during this period, he has missed his vote.

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

Our former President Gerald Ford and his wife have this week entered into a contract for the sale and publishing of their memoirs. The memoirs will be published jointly by Harper & Row and Reader's Digest. The publishing rights were reportedly sold for \$1 million.

Former President Nixon's memoirs were bought by Warner Books for over \$2 million in 1974 and lo and behold, Henry Kissinger as yet unwritten memoirs is expected to

bring \$5 million. The Ford family agreed early with the William Morris Company who entered into the contract for the former President and his wife that their books would be offered together to publishers. I have been advised that at least five major publishers expressed interest in such an arrangement and the bidding began. Soon the question of who would help the Fords write their books arose and authors Trevor Armbrister and Chris Chase, both clients of the William Morris Company were flown to Palm Springs to meet with the Fords in January. It seems that Jerry Ford had read Armbrister's book "On Congress", which was co-authored with Senator Donald Riegle, Jr., then a Representative. After a meeting which lasted several hours, Ford agreed to work with Armbrister on a book that would concentrate on Ford's 29 months in the White House which will be a personal and historical account according to the word that I received today. Mrs. Ford apparently had read Chase's "How to be a Movie Star" and immediately agreed to work with her on a book that will deal with Mrs. Ford's experiences with Martha Graham as one of her dancing students and also her life as First Lady and her fight against cancer. I have been advised that Armbrister and Chase will receive \$100,000 each without royalties.

I am amazed at the fact that Kissinger's will go up into the \$5 million category because to me he should go down in history as the most traveled, most promising Secretary of State of all time and one that

really puckers up when he is disturbed. I have attended meetings with him when he would become so angry that he would almost cry and then later we would read stories that unless the Congress stopped criticizing him and failed to believe in him, he would have to resign. This he regretted to do he said on more than one occasion, when we on the Hill for months at different times were hoping and wishing that he would do just that.

March 12, 1977

Four of a dozen Hanafi Muslims accused of holding scores of persons hostage at three Washington locations this week, leaving one dead and several wounded, were freed yesterday without money bond, pending a Grand Jury action.

Among the four were Hamaas Abdul Khaalis, the Hanafis 54 year-old leader who was set free at a pre-dawn hearing before D.C. Superior Court Judge Harold H. Greene in keeping with a Government promised mandate to secure the release of the hostages. Later a second man was released on his personal recognizance. Six were held on \$50,000 surety bonds each and two on \$75,000 bonds. The two on the \$75,000 bonds were the ones in the District Building where the man was killed. The deal was made to free the leader and he is now back home in Washington with a hearing set for Monday. There is quite a bit of controversy in our Nation's Capital today over the freeing of any one of

these Muslims. When the news was released that the hostages had been freed this news was overwhelming. Our Chief of Police along with the three Ambassadors succeeded in securing the release of the hostages, but I presume that the deal that was made will be discussed for months and months.

The honeymoon with our new President is probably over. The Majority Leader in the Senate, Robert Byrd of West Virginia, said yesterday that in his opinion the action taken by the new President to kill at least 19 major water development projects has opened a severe breach between Congress and the White House. Byrd is insisting that the President consult with Congress and he says that in his opinion, the honeymoon is over. The Reservoir that I am building in the 2nd District, the Taylorsville Reservoir, was considered for inclusion in the list of 19, but the White House at the last minute dropped their objection to the Taylorsville Reservoir. This Reservoir has a 2.1 to 1 benefit cost ratio and certainly should not be placed on any list for deletion. Two projects in the mountains in Kentucky and one at Dayton, Kentucky were placed on the list of 19.

The Federal Government yesterday had to come forward again and make a loan of \$255 million to New York City in order for the City to pay bills totalling more than \$125 million early next week. Treasury Secretary Blumenthal said the Federal Government had to wait to approve the \$255 million needed to keep New York City going until the

City came up with a plan to pay off holders of \$983 million of past due City notes. The City finally announced this plan on Wednesday of this week. The City is operating under an agreement with the Federal Government to borrow \$2.3 billion a year from the Federal Government provided that the debt is retired according to the agreement at the time of the loan. I voted against the authorization of the \$2.3 billion and do not believe that the Federal Government can override and operate the large bankrupt cities in this country.

The good old WASHINGTON POST in the editorial in today's paper entitled "After the Seige", takes a negative pregnant view of what transpired when the hostages were released. It reminds me of the negative pregnancy that we studied of common law pleading when I was in law school.

Charles S. Robb, son-in-law of the late President Lyndon B. Johnson, announced for Lt. Governor of Virginia yesterday. It has been decided by the Attorney for the Democratic Party in Virginia that he is a legal resident and complies with the law so that this race may be made.

Our Mayor of our Nation's Capital really is a character. It now appears that the subway will have to be reduced to about 60 miles and the Federal Government is holding the bag on all of the bonds. Now in the Budget for Fiscal Year 1978 Mayor Washington fails to include the \$850,000 needed for the current Fiscal Year or an estimated

\$13 million in the next Fiscal Year for the Metro Rail Subsidy. Upon being questioned, he admits that this is a ploy to gain support for a regional transit tax possibly including city taxation of suburbanites. What the Mayor will do next is anyone's guess.

An article appeared in the LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL entitled, "Huddleston off to fast start collecting 1978 campaign funds." This article is as follows:

"U. S. Sen. Walter (Dee) Huddleston is off to a fast start in collecting money for his re-election campaign in 1978.

Kentucky's senior senator, a Democrat raised more than \$105,000 last year, according to a recent campaign-spending report filed here with the state Board of Elections.

All but \$3,000 of that total -- \$102,580 -- was raised at a \$100 per couple party at the Frankfort Sportscenter on Dec. 9, while the state legislature was in special session.

Another \$10,000 in ticket sales has come in since the report, Huddleston aides said, raising the figure to about \$112,580 for the fund raiser.

Huddleston won't stand for re-election for another 14 months, in the May, 1978 Democratic primary. At this time, there has been no indication that a formidable primary opponent is emerging.

Meanwhile, other year-end spending reports in the Kentucky congressional delegation showed:

First District Rep. Carroll Hubbard of Mayfield, a Democrat, spent \$65,000 last year to be re-elected over virtually no opposition and had a \$16,000 surplus for 1977.

Third District Rep. Romano Mazzoli of Louisville, also a Democrat, spent more than \$100,000 in tough primary-and general-election fights and ended with a \$12,000 debt.

Fourth District Rep. Gene Snyder of Louisville, a Republican, finished his successful re-election bid with \$61,000 in his campaign chest. And he spent \$108,000 even though he had no primary opponent and won easily in the general election last November.

Ed Graves, Huddleston's press secretary, said yesterday there were 1,040 individual contributors who purchased tickets to the senator's December fund-raising party.

Many, he noted, sent contributions by mail and probably didn't attend the event.

Graves, said Huddleston netted about \$100,000 after subtracting expenses of nearly \$12,000.

Federal election law doesn't require a candidate to list, or itemize, individual donors who give \$100 or less.

Huddleston's report listed only 90 individuals, political-action committees and Democratic organizations that bought more than \$100 worth of tickets.

There was \$68,480 given by unlisted contributors.

Graves said Huddleston doesn't have any problems providing a list of all contributors. "We were just pressed for time to meet the report deadline."

Asked why it was necessary for Huddleston to raise so much money so early, Graves answered:

"We want to be ready if there is any primary opposition so we won't spend all our campaigning time raising money. We are almost guaranteed of having Republican opposition in the general election (November 1978)."

Graves also said the senator wanted "to demonstrate our ability to raise money."

Four Kentuckians were listed as buying \$1,000 in tickets, according to the report. They were H. A. Spalding, a Hazard engineer; Warren B. Terry, a Lexington investor, Blane Correll, a Somerset real-estate man, and Betty H. Molloy, retired, of Lexington.

Five special-interest groups' political-action committees contributed \$1,000 or more to Huddleston.

They were: SPACE, a Louisville-based milk producers' lobby, \$2,000; the Tobacco People's Public Affairs Committee of Washington, \$1,000; the Savings Association Public Affairs Committee of Louisville, \$1,000; United Automobile Workers of Detroit, \$1,000, and the Kentucky Association of Highway Contractors of Frankfort, \$1,000.

All seven incumbent Kentucky congressmen were re-elected last year, but the amount of money they raised and spent varied widely.

For example Democratic Rep. Carl Perkins of Hindman, with little opposition,

spent only \$2,057 in his re-election effort to his Seventh District seat in Eastern Kentucky.

Meanwhile, Hubbard, in western Kentucky, spent 32 times that much with equally weak opposition.

Hubbard, of course, has said he would like to run for governor in 1979, and some of his campaign travels last year took him out of his First District.

Second District Rep. William Natcher of Bowling Green, a Democrat, faced his toughest Republican foe in several years, but spent only \$8,176, all his own money.

Snyder, however, with nominal Democratic opposition, ran a close race with Mazzoli in spending the most money among the delegation.

At the end of the year, Mazzoli owed \$5,800 to Grieb Printing Co. in Louisville; \$3,400 to a South Carolina political consultant firm, and \$3,000 to himself in loans he made to the campaign.

Fifth District Rep. Tim Lee Carter, a Republican from Tompkinsville, spent \$57,000 in a relatively easy race in the general election. He had about \$8,000 on hand at the end of the year.

Sixth District Rep. John Breckinridge, a Lexington Democrat, raised \$11,000 and spent all but \$3,000 in another lopsided re-election campaign."

Vice President Mondale met with the Democratic Members of the Senate to discuss the President's action on the 19 water projects. A number of Senators, including Byrd, McGovern, Stennis and Muskie, stormed and raised old fashioned ned with the Vice President and told him to take the message back to the new President. According to one of the Senators present, Mondale about half way through the meeting, smiled and said, "Fellows, this is not a meeting, but an ambush."

The ruling of the Food and Drug Administration in banning saccharin has really caused a commotion in this country. The packing company that markets Sweet 'N Low, an artificial sweetner, along with others are up in arms. The Food and Drug Administration's proposal to ban the artificial sweetner saccharin has been bombarded from persons demanding the chemical be allowed to remain on the market. Diabetics and dieters all over the country are blasting the Food and Drug Administration on the saccharin ban. Coca-Cola Bottling Stock dropped some \$12 on the big board and when Coca-Cola takes a dive like this, something is really up.

The Governor of Kentucky is in a daily fight now with the LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL over the use of State funds for trips to Washington and to other points throughout the United States. He has a number of bodyguards that go with him because he maintains that his life has been threatened and

on his last trip to Washington for the Governors Conference, brought some 22 with him and this included a number of bodyguards. Then later on, he had the Louisville limousine driven to Washington for his use while he was here. This caused the good ole LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL to just simply jump up and down and scream.

I have received a request from President Carter to attend a meeting at the White House at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday morning of next week. This is the first request that I have had from the President to attend a meeting concerning appropriation of funds.

March 14, 1977

It seems that at times our new President and his wife have problems that are not easily brushed aside. Recently, Mrs. Roslyn Carter was interviewed concerning the White House and some of the criticisms that they receive from time to time as a result of living in the White House. Mrs. Carter said that Amy was not bothered as much by the press coverage as some citizens believed and that she was enjoying living in the White House. She went on to say that Jimmy Carter was home more than he had ever been and that as far as she is concerned the pressures now did not compare with the days when she and her husband had to live with Lester Maddox when our President was Governor. She went on to say that this four year period also qualified her for most any kind of problems that she will face in the White House. She said that her two sons, Chip and

Jeff, were worried about the comments concerning their living in the White House with their wives and families, but from the standpoint of her husband and herself their family could stay together this way, and certainly her boys did not live off the Government while they were in the White House. In one of her final statements at the interview, she told them that the time when she developed the closest personal relationship with Christ was when Jimmy was Governor, and I guess she again had Lester Maddox in mind.

About one year ago a newspaper reporter was killed in Arizona and since that time certain indictments have been returned. Since so many people seem to be involved and especially a number in politics, investigative reporters were assigned to go to Arizona by a number of newspapers to see just what the situation really is from the standpoint of gangsters being in charge. The news today is that Senator Goldwater has had certain connections with the gangster element in Arizona and upon being contacted, refused to issue any statements.

The Ambassador to the United Nations Organization, Andrew Young, continues to issue all kinds of statements which are contradictory to our foreign policy and is being constantly corrected by our new Secretary of State. Unless he and the President have some understanding right away, my guess is that he will not last too long.

According to the Gallop Poll, President Carter's performance in office is

approved by 71% of our people. This Poll was taken within the last 2 days and the question propounded was, "Do you approve or disapprove of the way our new President is handling his job?"

We are sending another mission to North Vietnam to find out if the North Vietnamese will give us more information on this Missing in Action and this time Leonard Woodcock, the former President of the United Auto Workers of America, is the Chairman of the Commission that left yesterday and he is accompanied by Rep. Sonny Montgomery of Mississippi, former Sen. Mike Mansfield, and Ambassador Charles W. Yost. So far there are still some 1200 MIAs where there are no reports or information as to whether or not they are living or dead, or if dead, where they were buried.

March 15, 1977

I have just returned from a meeting with our new President at the White House. Each day I am just a little more amazed at the way our new President operates. There were some 14 of us at this meeting today on matters concerning appropriations and after the Vice President met with us in the Cabinet Room for about 20 minutes going over briefly the problems that we wanted to talk to with the President, the President entered and in about three minutes stated perfectly the problems we wanted to discuss with him. He had been carefully briefed and he has one of the most retentive minds of anyone that I have ever met. He smiles a lot and when he said to us that certain matters would be presented that he had not made up his mind about and might not go along with, he smiled and at

least by not disagreeing to a certain extent, made everyone still feel a little comfortable. He said we should put all of our matters in one package and he would have the Vice President and the Office of Management and Budget along with his staff member in the White House work with us and in this way, he could help us where it was absolutely necessary and with the overall package before him, know just how far the Federal Government should go at this time with all of the problems that were presented this morning.

It required about three minutes for him to make his statement and he, in very few words, stated emphatically what we were there for and what he could and would do if we placed him in a position where he had all of the facts. This was one of the most excellent meetings that I had ever attended at the White House.

The President by the way is a right small man physically, and at times on television and in pictures in the paper, seems to be considerably larger than he really is. He is quite stooped for a man his age and is just a little on the timid side. He overcomes a great bit of this timidity by smiling and seemingly appears to be at ease.

Since dictating the above statement concerning our meeting at the White House, I have had an opportunity to read the editorial which appeared in today's WASHINGTON POST entitled, "Mr. Diggs goes to the White House." This editorial is as follows:

"Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr., who's not one to let you forget that he's chairman of

the House District Committee, has gotten himself invited to a meeting this morning with President Carter. Apparently the chairman will communicate his views of what would be good for this city and--if past activities are any indication--of how his extraordinarily well-staffed committee might continue to exercise superfluous oversight of the city. Fortunately, other members of congressional committees with responsibilities for the city have managed to be included in today's session. Unfortunately, the duly elected mayor and city council have not.

Certainly Chairman Diggs can offer an interesting personal assessment of what the House might or might not approve in the way of legislation affecting the city. We hope, however, that his presentation will be embellished with the views of others in today's congressional delegation--for they may have a different sense of what the President ought to know or do about the District of Columbia. Delegate Walter E. Fauntroy, as the city's only elected federal officials and a participant in today's meeting, certainly can speak most informatively on the importance of full voting representation for the city in Congress, an increased federal payment, presidential support for Metro and additional measures of local self-determination.

President Carter's special assistant and liaison for District affairs, Bunny Mitchell, is herself knowledgeable on these

matters and has been appreciative in the past of the need for more local freedom from congressional constraints. She has noted that the President is "very interested in keeping in touch with people on a full range of issues and the District can be put in that category." In that spirit, perhaps today's meeting is only the first of a series aimed at familiarizing a sympathetic President with the local problems that need his support. Perhaps, too, such a series will include sessions with the locally elected officials. For the sake of the White House's perspective, we hope so."

One part of the editorial really impressed me and this is the portion which states that certainly Chairman Diggs can offer an interesting personal assessment of what the House might or might not approve in the way of legislation affecting the city. We hope, however, the editorial goes on to say that his presentation will be embellished with the views of others in today's congressional delegation, for they may have a different sense of what the President ought to know or do about the District of Columbia. After the President arrived at the meeting and after we had discussed generally some of the problems with the Vice President the President then turned to me and said, "Mr. Natcher, as I understand it, you know as much about the District as anyone here or in the City and I am just wondering as to what you would have to say about the money matters in the District." Up to this time the others had talked and I had made no move to say anything about the money

matters, but I certainly was not agreeing with what Mr. Diggs had to say about the money matters. When the President called on me, I said that the budget for Fiscal Year 1977 was \$1,481,000,000 and \$754 million of this money was Federal money. This consisted of \$31 million for Revenue Sharing \$101 million for money borrowed from the Federal Treasury, \$345 million in Federal grants and a Federal Payment of \$278 million. This clearly showed, I said to the President, that the taxpayers in this country were helping the District with their budget and, in addition, in our Nation's Capital we only have 702,000 people and they have 48,000 employees. In addition, I said to the President, that the per capita debt of our Nation's Capital now is \$1,792 and that of New York City which is absolutely bankrupt, is \$1,797. Only five dollars more than the City of Washington. When I made my statement, then the President said again that before we decided what we could do and should do, he should be presented with a package. My statement is almost in line with what appeared in the WASHINGTON POST editorial and ordinarily, I never agree with anything that appears on the editorial page of the WASHINGTON POST.

March 16, 1977

Under the new procedure that was adopted two years ago, we now have regular Democratic Caucuses. When I was first elected a Member of Congress, Mr. Rayburn was with us at that time and he announced

that we would have one Democratic Caucus that year and the Members could set the date. Now we have one or more each month and in some instances our Caucuses have proven very beneficial.

In today's Caucus, we had Vice President Mondale with us and he made a brief statement urging full cooperation if at all possible with the President and stated quite frankly that this Administration, like all new Administrations, was having problems but that with our assistance, these problems would be solved and that there would be no reason why our Democratic Congress and our new Democratic President and Vice President could not work in complete harmony. He said that he knew that there were a great many problems that had arisen and that the press was taking great delight in stating that the honeymoon was over. He said that he knew that Pennsylvania Avenue was not a one-way street and that even though he did not think the Vice President should be the Congressional Liaison for the President, he wanted to come up and discuss with us some of the problems that we are having and at the same time answer questions that the Democratic Members might have. There was a real frank discussion and some of the questions were from Members who had suffered disappointments or sincerely believed that they had been mistreated by the new Administration or some of those representing the President. The Vice President did not roll over and agree on everything that was said

but he did admit that mistakes had been made and two of his assistants were present taking notes, and he said he hoped some of these mistakes could be corrected. In answering a number of the questions, he did not agree with the Member and quite frankly and fairly said so. This was an excellent discussion and one of the best caucuses that we have held since I have been a Member of Congress. This is two mornings that I have had an opportunity to meet with our Vice President and I am more impressed each time.

We take up in the House today our Fiscal Year 1977 Supplemental Appropriations Bill. This is a bill that contains nearly \$30 billion and it will be quite controversial in parts.

March 17, 1977

This week we have passed two major bills. The Economic Stimulus Appropriations Act for 1977 was passed and this Bill contains some \$23 billion. Yesterday we passed the Fiscal Year 1977 Supplemental Appropriations Bill which contained some \$27 billion. This is a lot of money and I hope that both of these bills will go along way toward helping us in solving our economic problems that we are confronted with daily.

Today is St. Patrick's Day and you should see all of the green dresses, coat suits, kerchiefs, shirts and ties. We have a lot of Irish people on this Hill and this is really our day. I say, our day, because

my mother is almost full-blooded Irish.

Last night I listened to President Carter in his first town meeting program in Clinton, Massachusetts. Clinton, Massachusetts was carefully selected as a representative town and there was a town meeting at a large auditorium and some 850 people were finally admitted with several thousand more hoping to get into the auditorium. This was an hour and a half program and the President stood on the stage of the 68 year-old Hall fielding questions from 18 local residents. It was a colorful and from the White House point of view, successful evening for Carter who clearly relished the enthusiasm for him from the town's residents. The questions were dominated by domestic issues, such as jobs and inflation and several touched on foreign policy.

Our new President really likes to meet the people and with his big smile, makes most of them feel real good and really makes an attempt to answer the questions propounded. Last night when he could not answer one or two questions, he very frankly stated so but quickly advised the questioners that he would supply the answer by mail and the members of his staff were taking notes as the program proceeded.

A family was selected which is typical of American families, consisting of a man and his wife and eight children and here the President spent the night. Clinton is a heavily Irish and Catholic town with a

population of 13,000. After the meeting he then went to the home of Edward Thompson, an accountant for a Boston Beer Distributing Company and spent the night. Television cameras showed the President walking up on the porch with Mr. and Mrs. Thompson welcoming the President with open arms and Mr. Thompson said, "Mr. President, welcome to our home." The President had never met these people before and it made you feel right good to see not only the reception that he received, but his statements and expressions which made the Thompsons know that he was delighted to be with them. Today the President flies on from Clinton, Massachusetts to New York City where he will make a national address to the United Nations organization tonight.

I stayed up until 1:30 a.m. watching the President holding the town meeting and every 15 or 20 minutes I would think that it was time to turn off my television and go to bed, but I enjoyed the program so much I just stayed with the President.

For years now we have heard that Howard Hughes was a billionaire and that at the time of his death it was estimated that he owns some \$2.5 billion in property. It now turns out that his estate is worth about \$168 million which is a mere fraction of the \$2.5 billion generally estimated. When the liabilities are figured in the estate will be worth even less and this clearly proves that the rumor that we have heard for years now about business interests

controlling this man. some good and some bad are He was placed out front as if he was the controlling owner of a number of large corporations which included the Summa Corporation and the old Hughes Tool Company which was established by his father. It now turns out that Howard Hughes is probably worth no more than what his father left him at the time of his death.

The Select Committee on the Assassinations of Martin Luther King and John F. Kennedy got underway and James Earl Ray, the man convicted of assassinating Martin Luther King was interviewed in his penitentiary cell yesterday in Tennessee and this text will be used by the Select Committee. The Committee has had its ups and downs and will have to be extended the last of this month. There will be quite a battle over extending this Committee because a number of Members in the House do not believe that this is anything but a way of spending money.

Senator Goldwater continues to say that he is shocked and resentful about the news stories' alleging that he condoned the presence of organized crime in Arizona and participated with a number of the leaders to the extent that they were his friends and made substantial contributions.

We had another battle in the House this week and this was over the Bill which provided the the President could ban imports of Rhodesian chrome. President Carter asked for this bill and with the situation

in Rhodesia like it is, he maintains that we should no longer purchase our chrome from Rhodesia. Since chrome is so scarce we may now be at the mercy of the Soviet Union who has an adequate supply.

Folger Coffee Company, the Nation's second largest roaster broke the \$4.00 barrier yesterday by raising its wholesale price on one pound cans of coffee some 50 cents to \$4.18. Maxwell House is up to \$3.39 and Uban is \$3.69. The shortage of coffee was brought about as a result of bad weather conditions with a small crop production. It is now so expensive, that those who use cream are really messing up their coffee.

The House Committee on Education and Labor approved another Situs-Picketing Bill this week and sent it to the Floor on a vote of 22 to 11. The Speaker notified me yesterday that he wanted me to preside over the House General Debate on this Bill. This will be a real battle.

March 21, 1977

At long last Indira Gandhi has finally lost her seat in Parliament and her ruling Congress Party suffered widespread setbacks as a result of the election recently held in India. All of the vote has not been tabulated, but it is clear that she has lost her seat and that her son, who is very much despised in India, Sanjy Gandhi, also lost his bid for a seat in Parliament. The Parliament has 542 seats and it now appears

that the People's Party is the big winner.

With 283 seats declared the People's Party had 135 and the Congress Party, 103. The pro-Moscow Communists had 23 seats in the last Parliament and this time had only four seats. The new Parliament is to meet on Wednesday following completion of the vote count and all of the executive orders issued by the Prime Minister which absolutely cancelled out the constitution, will be set aside and this may be the last of Mrs. Ghand

All down through the years India has always been the great neutralist country. In every emergency when we were involved they were always neutral, but at the same time they come with their hands out demanding billions of dollars in foreign aid money.

This week in the House we take up one of the most controversial bills that we will have during the 95th Congress. This is the Situs Picketing Bill which will be brought to the House on Wednesday. After saying that he would sign the bill, President Ford issued a statement that he had changed his mind and vetoed the bill. There were not enough votes to override the veto so those sponsoring this legislation decided to just wait until this Congress and bring it up again. Our new President during his campaign, agreed to sign the Situs Picketing Bill if it was passed by the Congress. On Thursday of last week it was agreed by those on both sides of this legislation that they would recommend to the Speaker that I pre-
side when this bill comes to the House on Wednesday.

March 22, 1977

President Carter in recent speeches has said that all countries must consider human rights of their people and he has made this his hallmark for his foreign policy. Yesterday, Soviet Communist Party Leader Brezhnev assailed President Carter's support of Soviet dissidents as an unwarranted interference of the international affairs of the Soviet Union and warned that normal development of relations on such a basis is unthinkable. Our new President will learn that everything is not sweetness and love and I presume that we will hear a great deal more about this before it is over.

Prime Minister Indira Ghandi will resign today as Prime Minister. The new Parliament will be under the control of the opposition party and will end the Congress Party's 30-year hold on power. It now appears that a coalition government headed by Morarji Desai, the 81-year-old Ascetic and follower of the late Mohatma Ghandi and Jagjavan Ram, the leader of India's 80 million untouchables and head of the new Congress for Democracy will be formed. Parliament will meet right away and the winners of the 450 seats will be declared.

We have an investigation underway today before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce concerning the ban which may be placed on saccharin. The present law known as the Delaney Clause, a 1958 Amendment to the Food and Drug Act, requires that a food additive be banned if appropriate

tests show it causes cancer in animals or humans. The Food and Drug Administration announced the ban two weeks ago because Canadian tests showed it caused cancer in rats when given in doses equal to 800 bottles of diet drink a day. A number of the people who will testify today called such tests with such massive doses ridiculous and clearly asinine. Diabetics and Weight Watchers all over this country are really up in arms over this proposed ban.

March 23, 1977

President Carter appears to be positive about his position concerning human relations insofar as the other countries of the world are concerned. In a White House meeting yesterday with some of the leaders in the House and the Senate, the President remarked that some people are concerned every time Brezhnev sneezes and following the meeting, Senator Cranston of California said that the President made this statement at the breakfast meeting. Of course, the Senator should not have been so talkative, but he is one of those who likes to talk. Today the Carter Administration responded to Brezhnev's rebuke on the dissidents issue by inviting the Russians to debate openly the principles that guide our respective societies before the court of world opinion. In the meantime the President has asked Congress to fund 28 more radio transmitters to increase the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe broadcasts to the Soviet Union and eastern Europe. Down through the years

these broadcasts have come under increasing criticism from the Russians.

Our new President is making proposals each week now and yesterday he proposed that we have universal voter registration for Federal elections by ID cards or some positive identification which would permit the voter to simply go to the polls, identify himself, and vote. In addition, the President has called upon Congress to pass a Constitutional Amendment to abolish the Electoral College and provide for direct popular election of the President and the Vice President.

The Situs-Picketing Bill is up in the House today and I guess that I will preside. This is a highly emotion-charged issue that has bedeviled Congress for 30 years and created such a furor in 1975 that the Secretary of Labor, John T. Dunlop, resigned after President Ford promised to sign the Bill and then later changed his mind and vetoed the Bill. Under the provisions of this Bill the building trades unions can close down an entire construction site even if its dispute is only with one of many subcontractors. The Bill has been changed to such an extent from last year that I may vote against it.

Every new Administration, of course, has to have surprises from time to time and yesterday our new Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Joseph A. Califano, Jr., put a chef on the public payroll to prepare

his meals. A spokesman for HEW acknowledged that Wiley Barnes is being paid \$12,763 a year in his new chef's job which Califano asked the Civil Service to create for him. HEW, in trying to justify this new position after it was disclosed to the press, said that Barnes who recently retired from the Marine Corps where he managed the personal quarters of the Commandant, does more than cook for the Secretary because he manages the Secretary's mess, handles the accounting, and supervises the kitchen. The term "handles the accounting" sounds right high-falutin and this may be just enough to sustain this position and this request of the Secretary.

March 25, 1977

The Situs Picketing Bill went down 217 to 205. This was quite a surprise and was quite a defeat for organized labor. I voted against this Common Situs Picketing Bill and since I presided over General Debate in the House, heard every word of the Debate. The vote, in my opinion, ended the chances of action on Common Situs Picketing for a long time.

It now appears that our new President and the new Secretary of Agriculture are not agreeing on everything. Yesterday, President Carter overruled Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland and told Congress he opposes a major increase in federal farm price supports and subsidies. Bob Bergland was a good House Member and could make a good

Secretary of Agriculture. Today, he may be right disappointed in his acceptance of this assignment.

Our new President is really a mathematician. On the front page of one of the Washington Papers we have an article entitled: "The New Math: Plus \$400,000 Equals Minus \$166,500." The President promised to reduce the White House staff and instead of giving them an increase of \$400,000 in salaries and adding new members, he only gave them an increase in salary of \$233,500. He claimed credit for reducing the amount so he says he is saving money.

Another move that our new President has made is his statement urging Congress to increase the minimum wage from \$2.30 to \$2.50. This statement was issued immediately after the Situs Picketing Bill went down. In my opinion, the minimum wage should be increased and will be increased this Session of Congress. Organized labor is very much concerned over the amount of the increase in minimum wage because they want \$3.00 and the fight will now take place for the higher amount.

Morarji Desai, 81-year-old leader of the successful fight to unseat Indira Gandhi, was sworn in yesterday as India's fourth Prime Minister. He immediately signaled a possible end to India special links with the Soviet Union. Desai is a veteran of the Indian Independence Movement and a former leader of Gandhi's Congress

Party. In this country our people in the State Department are right well pleased at Desai's selection and I hope now that this, the second most populated country in the world, no longer is neutral on every major issue in which we are involved.

March 26, 1977

The bread and butter issues are still important.

We are expecting 175,000 visitors during the Cherry Blossom Festival and this will bring more dollars into Washington. Tourism is the major industry of our Capital City.

President Carter, in his conversations with the Prime Minister of Japan called upon Japan to reduce the number of colored television sets exported into this country each year from 2½ million to 1 million. The television manufacturers in this country are really complaining and a great many of our transistor radios and televisions, and almost everything else that you use in offices, when you turn it upside down or over on the side you find "Made in Japan". Japan is our friend but a real trade competitor.

Our new Secretary of Transportation is really moving to assist the railroads in this country. Between now and 1981, over a billion dollars will be expended to repair the track of railroads from here to New York City and to Boston, Massachusetts. Over

6,000 people will be engaged in this project and when it is completed, trains will operate electronically from here to New York City in 2½ hours and to Boston, in 3½ hours at speeds up to 120 miles per hour. This is really something and is one of the bread and butter issues confronting our people today.

So many of our problems are on the international level and when we get down to the bread and butter issues from time to time, it makes me feel right good.

Maybe our research money is now paying off. Today, Consolidated Edison Company of New York said it is planning to install solar water heating systems in 19 Westchester County homes in an experimental project. The solar systems will be coupled to existing hot water heaters to pre-heat the water. Some of the installations will have the solar systems connected to natural gas fired water heaters. The remainder will be connected to electric hot water heaters. At least this is a start in the right direction.

March 28, 1977

One of my cousins in Louisville, Kentucky, Mary Jane Wallace, wrote a letter to me requesting information about the McNeal family. I have no trouble tracing my mother's family back to 1712, but I have trouble tracing the McNeals back. In answering her letter I gave her most of the

information that I have which is as follows:

"Since answering your letter of March 21, I have thought of a few more things that should have been incorporated in my answer. I have therefore changed my letter somewhat and hope that it will be of assistance to you.

My father was Joseph McCormack Natcher and he died in the year 1941 at the age of 54. My mother is Blanche Hays Natcher and she is now 89 years of age. My grandfather was Franklin P. Hays, the 12th child of Daniel Hays and he died in 1942. My grandmother Natcher was Nannie McNeal. My grandfather was William H. Natcher. Both my grandfather and my grandmother on my father's side of the family are dead. My grandmother Natcher who was formerly Nannie McNeal had two sisters, Mrs. Cliff Southwick and Mrs. Mattie Gossett. We called Mattie Gossett, Aunt Patsy. Her husband was Will Gossett of Atlanta, Georgia. My grandmother Natcher had two brothers, Charles McNeal who lived in Louisville for many years and Irving McNeal who lived in Bowling Green, Kentucky for many years. As you know, both are dead.

"Fighting John McNeal" was one of the early settlers of Warren County, Kentucky. Warren County, as you know, is my home county. My mother now owns the farm where "Fighting John McNeal" lived. This farm is located on Barren River just off of U.S. 31W Bypass. In 1809, John McNeal succeeded in having the Kentucky Legislature pass a

Resolution appointing Commissioners to locate the County Seat of Warren County at his homeplace, which is now my mother's home, designated as the County Seat of Warren County. "Fighting John McNeal" was my great uncle five times removed. He acquired his name by virtue of the fact that in one of his many fights he bit off a man's ear. My father, when the name of "Fighting John McNeal" was mentioned, always said let's change the subject because I do not want to talk about anyone who would bite off a man's ear. The McNeals and the Moores were the early settlers of Warren County, Kentucky.

All of Irving McNeal's children are dead. His children were Hiram, Margaret and James C. Margaret lived in Bowling Green, Kentucky at the time of her death and she now has a daughter living in Bowling Green. She is Mrs. Estell Lewis and she has one or two children. Irving McNeal's father was James McNeal and he was a nephew of the old "Fighting John McNeal".

I married Virginia Reardon, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Reardon of Bowling Green. We have two daughters, Celeste Jirles and Louise Murphy. Our daughters have six little boys and one little girl. I have no sisters and only had one brother, Frank H. Natcher, who died in January of this year. My brother had four sons, Frank and Billy who are twins and Joe and John Edward. All live in Bowling Green, Kentucky. All are married and have children with the exception of John Edward.

My grandmother Natcher had two daughters, Anne Turner who lived in Evanston, Illinois and her husband was W. A. Turner, Sr. Both my aunt and uncle are dead. They had one child, W. A. Turner, Jr., who is also dead. He had either two or three children. My grandmother's other daughter was Lorrell Ackerman. She married Morris Ackerman, a writer and attorney in Cleveland, Ohio. They are both dead. They had two children, A. K. Ackerman and William Ackerman and both are dead. Will Ackerman left two or three children and A. K. Ackerman was never married.

Aunt Patsy had one son, John Gossett, and he is dead. Aunt Patsy and her husband, Will Gossett are both dead and are buried in Fairview Cemetery in Bowling Green, Kentucky. My grandmother Natcher and Aunt Patsy were always real close and the four are buried on the same cemetery lot in Fairview Cemetery. John Gossett had one son, Bill Gossett, and he is dead. Bill Gossett left one or more children who now live in Atlanta, Georgia.

I know you have all of the information on the Charles McNeal family in Louisville, as well as the Southwick family.

A great aunt of mine, who was the sister of James McNeal, married and moved to Nashville, Tennessee. She married a man by the name of Gupton. They had three children, Will Gupton, Lawrence Gupton, and Mary Granger. This great aunt was Aunt Drew.

Will Gupton is dead and he was a former Mayor of Nashville and later Postmaster of Nashville. He left four or five children who live in Nashville. Lawrence Gupton was an undertaker in Nashville and in addition, operated the Gupton-Jones School of Embalming. I believe he had one daughter who now lives in Nashville. Lawrence Gupton is dead. Aunt Drew also had a daughter by the name of Mary who married a Granger and she was Mary Granger. She had one daughter and I believe both she and her daughter are dead. Pearl Gupton, one of the children of Will Gupton, married Carlton Loser who served with us in Congress for a number of years.

I know that you are well aware of the fact that on the McNeal side of our family, we have had some right unusual people. Fusing would take place from time to time and hard feelings would continue for years--and I mean years. I can trace my mother's family back to 1712. I only wish I could give you more information, but I am glad to give you that part that I know about."

Yesterday we had the worst airplane crash in aviation history. Two Jumbo Jets one Dutch and one, American collided on a foggy runway on the Canary Islands today and burst into flames. Local and airline officials feared that more than 500 people had been killed. A spokesman for the Dutch Airlines said that all 249 persons aboard its plane were killed. PanAm said most of the 394 persons aboard were from the western United States with the exception of 14 who

boarded in New York City. Some 522 bodies had been recovered up until last night. The planes were Jumbo Jets 747s.

Our Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance is now in the Soviet Union attempting to agree upon a limitation of arms. The Communist Party newspaper, PRAVDA carried a right strong article against our new President and his plea for human rights.

March 29, 1977

Several weeks ago when we were down at the White House discussing matters concerning the District of Columbia and matters pertaining to our large cities generally with the President and the Vice President, one or two of the Members from the House and the Senate who serve on the District of Columbia Committee asked the President if he had heard the entertainer, Cher's latest statement on television. This entertainer and her husband, Sonny Bono, started a right interesting television show and it had high ratings. They had a little girl, Chastity, and then secured a divorce. She is now married to a man by the name of Allman who is a hippie musician and recently has filed a divorce suit against him. She is best known for her long hair and the fact that she wears very little, if anything, on all of her shows. The President, during his campaign, met Cher and her husband Allman and they were very strong for the President. This was generally known during the campaign and when the remark was made about her

statement on television that the District of Columbia is the crime capital of the Nation, those calling this to the President's attention were delighted to hear him say that he would contact Cher and tell her she was wrong. The Assistant White House Press Secretary now says in today's paper that the President called Cher and she promised that she would do what she could to change this perception of the District of Columbia.

I remember that former President Nixon made a similar statement and this was held against him by the Black officials here in the District of Columbia the balance of his time here in Washington. Notwithstanding the fact that we have some 35,000 major crimes a year, including nearly 300 murder cases, there are a great many people living here who say that referring to our Nation's Capital as the crime capital of the Nation prevents tourists from coming and generally gives the City a black eye.

It is true that we have many crimes committed here and more murder cases than Great Britain each year, but I would hesitate to say that this is the crime capital of the Nation.

A fight is on now between Prince George's County and the District of Columbia to see which will make the first move to start erecting a Convention Center. I have stated that if the District of Columbia places this item in their budget and agrees to pay all the cost, I will recommend that it be approved. This, of course, would be

a white elephant, but would generate a lot of new building downtown and would bring in more conventions. It would have to be subsidized and since the benefit would be derived here, I am not in favor of the States footing this bill. I do not agree with the WASHINGTON POST except on rare occasions, but the Editorial which appears in today's paper entitled, "Gambling on Convention Centers" is right accurate in my opinion. The Editorial goes on to state that it would be a large risk for the City to build such a downtown Convention Center because the potential burden on local taxpayers would be reduced by at least \$22 million and as much as \$30 million even though private developers had enough courage to erect buildings and structures around the Convention Center. This Editorial goes on to state that in the absence of any such dramatic private initiative, such as some group giving the land for the Center, the City's taxpayers will be asked to cover the entire bet. This means gambling not only on the City's attractiveness to future conventions, but also on the local government's capacity to carry out such a huge complex project without any delays or slip-ups along the way.

If the City starts such a Center, it will cost some \$110 million and if started in the calendar year of 1978, would not be completed until 1982.

March 30, 1977

Today we will appear before the Subcommittee on Public Works Appropriations in

behalf of the Kentucky River Projects. I have \$13 million in the budget for continuing construction on the Taylorsville Lake Project in Spencer County in my District. This project is in the fourth year of construction and will really produce benefits for my people. The Newburgh Locks and Dam on the Ohio River near Owensboro, Kentucky is just about completed and we have \$1,800,000 in the Bill for Fiscal Year 1978 and this will then require only \$1,931,000 for Fiscal Year 1979 to complete the project. This project runs about \$100 million and the Taylorsville Project will be about \$54 million.

President Carter yesterday selected former Senate Majority Leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, as Ambassador to Japan. At the same time he selected former Princeton University President Robert Goheen as Ambassador to India. This assignment, no doubt, pleases my old friend, Mike Mansfield.

March 31, 1977

After quite a battle in the House, the Assassinations Select Committee which is now investigating the assassination of John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King was extended for a period of two years. Instead of \$6 million, the Committee will receive about \$2½ million a year. The first Chairman of this Select Committee, Henry Gonzalez of Texas, resigned in a huff because he and the Chief Counsel Richard Sprague could not get along. He fired Sprague and the Committee

refused to back up the Chairman. On Monday of this week Sprague suddenly resigned and then this put enough of the Members in a position where they decided to extend the life of this Committee.

I have always disagreed with the newspaper reports, the Warren Commission reports, and all of the reports that were issued following the assassination of John Kennedy and Martin Luther King. Ray succeeded in leaving Shelby County, going abroad, and apparently had no difficulty with money. This was a clear indication of a conspiracy. Jack Ruby was a homosexual and he roomed with a communist. Why Ruby had to kill Oswald and several other matters were never properly explained.

One of the witnesses examined during the days of the Warren Commission Report was a Russian by the name of George de Mohrenschildt. Within the last few days he was again interviewed and then suddenly committed suicide. An article appeared in the Washington paper entitled, "Crucial Witness Is Dead: Knew Oswald 'Intimately' ". This article is as follows:

"A Russian-born petroleum geologist and language professor, described as "intimately involved" with Lee Harvey Oswald and a "crucial witness" in the new congressional investigation of the John F. Kennedy assassination, has been found dead in an apparent suicide.

Palm Beach County Sheriff Richard Wille identified the victim as George de Mohrenschildt, 65, a professor of French at Bishop College in Dallas.

Wille said de Mohrenschildt, a guest at the historic ocean front mansion in suburban Manalapan, Fla., of Mrs. Charles Tilton III, apparently placed the muzzle of a .20 gauge shotgun to his mouth yesterday and pulled the trigger.

Authorities planned an autopsy today. Lt. Richard Sheets of the sheriff's office said there was "no reason to suspect anything other than suicide, but the investigation is continuing."

The sheriff said de Mohrenschildt had vanished from Dallas shortly after a Dutch newspaper report about three weeks ago claimed he had prior knowledge of the assassination.

De Mohrenschildt was traced by a House Assassinations Committee investigator to the Florida address, the sheriff said, and he returned to the Tilton home about 2:45 p.m., yesterday to learn that the investigator, believed to be Gaeton J. Fonzi, had been trying to reach him.

Informed late last night of the death, Rep. Richardson Preyer, D-N.C., a member of the committee, said, "He was a crucial witness for us, based on the new information he had. He was intimately involved with Oswald."

When the Warren Commission issued its report in 1964, concluding that President Kennedy was killed by Oswald acting alone, it said it had conducted an extensive investigation into de Mohrenschildt and his

wife, Jeanne, because they had known the Oswalds through mutual Russian-speaking friends in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. The commission concluded that there was no evidence linking them to the assassination.

In his account quoting de Mohrenschildt as saying he had prior knowledge of the Kennedy assassination, Dutch journalist William Oltmans reported, "He (de Mohrenschildt) asked me, "How do you think the media would react if I came out and said I feel responsible for Oswald's behavior?"

After vanishing from Dallas, de Mohrenschildt showed up in Oltmans' office in Holland. Then he disappeared again and was traced by government investigators from Brussels to Florida.

Wille said only a maid and the chauffeur were home at the time and the shooting went undiscovered until the body was found by de Mohrenschildt's daughter in a second floor drawing room. Both had been guests at the Tilton home for about a week.

The sheriff said the call to the home was believed to have been placed from Miami by House investigator Fonzi.

About an hour later, Wille said, de Mohrenschildt apparently shot himself. "We are 99 percent certain he killed himself," the sheriff said.

Wille and Palm Beach State Attorney David Bludworth questioned witnesses about the shooting until shortly before midnight.

Among the witnesses quizzed was free lance writer Edward Jay Epstein, author of "Inquest: The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth," who had told the West Palm Beach Post Monday night that he

had been interviewing de Mohrenschildt in connection with a book he was doing about Lee Harvey Oswald.

Lt. Sheets said that just before de Mohrenschildt's death, he met with Epstein, whom he referred to as "an author on contract from Reader's Digest for an exclusive interview."

After his questioning last night, Epstein said, "I don't mean to be evasive, but the police told me not to talk about de Mohrenschildt's death to anybody."

In his book Epstein laid out a thesis that problems of timing, questions about the Kennedy autopsy report and other matters suggest that more than one man shot at the President.

The Tilton home remained sealed off by sheriff's deputies last night.

According to the Warren Commission report, de Mohrenschildt was born in the Ukraine in 1911 and fled Russia in 1921 following the civil disorders that broke out after the Bolshevik revolution.

He became an American citizen in 1949, having earlier received a graduate degree from the University of Texas in petroleum geology and petroleum engineering.

In 1960, the report states, he traveled for eight months through Mexico and Panama over primitive jungle trails, and by happenstance he and his wife were in Guatemala City when the Bay of Pigs invasion was launched. He prepared a lengthy film clip and a complete written log on the trip and a report was made to the U.S. government, the commission reported.

De Mohrenschildt's death was the third involving witnesses or potential witnesses before congressional panels investigating assassinations.

Underworld figure Sam Giancana was murdered before testifying, and John Roselli was killed after appearing before the Senate Intelligence Committee investigating allegations that the assassination of Kennedy was in retaliation for CIA efforts to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro."

I have my doubts that a full explanation of what happened in both of the assassinations would serve any real purpose at this time, but should take place and the way it was explained in both cases, to me, was simply not true and the fact that the officials in this country believed that they could get by with these explanations always amazed me.

Our new Secretary of State left the Soviet Union yesterday a right disappointed man. Cyrus R. Vance left after the Soviet officials informed him that the proposals that he and President Carter were submitting were not acceptable and that from the standpoint of controlling future nuclear weapons and the production of more weapons would not be accepted. President Carter said last night that if this was the attitude the Soviet Union continued to maintain, the United States would have no option but to continue developing new weapons and see that

this country was fully protected.

April 2, 1977

The Assassinations Committee continues holding hearings and in today's newspapers appeared an article entitled, "Dead Witness Told Others of Conspiracy Linking Oswald, Hunt." This article is as follows:

A Dutch journalist today quoted the potential House investigation witness who apparently committed suicide this week as saying a conspiracy of Texas oilmen and anti-Castro Cubans was behind the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The journalist, Willem Oitmans quoted George de Mohrenschildt as saying he was the middleman between the late multimillionaire oilman H. L. Hunt representing other oilmen and Lee Harvey Oswald in the conspiracy.

The theory of oilman Hunt's involvement has been advanced before but never corroborated.

Oitmans made the statements in press interviews most fully in an appearance on ABC-TV's Good Morning America, before scheduled testimony to the assassinations committee's subcommittee investigating the murder of Kennedy.

The Journalist said de Mohrenschildt in a book manuscript "named CIA and FBI officials who according to him are connected with the Kennedy assassination."

The journalist said he believes the story even though he said de Mohrenschildt vacillated between insisting it was true and saying he made it up to sell the book.

De Mohrenschildt apparently shot himself to death Tuesday afternoon in Palm Beach, Fla., according to officials hours after a House assassinations committee investigator tried to contact him for an interview.

Oltmans said in the ABC interview he had no idea why Texas oilmen would conspire to kill Kennedy and repeated several times that he was only quoting de Mohrenschildt on the story.

In an interview with NBC, Oltmans said that in addition to the oilmen a trucking firm executive was involved. He said the anti-Castro Cubans thought they had a debt to settle with Kennedy for allegedly betraying them at the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba.

"What Mr. de Mohrenschildt said was that Mr. Oswald was acting at his guidance and his instruction," Oltmans said.

"Mr. de Mohrenschildt indicated to

me very strongly that his ties upwards were towards H.L. Hunt," Oltmans said, ".... and downstairs they were going to Lee Harvey Oswald."

The Warren Commission concluded that Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy and that there was no conspiracy.

De Mohrenschildt, a Russian-born geologist, was a friend of Oswald and his wife, Marina, but the Warren Commission concluded after interviewing him four hours that he was not involved in the assassination.

The Washington Star continues to fight for existence. This week, Joe Allbritton, the owner of the Star, traded WMAL-TV for a television station in Oklahoma City and in addition, Allbritton will receive \$65 million in non-voting stock of Combined Communications, Inc. The Star, according to recent reports, is losing \$500,000 a month and Allbritton hopes to use this \$65 million stock transaction to make up the deficit each year increased by the Star. This man Allbritton is a wealthy Texan, but it may be that he will be unable to save the Washington Star.

April 4, 1977

The House Budget Committee approved a \$462.3 billion fiscal 1978 budget with a \$64.3 billion deficit. The spending ceiling is \$2.9 billion higher and the deficit is

\$6.6 billion larger than President Carter proposed.

We are all now waiting patiently for the President's Energy proposal which he will present to Congress after the Easter Day Recess. It seems only a short time ago that people were freezing to death as a result of the bitter winter that we had and I can still see the full page ads in the newspapers calling upon the people to cut back on electricity and natural gas. In 1972 we imported 29 percent of our oil and this year we will import about 50 percent. In 1972 we spent \$4.6 billion for foreign oil and this year we will spend nearly \$40 billion.

April 5, 1977

I have just returned from a briefing by the new Secretary of the Army, Clifford Alexander. He had one or two Generals make preliminary statements and then we had a question and answer period which pertained mainly to the All Volunteer Service. Alexander is an attorney and he practiced here in the District of Columbia. In the first Mayor race, he ran against Walter Washington and was just barely defeated. He is endeavoring to make a good Secretary and without too much background as far as his assignment is concerned, is making every attempt to sell the Army to the Congress and especially is making an attempt to sell the All Volunteer Army. This will be a difficult assignment because too many

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Members of Congress have their doubts about an All Voluntary Military Service.

April 6, 1977

Our new President made a move last week that has brought on a bitter attack from Labor. The International Trade Commission recommended a sharp boost in tariffs on foreign shoes but the President did not accept the recommendation and simply notified his new Trade Advisor Strauss who was the former Democratic National Committee Chairman, to see if something could be worked out with Japan, South Korea, and Formosa that would bring about a reduction in imports. Of course, this will not take place and since most of the shoe factories in this country have closed down during the past 10 years, this is really a serious matter. Yesterday the Secretary and Treasurer of the AFL-CIO Lane Kirkland, who is second only to President George Meany, made a speech that the Carter Administration has failed to keep its promises to the working people and that recent moves and signs lead Labor to believe that their campaign support was only just another triumph of hope over experience. He went on to say that when the Republicans are in Business wins because it owns the party, and apparently when the Democrats are in, Business wins because it extracts the price of business confidence. The President's Cabinet was the first warning according to Kirkland, because big business is in control there. Next we had the Situs Picketing legislation and no move

from the Administration to help on final passage, and now the Administration's proposal of an increase in the minimum wage from \$2.30 to \$2.50 an hour instead of the \$3.00 sought by Labor.

President Carter, to say the least, is a great letter writer. I have received a number of letters from him since he was inaugurated and, in fact, I am receiving too many. My six little grandsons and my little granddaughter may not have the valuable letters because if too many are sent out, they are simply not as valuable. I only received a few from President Eisenhower, a few more than that from President Kennedy, and about the same number from President Johnson. I received a number of letters from President Nixon because he seemed to be always writing to me about the District of Columbia and in most of his letters, made statements that he did not intend to carry out. So far, I have received more letters from Jimmy Carter, and that is just since January 20 of this year, than I received from President Eisenhower during the last six years of his two terms in Office. The President signs all of his letters, Jimmy Carter, and they are all quite short and to the point.

Governor Marvin Mandel of Maryland is about ready to go under trial again. His last trial resulted in a mistrial and yesterday the Governor was admitted to Prince George's Hospital for observation. According to a doctor he is suffering from

headaches and weakness and it may be that he has suffered a mild stroke. The new trial was to go underway on April 13 and according to the evidence developed in the first trial before the mistrial, the finger of guilt certainly was being directed toward the Governor. The odds were that he was to be convicted and his hospital stay may bring about a change as far as the trial is concerned.

Yesterday President Carter asked Congress to make a series of changes in the Food Stamp Program with the cost to remain about the same for the program, but with the extremely poor people, estimated to be from 2½ to 3 million, to be eligible for food stamps at no cost. These people according to the President are unable each month to raise the cost required to buy the coupons. For instance, a family today might be required to put up \$100 in cash for \$166 in stamps. The bonus is \$66 and under the new Carter proposal, the family would simply receive the stamps amounting to \$66. This bonus would apply only to those in the extremely low income category.

April 7, 1977

President Anwar Sadat has been in this country now for several days discussing with President Carter the matter of a Middle East Peace Agreement. Yesterday after lengthy talks with the President, Sadat rejected President Carter's suggestion that Israel be permitted to maintain defense

lines beyond its sovereign borders. Sadat maintains that Israel must have one border and this is the one that it controlled prior to the War in the Middle East. At least a Conference has been set for Geneva to take place sometime during this calendar year and maybe at this Conference an Arab-Israeli peace can be concluded.

President Sadat when he was here before addressed a Joint Session of Congress and I presume, would like to have addressed a Joint Session yesterday. Our new Speaker has notified the President that we will be unable to hear all of the foreign dignitaries that will be traveling to this country because of the legislative business that is now pending before the Congress. Nearly all of the Heads of State who travel over to see us want to address a Joint Session of Congress before they leave.

Our new President will ask Congress to eliminate from the budget all future funding for the so-called Fast Breeder Nuclear Reactor, the controversial experimental power plant that would burn plutonium. The present generation of nuclear power plants uses uranium and some of the pro-nuclear people in this country want to shift to the more sophisticated plutonium reactors for fear the country will run out of uranium in the future.

We recessed yesterday for Easter and will start again on April 18. I will go down home today and hope to fish a few days

at Kentucky Lake before I return.

April 20, 1977

President Carter on Monday night, told the American people that the alternative to accepting the energy policy that he will propose to Congress at the Joint Session tonight, may be a national catastrophe. He then summarized some of his energy goals and he started out by saying that we must reduce the annual growth in energy consumption from 4.6 to 2 per cent. *Reducing the gasoline consumption by 10 per cent below current levels by encouraging production of smaller more efficient cars. *Reducing oil imports from the current 8 million barrels a day to 6 million. *Creating a strategic petroleum reserve of 1 billion barrels, more than a six-months supply. *Increasing coal production by two-thirds to 1 billion tons annually, and shifting industrial consumers to coal instead of gas and oil. *Requiring insulation of all new buildings and 90 per cent of all homes. *Installing solar energy devices in 2.5 million homes.

The achievement of these goals, Carter said, would be accompanied by: *Continued economic growth and maintenance of current living standards. *Protection of the environment. *Higher prices for all kinds of fuel. *Penalty taxes on gas-guzzling cars. *Protection against "profiteering" by oil companies. ***

April 21, 1977

Our new President addressed a Joint Session of Congress last night at which time he delivered his energy plan.

According to the figures that our Committee has the world energy consumption by country in the year 1974 showed our country consuming almost twice as much as any other countries in the world. We consumed 319 billion BTUs and by way of comparison, the United Kingdom consumed 158.8 billion BTUs. The President in his address to Congress very frankly stated in the beginning that he did not expect any applause from the Members of Congress, and he certainly received little applause. Only on about four occasions was there any applause and it was not from throughout the Chamber at any time with the exception of when he first entered and when he completed his speech.

I admired him for his stand because this is one of the most serious problems confronting our people. Several Presidents ahead of our new President have simply ducked the issue. According to President Carter's plan as submitted to us last night gas tax would go up a nickel per gallon starting January 15, 1979 if gas use increases by one percent or more over a set target in 1978. Another nickel would be added each year if consumption continues to rise. Total impact would be a 50-cent increase over 10 years.

The tax would penalize "gas guzzlers" and reward fuel-efficient automobiles. Starting with the 1978 models and going through 1985, a car getting less than 13 miles per gallon would be taxed \$449 and a car getting 39 miles per gallon or an electric car would get a \$473 rebate.

Homeowners would get \$410 if they spend up to \$2,200 in a single year between April 20, 1977, and Dec. 31, 1984, on insulation or weatherstripping. Businesses would qualify for a 10 percent tax credit for insulation. There would also be a tax credit of up to \$2,000 for expenses of \$7,400 in a year on certain solar energy equipment for residential and business use.

Prices would go up to a uniform \$1.75 per thousand cubic feet on new natural gas for both interstate and intrastate deliveries. The President's power to allocate gas to fuel-scarce areas would be extended three years.

U. S. crude oil would be taxed to raise prices to the world price, now at \$13 to \$14 per barrel--adding about 7 cents to the cost of each gallon of crude and refined products, including gasoline.

Revenues collected from gasoline and auto taxes would be rebated through the income tax system or direct payments to those who don't pay taxes.

Utilities and industry would be required to burn coal rather than oil or

natural gas in all new boilers, and those now burning natural gas would have to convert to coal by 1990. Tax cuts would help offset the costs of conversion.

Mrs. Carter was present in the Gallery and she had with her one of her sons and Miss Lillian. Miss Lillian, the President's mother, is quite a character and she really enjoyed her visit to the House Chamber. We all stood and applauded when the Carters arrived in the Gallery and they were all dressed nice -- not overdressed as we used to see the Johnson Family and others, and they were well received by the House. Miss Lillian, by the way, said about a week ago that the only loud mouth the President had in his Cabinet was Andy Young of Atlanta Georgia. This, of course, was quite a shocker for the President and he immediately issued a statement that his mother was mistaken, and further, that she did not attend Cabinet meetings.

In going from the energy matter to the Gross National Product, we have a change. The economy grew at an annual rate of 5.2 percent during the first three months of the year, shaking off many of the effects of the severe winter weather that destroyed crops and disrupted production. The first quarter growth rate was double the pace registered in the final three months of 1976 and is close to the 5.4 percent rate the Carter Administration hopes to achieve for 1977 as a whole.

Yesterday the House voted to prohibit U. S. businesses from knowingly complying with Arab boycott of Israel and to forbid exportation of Arab oil for two years. The Bill passed by a vote of 364 to 43.

We started our District of Columbia Budget Hearings on Tuesday of this week and articles have appeared in both papers about the Hearings and especially in yesterday's paper here we had an article that is as follows:

D. C. LEARNS CONGRESS IS STILL BOSS

"District officials yesterday found out all over again who's boss, home rule or no home rule.

The city's elected officials can draw up budgets, hold public hearings, debate and persuade and harrangue all they want in the process of deciding how their constituents want their money spent, but when it's all over, the product actually is only an advisory document to be submitted to Congress.

That was proven again yesterday at the first of eight days of hearings on the city's fiscal 1978 budget. The hearings are being held by the House Appropriations District subcommittee, chaired by Rep. William H. Natcher, D-Ky.

Included in the \$1.2 billion operating budget submitted to Congress is a reduction in the police force of 103 officers. The reduction would be accomplished through

attrition and is in keeping with the city's attempt, under considerable congressional pressure, to reduce the number of District employes.

But Natcher, who squelched a similar attempt last year to reduce the force, doesn't believe personnel cuts should come in the police force. He told city officials yesterday, "I think that's a serious mistake" and he said he wouldn't support it.

And if past confrontations are any guide, what Natcher wants is likely to be what the subcommittee, the full committee and the House of Representatives will go along with.

Yesterday, the subcommittee's ranking Republican member, Rep. Clair W. Burgener, R-Calif., seconded Natcher's viewpoint. Just minutes before, Burgener had denounced as "the worst kind of paternalism" the fact that President Carter had not included District leaders recently when he discussed city problems with selected members of Congress.

And to make matters worse, Mayor Walter E. Washington and City Council Chairman Sterling Tucker had to listen as their own police chief joined in the action.

After expressing his own opinion, Natcher asked Police Chief Maurice Cullinane to comment on whether he felt the police force should be cut.

Not surprisingly, Cullinane said it shouldn't

Afterwards, as the hearing broke for lunch, Tucker let Cullinane and Washington know he was irritated by the chief's comment.

"As long as we act as though we don't have any authority, we won't have any," Tucker fumed. Later he added, "When each agency makes its own appeal, it compromises home rule and ignores the process... (It's) demeaning the authority of the government."

During the afternoon part of the hearings, Tucker explained to Natcher that the city government believes public security is not simply a function of the police department, but is enhanced by better education, more jobs, improved housing and the like.

"That is what we have in mind when we bring you a budget with balanced concerns," he told the committee chairman, who appeared unmoved.

Washington earlier had concluded his opening statement by saying, "We've produced what we think is the very best (Budget). It's in your hands."

The budget in Natcher's hands is nine percent higher than last year's. Three-fourths of that amount goes for built-in costs like pay increases, pensions and the like, city officials testified. No new programs are being proposed, some others are being increased and some are being decreased.

Notably absent from the budget was a revenue projection based on congressional passage of a tax on those who work in the city but live outside it -- a commuter tax.

Last year, the city submitted a budget with a \$57 million deficit, saying that the money would be made up when Congress allowed the city to enact a commuter tax.

The city's omission of the item in this year's budget may lend weight to speculation that city leaders are becoming more realistic about their chances of getting the controversial legislation through Congress.

In addition to the operating budget, a \$150 million capital construction budget was submitted, mostly for the \$56 million first phase of development for the University of the District of Columbia's Mount Vernon campus and a \$35 million new municipal office building.

Expected soon on the Hill following City Council action is a budget amendment requesting additional capital funds for start-up costs of a convention center for the city."

April 22, 1977

If there ever has been a honeymoon, it is just about over. Since President Carter delivered his message to a Joint Session of Congress Wednesday night, a great many Members in the House and the Senate have emphatically stated that they will not go along with the President on his energy proposals. The part that they object to the most is the additional Federal tax on gasoline. Next year all of us will face the voters in the House, but the President will not have the privilege of facing the voters again until three years have passed.

We will establish a conservation reserve and, in my opinion, bring out a good bill.

When the President finally backed away from the \$50 rebate, he said that the provision for business tax reduction should also be deleted. The Senate refused to go along with this suggestion and yesterday on a vote of 74 to 20 the Senate continued that provision in the Bill that gives tax breaks to business. Probably the most disputed provision concerned the increase of existing 10 percent tax credit to 12 percent. This will extend for the years 1977 through 1980. This means that a business making capital investments could obtain a credit against taxes equal to 12 percent of what it spends on new equipment. Another provision that the President was against allowed business a proposed tax credit of up to \$2100 in 1977 and 1978 for each new worker they hire above their current work force after allowing for a three percent normal work force growth. No single business could receive more than \$100,000 in job credits. These are the two provisions that the President wanted deleted since he had decided that the \$50 per person rebate was not necessary.

The President will have a televised news conference today and it will be re-broadcast again tonight. Again he will stress his energy proposals and do so in such a way that the American people will fall in line with him and insist that Congress follow suit.

April 25, 1977

William (Fishbait) Miller served in

the House for about 41 years. In December of 1974 he was defeated for Doorkeeper. He had served in many capacities, finally succeeding in being elected Doorkeeper. He served in this capacity for over 20 years. There has been a great deal of publicity about the book that he was writing and last week his book was released. The title is "Fishbait." An article appeared in Sunday's WASHINGTON POST concerning this book and this article is as follows:

FISHBAIT TELLS ALL IN GOSSIPY BOOK

William M. (Fishbait) Miller, former doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, claims President Richard Nixon grabbed him by the throat and choked him in the Capitol in 1974.

In a new book of titillating tales recollected from his 24 years as House doorkeeper, Miller gossips on the purported sexual adventures of Sens. John Kennedy and others; says the tryst of one unnamed incumbent senator was accidentally recorded on tape; and claims Eleanor Roosevelt, not Franklin, named Harry Truman as FDR's running mate.

The book is called "Fishbait." It might be called "Fishbait's Revenge."

Miller became a celebrity of sorts as the man who bawled, "Mistuh Speakah! The President of the United States!" when presidents visited Congress to deliver State of the Union messages.

He claims it was on Nixon's last such appearance before leaving office in disgrace in 1974 that the President assaulted him while they waited outside the doors to the House chambers.

According to Miller, the incident started with this dialogue:

"Fishbait, how's your voice today? Is your throat sore? Is it hurting any?" Nixon asked.

"I haven't had any trouble so far, Mr. President."

"Fishbait, take two steps forward."

Then, says Miller, "He grabbed me by the throat and was choking me. It was a hard grasp. I gasped for breath."

He says he broke Nixon's grip and they entered the House, where he made the usual introduction, and then "I heard him hiss in my ear. 'Now let's get this thing over with. I want to go home.'"

Miller Devotes many pages to purported Capitol Hill sex scandals, and says a Senate committee planted a bug in a certain room in an effort to learn who was leaking confidential information.

The bug, Fishbait says, recorded a senator seducing his secretary. "The senator is still there, dignity and all," he says.

"Everyone around the Hill wondered how John F. Kennedy could be a swinger when he hobbled around on crutches much of the time" because of an injured back, he says. "Kennedy was known to use the hard surface of the floor with just the padding of the

rug under him, rather than the couch."

Of Truman's accession to the vice presidency in 1944, Miller claims the late Secretary of State James Byrnes was FDR's choice, but liberals persuaded Eleanor a southerner could not get the black vote. They suggested Truman, he says.

"Without waking up the President, the First Lady gave the word to the powers that be at the convention that FDR had changed his mind and wanted Harry Truman," Miller writes. "When FDR found out what his wife had done, he almost had a stroke then and there."

Fishbait lost his job in the Democratic caucus election of December, 1974. He said many congressmen mistook his "Down South friendliness" for "abrasiveness."

In discussing the Members of the House and the Senate he only talks about three of us from Kentucky. He does not mention the two U. S. Senators. He was very nice to Frank Chelf who served for 22 years in the House. He went on to say that Frank was an orphan and was brought up in an orphanage and that he and Fishbait were close friends. In discussing M. G. (Gene) Snyder, he takes up the matter concerning Snyder's divorce and the bitterness that resulted. Here is what he said about me:

"Going against the tide of the average congressman who hires as many assistants as the law allows --eighteen--

and screams for more was Representative William H. Natcher, a Democrat from Kentucky, who actually turned back \$166,000 office-staff allowance to the taxpayers.

How did he do it? By hiring only the help he absolutely needed and doing away with such nonessentials as a press aide.

He opened his own mail, dictated his own answers--most mail on the Hill is answered completely by staff, with maybe a word of direction from the congressman--and he still found time to have a perfect attendance record on the floor, never missing a vote for twenty years.

Bill Natcher was a special friend of mine because, like me, he was a firm Baptist who didn't drink and whose only vice was popping peppermints.

Natcher, with a regular staff salary allowance of \$238,584, chose to hire only eight secretaries--all women. His total payroll in 1975 was \$72,318, not even half his allowance.

Lest anyone think he had the option of pocketing the difference, not so, not so. Any unused staff allowance must be turned back at the end of the month. As chairman of the House District Appropriations subcommittee, Bill Natcher's most important job on the Hill, as he saw it, was as watchdog over the cost of the Metro subway system

being built in the nation's capital. Unfortunately he could not stem the tide of that spending as he could in setting an example in his own austere office budget. One of the most respected members of the House, Natcher was chosen by the leadership to chair the House debate on Nixon's impeachment."

April 27, 1977

In the House we have the concurrent Resolution from the Budget Committee for Fiscal Year 1978. This Resolution establishes the spending and the deficit ceiling and the deficit totals \$64.3 billion. The Bill authorizes expenditures of \$528 billion and outlays of \$462 billion. This is a controversial Bill and we did not finish the Amendments yesterday. We start again today at three o'clock. I was requested to preside and this is another controversial Bill that makes it a little difficult when you are sitting in the Chair. During the reading of the Bill under the Five Minute Rule, an Amendment was adopted that provides that the salary increase of Members of Congress would not apply. Of course, this is only the Authorization Bill and not the money bill. The money will be in the Legislative Appropriations Bill.

We are continuing the Hearings on the District of Columbia Budget and the Washington paper this morning carries an article concerning the welfare overpayments here in the City of Washington.

One question that I asked was if it was correct to say that there is no system in the District to take ineligibles off the rolls. The article goes on to state that Ulysses Banks, a D.C. welfare official who was testifying said that sad as it is, this statement is correct. During the Hearings it developed that out of the 702,000 people in the District of Columbia we have 106,000 on welfare.

April 29, 1977

Since we passed the Budget Reform Legislation, the Concurrent Resolution which is reported out each year setting the deficit ceiling and the spending ceiling is one of the most important Bills that is presented during each Session of Congress. On Wednesday of this week we had up for consideration House Concurrent Resolution 195 which is the first Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 1978. We started the Bill on Tuesday and finished it early Thursday morning at about 1:30 a.m. I presided over this legislation and we had a great many controversial amendments. One was adopted which provided that there would be no salary increase authorized for Members of Congress. Another placed back into the Bill, an additional \$2.3 billion for defense. A series of amendments during the two days of Floor Debate increased the deficit to \$68.8 billion. Members of the Democratic side on the Committee on the Budget became very much incensed over the amendments adopted and the course the legislation was

taking and they proceeded to strike the last word and asked the House to vote down the Budget Resolution. It was rejected on a Roll Call Vote of 320 to 84 and sent back to the Committee. As finally agreed upon in the Committee of the Whole, a spending ceiling was fixed at \$458.8 billion.

This is probably the most important Bill that has been before the House since I have been a Member that was completely wrecked on the Floor and sent back to the Committee. When a motion for the Committee to rise was adopted and the Speaker took the Chair, the House and all of the people sitting in the Gallery gave me a standing ovation which lasted for a minute or two. Naturally I felt real good about this recognition and this is only the third time that I have seen this take place in the House. One time was several years ago when one of our former Members was presiding and the next time was following the Legislative Reform Act of 1970 when I sat in the Chair for 11 days.

The Budget Committee is now holding meetings to see if all of these matters can be adjusted so that a House Concurrent Resolution can be brought back to the House on Friday of next week. Tip O'Neill, the Speaker, stopped me in the hallway yesterday outside of the House Chamber and said that he wanted me to rest up because he was going to put me back in the Chair on Friday when this Concurrent Resolution was back up again.

Our new President is moving right along. He has called upon Congress to fix a nine percent increase in hospital rates since hospital charges now are simply outrageous. This has disturbed a lot of hospital administrators, doctors and others, but it certainly does not disturb the people generally.

In addition, the President is being criticized for some of his foreign relation proposals. Pakistan now says that the United States is financing a vast colossal and huge international conspiracy with the political opponents of Prime Minister Bhutto to force him out of office. Bhutto told a Joint Session of Pakistan's National Assembly that the United States could not forgive him for failing to support the United States' role in Vietnam and for supporting the Arab cause against Israel.

This week a senior Chinese official has expressed dissatisfaction with the Carter Administration's failure to move toward full diplomatic relations with Peking. This official yesterday said that there was no sign of a decision being taken by the United States to resolve the problem and in other words there is no sign in sight that the U. S. has made up its mind to discuss normalizing relationships between the two countries. Earlier this month a delegation of House and Senate Members visited China and President Carter's son, Chip, went along. The officials visiting China at that time said to the Chinese that

Washington wanted to improve relations with China as a counter balance to the Soviets since our relations with the Soviet Union were getting into difficulties.

Sometimes we read startling announcements in the paper and in today's paper we learn of a study that goes on to state that 200 tons of uranium which is enough to run a small plutonium production reactor for more than 20 years and which would produce 30 nuclear weapons, disappeared in the early 1960s during shipment from West Germany to Italy and has never been found. Sources familiar with this episode believe the uranium was obtained by Israel to operate a small 26 megawatt reactor in the Negev Desert. This has never been confirmed and I presume that the 200 tons and the episode generally will be soon forgotten.

April 30, 1977

In 1958 when we were holding Hearings on the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration it was agreed that since so many requests had been made for Hearings on unidentified flying objects, a Subcommittee was set up to hold five or 10 days of Hearings to satisfy those making the many requests. The Chairman of our Select Committee, John W. McCormick, our Majority Leader, selected me as the Chairman of the Subcommittee to hold the Hearings. We had a Hearing Room set aside just off of the House Chamber in the Capitol Building and for five days held Hearings. We first heard from Wright Patterson Air Force

officials at Dayton, Ohio, where all of the UFO records were kept. They sent down their experts and briefed our Subcommittee on the major reports that they had pertaining to unidentified flying objects. Some of their cases were so real that when we asked for conclusions and particularly as to what judgments were made at Wright Patterson Field, the officials told us that the cases were still open. It seemed that when photographs were presented and reliable people interrogated, the Air Force officials did not want to just close out the case and say that it was the imagination of the viewer, so the cases that were so real were simply left open.

We reached no conclusions on our Subcommittee that would place us in a position of saying one way or the other, so we simply reported back to the full Select Committee that we had obtained no information that definitely established the fact that there were such objects sighted from time to time. We did state that some of the cases presented were so real that the average person could come to the conclusion that there were UFOs.

I recall that there were one or more cases of UFOs over Georgia and in today's Washington Post appeared an article entitled: "UFO Over Georgia? Jimmy Logged One." The article went on to state that President Carter filed two formal reports when he was Governor of Georgia describing his observation of an unidentified flying

object to organizations that collect and promote UFO sightings and unexplained phenomena. It seems that Mr. Carter filed a handwritten report in July 1973 when the International UFO Bureau in Oklahoma sent him a printed form and asked him to fill it out and describe his UFO experience. President Carter filed a typewritten report three months later when the National Investigation Committee on Aerial Phenomena in Kensington, Maryland sent him a similar form. Both organizations wrote to Mr. Carter after he mentioned at a Southern Governors Conference that no longer did he laugh at people when they said that they had seen UFOs because he himself had seen one.

The President's sighting was not an outstanding one according to the UFO Bureau in Oklahoma, but at least it shows that a graduate of Annapolis and an old Navy man could see something that was unreal and to him an unidentified flying object.

I am glad that we did not have this report before our Subcommittee because if President Carter had been in the White House at that time, our final report to the Select Committee might have been somewhat different. We had enough facts to reach a conclusion on either side.

The Senate Finance Committee Members may have their names struck from the President's Christmas Card List since yesterday they approved a bill that would cut

personal and business taxes by \$23.6 billion over the next two years. This bill now goes to Conference with the House which passed a different version. Senator Russell B. Long, the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, announced that the Senate Bill is a major tax reduction bill, with the average family of four who used the standard deduction, to receive a cut of more than \$170 this year. The President is not in favor of making any change in personal tax cuts at this time and is only in favor of continuing the present rate for investment credit.

According to the White House today, President Carter's proposed gasoline tax will result in very little gasoline savings because only some 400,000 barrels a day by 1985 would be reduced if the President's proposal that he sent to Congress is approved. Four hundred thousand barrels a day is not much in the year 1985 when we are consuming $17\frac{1}{2}$ million barrels a day in 1977. Under the President's proposal, gasoline tax would rise 35 cents a gallon by 1985 and would take about \$35 billion out of the public's pocket.

May 5, 1977

We go back on the House Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 1978 today. This Resolution was overwhelmingly defeated last week and quite a bit of work has been performed to place the Resolution in a position to pass today. I

presided over the House last week and received a standing ovation. The Speaker has advised me that I will preside again over the House on this Resolution.

Representative Richard Tonry of Louisiana who in a very close race apparently was elected to Congress to take the seat of Edward Hebert, resigned yesterday. Tonry's 184 primary victory last Fall has been ruled fraudulent by a Louisiana Court and in fact the Court said that both Tonry and his opponent were recipients of fraudulent votes and that the office should be declared vacant. The proper House subcommittee which is a part of the House Administration Committee has been following this case along with three others for several weeks now and I presume Mendel Davis of South Carolina, the Chairman of the Subcommittee, simply advised Tonry that the report of the Subcommittee would recommend that the seat be declared vacant. This, no doubt, is the reason why he finally resigned. In a letter to the Speaker, he said that he wanted his seat kept warm and told his colleagues not to forget him because he would be running again and would win again.

Last night on television Richard M. Nixon and David Frost had their first interview. It was four years ago last weekend that Richard Nixon reluctantly fired Haldeman and Ehrlichman, his top White House Aides. It was three years ago

last weekend that Nixon desperately tried to save himself by making public the edited transcripts of the White House tapes. Four months from then on August 9, 1974, he became the only President to resign his office and left Washington in disgrace.

I watched last night's program on television and Nixon ducked and dodged most all of the important questions and handled himself very poorly. In this program he confirmed again the opinion that the majority of the people had concluded as a result of his participation in Watergate.

May 7, 1977

President Carter is in London attending a summit meeting with West Germany, Britain, Italy, Canada, Japan, and France heads of state. This summit is an economic one and the meeting is being held to determine whether the association among the seven countries can more quickly meet and solve the new and difficult economic problems confronting all of the countries today. These same countries, following World War II, were able to confront and solve most of the economic problems existing at that time. The question seems to be, will the United States have the strength to revive Western Europe and Japan before

economic chaos clears the way for Moscow to gather in the whole of Eurasia? The Marshall Plan, succeeded following World War II and today is still proclaimed a brilliant success. This plan shaped the post-war world of the industrial democracies. It revived the fallen enemies, Germany and Japan, as well as the exhausted allies, Britain and France.

May 11, 1977

The first meeting of the White House Task Force on the District of Columbia problems met yesterday. Vice President Mondale presided and we had our meeting in the Cabinet Room at the White House. The Task Force is composed of the Vice President, the Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on District of Columbia, the Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee in the Senate, the Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee in the House and in the Senate, the President's Representative Martha "Bunny" Mitchell, the ranking minority Member in the District of Columbia Committee in the House and the Senate, the Mayor, the Chairman of the City Council, and the Vice President's aide, Jim Dyke.

At our first meeting yesterday we discussed short range items and also adopted an agenda for long range items to be discussed between now and July 12. The next meeting of the Task Force will be held on Tuesday of next week at the District

Building. We will then come to the Hill for the next meeting and then back to the Executive Building on 17th Street. The next meeting following that will be again at the White House. The attendance sites were adopted and I hope that the Task Force is able at least to impress upon the Mayor and the City Council that with the per capita debt of \$1852, 48,000 employees are not necessary and that a \$1.4 billion budget is more than adequate at this time.

One of my favorite movie actresses died yesterday. Joan Crawford, at the age of 69, had a heart attack in her apartment on Upper East Side in New York. Joan Crawford who went from a chorus line in Missouri a half century ago, ended up as one of the top ranking Hollywood stars. She was a lovely looking woman and notwithstanding four marriages, she was not looked upon as another Marilyn Monroe or that type. Her last marriage was to the Chairman of the Board of Pepsi Cola, a man by the name of Alfred Steele, who died in 1959. Joan Crawford appeared in 80 films and was one of the most recognizable women in the world.

In the Senate we have the Senior Senator from California, Alan Cranston, an ex-newspaper man who by virtue of being Democratic Whip under Bob Byrd of West Virginia, attends White House meetings when the leadership meets with the President. This started in January and following each meeting, Cranston would return to the Hill

and tell the press on the record at his own news conference many details of what Carter and the other Congressional Leaders said to each other. On one occasion about one month ago at a meeting, President Carter in commenting on Soviet Leader Brezhnev, said that when Brezhnev sneezes some people get upset. This made the headlines, of course, and all of us on the Hill at the time thought that sooner or later Cranston would have to have a muzzle. Yesterday it was announced by Cranston himself that no longer would he hold such press conferences. Knowing my friend Bob Byrd as I do, I can just imagine what Bob said to Cranston following the Brezhnev sneeze.

Just to think that California has Alan Cranston and Hayakawa representing the State as the two United States Senators is really too much. The largest State population-wise in the United States and with two of the weakest Senators in the U. S. Senate. Hayakawa is strictly a freak, 77 years of age, serving his first term and Cranston is nothing but a political opportunist.

Governor Mandel of Maryland's trial was postponed until May 31. He has been sick and with the first trial declared a mistrial, a long tedious trial will get underway apparently now on May 31. He is charged with a felony and according to the testimony developed before the mistrial Mandel is in right serious trouble.

Going back for a moment to the Task Force meeting at the White House, yesterday our old friend Senator Thomas F. Eagleton, Democrat of Missouri and the Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee in the Senate, very emphatically stated at the meeting that he would not bring out any new legislation for the District of Columbia increasing the Federal Payment or granting any more money, until the District chopped thousands of employees off the payroll. This statement established quite a lull in the conversation, but the Senator is correct. In this morning's paper Senator Eagleton's name also appears on the front page in an article in which he states that the Air Force is guilty of gross deception in hiding the full cost of an \$800 million management system and during a Hearing yesterday, shouted at Air Force Major General Robert L. Edge that the General should stop trying to insult the intelligence of the Committee with statements such as he was making to the Committee. The Senator yelled at him that to think that we should sit here and give one half an ounce of credibility to the garbage you have given to the Committee, is simply asinine.

My old friend, Senator Eagleton is a right nervous man and, of course, was dropped from the Ticket in 1972 because of prior problems.

Here we go again with another Consumer Agency Bill. With the President

making every effort to reorganize the Government and reduce the number of agencies, he is now backing the creation of a new Consumer Protection Agency. Finally the Government Operations Committee reported out a Bill yesterday 22 to 21 and it will be strongly contested when it reaches the Floor of the House the same as it was two years ago.

May 13, 1977

The House yesterday in the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill reaffirmed its opposition to U.S. trade with Cuba and Vietnam. An Amendment was adopted prohibiting any trade or aid to Cuba and Vietnam. This was a \$1.7 billion authorization Bill and on final passage the vote was 252 to 158. This certainly is a more liberal vote than at any time during the past five years on foreign aid authorization. Another Amendment was adopted on this Bill which may not cause too much excitement at this time but certainly to me was quite a shocker. Representative Johnson, A Republican of Colorado, offered an Amendment eliminating \$24 million in Tobacco exports from the PL 480 funds. He went on to say that this is a commodity which the Federal Government has warned time and again is dangerous to the health of our public and it seems it would be a good thing to give it to our enemies instead of giving it to Zaire, Pakistan, India, the Phillipines, and Bangladesh.

L. H. Fountain of North Carolina where most of the tobacco is produced is Number Two on the International Affairs Committee and he was not even on the Floor at the time the Amendment was offered and approved on a division vote. The same applied to nearly everyone of the Members from the Tobacco States.

Time after time when Agricultural Appropriations have been brought to the Floor during the past five years, as a Member of the Appropriations Committee, and since the attack was on our Bill, I have had to make this fight almost single-handed. After the fight was over, time after time the Tobacco Representatives would stroll in and say that they were glad to hear that we were successful in saving tobacco.

The Amendment adopted on the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill yesterday may be the crack in the dam that will be heard from on several occasions before we complete this year. We still have a new farm program bill to come from the Committee on Agriculture which contains an extension of PL 480. In addition, the Agricultural Appropriations Bill has to come out and here we have the money for inspection and grading services, price supports, and all of the funds pertaining to tobacco. The tobacco warehousemen, tobacco coops, and tobacco companies that manufacture cigarets and other groups had better sit up and start taking notice because this

Amendment adopted yesterday may be the one that takes tobacco out of all Federal legislation.

May 17, 1977

It is now time for Cassius Clay - Muhammed Ali to hang up his gloves. The Heavyweight Champion has made millions and millions of dollars and last night he fought a 15 round battle with some man by the name of Alfredo Evangelista. The Champion won a 15 round unanimous decision but those who witnessed the fight and others who saw it on closed television were definitely of the opinion that it was nothing but just a sparing match with the Champion keeping his opponent alive for 15 long rounds. Alfredo just could not fight and the fact that he took everything that the Champion had for 15 rounds seems more an indictment of the Champion than reason to believe that this unknown has a brilliant future. The people have been good to Cassius Clay and it is time for him to stop before he makes a complete joke out of himself and out of heavyweight boxing.

We approved yesterday a \$34 billion tax reduction bill. The Conference Report was adopted by the House and the bill slashes taxes for individuals and businesses by about \$34 billion over the next three years. Some 46 million taxpayers, 90 per cent of them with incomes under \$20,000 will pay an average of \$111 less in taxes annually because the standard deduction

will be increased to \$2200 for a single person and \$3200 for a couple filing jointly. The bill also provides for a simplified tax form so that about 95 percent of taxpayers will be able to compute taxes from a single table without having to make separate computation for deductions, exemptions, and a special \$35 credit. Another major provision grants for calendar year 1977 a \$28 million tax break for independent oil and gas producers by absolving them from a 15 percent minimum tax in connection with certain drilling costs of successful new wells.

President Carter's energy tax proposals, especially the two proposed taxes affecting automobiles has not been too well received by the House Ways and Means Committee. This is important legislation and it is imperative that we enact a good, strong energy plan because this is a major crisis today.

May 18, 1977

From now on I think it would be much better for me to speak to the Speaker out in the hall either before or after he has designated someone to take the Chair. Yesterday I went up to the desk to say a word to my friend the Speaker about the Clean Air Act Amendments Bill which will be before the House in the next two weeks. In order for conversion to take place from natural gas and oil back to coal, certainly the rigid requirements of the Environmental

Protection Agency simply cannot be complied with. I had a nice talk with him for just about three or four minutes and then he said to me that he was sick and was going down to see the doctor and just handed me the gavel and said he would see me later. Later was twenty minutes past six last night after 13 Bills under Suspension with a roll call vote on each one and after the Conference Report was agreed to on the First Budget Resolution for 1978 which, by the way, was also a roll call vote.

President Carter was in California yesterday and delivered an address to the United Auto Workers Convention. In this speech he responded quite frankly to charges over the last two weeks that he had abandoned potential costly campaign promises in favor of a balanced budget four years from now. These charges have come from liberal Democrats in Congress such as Senator George McGovern and also Edward Kennedy who joined McGovern yesterday, but have made no impression really on the people generally. Carter insisted in his speech as he did in the campaign that it is possible to cut the present seven percent unemployment rate to less than five percent by 1981 and at the same time knock two percentage points off the inflation rate by the end of 1979 and still have a balanced budget four years from now.

May 19, 1977

We adopted the Conference Report on the First Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 1978 on Tuesday of this week. Under the First Budget Resolution, we have targets that provide for revenues of \$396,300,000,000. Budget authority under the Resolution provides for \$503,450,000,000. For outlays we have \$460,950,000,000. The deficit proposed under this Resolution is \$64,650,000,000. The debt subject to limit will amount to \$784,900,000,000. We are rapidly reaching \$1 trillion for the national debt of this country.

The National Defense target under this Resolution would be \$118.5 billion in budget authority and \$111 billion in outlays. The education, training, employment and social services target was set at \$26.8 billion in budget authority.

For 1977 Fiscal Year, which we are now closing out, revenues would total \$356,600,000,000; budget authority \$470,200,000,000; outlays \$409,200,000,000; deficit \$52,600,000,000 and the debt subject to limit would total \$701,300,000,000.

These figures are really astonishing and unless we finally reach a balanced budget, we will be well along the road that Great Britain is traveling as well as Chile, New York City and a great many other cities and countries.

May 20, 1977

President Carter is having trouble with some of his major proposals. For instance, yesterday at a White House meeting, the Democratic Leadership advised the President that his Election Day Voter Registration Bill would be removed from the House Calendar due to the fact that it was in serious trouble in the House. County Court Clerks and Secretaries of State throughout the country are bitterly opposed to this legislation and there are a great many of us who believe that simply going to the election precinct on Election Day with proper identification as to who you are, either by social security card or otherwise, would bring on fraudulent practices that would almost break down our present election system. President Carter, in his campaign, said that only about 45% of the people are voting and the requirements for registration should be lifted to the extent that everyone who qualified as a voter, should be permitted to go to the polls and vote by simply identifying himself. The bill was to come up next week. Several Senators have notified the President that if the bill was sent to the Senate, there would be extended debate which means, a filibuster. The President will have to be satisfied with the action of the House Leadership because unless there is a change, this bill would fail.

On Wednesday night, the House on a vote of 229 to 168, adopted a crippling anti-union amendment to the repeal of the Hatch Act, which forced the manager of the bill to request that the Committee rise and after many hours of general debate, this bill is now back before the Committee where it originated. There may be something worked out, but I have my doubts and this is another one that the President favors that is in trouble. For several years now, the Occupational, Safety and Health Administration Agency has been severely criticized for nit-picking. Farmers and small businessmen are really complaining. Yesterday, Labor Secretary, Ray Marshall, announced that there would be a new government drive to crack down on major occupational, health and safety hazards, instead of nit-picking small businesses with Mickey-Mouse regulations. This announcement is long overdue and should go a long way toward correcting the many complaints that I have received every year from people throughout the State of Kentucky.

Apparently, we have on our hands another MacArthur case. President Carter yesterday, ordered back to Washington, an Army general who publicly charged that the President's plan to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea will lead to war. Major General John K. Singlaub, a much decorated war hero, who is Chief of Staff at the U.S. Forces Korea Headquarters in

Seoul, was called back for a face-to-face meeting with Carter at the White House. The President was described as very distressed and angry over the General's remarks and by a telephone call to the Secretary of Defense, Harold Brown, the President notified the Secretary of Defense to order this General back for a meeting with the President. The President did not relieve the General of his duties as Chief of Staff, but it is clear that the General's future in that position, is much in doubt. The General's public criticism of the Carter Administration's policy in South Korea is really a buck of the chain of command and the President is right. Harry Truman called MacArthur back to this country in a similar incident and had him relieved of his command.

I watched the third Nixon TV Series last night and this man, even though he denies that he is paranoiac, certainly demonstrated by his answers to David Frost who questions that he is still wrong and paranoiac to the highest degree.

The President has issued new policy rules for the sale of American arms overseas, however, he has retained for himself, broad discretionary power to grant exemptions to the new rules. I have believed for several years no, that we should stop the sale of arms to certain countries, because this simply brings on trouble and keeps in power, military dic-

tators who ultimately are toppled.

May 21, 1977

When former Members leave, General Services Administration has serious problems in finding out just where the former Members want their personal papers sent and since under the present law the agency cannot destroy the papers, sometimes they have to keep after the former Member for years to obtain the necessary information. One of our former Members was a man by the name of Ogden Reid from New York who ran as a House Member in the Senate race in that state and was defeated. GSA has some 351 cubic feet of records for this former Member and Cornelius Gallagher, another former Member from New Jersey has failed to notify GSA after numerous requests as to where his papers are to be forwarded. GSA has 153 cubic feet of records for Gallagher. This man Gallagher, by the way, was the one who was indicted and sentenced to the federal reformatory.

The Commission that is now preparing its final report to Congress will make recommendations as to ownership and disposal of personal papers and records generally, not only for the President but for all Members of the House and the Senate. This Commission, according to my information, will report to the Congress that the necessary law should be enacted providing that all of the records which are public in nature

shall be turned over to the Archives when the Member dies or leaves the House of Representatives. The same applies to United States Senators. This proposal when submitted will be quite controversial because up to this time all Presidents and all Members of Congress have, with the exception of former President Nixon turned their papers and memorabilia over to different institutions, libraries and buildings constructed just for the purpose of housing such material. In one of the reports carried in the paper, it seems that the Commission which was named two years ago to make the necessary recommendations is very much in disagreement over just what is to be considered as public records and papers and what will fall in the category of diaries, journals and personal papers.

As a matter of fairness, I have always believed that all public papers and records whether they are in a Congressman's office or Senator's office or the President's office should remain the property of the Government and should not be moved. Of course, this does not apply to personal papers, journals, or diaries--at least I know of one journal which should not be considered as a part of the public records in a Congressional office.

A number of years ago, we extended the East Front of the Capitol. The weight of the dome, which is about 9 million pounds cracked the front and back parts of the Capitol Building to such an extent that it was

considered dangerous at the time the East Front was extended and the West Front has been braced now for several years at a cost of approximately \$2 million. We had it braced since a controversy arose over what should be done as far as the West Front is concerned, which is the front part of the Capitol Building. Architects all over the United States and builders generally disagreed as to whether or not the building should be extended when repaired or placed right back on new foundations in virtually the same spot that the building now occupies. On three occasions, the Senate and the House locked horns and nothing was done as far as the West Front is concerned. Finally this week the leadership of both Houses of Congress approved a compromise plan for extending the historic West Front of the Capitol at a cost of \$55 million, renewing an old controversy between preservationists and construction engineers. Capitol Architect, George M. White, acting on previously undisclosed instructions by the top level Congressional Commission for the extension of the Capitol asked a Senate panel yesterday to provide funds for the project which would take three years to complete. The project calls for erecting a new marble wall ranging from 19 to about 60 feet outside the existing sandstone facade of the center of the Capitol some of which dates from 1791 and is the oldest visible part of the building's exterior. The West Front is the facade of the Capitol that is seen from the Mall and downtown Washington. The East Front side of the Capitol where Presidential Inaugurations are held was rebuilt

between 1958 and 1961. Engineers warned us beginning in the 1950's that the old facade was deteriorating badly and this is the reason we shored up the West Front clear across with heavy timbers and steel. I do hope that the House and the Senate now agree with the recommendations of the Congressional Commission for the extension of the Capitol so that the West Front can be repaired and no longer will we be faced with the danger of the West Front falling as a result of a slight earth tremor, a sonic boom or just falling as a result of bad structural condition.

One of the better known men in this country died this past week. Retired Army General Lewis B. Hershey, 83, who had supervised the drafting of millions of Americans in three wars died yesterday while visiting his Alma Mater, Tri-State College in Angola, Indiana. Mr. Hershey was a Trustee of the College and was attending a Board Meeting and the graduation exercises.

Unbeaten Seattle Slew captured the Preakness stakes on Saturday and his time almost broke the track record. He has made eight races and won all eight. The Kentucky Derby and now the Preakness. It looks like he will go all the way and win the Belmont. If he does, this means that he will have won every race that he has made and may be sold immediately for \$10 or \$15 million.

President Carter on Saturday, ordered

the reassignment of Major General John K. Singlaub, who publicly criticized the President's plan to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea. The President called him back from South Korea where he was Chief of Staff and after meeting with him at the White House, directed Defense Secretary Harold Brown, to take action. Almost the MacArthur case.

In England today, huge estates involving mansions with all kinds of antiques have to be sold to pay inheritance tax. Taxes are so high in Great Britain that very few estates have the cash to pay the taxes and the whole estate must be sold. This last week, the Rothschild collection was auctioned off in part and about one half of the furniture in the old mansion, which is some 50 miles northwest of London, brought \$2.2 million. There are 3,393 more lots to be sold by the closing date of May 28. Several items brought over \$300,000 each. A gold-encrusted writing desk made 200 years ago for Marie Antoinette goes back to the Palace of Versailles where it came from. It was purchased for \$87,000 at the auction. A 200-year-old enamel orange tree with singing birds in the branches and a tiny pipe organ that plays bird calls, brought \$153,000.

May 24, 1977

The Watergate case is finally coming to an end. The Supreme Court yesterday refused to review the Watergate cover-up

convictions of three former aides to President Nixon. This action certainly brings to an end the last serious possibility that former top White House Aide H. R. Haldeman and former Attorney General John N. Mitchell will avoid going to prison. The third aide who was appealed, J. D. Ehrlichman, is confined at the Swift Trail Federal Prison Camp in Safford, Arizona. He reported there on October 28, 1976 but continued to seek review of his conviction before the Supreme Court. Each of the three were convicted on January 1, 1975 in Judge John J. Sirica's Court and they were later sentenced by Judge Sirica to 2½ to 8 years. The Supreme Court's final decision marks an end or almost an end to a number of cases arising from the scandal that forced Richard M. Nixon to resign as President in August of 1974 and led to prosecutions finally of more than 50 people. The three months cover-up trial before Judge Sirica produced evidence of a conspiracy directed from the White House Oval Office to stop the investigation of the June 17, 1972 burglary of the Democratic National Committee Headquarters in the Watergate Office Building.

Haldeman and Ehrlichman were true demagogues and real marine sergeants when they were Nixon's aides. They treated Members of the House and the Senate like you would some trespassers and their arrogance prevailed throughout the Administration of Nixon. Very few tears were shed when these two were convicted.

John Mitchell was considered as a right good lawyer at one time and he was one of the senior members in the Mudge Law Firm in New York City. Following Nixon's defeat by John Kennedy and after he had been defeated for the Office of Governor of California, he became a member of the Mudge Law Firm. When it finally developed that Judge Sirica was right in the Three Sisters Bridge case but Judge Bazelon, the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, disagreed, developments followed that clearly showed Bazelon's interest and also Nixon's interest. In September of 1969, I recommended that the rapid transit system start under construction. An agreement had been reached concerning the repairing of the streets, the freeway system and especially Three Sisters Bridge. It later developed that Judge Bazelon as Chief Judge along with one other Judge on the Circuit Court of Appeals in reversing Judge Sirica, did so with right flimsy legal reasons. Bazelon owned a home which he believed would be very much affected if I66 was constructed and the Three Sisters Bridge was made the connecting link across the Potomac River. After Nixon doublecrossed Jerry Ford and me we discovered that his abrupt change was brought about in part by the Mudge Law Firm in New York City who succeeded in taking over the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority as chief attorneys. Up to this time a firm in Connecticut assisted by one or two lawyers in Washington were in charge. Fees totaling several million dollars were

involved and a man by the name of Kennedy was placed in Washington by the Mudge Law Firm to serve as attorney for the Authority. We then discovered Nixon's interest which he never denied and along about the same time, George McGovern, a Member of the United States Senate, purchased Bazelon's home for about \$120,000. The sale price included the furniture. McGovern moved into this home and still lives there. The former Editor Emeritus of the WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS directed a letter to me which I have in my Letterbook concerning Bazelon's home and the facts contained in this letter were never denied by Bazelon. At one time George McGovern was asked as to whether or not he had purchased Bazelon's home and he said that he had purchased the home.

This Watergate matter is really something and will be written about by historians on down through the years.

May 26, 1977

I have presided a great many times in the House and in Sunday's LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL appeared an article concerning one of the Bills that I presided over. This article is as follows:

"It was well past midnight. The House of Representatives had just concluded two days of tumultuous debate on budget legislation, a complex and often confusing measure.

Members were tired. Tempers were frayed.

The man in the Speaker's chair rose and handed the gavel he had used to keep order and decorum for two days to its rightful owner, Speaker Tip O'Neill.

As Rep. William Natcher, D-Ky., stood and surrendered the gavel, scattered bursts of applause began echoing from the far corners of the big House chamber.

Then the ovation intensified. Republicans and Democrats alike stood and saluted Natcher with prolonged applause. Others crowded around the front of the chamber to shake Natcher's hand. The congressman from Bowling Green then faced his colleagues and acknowledged their salute.

The accolades for Natcher's parliamentary guidance of the House are not unusual. O'Neill and his predecessor, Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma, have made a habit of putting Natcher in charge of regulating debate and floor procedure when complex issues are before the House.

"They all recognize Bill Natcher's fairness and his grasp of the procedures," said one of his colleagues. "But the tribute the other morning was specially deserved for the way he kept order."

Yesterday Major General Singlaub appeared before a subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee and quite frankly said that he had not changed his mind because if we have a withdrawal of troops in South Korea, this action will result in a war. In testifying before the

Subcommittee the General said that in meeting with President Carter pursuant to the order of the President, he did not receive any explanation of the President's troop withdrawal plan. Throughout the Armed Services it is generally believed that this General will now suffer severely for a statement that he made that is very true. Coming after the President's statement concerning the withdrawal and with the President being the Commander in Chief of the armed forces in the country, we naturally had a head-on collision. My guess is that the General either before or after receiving notice of his new assignment away from South Korea, will retire.

The WASHINGTON POST along with Common Cause and other organizations have been insisting now for months that the House Ethics Committee investigate the payments made by South Korea's representative Tong Sun Park. The Committee has reluctantly moved so far but yesterday it was agreed by the Committee Members that subpoenas should be issued for a number of former Members of Congress and several sitting Members concerning money accepted or favors accepted from South Korea or from this businessman who apparently was representing South Korea. One subpoena was served on Louisiana Governor Edwin Edwards who admits that while he was a House Member, Park gave his wife \$10,000 cash in an envelope. Our old friend, Otto Passman may also be subpoenaed because yesterday a number of his associates were subpoenaed

concerning the sale of rice to South Korea. My old friend, John McFall of California, who now serves on our Committee on Appropriations will also appear and testify concerning the \$4,000 that he accepted. This money destroyed McFall as far as the House is concerned. Before the investigation is over the Justice Department may have to do an about face. Several months ago the new Attorney General called upon his assistants to either move or issue a statement that there is insufficient evidence for prosecution. Although no direct statement has since been issued, statements indicating that our IRS would investigate is about all the Justice Department has indicated up to this time.

We have now before the House the Clean Air Acts Amendment legislation and it is really controversial. That part of the Bill concerning exhaust from automobiles and the time given automobile manufacturers to bring about a reduction in this pollution is the major controversial part of the Bill. Letters, telegrams, and lobbyists are really thick here today.

Last night we had the Democratic Congressional Fund Raising Dinner. This is the dinner that raises money for those candidates in the House who accept campaign contributions. The President appeared and made a short statement and one of the things that he said was he had a fine meeting with Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia this week here in Washington and that the

Crown Prince clearly indicated that Saudi Arabia would not use an oil embargo to gain an accord concerning the settlement of the Middle East problem. When asked if oil would be used as a weapon to solve the Middle East problem while the Crown Prince was walking to his automobile yesterday after the meeting with President Carter, he simply replied, "no." President Carter then turned to the press after automobile pulled away and said there is no threatened embargo at all.

Last night at the dinner President Carter said that in talking with the Crown Prince, the Crown Prince indicated that President Carter thought he had problems and if he only knew what real problems were, he would feel that he was right lucky. The Crown Prince, according to the President, went on to say that as you know, the ruling family in Saudi Arabia is related to most all of the people in the country and their relatives are right hard to satisfy. If you lived in Saudi Arabia with the members of your family, your brother, Billy Carter, would be the Crown Prince.

Again our State Department has cautioned Cuba that an expansion of its new military advisors group in Ethiopia would jeopardize the Carter Administration's relationship with Cuba which have been much better during the past several months. The technicians that Cuba is sending in are really military people and serve as military advisors and really are not in the technician category.

Soviet President Nickolai Podgorny one of the most powerful men in the Kremlin for more than a decade was dropped from the Communist Party Politburo on Tuesday of this week and this signals an end to his career. Podgorny, 74 years of age, has served as President of the Party's Central Committee since the ouster of Khrushchev in October of 1964. It may be that Brezhnev will now take over as President and be the Kremlin Leader.

Our farm legislation expires this year and the Senate this week defied a veto threat from the new President and passed a farm bill which costs billions of dollars more each year for corn and wheat price supports than the amounts fixed by President Carter. The vote in the Senate was 69 to 18, and President Carter has issued a statement to the effect that this legislation is unacceptable. Some of the senior leaders in the Senate said that the new Administration is trying to beat down the farmer instead of trying to help the farmer.

Yesterday we reported out the Public Works Appropriations Bill which contains funding to continue construction of the 18 projects that President Carter wanted halted and completely deleted from the bill. Some of these projects are almost completed and hundreds of millions of dollars have so far been expended. The President has not said so, but he may veto this bill. In this bill I have \$13 million to continue construction of the Taylorsville Reservoir.

May 27, 1977

We have reported seven Appropriations Bills from the Subcommittees to the full Committee this week. This is an all-time record since I have been a Member of the Committee on Appropriations. Ordinarily in the past we have reported out one or two bills a week to the full Committee and the bills would then go to the House for final action. Under our new Budget Resolution law and the change in the Fiscal Year from July to October, changes have to be made concerning authorization bills and the timing on Appropriations Bills.

Impacted Aid means quite a bit to the District that I represent and the Taylorsville Reservoir will be the 34th project in Kentucky and on the Ohio River that I have secured funds from my Committee on Appropriations for construction. During the past five days I sent down to the 2nd District two announcements concerning these two matters -- Impacted Aid and the Taylorsville Reservoir. The first press release concerning Taylorsville is as follows:

TAYLORSVILLE LAKE PROJECT

Representative William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), a Member of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives announced today that his Committee on Appropriations will on Wednesday, May 25, 1977 approve the sum of \$13 million to

continue construction on the Taylorsville Lake Project which is located in the Second Congressional District on the Salt River about 60.0 miles upstream from its confluence with the Ohio River. This project is located in Spencer County about three miles east of Taylorsville, Kentucky and about 26 miles southeast of the City of Louisville, Kentucky. The Lake area lies in Spencer, Nelson and Anderson Counties in the Second Congressional District. Natcher secured authorization for this project in 1966 at the time the 1966 Flood Control Act was approved by the Congress. The benefit cost ratio is 2.1 to 1 and this project is in the fourth year of construction.

The allocations to date for the Taylorsville Lake Project total \$17,280,000.

Representative Natcher stated that the Subcommittee on Public Works Appropriations of his Committee on Appropriations has completed hearings and marked up the Appropriation Bill for Public Works for Fiscal Year 1978 and the sum of \$13 million was included in the Bill for continuation of construction on the Taylorsville Lake Project. The report of the Subcommittee will be submitted to the full Committee on Appropriations in the House on May 25, 1977 and Natcher stated that the full Committee would approve the \$13 million for the Taylorsville Lake Project. After approval by the full Committee on Appropriations, the Public Works Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1978 will then be sent to the

House of Representatives for approval and after the House acts upon the Bill, it will then be sent to the United States Senate. Appropriation bills, under the Constitution, must originate in the House.

Natcher pointed out that Kentucky has more miles of navigable streams than any state in the United States with the exception of one and for many years, millions of dollars in damages have been suffered by the people in Kentucky from floods and a great many Kentuckians have lost their lives down through the years. The Taylorsville Lake Project, along with the Rough River Lake Project, Nolin River Lake Project, Barren River Lake Project and Green River Lake Project will bring about almost complete flood control for the Second Congressional District and all of these projects have been authorized and constructed during the past 20 years. All have produced benefits for the Second Congressional District of Kentucky and are a part of the overall Water Resource Development Program which has been underway in Kentucky for the past 23 years. Natcher pointed out that to date, some 33 projects have been completed in Kentucky and on the Ohio River.

The Taylorsville Lake Project will control a drainage area of approximately 353 square miles which is about 12% of the drainage area of Salt River. The Salt River Flood Plain from the dam site to the Fort Knox Military Reservation boundary

contains about 21,000 acres of land, about 80% of which is in cultivation or used for pasture and Taylorsville, Shepherdsville, along with several other towns and cities will receive flood control protection upon completion of this project.

Representative Natcher stated that the River projects set forth herein have produced many benefits for the Second Congressional District of Kentucky and the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Flood control damages are no longer an annual problem in most of the District and as a result of these projects, recreation centers have been constructed throughout this section. In addition, an adequate water supply is now present and as a result of the flood control and recreation benefits available, many new industries have located in this section of Kentucky.

Attached hereto will be found a copy of a portion of the Report to be made to the full Committee on Appropriations on Wednesday, May 25, 1977.

The press release concerning Impacted Aid is as follows:

**SCHOOL ASSISTANCE IN FEDERALLY
AFFECTED AREAS**

Representative William H. Natcher, D.-
Kentucky, a Member of the Committee on

Appropriations in the House of Representatives announced today that the Subcommittee on the Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, and Related Agencies, which is one of the 13 Subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations in the House and one that Natcher serves upon has included in the Bill, \$800 million, an increase of \$405 million over the budget request and \$7 million over the 1977 Appropriations for school assistance in federally affected areas such as counties adjacent to and all around Fort Knox and Fort Campbell.

During the Hearings before the Subcommittee, Representative Natcher stated to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare that under no circumstances could the Subcommittee report out and take to the House a bill that eliminated payments for Category B children, with these being children whose parents worked on Federal property but live off of the property and send their children to City and County Schools in the many counties who have for years now received payments under the Category B Section of Public Law 81-874, known as the School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas Law. After the Hearings were completed and the Bill was marked up by the Subcommittee, Natcher succeeded in placing back into the Bill the Category B Funds which were deleted in the Ford Budget for Fiscal Year 1978 and also in the supplements to the Budget for 1978 sent to the Hill by President Carter. For about 10 years the Presidents have attempted to delete Category B Funds and on each occasion

the Congress has restored the Funds.

Category A Children are the children of parents who work on Federal Property and live on the Federal property attending schools located there on. Funding for Category A was recommended in the Bill for Fiscal Year 1978 and in previous Appropriations Bills.

Natcher stated that deletion of Category B funding would result in substantial cutbacks in funds for operating local school districts. Almost 1,500,000 children are eligible under Category B and over 4,000 school districts receive funds under this category. Abrupt elimination of payments would have imposed burdens on local school budgets which simply would have brought about a closing of some schools and elimination and deletion of a great many teachers.

Natcher further stated that of the \$800 million, the sum of \$770 million is fully adequate for maintenance and operations of PL 81-874. The figure of \$770 million is an increase of \$400 million over the budget request. In addition to this amount, funds are included in this Bill for special payments to school districts whose entitlements are reduced due to closing Federal military installations or due to the number of outer state and out of county school children.

Natcher stated that the full Committee on Appropriations in the House would accept the recommendation contained

in the Bill marked up by his Subcommittee concerning school assistance in Federally affected areas and the amount would be approved by the House of Representatives.

Appropriations Bills, under the Constitution, must originate in the House and after this Bill passes in the House, it will be sent to the Senate.

May 31, 1977

From time to time I read articles in the paper about the honeymoon that has existed now for 100 days between our new President and the Congress. Again, as far as I am concerned I have seen no evidence of any honeymoon.

President Carter is threatening to veto the Omnibus Farm Bill which is now before the Committee on Agriculture in the Senate and in the House. The amounts that he has suggested as target prices for feed grain, wheat, corn and cotton have been increased by both Committees and, in fact, the Bill now pending before the Committee on Agriculture in the Senate could bring about expenditures of over \$100 billion in support prices over the House Committee. The Farm Bill expires the last day of this calendar year and it now appears that the Senate Bill will be presented before the House Bill.

In addition to threatening a veto of the Omnibus Farm Bill, the President continues to threaten a veto of the Public Works Appropriations Bill since it contains funding for the 17 controversial river projects.

According to the editorials that have appeared in a number of papers in the South the President's speech at Notre Dame was described as dribble. The newspapers apparently are not agreeing with our new President insofar as foreign policy is concerned. U. S. Ambassador Andrew Young still is running around the world uttering all kinds of weird statements and the President only recently issued a statement that Young is rapidly becoming the hero of the Third World Countries. He refers especially to all of the new countries in Africa and if Young's pronouncements are to be followed by President Carter, we really may be in trouble.

Columnists who are writing for a number of papers in this country are saying that with the experience that our country has had in abandoning our allies in Cambodia and Vietnam and with the Soviet Union putting us to the test in Angola, we will continue to back away from all challenges and that the policy we are following might bring on a further collision with Russia and that much of the blame if it takes place will rest upon Mr. Carter for misleading the Soviets with nonsense such as the dribble he uttered at South Bend. These

are right positive statements and I do not know if I concur at this time, but at least foreign policywise, the President, even though he is spending a lot of time in this field, so far is making no real impression on experts who are following him.

The fire which took place on Saturday night at Southgate, Kentucky in the Beverly Hills Supper Club which claimed the lives of 160 people is the most horrible tragedy that has ever happened in Kentucky. This was a tremendous Supper Club building with rooms scattered all around and it seems the fire started in the basement and finally exploded into all of the rooms throughout the building. The exits were insufficient and there was no sprinkler system or protection from that standpoint. Over 900 people were in one room to hear John Davidson, the singer and entertainer. Governor Carroll immediately went to the scene of the fire and today they are still digging in the rubble for more bodies. At first it was reported that there were at least 400 people burned to death. The fire is being investigated from the standpoint of arson and negligence.

This past weekend was Memorial Weekend and of course, is the day when we honor the Nation's war dead. There certainly was not much interest throughout the country on this Memorial Day as it has been in the past. The weather was hot and humid in Kentucky.

I have just returned from Kentucky and Virginia is finally on a cane and we went out to dinner three nights this past weekend. We had a good time and after eight months and three weeks, she is now really showing signs of improvement from her injury with a broken hip.

I did not attend the signing ceremony at the White House of the Supplemental Appropriations Bill or the Public Works Authorization Bill. I was invited but it was impossible for me to attend. Following the ceremony the President sent me a copy of a picture taken at the Signing Ceremony together with a pen used in the signing of the legislation. As a Member of the Appropriations Committee I took quite an active part in the Economic Stimulus Appropriation Bill which was H.R. 4876. This was one of the Bills that the President signed. The President's letters, by the way, with the exception of a few are quite short. This letter is dated May 26, 1977 and simply says -- To Congressman William Natcher: As you know I signed into law, H.R. 11, the Public Works Jobs Bill and H.R. 4876, the Economic Stimulus Appropriations Bill on May 13, 1977. I would like for you to have the enclosed pen and photograph commemorating this important occasion. Sincerely, s/Jimmy Carter.

June 1, 1977

According to recent announcements George Wallace, the present Governor of

Alabama is seriously considering making the race for the U. S. Senate next year. John Sparkman was elected to the U. S. Senate from Alabama in November of 1946 after serving a while in the House. He is now a real old man and is right senile. He is the Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency and has indicated recently that he has not made up his mind definitely as to whether or not he will run for another term in 1978. George Wallace, of course, was paralyzed as a result of being shot and he is in a wheelchair.

Some two weeks ago I was at the A&P Store where Virginia and I buy most of our groceries and vegetables. This is the one located about one block from Garfinckles at Spring Valley and it is a real nice store. Senator Sparkman lives in the vicinity some where near this store and the last time I was in this store I saw him standing at the potato counter selecting a few New Potatoes. He had placed one in the bag and apparently it did not suit him and he would take it out and put in another one. His basket was in the way and a number of people had to keep pushing it back out of the way so they could pick out their potatoes. He was standing there and still picking and mumbling to himself and then he would turn when he had to move his basket and sort of apologized for having his basket in the way. This went on the whole time I was in the store and when I left he was still standing at the potato bin attempting to select a few potatoes. It was one of the

most pitiful sights that I have seen in many a day and just to think that this man is issuing statements that me may run again for re-election. In addition to being right senile, he has made one or two moves in the last several years in his office that have been right embarassing to his staff.

About two years ago a new industry opened in Bowling Green and in going through the plant with the Manager, I was introduced to a number of older people who had retired after working many years for other companies and were employed on a part-time basis to help set up the new plant that I was inspecting. Some of these people were in their late 70s, one was about 80 years old, and all were experts in their field. This manager had known these people when they were working in other places and especially one or two who were retired from the Parent Company that set up the new industry in Bowling Green. He knew that through experience they could come into Bowling Green and train and teach the regular employees how to get started and how to set up a heavy equipment plant which would save months and months of time and many dollars. Here is where experience really counted regardless of age. I was very much impressed.

Not too long after that I was in the Glenmore Distilleries in Owensboro and in going through the Distillery with my friend James Taylor, the Manager, I was introduced to employee after employee who had been

with the Distillery for 35, 40, 43 and 44 years. I said to Taylor that a number of them seemed to be in their late 60s or early 70s and with the number of years of employment they must have, either started at awfully early ages or the rules of the company were considerably different from most other companies in regard to number of years and age of employment. I was advised that it made no difference how old they were as long as their health was good and since they were experienced in their particular field, the Distillery did not intend to lose these people just because they had been on for many years or had reached ages beyond 65. Three or four men that were in charge of different sections of the Distillery were in their 70s and the Chief Chemist who checks the whiskey had to be with the company for well over 40 years.

Recently here in Washington, Claude Pepper, Democrat of Florida who is the Committee Chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging, held a Hearing on mandatory retirement in private and government businesses. Claude Pepper himself is 76 years of age and comes down from the Roosevelt Era as a Member of the Senate. Testifying before the Committee was Colonel Harland Sanders of the Kentucky Fried Chicken fame who is 86 years of age and still travelling with a full blast of steam. In testifying before the Committee, he said he believed a man would rust out quicker than he would wear out and sitting in a rocking chair never appealed to him.

Colonel Sanders began the fried chicken franchise at the age of 66. Another witness who appeared was former Governor of New York, an elder statesman Averill Harriman, 86 years of age. Also, Academy Award winner actress, Ruth Gordon, 80 years of age testified. Will Geer, 75 years of age and one of the lead actors in THE WALTONS, one of the better known television programs was also present and testified. Ex-presidential aide Tommy Corcoran, age 76 testified and said that he was not going to rot off like a polywog's tail. Will Geer better known as Granpa Walton, in a loud booming voice, said it was absolutely criminal that old people should be put on the shelf. He said he had known dozens of people who had nothing to do but die.

During the hearing my old friend, Claude Pepper, the Chairman, held up a picture of John Wayne, age 70, the famous movie star, who at the last minute was unable to appear because of work commitments. Wayne was in a pair of red swim trunks and in autographing the picture to Claude Pepper, said that he was short a lung lobe since he had had cancer but if anyone in the Committee Room wanted to step up and take him on or try to put him out of pictures, just announce that he was ready. Judging from the picture, he still is ready.

There is no law on mandatory retirement for workers in private jobs. Government employees governed by Civil Service must retire when they reach 70 years of age.

June 2, 1977

Mrs. Carter is now traveling in South America meeting with Heads of State. She has been to Costa Rica and will go to seven countries before returning home. She is the President's Good Will Ambassador and as he said during the campaign from time to time he and the members of his family would travel into the countries attempting to establish better relations. Mrs. Carter is being quoted now on statements she is making concerning recognition of Cuba and other matters. I hope she does not fall into the Andrew Young circle because he certainly is not doing us any good abroad. Recently an editorial has appeared entitled, "Andy Young Is Not the Problem." Andy's statements are not helping us according to my way of thinking even though some of the ultra-liberal newspapers say that he is not the problem. They go on to say that those who question the Administration's African policy should look first to President Carter and to his own evident motivation.

I sometimes believe that nothing is working as far as inflation is concerned. The economic outlook in the United States is reasonably strong for the months ahead. Alone among major industrial nations, the United States is likely to achieve its official forecast for economic growth, something on the order of six percent. Initially President Carter estimated that the budget deficit this fiscal year would be 68 billion. This has been whittled back

to \$48.7 billion and President Carter's budget experts privately admit to us on our Committee on Appropriations that a new spending short fall this time in the stimulus program will reduce the deficit to \$45 billion. This would mean a \$23 billion swing in the direction of fiscal integrity.

Today we have before the House the Department of Energy Organization Act which will create a Department of Energy. This will be a regular cabinet level department and so far Mr. Schlesinger who served with the Nixon Administration is slated to be named as our first Secretary of the Department of Energy organization. This Department when approved by the House and the Senate and signed into law by the President will be headed by a Cabinet-level Secretary and there would be a Deputy Secretary with nine Assistants. Some 19,750 transferred employees from a great many agencies now handling energy matters would be transferred over to the new Department. The Federal Energy Administration, the Energy Research and Development Administration, and the Federal Power Commission, which by the way would be abolished with the duties of this Commission along with the others mentioned, transferred over into the Department of Energy. Agencies and Commissions handling research in other Departments of the Government such as Commissions would all be transferred over to the new Energy Department. According to the information that is now being presented to the Hill, the estimated cost is \$2 million for moving

and the transfer of the other Agencies over into this Department. One of the major matters to be handled by the new Department would be the pricing and regulatory authority which is now divided and still under the new Act that we have before the House would then be under the control of the Secretary of Energy organization and the Independent Federal Energy Regulatory Commission within the Department. This Commission would be composed of five members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate and would carry out much of the Federal Power Commission's functions.

Our new President is attempting to reorganize the Government and reduce the number of Agencies and Commissions. He does need this new Department since this is one of the most important matters now confronting our country. As long as there are no additional employees or millions of dollars additional required for the operation of such a Department, the gathering together of the authority and the power at the Cabinet level to me is good.

Today the Military Construction Appropriations Subcommittee reported to our full Committee a bill and in this bill we have \$15,541,000 for two new construction projects at Fort Knox. It pays to be a Member of the Committee on Appropriations because I certainly am then in a position to see that Fort Knox is protected. Under this Bill the first new construction project for Fiscal Year 1978 is a new

maintenance instruction facility to cost \$9,869,000 and a new tactical equipment shop which is to cost \$5,672,000.

June 3, 1977

U. S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica gave former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and H. R. Haldeman, an Assistant to the former President, until June the 22nd to surrender to Federal authorities and start serving their 2½ to 8 year sentences for conspiracy to obstruct justice and related crime in the cover-up of the 1972 burglary of Democratic National Headquarters at the Watergate Office Building. The attorneys for Haldeman and Mitchell are asking the Supreme Court to reconsider their decision not to hear the appeal from the Circuit Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court decision to reconsider, of course, is very unlikely and these two men will then have to join J. D. Ehrlichman, who is now serving his term regardless of the fact that he appealed the same as the other two.

This Watergate episode has continued on and on but this is just about the wind-up with the exception of the civil suit pending concerning the Nixon tapes and papers.

We are finishing up on the Department of Energy legislation today and a number of amendments have been adopted which curtailed to some extent the power of the new Secretary of the Department of Energy.

Former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has accepted a one year appointment as a professor in Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service. Sometimes I have believed that this man was an unusually brilliant man and at others, simply a student of foreign affairs and quite an actor.

Cuba announced today that it will exchange medium level diplomats with the United States in a major step toward improving relations after 16 years of hostility. I understand that our country is expected to make a similar announcement sometime this afternoon. There are a great many people in this country that are against any relations between our two countries since Cuba has been acting for several years now as the errand boy for the Soviet Union and only within the last 10 days has sent advisors into Ethiopia which is nothing in the world but a start to more troops such as the procedure Cuba used in Angola.

The good ole WASHINGTON POST is now on another tirade and this pertains to the money delivered to certain House Members by the South Korean who has received so much publicity during the past 12 months. Now one of the cartoonists, Garry Trudeau who has a daily column in a number of newspapers syndicated under the name of "Doonesbury", has been poking fun at the pace and seriousness of the charges and especially to the lack of action on the part of the

Ethics Committee. These cartoons pertain to a matter that is serious and should have been resolved many months ago.

June 4, 1977

The National unemployment rate dropped below 7% for the first time in 2½ years, last month. The unemployment rate today is 6.9% and this is the lowest level since November, 1974. The new Administration has predicted that the employment rate will decline to between 6.7% and 6.9% by the end of this year.

A sudden drop in agricultural prices cooled off inflation at the wholesale level last month. There are indications, however, that the price spiral probably will accelerate again before too long. A 2.3% drop in prices of farm products accounted for most of the improvement in the total wholesale price index. Farm prices had spurted 3.4% in April and had risen rapidly every month since last December.

June 6, 1977

After reading an excerpt from former Chief Justice Warren's memoirs, President Eisenhower definitely goes up in my estimation. We all liked President Eisenhower but he really made no pretense about establishing an outstanding record while he served for two terms as President. He delegated most of his authority and seemed to be very much bored during this eight-year period.

In Warren's memoirs, which were released this week, he stated that after he had been named to the Court by President Eisenhower, he and the President were at a meeting and President Eisenhower very frankly said to him that when he named him, he thought at least he was a moderate, if not a conservative but that judging from several of his Opinions, he was way over on the left-hand side. He especially called attention to a recent decision concerning communists in this country and according to Chief Justice Warren, he inquired of the President as to what he would do with the communists in this country with Eisenhower replying immediately that he would kill them. Then is when he went on to state to Chief Justice Warren that he was amazed at some of his Opinions. The Warren Court was very much discussed by people throughout this country and in fact, billboards were erected in a great many states calling upon the authorities in Washington to impeach Warren and to remove him from the Court. President Eisenhower goes up a notch in my book.

June 7, 1977

Judge Sirica directed yesterday, that H.R. Haldeman and John N. Mitchell report on June 22 to begin serving federal prison terms of some 2½ to 8 years for their part in the Watergate affair. It has now been 5 years since Watergate appeared on the front pages of nearly all of the newspapers in this country and the book and the story are finally closing. Haldeman and Mitchell

appeared in Federal Court here yesterday and their appearance is one of the final episodes in this, one of the most tragic criminal matters that has taken place in our country. Haldeman, after receiving notice to appear to begin his sentence appeared before radio and television people at the Federal Building and said that more than four years ago he started the legal procedure and he felt at that time it would be right difficult. He said he still believed that his course of action was correct and he was ready to abide by the final decision. All Mitchell did in rushing out of the Federal Building to his car was to say to the reporters that if anyone stuck a microphone in his face, he would jam it down their throat. This will be the first Federal Attorney General to ever serve in a federal reformatory.

The District of Columbia is back on the front pages with the Corporation Counsel, John S. Risher, Jr., instituting action against Sterling Tucker, the Chairman of the City Council, requesting that Tucker be removed due to violation of provisions in the Home Rule Legislation which specifically provide that the Chairman shall devote full time to his assignment and receive no salary for any outside work. It now appears that Tucker, for two years, has received some \$7500 as an assistant professor at Howard University.

June 8, 1977

This is the week that Great Britain is celebrating the 25th year of the reign

of Queen Elizabeth. Ceremonies of all kinds are taking place and the Queen, along with the entire royal family, princes and princesses, dukes and duchesses from around the world along with dignitaries from most of the countries in the world are witnessing this celebration.

A controversial bill, virtually repealing the Hatch Act of 1939 by lifting most restrictions on participation in politics by 2.8 million federal employees passed the House yesterday 244 to 164. The Senate has not acted upon this bill this year and Senator Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.), Chairman of the Senate Government Operations Committee is opposed to the bill and said after the action in the House that this bill might not be called up this year in the Senate.

June 9, 1977

I have just returned from the White House where a meeting was held with the President. The Democratic Members in the House from seven states were present and first the president thanked those of us in attendance for passage of four of the major legislative parts of his overall program consisting of the re-organization bill, the establishment of a Cabinet level office on energy, an ethics code for the Congress and passage of the economic stimulus legislation which has helped us to reduce unemployment from 7.3% to 6.9%.

The meeting was held in the Gold Room or the room that is sometimes referred to as the Lincoln room. In this room there is a large portrait of Abraham Lincoln and it is one of the best ones that I have ever seen. The President is a small man and each time I see him, I am amazed at his size because during the campaign on television and in pictures in the newspapers, they seemed to show a much larger man. I'd say the President weighs about 145 pounds and he seems to be in good shape physically. In talking with us this morning and in answering questions, he clearly indicated that he was not too well satisfied with the action of the Congress in tying his hands insofar as North Vietnam is concerned and also in certain other matters. He said to us quite frankly that as far as the appropriation of money is concerned for North Vietnam, this he was not recommending but since the House adopted an amendment which specifically stated that no funds for any purpose should be appropriated for North Vietnam and Cuba, this placed him in a position with his foreign policy program that made it exceedingly difficult to enter into certain agreements which would put this country ahead of the Soviet Union insofar as affairs with certain of the South American countries are concerned and also North Vietnam. I did not agree with this statement and you could tell by the action of the Members from the other states such as Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Oklahoma that this statement was not too well received. The President smiles during

most of the time that he is talking but at times becomes real serious and he did when he said quite frankly that we had tied his hands on a number of occasions and this placed him in a difficult position. He said that he wanted to cooperate with the Congress and wanted it to be a partnership. He said this is the way that it should be and that he believed before this year was over the people in this country would see that this condition existed. I hope he is right. No new suggestions were made or no pitches made for any bill that is in trouble in the House. At least none while I was there. The House meets this morning at 10 a.m. and knowing what the Republicans often do, I left the meeting in time to get to my office by 10 a.m. to be able to go to the House Chamber and answer any quorum calls or roll calls. Up to this time, none have been held but ordinarily this would not be the case.

Frank Annunzio of Illinois rode up on the Hill with me and in coming along we agreed that there still is a feeling of uneasiness insofar as the House and our new President is concerned. We simply do not feel comfortable with him at this time. I imagine that part of this is based on the premise that we know that before this First Session of the 95th Congress is over, we will have a number of right difficult confrontations with the President. He may do what he said he would in January if confrontations take place. This he said would be a matter of simply going to the people

through the media and in person and taking his side to the people. We all know that he ran against Washington and against the Congress for two years and this was right effective following Watergate. There is simply a feeling of uneasiness and the majority of the Members on the Democratic side in the House are simply not comfortable with the new President up to this time. I hope this situation improves to the extent that we no longer have this feeling and are able to join with him vigorously when he is right and to oppose him in the right way when he is wrong. During the question and answer session, the first question asked was by Representative Alexander of Arkansas who wanted to know when the President was going to turn the political assignments loose and start making appointments at the higher levels in all of the 50 states. Appointments such as Director of the area office of HUD in each state; Director of the Farmers Home Administration; Director of the Small Business Administration offices and a great many more. The President said with a big smile, and he smiled all the way through the answer to this question, that in some instances his hands were tied because the Republicans, before they left office, blanketed a great many of these assignments under Civil Service. Civil Service assignments as we know and as pointed out by the President cannot be changed with people forced out of offices except by reason or cause brought about through charges filed.

This is as far as he went with the answer and he did not say that in those instances where he can move, moves would be made as soon as possible or immediately. He continued to smile and his smile indicated to most of us present that he is holding the assignments right close to his chest until he gets his program well underway and until there is a change on the part of the Congress to cooperate more fully than he believes we have since January 20 of this year. Several Members were all set to ask questions concerning EDA grants and the unemployment figures in their District which do not agree apparently with the unemployment figures in the Department of Labor.

I was the first one to arrive from the seven states and in a small dining room off of the Gold Room, the Leadership of the House and the Senate were having breakfast with the President. There were some 50 men and women seated around the table and when we started to arrive the doors were closed and we then from the seven states were seated in chairs arranged in the Gold Room. The first question asked of Frank Moore, who opened the meeting for the President, by Kika de la Garza of Texas, was why breakfast could not have been served to all of those from the seven states who were there instead of just for a few Leaders that had difficulty speaking for the majority of us at times. Frank Moore turned as red as a beet and simply did not answer the question. Kika de la Garza does not mind asking such questions but of course, he was a little out

line but he believed in what he was saying and Kika speaks when he wants to. He turned around to those sitting behind him and he said, "How do you like the answer I got"?

Promptly at 9:30 am, Frank Annunzio and I excused ourselves and left.

I always enjoy the meetings at the White House even though on many occasions I do not learn very much and hear statements made about legislation that I know is simply not going to be approved by the House. For instance, Esther Peterson was present and she is the President's new Advisor on Consumer Affairs. Esther has been around many years in a number of Administrations and she admitted to me this morning that in the House, they were 35 votes short of adopting legislation setting up a Consumer Protection Agency.

We go back in the House on two appropriation bills and a bill which provides that those who are injured as a result of criminal acts may receive compensation for personal injury. This bill is really controversial. Two of the Members were talking yesterday and said that in New York City where they lived and represented people, two bums could agree to go out of a bar half drunk some night and one would hit the other right square in the eye, blacken his eye and an old empty pocketbook would be thrown out on the sidewalk as if emptied by the robber. Then the one with the black eye

could, in all seriousness, demand compensation. This type of legislation, moneywise, could be blown completely out of all proportion and would open up the federal government to all kinds of preposterous claims.

June 10, 1977

We have a select Committee in Session at this time on the House side which is endeavoring to put together an energy bill. In addition, those Committees that have energy matters under their jurisdiction are also working along the same line. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in the House, on a 12 to 10 vote yesterday removed federal price controls from new gas. The Administration is very much against this move and says that it will cost consumers an extra \$86 billion over the next eight years. The natural gas industry has fought for price de-regulation for more than 20 years and if this provision remains in the omnibus energy bill, it will be a major defeat for the President. The President wants to discourage consumption, stimulate production, but does not want to drop regulation entirely.

In the Senate on a vote of 56 to 38, the two-year extension of automobile pollution clean-up deadlines was agreed to instead of the four-year stretchout favored on the House side.

It will probably be several months before an energy bill is finally put together for action by the Congress.

My Subcommittee Chairman on Labor-Health, Education and Welfare, is certainly living a very charmed life. For several months now, his Administrative Assistant has been under investigation by a federal grand jury in Los Angeles and yesterday indictments were returned against Steven B. Elko, who resigned last year as Administrative Aide to Representative Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.). The indictments charge perjury, obtaining bribes, conspiracy to obstruct justice and bringing about interstate travel for the purpose of committing bribery. Indicted on the same charges was a woman by the name of Patricia Brislin, President of a company known as In-Tech Corporation of Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania. It seems that Elko, with Brislin's assistance, pressured the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for the accreditation of five schools in the Los Angeles area so that these schools could be funded in the sum of \$10 million. Several months ago Elko admitted receiving \$15,000 from the owners of the schools but said that his little company that he set up in Wilkes Barre, In-Tech Corporation, printed some brochures for the schools and the \$15,000 amount was not all retained by Elko and his company. He maintained that only some \$1700 was retained and the balance turned over in cash to the officials of the schools. As Chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor-Health, Education and Welfare, Dan Flood has considerable influence in approval of grants and requests. The Justice Department did say that Flood was not involved.

June 13, 1977

On Friday night at about 6 p.m., James Earl Ray, along with six other convicts, using a pipe ladder, climbed the wall at Brushy Mountain State Prison at Petros, Tennessee. One of the convicts was shot in attempting to scale the wall and was captured immediately and Ray, along with the others, succeeded in climbing the wall and escaping. Two were arrested shortly thereafter and at 2:30 a.m. this morning, some 55 hours later, Ray was apprehended in the rugged Cumberland Mountains some 8 miles from the prison. Authorities captured 4 of his accomplices and apparently one still remains unapprehended. Immediately after Ray escaped, the F.B.I., the state police and in fact, nearly all of the Tennessee law enforcement officials were alerted by Governor Ray Blanton and shortly before Ray's capture, the Governor decided to order out 160 National Guardsmen and 16 more helicopters. They were to join 200 local, state and federal law enforcement officers in the search for the men.

President Carter immediately called upon the Attorney General and the F.B.I. to join the search. Ray, of course, was convicted and given a 99-year sentence, after pleading guilty to assassinating Martin Luther King. It just so happened that he escaped from Shelby County after the shooting, left this country and was apprehended in London, England. There has always been a feeling in this country that there was a conspiracy

and that he had assistance. This prison break was also discussed for hours as another conspiracy to free him so that he could be killed before he actually tells his full story. The Assassinations Select Committee in the House that has been investigating now for months the Kennedy and the King cases, sent investigators to the prison immediately after the break and for weeks now have intimated that there was a conspiracy in the beginning and it would be fully documented. I have my doubts about the documentation but have never doubted the assistance to Ray in the beginning.

The Governor of Tennessee insisted that Ray be captured alive and not killed because of the feeling of a great many people that he would be killed before he was returned to the prison. He was discovered under some leaves in the mountains by dogs and was not injured.

Mrs. Carter has returned home from Latin America and was well received by Jimmy Carter. Her picture is on the front page of the papers today and she is receiving a big hug from her husband and from her daughter, Amy. I do hope that this trip was successful but it was unusual to say the least, that the President would send his wife to meet with Presidents and the officials of the Latin American countries.

I attended the Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner in Kentucky this past weekend and we had a nice dinner with about 1600 people

present. Our principal speaker was Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the Majority Leader of the Senate. He spoke for about 30 minutes and then took off his coat, opened his fiddle case and sang and fiddled for about 30 minutes. I am very fond of Bob Byrd and as a United States Senator and the Majority Leader of the Senate, he should leave his fiddle in West Virginia and in those sections that are in favor of this type of entertainment, play for them. I like Bob Byrd and when he started fiddling, some 200 or 300 people got up and left. He said to them, "Don't leave because this is going to be better than my speech."

Seattle Slew is now the unbeaten three-year old. On Saturday, he won the 109th Belmont Stakes and now is the Triple Crown Winner; the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness and the Belmont and has never lost a race. In fact, this horse is the only Triple Crown Winner up to this time who had never lost a race. Seattle Slew became the tenth thoroughbred in history to sweep the Derby, Preakness and the Belmont. For some reason or other, horsemen throughout this country are to some extent, convinced that here we have a horse who still has to prove his greatness. He covered the mile and one-half in 2.29 and 3 seconds which is slower than the most forgettable Belmont winner usually runs. This was a race that was 28 lengths slower than Secretariat's track record performance. Slew's trainer said the wet track was the reason for the slowness of the time but this

horse is still running against horses that are not equal to those who have performed in the Triple Crown races in the past.

The owners of this horse probably should now sell him because he would bring something in the neighborhood of \$12 million. Regardless of the dogs that have run against him, he is the Triple Crown Winner and is the only one to have never lost a race in his life.

June 14, 1977

Today we had our annual Flag Day Ceremony and our special guest was Johnny Cash, the country music singer. This was a beautiful program and we started out with the Boston Public School Choir then we had the U.S. Army Band play a number of selections. This program is always a beautiful one and since I have been here, we have had as our special guests, among others, Bob Hope, Red Skeleton and Hank Aaron.

Yesterday, we had the ceremony to mark the return of the Magna Carta to the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. We have had a copy of the Magna Carta with us during the past year and the ceremony in our Bicentennial Year of 1976 when it was located in the Rotunda was one of the most magnificent programs that I have ever attended. Yesterday, the British Ambassador, Sir Peter Ramsbotham, represented the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Our Majority Leader, Jim

Wright made a beautiful speech and he was followed by Robert C. Byrd, the Majority Leader of the United States Senate. The United States Guard that was in charge of the Magna Carta was relieved by the British Guard consisting of five members dressed in their beautiful British uniforms and the British Guard took over the Magna Carta. Late yesterday afternoon it was removed from the Rotunda and by this time is back in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom made the loan of one of four existing copies of the 761-year old Great Charter of England. Three of the copies are identical and this may also apply to the fourth copy. The British do not know just which one is the original so we may have had the original for the past year instead of a copy. This historic document was produced more than 2½ Centuries before the new world was discovered.

June 15, 1977

We had an upset yesterday in the Governor's race in Virginia. The polls showed that Andrew B. Miller, the present Attorney General, would be the Democratic nominee and the money was all on this side. Henry E. Howell, who has made this same race before, completely ran out of money and borrowed \$20,000 to finish his campaign. Howell, with a 51% margin, received 253,681 votes and Miller had 240,058 votes. Now we will see if Howell can win in November. Once before he succeeded in obtaining the Democratic nomination and was defeated by the present Governor.

Charles S. (Chuck) Robb, Son-in-Law of former President Lyndon B. Johnson, was nominated for the Office of Lieutenant Governor. He defeated Richard S. Reynolds of Richmond, scion of the Reynolds Metals Company family fortune and a man by the name of Ira Lechner. Robb, running for his first public office, spent more than \$336,000 for television advertising and he campaigned with his wife, Lynda Bird Robb and his Mother-in-Law, Lady Bird Johnson. If my old friend, Lyndon was still alive, he would jump up and down and say to his Son-in-Law, that this was a good job.

Yesterday, we passed the Public Works Appropriations Bill in the House and we approved the 17 controversial water projects that President Carter opposes. The vote on the Amendment to take out these projects was 194 to 214. This simply means that if the President vetoes the bill, his veto will be sustained.

House District Committee Chairman, Charles C. Diggs, Jr., Democrat of Michigan is under investigation here in Washington by a Federal Grand Jury for a series of alleged pay roll irregularities that reportedly include padding his employees salaries for his own personal financial gain. According to my information, Diggs falsely inflated the salaries of several members of his staff and the staff members used the extra money to pay off Diggs'

debts. Upon being questioned by the media, Diggs said that he had received information that the investigation was underway and so far, he has not employed an attorney. It seems that Diggs is in financial trouble and has been now for several years. Knowing Charlie Diggs as I do, I am not surprised at the investigation that is underway, because Diggs is the kind of a fellow that simply believes that he can get away with such a deal.

The President is now in the process of changing a number of his proposals which are in trouble in the House. Election Day Voter Registration is in serious trouble and he is now offering a plan at the last minute which he believes will save the bill. Instead of just indentifying yourself in the precinct when you go to vote, which of course, would lead to fraud and irregularities, special registration places will be set up for Election Day only, and here before proper officials, the voter could quickly register and then go to his precinct and vote. This may save the bill.

The President is not having too much success with some parts of his proposals and before this year is over, we will have more than one confrontation.

We reported out the Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill this week and it will

be on the Floor sometime next week. In the report accompanying the bill, we have a table listing all of the countries and the amounts that they have received since 1946 through Fiscal Year 1977. The total for all of the countries, including 139 nations and 8 territories of the world is \$189,491,126,000.

The countries receiving the large amounts are:

Brazil.....	\$3,400,000,000
Republic of China....	\$7,085,000,000
Egypt.....	\$2,937,000,000
France.....	\$7,317,000,000
Greece.....	\$4,778,000,000
India.....	\$5,656,000,000
Israel.....	\$9,224,000,000
Italy.....	\$5,509,000,000
Korea.....	\$13,313,000,000
Pakistan.....	\$5,024,000,000
United Kingdon.....	\$5,927,000,000
Turkey.....	\$7,196,000,000
South Vietnam.....	\$22,912,000,000

June 17, 1977

The Leadership in the House has been in constant touch with the President during the past ten days hoping to work out an agreement whereby the President will sign the HEW Appropriations Bill. Finally on Monday, the President indicated that he would sign this bill if no additional funds were added. Our Committee had to add \$917 million to the bill in order to pass it in

the House and in order to bring it up to last years level. In our Subcommittee, I placed back into the bill the \$405 million deleted for impacted aide funding.

The President is still insisting that the 17 controversial river projects be deleted in the Public Works Bill. If not, he says he will veto this bill. One of these projects is the Yatesville Reservoir in Congressman Perkins' District which is the mountain district in Kentucky. Yesterday, the Senate Subcommittee on Public Works on the Committee on Appropriations deleted 9 of the controversial projects hoping this would do the job. One was the Yatesville project and Perkins is really jumping up and down. After this action was taken, the President still said that he would not sign the bill if any of the projects were left in. The Leadership on the House side is not too concerned about a veto of this bill for some reason and it may be that we will have to try to override if a veto takes place.

In the conferences with the President the Omnibus Agriculture bill was also up for discussion. The President indicated that if the Senate would come back to the House figure which is about \$1.2 billion less, he would sign the bill. This I believe the House and Senate will agree to and the Agriculture Bill should be signed.

The President's proposal to withdraw our troops from South Korea over the next 5-year period is running into difficulties

in the Senate. Yesterday the Senate refused to address the President's plan but did not go as far as the House as far as Cuba is concerned. Instead of addressing the President's proposal on troop pullout, the Senate watered down the language and said that U.S. policy in regard to South Korea and troop withdrawal should be arrived at by the joint decision of the President and Congress. On the House side we provided in the Foreign Aid Authorization bill that no funds should be used for Cuba or North Vietnam. The Senate would not go this far regarding these two countries but seemed to really close the gate on the President in regard to withdrawal of troops from South Korea.

Watergate is finally winding down and 13 of those involved are either in the penitentiary or have served their sentences or are on their way to the penitentiary. Nixon of course, had to resign and he, as one of the leading participants in this conspiracy is in disrepute. McCord, Barker, Martinez, Sturgis, Gonzales, Hunt, Liddy, Magruder, Dean, Colson, Mitchell, Ehrlichman and Hal-deman are the 13 in the category that I just mentioned.

Dean Sayre, who has shepherded construction of the massive Gothic Cathedral here in Washington, known as the Washington Cathedral, is retiring after 25 years. Dean Sayre is the grandson of Woodrow Wilson and in the Cathedral located at Wisconsin and Massachusetts Avenues, are the bodies of

President Woodrow Wilson and his wife. This man Sayre has been an active participant here in Washington, not only in religious affairs, but in all community matters and the Washington Cathedral is rapidly becoming one of the great structures in this country. One part would be constructed and then money raised and a second part would go under construction. I can see the Cathedral from my apartment window on Massachusetts Avenue and at either night or day, it is a beautiful structure.

We have just completed the HEW Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1978. We succeeded in passing this bill on a voice vote which is right unusual to say the least. In fact, this is the first time that this bill has ever passed on a voice vote.

They have just announced on the radio that Wernher von Braun died today. This was probably the most famous German scientist during World War II and following the war he was offered a position in this country and had been one of our leaders in our space program.

Wernher von Braun developed a number of important weapons for his native Germany during World War II and space rockets for the United States. He retired five years ago as Deputy Associate Administrator for long-range planning for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. During

the 20 years before he moved over to the Space Administration, he directed rocket development at Huntsville, Alabama. First, for the Army and later for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

June 21, 1977

The Alaskan Pipeline started underway yesterday. After a jittery start and some minor spillage, a button was punched that started the oil flowing into the 48-inch pipeline which travels some 800 miles under rivers, over mountain ranges and across four active earthquake fault zones to be loaded on tankers with the oil then traveling down to the states of Washington and California. This project finally ended up costing a little over \$9 billion and up to this time, is the largest single public works project in the history of the world. Up to the Alaskan Pipeline, the largest public works project was the Washington Rapid Transit System.

Sometimes I think the Senate should go back under the Constitution prior to the 17th Amendment in the year 1913 because the way they act is right unusual. Notwithstanding the President's threat to veto the HEW Appropriation Bill and after we worked out a compromise with the President indicating to us personally that he would sign the bill if no additional funds over the increase of \$917 million were placed in the bill, yesterday, the Senate added \$880 million

above the amount that was contained in our bill which passed in the House last week. Unless the Senate backs away from this additional money, I am positive that the President will veto the bill.

Yesterday, we started the Agriculture Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1978 under way in the House and before the Committee rose at 5:30 p.m. we had a terrific tobacco fight. An amendment was offered by Representative Jim Johnson, Republican of Colorado, that provided no funds in the bill could be used for any purpose concerning tobacco and this included price supports, salaries, research, inspection and grading and every part of the tobacco program. We finally succeeded in bringing to the floor most of the Members from the 20 tobacco producing states and then it was up to me to speak against the amendment and to lead this fight. It was real rough before it was over and with some 240 to 250 Members on the floor, we won on a voice vote, then a division vote and upon the request of Representative Johnson for a recorded vote, the required number of 20 did not stand with him for a recorded vote and we won.

Yesterday, the Supreme Court really pitched out an unusual decision. They ruled on a 6 to 3 vote that states can refuse to spend public monies on abortions for poor mothers if the operations are deemed not medically necessary. The decision went on to state that the Federal Government and the

states remain entirely free to fund abortions through the normal process of democracy.

June 22, 1977

My mother is 89 years old and if she lives until September 13, will be 90. She has been in a nursing home now for about a year and due to several serious stomach upsets, was moved to the hospital last week. She was in serious condition yesterday and was moved to the Intensive Care Unit, but seems to be improving now and all of her vital life signs are good and my mother may live to be 90, which she has always wanted to do. She is very small and in fact, she weighs just about 100 pounds and up until the last stomach problems has been doing real well.

Virginia is now driving her automobile and uses a cane after over 8 months with a fractured hip.

We finished up on the Agriculture Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1978 yesterday and I hope now that we do not have another tobacco fight until next year.

Before we completed the bill, the House voted to tie the hands of the Food and Drug Administration and to prevent it from banning saccharin for the next 15 months. Saccharin is a widely used sugar substitute in soft drinks and other foods popular with dieters and diabetics. Under the amendment that we

approved, the Food and Drug Administration is prohibited from using any of its funds to promulgate or enforce any ban on the continued use of saccharin as a food additive until September 30, 1978.

The tests made in Canada brought about the move on the part of the FDA in this country.

The family of our former President Eisenhower, is very much disturbed over the book written by Lieutenant Kay Summersby, Eisenhower's driver and secretary in Europe and North Africa. The title of the book is "My Love Affair With Dwight D. Eisenhower" and is now also appearing as a two part television program by ABC and will soon be made into a screenplay. To confront this publicity, the Eisenhower family is releasing a number of Eisenhower's love letters to Mamie which were written during the War.

Letters, such as one dated May 20, 1943, which says -- "Don't forget I love you only all the time and with all that is left in a 52 year old bald headed soldier," and another one dated March 4, 1943, in which the General said, -- "Well sweetheart, my real message is the same as always, I love you and there is no one else with whom I'd ever want to be in love with." A number of letters were released along the same line and some seem to contradict former President Truman's statement that Eisenhower was about ready to divorce Mamie and marry his secretary.

June 23, 1977

In the Senate yesterday we had a major change insofar as the inland waterways are concerned. Legislation was approved that would require commercial barge lines to pay tolls for using federally built and maintained inland waterways. The battle was between one of the new Senators, Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, a first termer and Senator Russell B. Long of Louisiana. For years now the argument has been made that railroads and truckers pay for their rights of way and barge lines should too. About 16% of the nation's freight is shipped by barge over 25,000 miles of inland waterways built and maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Department of Transportation estimates that spending on the waterways is about \$1 billion annually. In making the argument for tolls, those against tolls have always gone back to the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 which declared that the waterways should be forever free. Yesterday's vote marked the first time that either House of Congress had voted for a waterway fee. Long warned the Senate that Domenici's strategy might be unconstitutional, citing a clause in the Constitution requiring that revenue bills originate in the House. The toll provision was added to the bill S.790 which approved a \$421 million authorization for a new Lock and Dam on the Mississippi at Alton, Illinois. The question of adding the toll provision may be contested vigorously in the House but my

guess is that we have reached the point where all of the barge lines must now start paying their share of the taxes.

This week I received a Questionnaire from the Ethics Committee inquiring as to whether or not I had ever been to South Korea, received any gifts from South Korean officials or any money or anything of value at any time. My answer to all of the questions was "no" and this is one of the stories that is now on the front pages of the large newspapers in this country. Yesterday the former Director of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency who now lives in this country, told a House Subcommittee that he let businessman Tongsun Park use \$3 million in South Korean Government funds in 1967 to finance the Georgetown Club here in Washington as a way of gaining access to and influence with U.S. officials. The Georgetown Club later became a favorite gathering place for certain Members of Congress and other Washington dignitaries. Many lavish parties were given by Park and according to the newspaper articles today our friends, former Speaker Carl Albert, Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, Jr., former Majority Leader and certain other Senators and Administrative Leaders such as former Attorney General Saxby, Vice President Gerald R. Ford and former Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird were frequent visitors. This thing concerning South Korea continues to go on and on and before it is over, some of our other friends will probably get scorched.

The Marvin Mandel trial is underway again and it is now clear that the present Governor of Maryland accepted thousands of dollars from friends and some of the money was laundered. His first wife has been subpoenaed to testify concerning a \$150,000 settlement made to her at the time of the divorce, which may be \$300,000 instead of \$150,000.

We have the Foreign Aid Appropriation Bill before the House today and this bill contains \$7,400,000,000. The amount is too much and I intend to vote against the whole bill. Yesterday when we first started on this bill, we had a vote of 295 to 115 to prevent international banks and lending institutions under the foreign aid program from making loans or contributing money to Cuba, Indochina or the African nations of Uganda, Mozambique or Ethiopia. Our new President immediately sent a letter to the Speaker and said that passage of such an amendment would in effect, jeopardize our participation in the banks and he was very much disturbed over adoption of the amendment.

Former Attorney General Mitchell is now in the Federal Reformatory in Alabama. He reported in yesterday. Haldeman reported in to a Federal Reformatory in California last week and now both men are serving their sentences. At the end of 20 months, both may be considered for parole, but no sooner.

June 24, 1977

The President is right unhappy today. Yesterday, the House passed a badly battered \$6.7 billion Foreign Aid Appropriation Bill, 208 to 174, which the President says severely restricts his ability to promote American interests around the world. I voted against this bill.

Before we passed the bill, a 5% amendment across the board was approved 214 to 168. This reduces the bill \$373 million and with other amendments brought about an overall reduction of \$915 million. The reduction and the limitation placed on the international banks and lending institutions from using money contributed by the U.S. to give aid to communist dominated countries such as Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Cuba, Uganda, Mozambique and Angola, places the President he says, in a bad position. I voted for this amendment and judging from the President's campaign speeches, he should be right strong for this particular amendment. Here again the President may veto one of our bills.

Judging from the newspaper accounts of the Marvin Mandel trial, the Maryland Governor may be on his way to the penitentiary. Money turned over to his first wife and now evidence that his present wife received money may be just enough to convict the Governor.

June 27, 1977

I was down in Kentucky this weekend and after a real serious operation, my mother seems to be doing just fine. She is still in intensive care but according to the doctors, unless she develops pneumonia, she has a real good chance to survive. My mother wants to be 90 years old which will take place if she lives, in September of this year, and I kid her from time to time saying to her that she will be 90 in September and then 10 years later she will be 100.

June 28, 1977

On Saturday of last week, my old friend, Jerry Ford, in teeing off on the first hole of the Vince Lombardi Memorial Golf Tournament at Menominee Falls, Wisconsin, sliced the ball causing it to veer off to the side and strike abystander. The bystander was a man by the name of Gene Bartlett, age 56 and the ball hit him on the right side of his head. He was rushed to a nearby hospital where it required six stitches to close the gash. His condition is described as satisfactory and this is either the second or the third time that my old friend has hit a bystander. Either in California or the State of Washington a suit is now pending that was filed by one of the bystanders and I know that our former President must feel right bad about his inability to keep the ball straight on the course.

The President is still wrestling somewhat with the Congress and now we have the matter up of the B-1 Bomber. Recently the Majority Leader in the Senate, Robert C. Byrd, advised the President to go very slow in developing the B-1 Bomber because expanding production would mean foregoing many unmet public needs. It seems that the Majority Leader in a letter to the President last Friday advocated that the President take this action. The President is expected to announce his decision by Thursday of this week. In the Defense Appropriation Bill which is now on the Floor, provision is made for six B-1 Bombers. They cost \$100 million each and if the full program is followed, the cost will be either \$23 billion or \$24 billion.

It seems that Israel is a little unhappy with the new Administration. The Carter Administration now says that Israel should withdraw from captured territories on all fronts as part of a Middle East peace agreement. Those who know say that a negotiated peace in the Middle East is essential this year if future disaster is to be avoided. Resumption of an all-out war in the Middle East would be serious and of course in the end would cost our country billions of dollars.

June 29, 1977

The Supreme Court ruled 7 to 2 that the Act passed by Congress in 1974, directing the General Services Administration to take possession of the materials, tapes

and papers of former President Nixon, was constitutional and that the government and not the former President, can decide what is personal and private and what is public. The Supreme Court rejected all of Nixon's claims that the law is unconstitutional. The Act that we passed in 1974 covers control over 42 million pages of documents and 880 recordings, along with 5,000 hours of conversations taped in the White House, the Old Executive Office Building, the President's retreat at Camp David, Maryland and the Nixon White Houses in Florida and California. The documents and tapes cover a 5½ year period from Nixon's inauguration on January 20, 1969 to his resignation on August 9, 1974.

Public access to the papers and tapes appears to be a long way off since the National Archives said yesterday that it would take the Archivists 8 or 9 years to sift through the material.

The Senate joined with us yesterday on a vote of 51 to 42 to block the Department of Health, Education and Welfare from forcing school systems to bus students for desegregation purposes, including pairing and clustering plans involving busing.

There is an article in this morning's papers which states that President Carter has ordered government agencies to develop a substantially larger U.S. Foreign Aid Program for the next 5 years, even though Congress is demanding reductions. This

request of our new President, certainly will not be met with the approval of the people in this country.

June 30, 1977

The pay increase passed in the House yesterday 241 to 181. This is a \$12,900 pay increase and carries the salaries from \$44,600 annually to \$57,500. The 29% pay increase received quite a bit of publicity when the Commission that was set up several years ago to make the proposals for pay increases brought forth their report. I voted against this pay increase because the percentage is too much and the total amount of the pay increase is exorbitant. If the pay increase had been 6% or 7%, I would have voted for it. We go back on the Defense Appropriation Bill today and there are still a lot of amendments. We probably will not finish the bill and when we adjourn today we will be in recess until Monday, a week.

My mother is not doing too good and in fact, last night the nurses in the Intensive Care Unit at the Bowling Green-Warren County Hospital were very alarmed over her condition and notified the family. Within a matter of an hour or so my mother seemed to be better but she is still in critical condition. I will go down home today.

July 12, 1977

My mother died on Tuesday, July 5. She was 89 years of age and if she had lived

until September 13 of this year, would have been 90. She walked with me every step of the way and starting back in high school continued to tell me that there was no reason why we could not go all the way. She made every effort to see that I completed my education, had a good start and was prepared not only for a political career but for the practice of law. She was critically ill for several weeks and off and on during the past four years had not been too well. She was a good soldier and every effort was made to save her life. She was in the Intensive Care Unit in the Bowling Green-Warren County Hospital for a little over two weeks and all of the doctors and the nurses worked with her hoping that she could continue to live a little longer. I am as positive as I am that I am alive that if there is anyone in Heaven, my mother is there today.

The four grandsons and two of the great grandsons served as pallbearers. My mother was buried in the Natcher Family burial ground at Fairview Cemetery, which by the way is probably the largest family burial ground in any modern day cemetery. Ordinarily lots for burial in Fairview Cemetery contain either two, or at the most, eight graves. This land was originally a part of my mother's farm and the section owned by the Natchers is 30 feet wide and 441 feet long. Virginia and I, together with my brother and his widow, along with my father and mother will be buried in the section at the upper end of the burial ground spaced

around a monument which has already been erected and then beginning some twenty feet below this section the balance of the burial ground will be used when necessary for the rest of the Natchers and the members of their families.

My Chairman, George Mahon of Texas, announced last week that he was retiring from Congress at the end of the 95th Congress. His decision was the proper one since he has been right controversial and under the new Rules of the House which provide that the Steering Committee on the Democratic side must first agree on the name to be submitted and then the Democratic Caucus votes, would have placed George Mahon in a position where he, in all probability, would not have been re-elected Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

July 13, 1977

An article appeared in the Sunday Washington Star concerning my Chairman, George Mahon. Last year George had a Republican opponent in November and after spending approximately \$200,000 finally succeeded in winning re-election by about 4%. This is the closest race that George has ever had and his ultra-conservative vote has rankled city Members now for about ten years. This article is as follows:

"Mahon's Exit: Eclipse of a Power Center--

When George Herman Mahon first started handling federal budgets, James Earl Carter Jr. was a skinny high school kid, Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. was a young Irishman in Boston looking for the road to upward mobility and about a third of the people in Congress today weren't even born.

When George H. Mahon first started handling federal budgets, Franklin D. Roosevelt was president, a crippled country was crawling out of something called The Great Depression, a corporal named Adolph Hitler was trying to conquer the world, U.S. military men still loved horses over machines and Washington was a 'sleepy southern town.'

Now, after 43 years in Congress and 51 years in public life, Mahon, 76, has announced that at the end of the 95th Congress--it was the 74th when he first came to Washington--he will retire because 'I promised myself long ago that I would not seek to serve in Congress after reaching age 80.'

Mahon--dean of the House in years of service, has been a member of the House Appropriations Committee since 1939, chairman of the defense subcommittee since 1949 and chairman of the full committee since 1964 when Clarence Cannon died after heading the panel 23 years.

PRESIDENTS AND their slogans have come and gone. There was Roosevelt's New Deal,

Harry Truman's Fair Deal; and Dwight Eisenhower's no deal; John Kennedy's New Frontier; Lyndon Johnson's Great Society and Richard Nixon's silent majority; Gerald Ford and his shortlived WIN campaign, and Jimmy Carter's moral equivalence of war.

He has voted on billions and billions of dollars--for World War II, the Atom Bomb, social security, Medicaid, Atoms for Peace, farm programs, the Marshall Plan, the Cold War, the Berlin crisis, the Korean War, the Space Program, foreign aid, welfare, the war on poverty, urban renewal, highways, bombers, Vietnam.

Mahon has been in on secrets at all levels because he held the pursestrings. He is absolutely leakproof.

And in a House which has experienced a huge turnover in membership the last four years, the stripping of chairmanships from three formerly powerful men, sex scandals which cost two others their chairmanships and retirements of other leaders who saw the handwriting on the wall, Mahon has survived as a congressional power.

A CONSERVATIVE in a party heavy with liberals, it has been Mahon's reputation for fairness that has kept reformers off his back during a period when few other traditional power bases have been spared. Not much of a case could be made against him because he never flagrantly misused his power,' said one would-be reformer.

While he has been called 'Mr. Defense' for his strong support of the Pentagon and 'The Deacon' for his occasional teaching of Bible classes, Mahon has never failed to rain fire and brimstone on the military establishment when he thought it was off base.

In 1957, for example, he threatened reprisals against the military budget when he found the Army making plans to treat congressmen to a Kentucky Derby trip he called 'a seductive Army bobble;' and a few years later, he made his views clear on the La Cross missile program: 'It seems that it is a pile of junk'.

He could make generals and defense secretaries tremble, and force presidents to change their plans.

A 6-foot-2, Lincolnesque figure who doesn't look his age, Mahon was a cotton farmer, lawyer and a school teacher like his distant friend Lyndon Johnson, who was a congressional aide when Mahon was first elected to Congress in 1934.

BORN IN THE village of Mahon in Claiborne County, La., he moved to a tenant farm in Texas at age 10, walked 3 miles to school each day, graduated from what is now Hardin-Simmons University in 1923, taught school, married his childhood sweetheart, Helen Stevenson, and graduated from the Texas University Law School in 1925. His family calls him Herman.

He entered politics almost immediately, was elected Mitchell County attorney and then district attorney, won the Democratic primary for Congress in 1934, and has never been seriously challenged since. Four years ago he spent the grand total of \$540.92 getting re-elected.

Personally frugal (he frequently brown bags his lunch), he neither smokes nor drinks, never has been a regular on the cocktail party circuit and has kept trim over the years by regular exercising, picking cotton on one of his three Texas farms and playing golf.

After first getting the pits of committee assignments, he was named to the appropriations committee by a fellow Texan, Speaker Sam Rayburn. Mahon's first assignment, for two years, was the chairmanship of the District appropriations subcommittee.

'Like all Americans, I take pride in my nation's capital. I think the District is entitled to a square deal from Congress,' he said at the time.

Who will replace Mahon as chairman of the appropriations committee? The conventional wisdom on Capitol Hill indicates it will be Rep. Edward Boland, D-Mass., third-ranking Democrat on the committee and a close friend of Speaker O'Neill. The Democratic Caucus elects committee chairmen."

We are now in the process of completing action on all of our Appropriation bills. The new Fiscal Year begins on October 1 instead of the usual July 1. So far, hearings have been completed on all of our bills with the exception of the D.C. Budget. Some seven weeks ago we completed hearings on the budget as presented for the District and since it is out of balance and an amendment pertaining to the new proposed civic center has finally cleared the Office of Management and Budget, we will begin hearings again today on the amount that hopefully will bring the budget into balance and on the proposal concerning the new Civic Center. An editorial appeared in today's Washington Post entitled "Convention Center--Warts and All". This editorial is as follows:

"THIS MORNING THE SUPPORTERS of a downtown convention center have their second chance to present the best case for this \$109.6-million project to Congress. The Senate appropriations subcommittee hearings two weeks ago had been considered a crucial test because Chairman Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) had been so skeptical about the project's feasibility. But those hearings were disrupted by senatorial scheduling conflicts and Mr. Leahy's squabbling with Mayor Walter Washington and other witnesses. Testimony for and against the center was cut short. Not only was Mr. Leahy left skeptical; the best arguments pro and con were not even fully laid out--except in the written record, which will probably be read by only a few senatorial aides.

We hope a more coherent debate will develop at Rep. William Natcher's hearing today. Though Mr. Natcher has been far more sympathetic toward the project, the veteran House chairman has never been known as an easy touch. To get his support for the first \$27.7 million in city borrowing the center's advocates will have to persuade him that their calculations are sound and that the District can really carry out such a huge development program efficiently.

Ironically, the best argument may be the 'worst case'--the worst that failure could bring. The District government and the business community have not tried this tack. They have emphasized the public benefits they foresee: up to 390,000 new convention-goers a year, around 4,000 local jobs, net revenue gains of at least \$12 million annually, revival of the Mount Vernon Square area. They have not talked much about what the city and its taxpayers might be saddled with if those forecasts are wrong. But that 'worst case' might not be quite as catastrophic as the center's opponents charge. For instance, suppose the center winds up costing \$120 million instead of \$109.6 million. According to the city, the added debt burden would not wipe out anticipated revenue gains. Or suppose that only 300,000 more convention delegates show up, and half of them go to the expanded Sheraton-Park facilities. The convention center might still generate enough tax revenues to cover its bonds.

Those are the kinds of figures that Congress and the community need before final decisions are made. Obviously, some crucial factors cannot be calibrated in advance; the first of these is the city's capability to manage the center competitively and to orchestrate private development. But if the city and its allies talk more candidly about the risks, as well as the blessings, which can be measured now, those who are still uncertain about this project--including ourselves--might have a bit more faith in it."

President Carter continues holding press conferences and will hold another town meeting in Mississippi within the next few weeks. The President announced yesterday that he was in favor of the neutron bomb which kills people but does not destroy property. The Soviet Union has issued all kinds of statements concerning our failure to really get down to the arms limitation proposals and the President says the Soviet Union is exaggerating the disagreements between our two countries for political reasons. The President said he had no apologies to offer and no regrets about the issues that have been raised by the Soviet Union. The President is again calling upon Congress to initiate funds for the new neutron nuclear weapon.

Another matter that is now receiving a lot of publicity is the question of abortion. Yesterday the President endorsed a recent

Supreme Court decision against federal funding of elective abortions. When asked the question concerning the accessibility by the rich and the almost impossible situation concerning the poor in regard to abortions, the President said that there are many things in life that are not fair; that wealthy people can afford and poor people can't but he went on to say that he did not believe the Federal Government should take action to try to make these opportunities exactly equal particularly when there is a moral factor involved.

The President was backed by Labor during the November election last year and since that time Labor has been a little unhappy with him. In the last few days the President has met with the Labor leaders including George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO and an agreement has been reached by the President and organized labor concerning a raise in the minimum wage from \$2.30 to \$2.65 per hour next year with automatic annual increases in the future. President Carter had previously endorsed a \$2.50 wage floor which brought on great protests from organized labor that was insisting on a \$3 minimum. Carl Perkins of Kentucky is Chairman of the Education & Labor Committee and he announced immediately that a bill would be reported out raising the wage to \$2.65 on January 1, 1978 and then with an estimated \$2.89 on January 1, 1979 and a \$3.15 raise on January 1, 1980. Carl Perkins has a public works project in the mountains of Kentucky designated as the Yatesville Reservoir which is one of the 16 public

works projects that the President wants deleted from the Public Works Appropriation Bill. The House refused to go along with the President but the Senate Appropriations Committee has cut out nine of the 16 controversial projects with one of the nine being the Yatesville Reservoir. Knowing Perkins as well as I do, I would bet just a little that he has worked out an agreement with the President on the Yatesville Reservoir and the final bill will have this project back in for construction.

July 14, 1977

With all of our problems concerning Members of Congress and South Korea, we are now confronted with another incident insofar as North Korea is concerned. Yesterday, a U.S. Army helicopter was shot down over North Korea and three of the crewmen were killed with the fourth captured. There is some question as to where the helicopter was at the time it was shot down. At first it appeared that the helicopter was about 10 miles north of the demilitarized zone but later reports indicated that it was right close to the demilitarized zone. The North Koreans are contending this morning that the helicopter penetrated deeply into North Korean territory. The North Koreans are refusing to meet at the demilitarized zone with our people and this incident of course will play a part in the withdrawal of our troops which has caused quite a controversy in the last few months. Our military leaders say that withdrawal

of our troops will mean that North Korea will move into South Korea and another war will immediately begin. This situation reminds me of having a tiger by the tail.

John Young, a democratic Member from Texas and a Member of the Committee on Rules was written up quite a bit last year during the Wayne Hays scandal. Young, according to a former secretary, who by the way was connected somewhat with Elizabeth Ray in the Hays case, was accused of certain incidents which were investigated and later forgotten. Mrs. Young was about 55 years old and according to reports this morning, placed a gun to her head and committed suicide. Her body was discovered by her husband and this of course will bring on more talk of what transpired many months ago.

It seems that we get out of one episode into another and this of course is the reason why the people continue to criticize the Congress generally.

July 20, 1977

It now appears that the Ethics Committee in the House may proceed with the Korea matter. Our Speaker, at his regular press conference yesterday said that a new Chief Counsel would be employed immediately and that the Korean probe would get underway. The Ethics Committee under my old friend John Flynt as Chairman has moved right slow with this matter.

When the lights went out in New York City last week, looting took place and hundreds of millions of dollars in property were destroyed. An investigation is underway now concerning the 25-hour power failure and as much federal financial assistance as possible for the victims is being offered. The businessmen in New York City maintain that Mr. Beame, the Mayor, should have immediately called out the National Guard.

The three bodies of three American helicopter crewmen shot down on Thursday of last week over North Korea were returned to the United States authorities on Sunday. Chief Warrent Officer Schwanke was the only survivor and he was held prisoner until the bodies were released. The President is still insisting that our troops be withdrawn from South Korea.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin of Israel is now in this country and he has brought with him a secret peace plan which he says can be agreed to by all of the parties. Up to this time, the President has indicated that Israel must relinquish part of the West Bank territories which were captured in 1967 but according to my information, Begin's peace plan is opposed to releasing any of this territory. For several months now the Arab countries have been more amenable to a peace settlement than Israel.

We are really having a heat wave in this country now and power shortages are taking place throughout the country. The farmer in

certain sections is really suffering because the corn is stunted and the other crops are simply burning up. According to weather predictions, there is little relief in sight for several more days. For instance, this morning it rained in Washington, but it is just as hot as it was yesterday.

July 22, 1977

We are still having problems with the Rapid Transit System here in Washington. About 12 miles of the system is now in operation and contracts have been let for all of the money that they have which places 60 miles under construction. The amount for the 60 miles is about \$3,800,000,000 and if the balance of the system of 42 miles is to be constructed some \$2½ or \$3 billion must be obtained from some source.

Yesterday, one of the trains broke down and the people were placed on another train which also proceeded to break down within a few minutes. It seems that 300 cars were purchased from the Rohr Company in California and these cars cost about \$300,000 each. When too many people are in a car, it sags in the center and the doors will not open and then the breakdown occurs. The Rohr Company by the way, has gone out of business and maintains that they lost \$45.8 million on the 300 cars constructed for Metro and they now have claims pending for \$48.3 million. One of the representatives of the Rohr Company says that notwithstanding the fact that his company no longer is engaged

in constructing subway cars it will repair, in the future, all cars purchased from the Company. This of course will probably never take place and the Rapid Transit System continues on with its many problems.

July 23, 1977

It depends on whose ox is gored. Leon Jaworski, who is now Chief Counsel of the South Korean influence peddling investigation, is a director of a food firm that has admitted making 2.1 million dollars in questionable payments abroad. Mr. Jaworski is the former Watergate Special Prosecutor and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Anderson, Clayton & Co., and after this company decided that the information concerning the payments had been leaked in some manner, the safe procedure to follow was to notify the SEC that the payments had been made. The disclosure of the payments to SEC took place last year and during the early part of this year. When the Board of Directors of this company met, they were advised that the payments had been made and that most of the payments were made in Mexico. Mr. Jaworski, along with the other members of the Board accepted the information and neither Mr. Jaworski, or any of the other board members, resigned or made any attempt to properly condemn such a practice.

Upon being interviewed by telephone here today, Mr. Jaworski admitted that the story was true, but that none of the payments were made in South Korea. Now this is

the gentleman who will take charge as Chief Counsel to bring about a house cleaning in the House of Representatives.

July 27, 1977

It now appears from rumors that we hear on the Hill that the Justice Department has indictments about ready to be announced for five former Members of Congress. The information that I hear is that the five are: Otto E. Passman of Louisiana, William E. Minshall of Cleveland, Ohio, Richard Hanna of California, Cornelius Gallagher of New Jersey, who by the way has already served one penitentiary sentence, and Governor Edward Edwards of Louisiana. In addition, my guess is that the Ethics Committee will produce some sort of a report that may require action as to some of the sitting Members. The appointment of Leon Jaworski steps up the investigation considerably.

Each year we still have more battles against tobacco and it has reached the serious stage. Yesterday another amendment was offered on the Omnibus Agriculture Bill of 1977 concerning tobacco and this amendment was offered by Representative James Johnson of Colorado. This is the man that offered a similar amendment several weeks ago when we brought out our Agriculture Appropriation Bill. On a roll call vote we beat him 260 to 151. In answering Representative Johnson, I said:

"Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, by way of review, as the Members have heard me say on more than one occasion, tobacco is a commodity that is produced by some 600,000 farm families in 20 States. Here we have a \$10 billion industry. Mr. Chairman, that pays into the Federal, State and local treasuries about \$6 billion in taxes. Tobacco, as we well know, is a controlled program. We have an acreage poundage basis set in the law. Here we have the tobacco farmer working under the program, and this program is operated in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture.

Our distinguished friend, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. Johnson), refers to tobacco as a poison. He refers to it in a right critical manner, Mr. Chairman. But I recall distinctly that last week, on Thursday and Friday, when sugar was in trouble, on this side of the aisle, Mr. Chairman, about 20 States which produce tobacco marched right down the road with that gentleman. They do not produce any sugar beets in my home county and they do not produce any sugar beets in Kentucky. They do not produce any sugar cane in Kentucky. But, Mr. Chairman, when sugar is in trouble, sugar beets and sugar cane, the people in Kentucky are concerned about it.

Certainly I was not elected and sent here as a Member of Congress just because

it might have been a good move for me to have said to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado (Mr. Johnson) that 'Since sugar beets are in trouble and you are in trouble in Colorado, this is a good amendment for me to vote for.'

Mr. chairman, this amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. Johnson) has received considerable publicity. At 6:30 on Saturday evening last week, on the CBS News Report televised over WTOP, Channel 9, we had the regular news report, and then following that we had three reports on disasters throughout this country.

First, the camera was focused on the tobacco fields of North Carolina. Several farmers were interviewed, and they were advised that this week an amendment would be offered to this bill that would seriously affect tobacco. They were asked how they felt about it. I wish we all could have heard what they said, Mr. Chairman. These were small tobacco farmers in North Carolina who were concerned about this amendment.

Where did the camera go next, Mr. Chairman? It went to the office of the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. Johnson). He sat at his desk, and when he spoke, he was highly critical of tobacco. At the same time, Mr. Chairman, we have this amendment offered to this same bill this week.

Mr. Chairman, the next part of that program pertained to the drought conditions in the State of Colorado, the State of the distinguished chairman of this Committee of the Whole. It pertained to Southwestern Colorado where cattle are dying today because there is no grass. They are eating the brush and the bushes, and the Chairman of this Committee of the Whole knows about that. That is where the camera went for the second segment of the program.

They interviewed some men on a ranch that I believe was operated by Indians from a large reservation. They were asked, 'What are you going to do?' They said, 'We don't have any money to buy feed. We are trying to save our money so we can take care of these cattle next winter. We are buying water and bringing it in.'

That is the situation in the State of Colorado today. That is what is happening in Southwestern Colorado. And, Mr. Chairman, the camera never focused on the distinguished gentleman from Colorado in that scene. That is the State of Colorado where they are experiencing all this trouble.

Mr. Chairman, let me say this to the Members: Regardless of the outcome of this amendment, when we as members of the Committee on Appropriations have a chance to pass on a supplemental sometime in the next 3 months, I am going to vote every dollar it takes in the disaster sections of our bills to help the distinguished gentleman from Colorado and the people of Colorado in this disaster they are going through.

Mr. Chairman, that is the kind of a country we live in. We have 50 states in this country. When the State of Colorado is in trouble, the people in Kentucky are concerned about it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Natcher) has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. Natcher was allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. NATCHER. Then, Mr. Chairman, what was the third part of that television program to which I referred? It was about the disaster in Johnstown, Pa., resulting from a serious flood in which some 58 people lost their lives.

We do not have any floods at this time in the State of Kentucky. Our people are not losing their lives, but we are concerned about what is happening in Pennsylvania. That is the kind of a country we live in.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. Johnson) talks about tobacco being a poison. We hear about a well publicized television program throughout the United States against this commodity, and yet not one stalk of tobacco is raised in the district of my friend, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. Johnson). And not one stalk of tobacco is produced in the State of Colorado.

But, Mr. Chairman, as the Chairman of this Committee of the Whole you know and I well know, they produce sugar beets in Colorado, and I am concerned about what happens to them.

We have talked about the Public Law 480 funds, and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. Johnson) wants to strike that from the bill, as the gentleman himself said. My friend, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. Johnson)--and, Mr. Chairman, he is my friend--is at this time on the wrong road.

It is true that the tobacco people throughout this country export a little over a billion dollars in tobacco. In the Public Law 480 entitlement program, which the gentleman from Colorado talks about, in the last fiscal year there was \$20 million of tobacco shipped. It is estimated that in 1976 and in 1977 to be between \$60 and \$70 million worth of tobacco. He says that ought not to be in that program.

Mr. Chairman, in the "Food for Peace" program the countries receiving these commodities make the requests, not the Department of Agriculture. No one in this country makes the requests; those countries themselves make the request for wheat, cotton, and tobacco. If tobacco is added, it is because those countries requested it.

Tobacco is produced throughout the world. It is produced in Egypt; it is produced in the Soviet Union. If tobacco does not come from this country in that program

when these countries request it, Mr. Chairman, it will come from other countries that produce tobacco.

I know the gentleman who presides over this Committee of the Whole, and I know him well.

I know that the gentleman who sits in the chair and the people in Colorado are concerned about the drought situation, not only in that State, but in all of the Mountain States throughout the United States cattle are dying every day and this winter will be here soon. No hay or grass.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, an amendment such as this one is a serious matter to the little farmer, the small farmer, Mr. Chairman, in 20 States, so I say from the bottom of my heart, Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment is defeated."

July 28, 1977

From time to time we have a little filibuster in the House, notwithstanding the fact that under our Rules the old-time filibuster is impossible. We are now completing the Farm Bill for 1977 and the Republicans have made up their minds that the Minimum Wage Bill which brings about increases from \$2.30 up to \$3.15 per hour, will not be brought out for general debate and final passage until after the August recess. Those against the bill believe that enough opposition will be generated

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during the month of August to either bring about the defeat of the bill or substantial changes. We are a little better than half finished on the Agriculture Bill and when the Chairman of the Agriculture Committee moves that the next Title be considered as read and open for debate at any point, an objection is made and the Clerk has to read the Title word by word. This is a delaying tactic and is somewhat in the filibuster class. In addition, the Republicans have said that they will demand a roll call vote on every amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole which would require hours since we have been on this bill five days. This would put us over until late tomorrow afternoon and with the energy bill slated for action all next week and with it being probably the most important bill, next to the budget, for this Session of Congress, the Leadership is now meeting to decide as to whether or not the filibuster will win. If so, the Minimum Wage Bill will go over until after the August recess. I have just returned to my office from the Floor and it seems to me that the filibuster has a good chance of succeeding.

July 29, 1977

The House is preparing to go to the energy bill which in all probability will require at least five days before we have a vote on final passage. Today we will bring up the Conference Report which establishes a new Department of Energy with

a Cabinet level Secretary and this will be a right important office. The energy bill will bring on heated debate over most every section and I do hope that the final bill will help us with the energy crisis which is now confronting our people.

July 30, 1977

The Minimum Wage Bill will go over now until after the August recess and we will spend all of next week on the energy bill with some Conference Reports up for consideration before we recess on Friday for the month of August.

The Senate each year ends up in a filibuster of some sort and especially when the appropriation bills should be moved on down to the White House along with a lot of other major legislation. For the past week a filibuster in the Senate has been underway against public financing for Senatorial and Congressional races. The fight is being lead by the Republican Leader, Howard H. Baker, Jr., of Tennessee and yesterday on another vote, the Senate failed to vote cloture, shutting off the debate by an 11-vote margin. The Republicans maintain that the President has been twisting arms all week to get enough votes to vote cloture so that public financing can be approved. The Republicans in the Senate maintain that this legislation would simply bring about the election of more Democrats and would just about destroy the Republican Party.

In the House in a number of Republican Districts, the District is close and with hundreds of thousands of dollars, the Republicans are able to hold the seat. If there was public financing, with the amount being equal on each side in November and all fully reported, there is a possibility that the Republicans would lose additional seats in the House. In the Senate, the limitation on funds would be \$250,000 plus 10¢ for each person of voting age, which currently works out to \$532,000 for Maryland and \$1,688,000 for California. The fight for public financing in the Senate is being lead by Senator Dick Clark of Iowa and he is assisted by Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

I do not accept campaign contributions and never have. I have my doubts that any public financing of campaigns for Members of Congress should be approved.

Our Secretary of State, Cyrus R. Vance, will leave this weekend for a 12-day trip to the Middle East. He will take along U.S. proposals and suggestions to the Middle East leaders in an effort to break the log jam which is blocking the Arab-Israeli peace conference. The proposals according to Mr. Vance, involve both the procedures and the substance of a Geneva Conference. He did not disclose details of the proposals saying that they will be submitted to the Arab and Israeli leaders on a confidential basis. Our new President has stated repeatedly that the U.S. does not

intend to propose its own plan or solution on the parties to the Middle East dispute but he has never ruled out American proposals and suggestions which might bring about a settlement.

If we can settle this problem in the Middle East, we will save our country a lot of money and eliminate one of the danger spots in the world.

August 2, 1977

When I arrived in Washington, Lyndon Johnson was known as "Landslide Johnson". In 1948, Lyndon Johnson succeeded in defeating Coke Stevenson, a two-time Governor in the run-off for the United States Senatorialship. At that time, there was considerable publicity concerning the stealing of the election since Lyndon Johnson won by only 87 votes and according to all of the newspaper articles, the steal took place in a Mexican-American precinct in South Texas. Knowing Lyndon Johnson as I did, I never was surprised at any of the articles that were published from time to time about what transpired in this particular election. In 1935, when Lyndon B. Johnson came to Washington, he was worth less than \$5,000 and when he left Washington, he was worth over \$40 million.

This weekend, a former Texas voting official, who says that he is now seeking peace of mind, maintains that he certified enough fictitious ballots to steal the

election for Lyndon Johnson and this was the start of Lyndon Johnson on a path that lead to the Presidency. The statement was made by Luis Salas who was the election judge in the Jim Wells County notorious box 13 which produced just enough votes in the 1948 Texas Democratic Primary run-off to give Lyndon Johnson the nomination which was tantamount to election to the United States Senate. Salas says that Johnson did not win that election and it was stolen for him. During the vote count, Lyndon Johnson was behind and Salas says that while the vote was being counted, he met with George B. Parr, the South Texas political boss who later committed suicide in April of 1975, along with Lyndon Johnson and one or two others and it was agreed that 200 more votes must be certified from the Mexican-American South Texas precinct. Salas, who had served under Parr for well over a decade, certified 200 more votes of people whose name appeared on the register and who for some reason or other had not voted and when this 200 figure was sent in, Lyndon Johnson was declared the winner by 87 votes. Coke Stevenson contested the election in Federal Court and finally Lyndon Johnson's attorney, Abe Fortas, succeeded in obtaining an order from U.S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, which lifted the injunction from the Texas Court and Johnson's name was ordered placed on the ballot as the winner for the November election. Stevenson maintained up to the time of his death in 1975 that the election had been stolen and was stolen in the county where the 200 votes

were certified. Upon being contacted, Mrs. Johnson said that she knows no more about the details of the 1948 election other than that charges were made at the time and carried through several courts and finally to a Justice at the Supreme Court.

Luis Salas is now seeking peace of mind and judging from the questions and answers and his statements this weekend, he probably is telling the whole truth.

We continue on with the energy bill in the House and today start reading the bill under the 5-minute rule. This is one of the most important bills that will be presented during this Congress and I hope when we adjourn on Friday that we have a good bill to send along to the Senate.

Francis Gary Powers, 47 years of age, who was shot down in a U-2 spy plane over the Soviet Union in 1960, which touched off a stormy international incident, was killed yesterday in a helicopter crash near Los Angeles. Powers was flying a high reconnaissance mission at the time he was shot down and for quite sometime our people denied that he was a contract employee of the CIA. I remember that Khrushchev was very much up in arms over this incident and President Eisenhower and our new President to follow, John Kennedy, were very much disturbed over the fact that Powers had been shot down while flying his mission.

Another former Member of Congress, Edward A. Garmatz, Democrat of Maryland, who served with us for 13 terms and retired in 1973, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury yesterday on charges of conspiring to take \$15,000 from officers of East Coast shipping concerns in exchange for sponsoring legislation worth \$24 million to the two firms. Garmatz denies the charges but before he left Congress, was publicized considerably over a great many campaign contributions that he had received from shipping firms between the years 1971 and 1973.

The Korean probe continues and since the Justice Department has a list apparently of some 20 Members of Congress and others from the Executive Branch, the new investigator, Jaworski, may as his first move, subpoena the records from the Justice Department who, up to this time, have refused to turn over this information to the House investigators.

We now have 15 miles of subway in operation and thousands of people are riding. There are breakdowns from time to time with the new cars, but the bugs may finally be corrected and at least the 60 miles now under contract, which consumes all of the available money, may one day operate.

The Senate, much more so than the House, has cracked down on gas guzzling automobiles and yesterday again, voted to forbid the sale of any new 1980 model car that gets less than 16 miles per gallon.

President Carter made another plea yesterday for enactment of his Omnibus Energy Bill and for the first time, endorsed a proposed 5¢ per gallon increase in the gasoline tax. The bill in the House contains a tax on gas guzzlers but no prohibition on their sale and the President has made no request concerning such a ban. The Senate energy committee yesterday, on a vote of 10 to 6, made it effective on 1980 model cars that will go on sale in late 1979. The prohibition voted imposes on manufacturers a \$10,000 fine for the sale of each car that violates the standards.

August 4, 1977

One of the great actors in this country, Alfred Lunt, died this week. He and his wife, Lynn Fontanne, appeared in a great many plays, movies, and television skits and at one time one of the famous critics in this country likened Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne to Adam and Eve. This critic said that the theater was their Eden and that they never left the garden. Alfred Lunt was either 84 or 89 years of age and his widow is either 90 or 96. This couple first acted together on June 9, 1919 at Washington's National Theater in the play, "Made For Money" and were also great Shakespearean actors. These two were probably the most famous of all time in this country from the standpoint of being a married couple and in their heyday were proclaimed as the greatest in this country.

We are still on the energy bill and this week, President Carter signed into law the legislation creating the new Department of Energy. Yesterday, on a vote of 227 to 199, the House refused to deregulate natural gas and this was quite a victory for our Speaker, Tip O'Neill and for President Carter. Today we go to other amendments and one will be the amendment which seeks to add a 5¢ federal gasoline tax to the tax already existing of 4¢. This will be a battle and I do not believe that the House will approve of this increase. This Bill is H.R. 8444 and contains 580 pages. Very few of us in the House have had an opportunity to read this Bill and for that reason, since it is one of the major Bills to be presented during this Congress, the attendance on the floor is the best for many months. In fact, every provision of the Bill is being contested and we will be fortunate to finish the Bill late tonight or tomorrow.

We are having more bombings now across the country. Yesterday, terrorist bombs killed one person and injured six others in New York City. Two bombs went off with the first on the 21st floor of 342 Madison Avenue, which houses U.S. Defense Department Security Personnel. An hour later a bomb blew out the street level windows of the Mobil Building at 150 East 42nd Street, less than one block from Grand Central Terminal and one of the busiest thoroughfares in Manhattan.

Yesterday, the Justice Department agreed to turn over to the House Investigating

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Committee a list that details alleged payments from South Korean Businessman, Tongsun Park, to more than 20 Members of Congress and some executive branch officials. This should speed up the investigation in the House Ethics Committee.

August 5, 1977

The good old Washington Post really blows hot and cold as far as rapid transit construction is concerned. I tried to tell them in the beginning of 1964, but to no avail. In today's Post, there is an editorial entitled, "Should Metro Be Derailed?" This editorial is as follows:

"That question was the headline of an article in this newspaper last Sunday, and it was answered affirmatively, and in a thoughtful, detailed and disarmingly persuasive way, so it cannot be lightly brushed aside. A growing number of responsible officials and concerned citizens have been asking themselves that question as Metro's building costs have steadily spiraled upward, and it has become increasingly apparent that heavy operating subsidies will be needed to keep Metro (or any other public transportation system) running. While we do not have room here to deal with all the questions raised by Gabriel Roth, a British student of urban transportation problems who now lives in the Washington area, we would like to address some of his more important points.

Mr. Roth prefaces his case against Metro with a recital of what he thinks were "fundamental" mistakes in the initial selection of a rapid rail system. Frankly, we think this is not a point worth arguing, with the benefit of 12 years hindsight-- mostly because we don't think the point has much validity. In our view, the original decision made sense at the time, which is about as much as you can ask. Despite the second guesses of today's revisionists, the decision was reached in a thoughtful and responsible way, after careful consideration had been given to all known alternatives. If it appears today to have been wrong-- and we are not prepared to conclude it was-- this is largely because of developments over the intervening years that could not, we believe, have been confidently predicted at the time. We can find no evidence that adverse factors were readily preceivable in the 1960's and simply ignored.

Nor is it of much use now to profuse unrealistic changes in Metro's future design. There is, for example, the suggestion that the tunnels, stations and track already built be converted for use by buses instead of trains. There can be no doubt that any such proposal flies in the face of political reality; the public simply isn't psychologically prepared to pay the price-- in delays, upheaval and financial support-- of a radical departure from the present, long-promised grand design. We strongly suspect that the changes proposed by Mr.

Roth also fly in the face of technical reality. It would be no small job, to put it mildly, to increase substantially the ventilating and air-conditioning systems, widen the stations and at least some of the tunnels, and build access ramps from the existing right-of-way to highways or newly built busways. A scenario under which that is accomplished after closing a system that has already begun to change the transportation, shopping and eating habits of thousands of people borders on fantasy.

Similarly, it does little good to try to compare Metro to subway systems in other cities. San Francisco's disastrous experience with BART has practically no relevance here. BART lacks the downtown station network that Metro has and so far, at least, has operated in competition with, instead of in conjunction with, a bus system. Indeed, Metro is carrying almost as many people on its two short lines as BART is on a complete system.

Two aspects of Metro's future, however, do deserve attention. One is its ability to fulfill its promises on the reliability and efficiency of its equipment, operations and planning. The enormous patience that Metro's customers have shown is going to wear thin unless the operating bugs are eliminated. The other question is whether all of the outlying arms of the Metro system should be completed. There is no difference, in theory, between ending a Metro line at National Airport or at Franconia so

long as both are served by feeder buses. But deciding to bobtail the system that way, as many people are now suggesting, is not so simple as it sounds. There are problems involving traffic, parking, rail yards and already planned development, not to mention financial contracts with suburban communities.

It is quite proper that consideration be given to proposals to change Metro, as is now being done in the analysis of alternatives required by the Department of Transportation. But it is essential that such consideration take into account the realities of the world in which Metro exists, a world in which details---such as where you park the trains at night---count as much as broad concepts and in which delays for further study lead to inordinate cost increases.

August 6, 1977

We adjourned yesterday, after passing the Energy Bill. We will have the month of August off and I am returning to Kentucky today. I have a number of engagements to fill and will travel over the 20 counties during the recess period. We start again on Wednesday, September 7. We will finish up on the District of Columbia Appropriations Bill and then the fight will start over the Minimum Wage increase. The Speaker has asked me to preside over this bill and it will be strongly contested.

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September 7, 1977

During the August recess, I traveled throughout my District. The Panama Canal Treaty, which will be signed by the President today, was the subject most discussed by the people during my travels. Since only the Senate must vote to ratify the Treaty, this changes the situation considerably because in my opinion, the House would refuse to ratify the Treaty. I do not believe that President Carter has 66 Senators today who will ratify. This is the required number under the Constitution and after debating this matter for sometime, it will probably have to be set aside until next year.

Yesterday, an indictment was returned against Korean businessman, Tongsun Park, who was charged with attempting to influence Members of Congress through a series of cash payments, trips by Congressmen to South Korea and parties he threw at the exclusive Georgetown Club in Washington. The indictment goes on to charge that the following Members, Morris K. Udall, D-Ariz.; Frank Thompson, D-N.J.; Melvin Price, D-Ill.; Thomas Foley, D-Wash.; William Broomfield, R-Mich.; assistant House Democratic Leader John Brademas, D-Ind., and former assistant Democratic Leader John McFall, D-Calif.; also cited in the indictment are Sens. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., I-Va., and Spark Matsunaga, D-Hawaii, and former Sens. Joseph Montoya, D-N.M., and Stuart Symington, D-Mo. Also named was former Rep. Edwin Edwards, now the Democratic governor of Louisiana accepted money from Park. In addition, it mentions dinners

attended by our Speaker, Tip O'Neill and former President, Gerald Ford.

The Korea story appears on the front page of most of the papers now and I do hope that this matter is soon resolved.

Bert Lance, the President's new Director of the Office of Management and Budget, is in serious trouble. It seems that Mr. Lance pledged millions of dollars in bank stock to two different banks for loans and generally violated a great many regulations concerning banking procedures while serving as President of the bank in Atlanta and also another bank in Georgia. Senator Ribicoff of Connecticut, who several weeks ago said that Lance had been maligned by the media, has changed his mind and as Chairman of the Government Operations Committee in the Senate, went to the White House two days ago to urge the President to fire Lance. On television, the President was asked as to what would take place and he smiled and said this would come up later. Lance is to appear before the Government Operations Committee in the Senate this week for further interrogation and would help the new President considerably if he resigned.

We now have two Voyagers, Number One and Number Two spacecrafts on the way to Jupiter and Saturn. Each are equipped with 254 pounds of cameras and scientific measuring equipment and will travel at a speed of 32,481 miles per hour. Each will travel millions of miles and will continue our space program to see if other planets are inhabited by people or animals of any kind.

G. Gordon Liddy, who has served longer than any of the convicted Watergate offenders, will be paroled today after 52 months in prison. He will take a pauper's oath with arrangements to be made for payments of an additional \$40,000 fine and then he will be released.

The Moslems who held hostages and committed one murder here in Washington, were sentenced yesterday, with terms ranging from 41 to 123 years. The leader of the group, Khaalis, who is 56 years of age, would be almost 100 before he is eligible for parole.

September 8, 1977

Last night President Carter signed the Panama Canal Treaties. The signing took place at the Organization of American States Headquarters here in Washington and Panama's military ruler, General Omar Torrijos and President Carter signed their signatures on the Spanish and English texts of the two Treaties. Presidents, Prime Ministers and Cabinet Officers from 23 other Western Hemisphere Nations were present at the signing and President Carter, in a short statement following the signing said that this event marked the commitment of the United States to the belief that fairness, not force, should lie at the heart of our dealings with the Nations of the world.

The Treaties will now be referred to the Senate and after some time spent on

hearings, the vote will be passed over until January of next year. Unless this procedure takes place, a filibuster will follow and all of the business in the Senate will simply stop.

According to news releases today, President Carter has sent at least one personal letter and several messages through American Diplomats to South Korean President, Park Chung Hee, during the past three months asking for the return to the United States of Tongsun Park. Yesterday, our Speaker, Tip O'Neill, in a very vigorous speech defended his position as far as the Korean affairs are concerned, stating that he had attended one or two dinners in his honor given by Tongsun Park but that Park had never used his office while he was Majority Leader for the transaction of any business. The Speaker became very excited and openly accused the Republican Member on the Ethics Committee, Bruce F. Caputo, Republican of New York of spreading malicious rumors.

Another former colleague of ours, who by the way, was the catcher on our Democratic baseball team, Frank Clark, of Pennsylvania, will soon be indicted. A Pennsylvania Grand Jury sitting in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is now investigating charges against our former Member which show that he placed people on his payroll and used them in campaigns and had his sister obtain employment with his Committee which violates the present law along with a number of other serious charges

concerning expenditure of federal funds. Clark was defeated for re-election in 1974 and since that time has been under investigation for violations of laws pertaining to his duties as a Member of Congress.

September 9, 1977

You either agree with the Louisville Courier-Journal or in most instances, you must receive either an editorial or an editorialized article on the front page criticizing your action. In Wednesday's September 7 issue there is an editorial entitled "A Strange Notion of Leadership". This editorial is as follows:

"For Reasons of conscience as well as political survival, a senator obviously must consider the views of his constituents before voting on legislation. But that doesn't mean he should slavishly echo those views, especially when they're based on misinformation. That's where he has a duty to help educate his constituents, to share with them the facts to which he has easier access.

Senator Wendell Ford is clearly failing in that duty over the Panama Canal issue. Having heard that Kentuckians don't like the new treaty, he sits back and says he'll vote against it. 'When they change their minds, then I will change my mind.' As for who should do the mind-changing, that chore can be left to the White House.

Contrast the behavior of Senator Huddleston and Governor Carroll. After briefings from President Carter, they said they were inclined to support the treaty. Governor Carroll has gone further. In his televised press conference last week, he remarked that treaty opponents to whom he has talked in Kentucky invariably have changed their minds when given the facts.

That's the kind of educational work Senator Ford should be doing. He first needs to be thoroughly briefed himself on all aspects of the issue. Then he should return to his constituents and tell them what the facts are, as opposed to the emotions and the myths about Panama that presently dominate so much of the nation's thinking. If he then still opposes the treaty, it will be on some better ground than fear of making people angry.

That's what's known as leadership. Congress is not meant to operate like a soap company or TV network, making its decisions on the basis of marketing surveys or popularity polls. Senator Ford is in Washington to represent our best interests, whether we recognize them or not. If all we really need on Capitol Hill is a clerk to tally up the incoming mail and vote accordingly, we could start by saving a lot of money on salaries alone."

Yesterday in the House we had up the Second Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 1978. The spending ceiling was fixed at approximately \$500 billion and with the

amendments adopted on the floor, the deficit will now exceed \$61 billion. A number of amendments were offered concerning funding of foreign aid grants to South Korea. On a vote of 205 to 181, the House defeated an amendment by Representative Caputo (R-NY) who is a Member of the Ethics Committee and the one Member who has been in a running battle with the Speaker over dinners given in honor of the Speaker by the South Korean lobbyist, provided that the \$110 million heretofore appropriated for South Korea should be deleted. Another amendment, in substance, provided that Park must be returned to this country or South Korea would receive no aid and this amendment was defeated 268 to 120. All day long, the Second Budget Resolution from the Budget Committee was the vehicle used for all kinds of amendments concerning Park and South Korea.

The New York City Mayor's race was almost a photo finish. Two House Members, Ed Koch, a Jew, and Herman Badillo, a Puerto Rican, along with former House Member Bella Abzug, were candidates against the present Mayor, Abraham D. Beame, Mario Cuomo, the New York City Secretary of State, a man by the name of Sutton and another by the name of Harnett. Ed Koch received 178,981 votes or 20% of the vote cast and Cuomo received 169,847 votes, or 19%. The present Mayor, Beame, received only 162,619 votes which was 18% and Bella Abzug received 150,421 votes or 17%. Since neither of the two top men received 40% of the vote, they will have a runoff with the two names on the ballot on September 19.

In the House we all like Ed Koch and even though the outcome was a surprise as far as I am concerned, we continued to hear during the past two weeks that Ed Koch had pulled up and run close to the top and that it might be Beame and Koch. For several weeks it looked like Bella Abzug, our former Member, might run up at the top but at least the people of New York City used good judgment in placing her in the fourth spot. Either of the two top men who will now be in the September 19 runoff can win in November. Ed Koch is a right humorous speaker and is a right able Member of the House. He has beautiful hands for a man and in making his gestures uses his hands very similar to our famous orchestra leaders.

In this race for Mayor of New York City, we had a Jew leading with an Italian number 2, a Jew in the 3rd spot; a Jew in the 4th spot; an Irishman in the 5th spot; a Puerto Rican in the 6th spot and a black man in the 7th spot. Since Democrats outnumber Republicans in the city, four to one, it would be a good bet that the Democrat will win in November.

We presented the D.C. Budget yesterday and we may have one or more amendments offered when the bill goes to the floor on Thursday of next week. In today's Post on the front page appears an article entitled: "D.C. Budget Advances". This article is as follows:

"A downtown convention center and a new \$35 million city government office

building were included in a \$1.4 billion District of Columbia budget approved unanimously yesterday by the House Appropriations Committee.

Apparently prompted in part by publicity about the city's questionable leasing practices, the committee forbade the city to enter into long-term leases in private buildings without congressional approval. This action imperils the future of a major office and retail complex at 12th and G Streets, NW, a private venture that had counted heavily on leasing space to the city. That project was to play a key role in revitalizing downtown.

The committee also eliminated the entire \$1 million needed to continue the 36 advisory neighborhood commissions, despite efforts by ANC officials, supported by Del. Walter Fautroy (D-D.C.), to preserve the city's experiment in grass-roots government.

'In the opinion of the committee,' the House unit's formal report said, 'the effectiveness of this program does not justify the expenditure.'

Late yesterday, Mayor Walter E. Washington rushed a letter to Sen. Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.), chairman of the Senate District Appropriations Subcommittee, asking that the \$1.1 million for the ANCs be kept. The Senate subcommittee is to vote on the city budget today.

Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), veteran chairman of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee, is a strong supporter of the \$110 million convention center project. Sen. Leahy, serving his first year as subcommittee chairman, said as recently as last week that he was leaning against approval of the project.

City officials and Washington businessmen are promoting the center as a potential source of new tax revenues that would be generated by convention goers. The center would occupy a seedy three-block site on the south side of New York Avenue between 9th and 11th Streets NW.

The budget approved yesterday by the House Appropriations Committee, and still subject to approval by the full House and the Senate, will finance city operations during the 1978 fiscal year that starts Oct. 1. The House version includes \$27 million to get the convention center started.

Although the Appropriations Committee approval was unanimous, its formal report to the House includes sharp criticism of the convention center by two District subcommittee members, Reps. Gunn McKay (D-Utah) and Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.).

They contended that the city government is overextended financially, that the plan to make a U.S. Treasury loan to the city for the convention center is unwise and that 'expected revenues from the center

may have been inflated' in a report prepared by a city-hired consultant. They advocated a referendum on the project by the city's voters.

Despite home rule, Congress keeps a tight rein of District operations with its continued appropriations powers, which follow the same complex seven-step process on Capitol Hill as the bills that finance the departments of the federal government.

Whatever spending the D.C. Budget bill will call for when it is finally enacted, it will have no effect whatever on the amount of taxes District residents pay during the 1978 fiscal year.

An estimated \$897.7 million in tax revenue is earmarked for spending as part of the bill, supplemented by a federal payment of \$295.4 million--a sum that is \$4.6 million less than the \$300 million authorized by law. Other federal funds, including construction loans from the Treasury, make up the rest of the \$1.4 billion.

The measure will be acted upon by the full house next week.

Natcher's subcommittee helped bring the city budget into balance by approving a \$28 million windfall payment by the U.S. government for water and sewer services it gets from the city.

Under an archaic arrangement, the government now pays its water and sewer

bills two years late. It gets service one year, receives the bill from the city the next year and pays the bill in the following year.

The pending appropriation bill would bring the payments up to date, meaning that the city will get three years' payments in the 1978 fiscal year, a gain of \$28 million. After that, payments would be kept current.

The new \$35-million municipal office building is the biggest single project that would be fully financed in the pending budget.

The building is planned for a two-acre site occupying the full block bounded by 3d, 4th, D and E Streets NW. Located in Judiciary Square, it is across the street from the existing Municipal Center building, which is occupied by D.C. police headquarters and many city government agencies.

Sam Starobin, the city's director of general services, testified last April that the new eight - story building would provide work space for about 3,000 city employees who now occupy leased structures.

Because the site adjoins Metro's Judiciary Square subway station, Starobin said no parking will be provided in or near the building for employees' automobiles. He explained that the employees will be expected to ride Metro to work.

The new structure will be the first constructed by the city government to include

solar heating facilities, supplementing steam heating now provided by coal-fired furnaces.

In its formal report on the bill, which has strong influence but lacks the force of law, the Appropriations Committee advised the D.C. City Council to be cautious in acting on its proposal to tax profits from speculation in residential properties. It contended that the tax 'would cause an erosion of the District's tax base.'

The battle begins on the Panama Canal. Foes of the Canal appeared yesterday before the House International Relations Committee and Ronald Reagan of California lead a parade of hostile witnesses who also testified before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee. On the House Side, Ellsworth Bunker and Saul Linowitz, the two representatives of our government who negotiated the treaty started out as witnesses before the House International Relations Committee. Bunker and Linowitz apparently received an overwhelmingly favorable reaction from most Members of the House Committee and Reagan apparently received an equally enthusiastic reception from the audience at the Senate hearing.

Bert Lance is still in trouble and yesterday the Comptroller of the Currency disassociated himself from the Carter Administration's publicly stated conclusion that the agency reports exonerated Budget Director, Bert Lance, of all wrongdoing. The

Comptroller, John G. Heimann, was asked at a Senate hearing yesterday if Lance was correct when he claimed that he had been exonerated and the Director answered that certainly this was not an assertion or a statement made by his agency.

September 13, 1977

We are now at the crossroads with a new Convention Center request here in our Nation's Capital. The following editorials appeared in yesterday's Washington Post and Washington Star:

POST: "The Convention-Center Choice"

"TWO CONGRESSIONAL panels have now come to opposite conclusions about the District's \$110 million convention-center plan. In approving the initial \$27 million in local borrowing, the House Appropriations Committee has evidently taken the optimistic view that the project is a reasonable gamble that could well generate substantial local tax revenues and spur the redevelopment of the old downtown area near Mount Vernon Square. In contrast, the Senate Appropriations subcommittee has rejected the funds, in line with Chairman Patrick J. Leahy's (D-Vt) pessimistic view that the center could be an additional drain on a city already burdened with conspicuously high taxes and expenditures.

The House, the full Senate committee and the Senate as a whole still have to act

on the city's request. In evaluating the project, they should not put too much weight on summary statements about how high public expenditures in the District already are. A Congressional Research Service study just released by Sen. Leahy does conclude that total governmental outlays in the District are higher, per capita, than those in 18 other cities of roughly comparable size. The study also cautions, however, that meaningful comparisons are very hard to make because of problems in allocating various expenditures and great differences among the cities in composition of population, the number of commuters and other factors affecting public services.

However imprecise such analyses may be, they do underscore the importance of bolstering the District's economy and revenue base--as well as avoiding unwise expenditures. The convention center is, of course, intended to fit this prescription. It does involve gambling on several things: the growth of the national convention business, the District's ability to build, manage and promote such a huge facility efficiently, and private developers' willingness to make substantial investments in that part of town. None of this can be guaranteed to work out absolutely right. On the other hand, a lot of major setbacks would have to occur before the project became the fiscal catastrophe that its most fervent opponents fear. Even if the center cost somewhat more money and drew somewhat less business than its supporters predict, its overall economic effect could still be positive.

If Congress turns down the project, the center's opponents will have an obligation to suggest alternatives for downtown revival and business development. Otherwise they will be open to the charge that they are merely naysaying and frustrating the city's best efforts to improve its economic base.

A tentative or half-hearted endorsement of the center might be even worse. The fastest way to ensure inefficiency and soaring costs would be for Congress to approve the \$27 million this year--and turn around next year and demand still more studies and delays. Instead of second-guessing the local initiative that way, the Senate and House should let the city move ahead--and make it clear that they intend to push local officials hard to stay on schedule, keep costs down, get first-class management for the project and otherwise deliver on their promises."

STAR: "Convention center curb"

"Prince George's County residents and friends of the Maryland suburbs are in debt to Senator Patrick Leahy, the Vermont Democrat who chairs the Appropriations subcommittee on the District. In which capacity Mr. Leahy oversaw the rejection Friday of money for the city's proposed convention center. Well, if past is prologue and so forth, the beneficiary of Mr. Leahy's action will be Prince George's--which already owes the presence of Capital Centre at Largo, to the District's loss, to Congress.

The vote Friday was, not to put too fine a point on it, terrible. The center proposed for the Mount Vernon Square area is a crucial element in resurrecting old downtown. With Metro and other local initiatives, such as easing the building height limit, the convention center would be a powerful catalyst for a section of the city that has not been treated gently by the past two decades.

The center had the approval--which comes not easily--of Representative William Natcher of Kentucky, Mr. Leahy's subcommittee counterpart on the other side. No one, so far as we are aware, has ever accused Mr. Natcher either of frivolity or extravagance with tax money, and he came round from skepticism about a convention project to firm support. Indeed, the full House Appropriations Committee had approved the center money on Thursday.

Mr. Leahy's subcommittee strangled the center appropriation by the vote of the two (2) members present--Mr. Leahy and Senator Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., well known for his close study of D.C. affairs. In proxy votes, Senator Quentin N. Burdick, D-N.D., opposed the center and Lowell Weicker, D-Conn., voted for it.

Senator Charles McC. Mathias, R-Md., a gentleman often perceptive about District affairs, didn't make the subcommittee meeting; neither did he send a proxy vote. Perhaps the Baltimore vision of building its

own convention center, which in the nature of things would exist competitively to one here, suggested that Friday was a good day to play hooky from subcommittee.

Both Senate and House tend to follow on the recommendations of their Appropriations Committees, and the convention center will come up in conference. Mr. Natcher, a persuasive fellow, might be able to convince Mr. Leahy of the center's significance where local dialecticians have failed. We hope so. The center is needed."

Yesterday, the United States Navy received one of the world's largest warships from the Newport News shipbuilding yard. The nuclear powered aircraft carrier, Dwight D. Eisenhower, was delivered and this ship will carry a crew, including the air group, of about 6,300. The Eisenhower is 1,092 feet long and has a flight deck more than 250 feet wide. This is the 10th Navy nuclear powered surface warship.

September 15, 1977

Beginning at 10 a.m. this morning, we will start reading the Minimum Wage Bill under the five-minute rule and a great many amendments will be offered. This bill will pass but several amendments will be adopted. The indexing amendment, which carries up increases in the minimum wage will be strongly contested and also the tip credit change will be another controversial part of the bill. Tip credit is now taken by owners

of restaurants and hotels with the owner paying the difference between \$1.15 and the minimum wage. The first \$1.15 is the tip credit and of course, in most restaurants and hotels the waiters and waitresses are very well pleased with the present system and do not want the tip credit deleted.

It seems that President Carter's Press Secretary, Jody Powell, has really swallowed both feet. Earlier this week he leaked information to the Chicago newspaper that Senator Charles H. Percy (R-Ill) and a severe critic of Bert Lance had used an airplane owned by Bell & Howell Company on a great many occasions. Before Percy was elected to the Senate, he was President of Bell & Howell Company and Jody Powell really accepted blindly information that had been passed along to him. After leaking the information to the Chicago newspaper, it develops that Bell & Howell has never owned any planes and the information was absolutely erroneous. Powell then called a press conference and said he had committed an inappropriate, regrettable and dumb blunder in leaking this information to the press. He called Senator Percy and apologized.

Tactics like this were very much used by Nixon and his Administration and I do hope that this blunder is the last one along this line.

September 19, 1977

The District of Columbia Appropriations

Bill for Fiscal Year 1978 passed by a vote of 298 to 64 on Friday of last week. Before it was over, we had some controversy over a majorpoint of order. I had to concede the point of order and in today's Washington Post appeared an editorial entitled: "The Center Hits A Snag". This editorial is as follows:

"Nobody expected the District's convention-center plan to have smooth sailing on Capitol Hill. But since the project has the blessing of Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) and the full Appropriations Committee, it seemed at least likely to get through the House. Hardly anyone anticipated that it could be stalled, as it was on Friday, by a single representative's objection on a technical point. Yet that is what happened. And because it happened, the fate of the center, along with the rest of the city's capital budget, has been clouded, at least temporarily. The potential for congressional game-playing and disruptive delays has also increased.

Rep. Robert E. Bauman (R-Md.) did have good grounds for his point of order against the capital-borrowing part of the District appropriations bill. As he noted, the law authorizing the city to borrow from the federal treasury expired some time ago and has not been renewed. The obvious question is: Why not? The Senate passed the necessary legislation June 13. As staff writer Jack Eisen has pieced together the tale, the House District Committee was planning to bring the measure to the House floor shortly before the

the August recess, but the House leadership deferred the bill to accommodate other business. Several days ago the bill was scheduled again, and again set aside. Apparently no one--except Mr. Bauman--realized how the delay could snarl the convention center and the other local projects that require treasury loans.

So far this sounds like one more sad case of general congressional inattention to the city's needs. But wait a minute: It turns out that the borrowing-authority bill was approved by the House District Committee back on April 25. The report was formally filed on May 5. So the real question is why committee chairman Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D-Mich) waited until late July before trying to bring the bill up on the floor. The District panel has hardly been overwhelmed with other business. Back in May, Mr. Diggs even found time to persuade President Carter to set up that elaborate White House study group on the District's longer-range legislative needs. Yet somehow the chairman failed to see the immediate need for the bonding-authority bill. As a result, the measure will now come to the floor--whenever it finally appears--in a much more contentious atmosphere. Mr. Diggs will have to pay attention, belatedly, and perhaps exert himself a bit to get the legislation through. We hope that he's prepared to do so. If not, he ought to turn the job over to a colleague who is.

September 20, 1977

Bert Lance has completed testifying before the Committee on Government Operations in the Senate and the Committee is now continuing its investigation with testimony from investigators who have worked on this case for several months. It seems that the President is holding fast in his desire to keep Lance on as Director of the Office of Management and Budget but what has transpired may have completely destroyed this Director.

Our old friend in the House, Edward Koch, won the democratic run-off for Mayor in New York yesterday receiving 55% of the vote. His total was 425,340 and Cuomo, the candidate of the Governor of New York received 45% which totalled out 349,325. Since New York City is overwhelmingly democratic, it now appears that Koch will go through the November election without too much difficulty.

So far we have failed, in this country, to convince Israel that the peace settlement which has been offered should be accepted. The President and the Secretary of State are endeavoring every week to bring about a peace settlement in this part of the world but it may be that this will have to go over into next year.

September 21, 1977

Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis will,

according to newspaper reports, receive some \$20 million in return for abandoning all further claims to the Estate of her late husband, Greek shipowner, Aristotle Onassis. By releasing her claim, this then places Onassis' daughter in complete charge of his Estate and discontinues payments which were to be made under the Will to Mrs. Onassis of \$250,000 a year. \$50,000 was for the children of Mrs. Onassis and by accepting the lump sum payment, this removes Mrs. Onassis from any control of the Estate as the widow. Mr. Onassis' daughter, Christina Onassis said that she agreed to such a generous settlement for her stepmother because she was eager to cut all ties to her and because she had been advised that Mrs. Onassis would not consider anything less than \$20 million without pressing her claims in court. Just before Onassis died, he and Jacqueline Onassis were living apart almost entirely and statements were made that Onassis was considering divorce which probably would have taken place if he had not died.

Back when Mrs. Kennedy married Onassis, her closest friends could not understand why she had made such a move. To one or two of them, she said that she wanted protection and this wealthy man, with his island homes and immense wealth could furnish the bodyguards and the necessary protection which she did not feel she and her two children had in the United States of America. This, of course, was simply

talk and with all of the jewels and the many millions spent on her by her Greek husband, you could see very easily that it was simply a move on her part to really become an international jetsetter. The Kennedy family never could understand why Jack Kennedy married her in the first place and her actions following his death confirmed their judgment.

Our old friend Senator Humphrey is returning to the Senate and judging from his pictures, he is in right bad shape physically. After discovering that he had inoperable cancer of the pelvis section, it appeared that he might drop out of the Senate but he now says that he does not want anyone to depend upon his death to take place right away or for the next few years because a fellow that doesn't have any tears doesn't have any heart and at this point when he was speaking to a group in Minnesota, wiped his eyes and it was clearly obvious that he was somewhat emotionally upset. This is a sad case and here we have a man who really had his heart set on becoming President of the United States.

President Carter is still holding that "Tiger" by the tail in the Lance case. According to White House aides, the President and his old friend, Bert Lance, are now agonizing over whether Lance should resign as Director of the Office of Management and Budget. On Monday night at a

Late meeting, President Carter and Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.) met in the White House and discussed this matter. I am reliably informed that Bob Byrd advised the President to either fire Lance or to obtain his resignation. This of course, is the proper action to take and notwithstanding the fact that Jim Jones of Oklahoma, a Member in the House is circulating a letter hoping to get well over 218 House Members it urging the President to keep Lance, the Director has lost his effectiveness and credibility and should go.

It now appears that we will have to have a Continuing Resolution because we still have four Appropriation Bills hanging in the fire; Defense, District of Columbia Foreign Aid and Health, Education & Welfare. I am positive that all of these cannot be resolved with Conference Reports approved and the bills on the President's desk. If we stick to the adjournment date now of October 15.

The Metro subway is really having its problems. Daily we have trains breaking down and all kinds of problems. Yesterday, with more breakdowns, the problems are increasing and bringing about public dissatisfaction with Metro. Thousands of Government workers have been late for work during the past two weeks and we have had subway failure after subway failure.

September 22, 1977

Bert Lance resigned yesterday as Director of the Office of Management and Budget. To me, this was the right move and will remove considerable criticism of the President since for weeks now it appeared that Lance might stay on. In a televised interview yesterday, the President accepted Lance's resignation and defended his friend's competence and integrity. Again, he stated that he had heard or read nothing that had shaken his belief in Lance's ability or his integrity. I carefully followed the President's words and they were very carefully selected.

Most of the Members of the House and the Senate are relieved that the investigation of Bert Lance's financial affairs has finally ended and generally speaking are glad that he resigned. If Lance had remained in his position, this would have placed Carter in a position where he was traveling the same road that Nixon did in a number of instances when he attempted to keep afloat certain individuals in his Administration who should have been dismissed.

In the House, we are meeting early and late 5 days a week hoping to adjourn by October 15. Only four Appropriation Bills remain to be finally enacted and it is definite now that a Continuing Resolution will be offered but will be limited to either one or two weeks.

I served as a member of the President's Task Force on the District of Columbia along with the Vice President and the Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee and the Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee in the Senate. Several of the meetings were right good ones and then it reached a point where very few of the Members attended. At our first meeting we discussed generally all of the subjects that were included in the President's statement yesterday on the District of Columbia. In his statement, the President called upon the Congress to vote for full voting representation with two Senators and two House Members instead of the present system where we have one single non-voting House Delegate. In addition, the President proposed removal of many of the federal checks on local autonomy that were included in the 1974 Home Rule Charter. Among his recommendations, he called for the abolition of the so-called Federal Enclave established in the Home Rule Charter which was finally adopted to protect the welfare of federal property in the District. In addition, he asked for removal of the President's current review authority over some city legislation and a streamlining of the process by which Congress reviews all city legislation. The President stated that within five years the District should have full control over their budget. In addition, the President asked for the commitment of federal funds to help bail the city out on its unfunded pension liabilities which total now about \$2 billion.

The President called for a 80-20 division here with the Federal Government putting up 20%. He also requested that the Federal Government pay half of the outstanding indebtedness on the Kennedy Stadium.

In addition, the President requested that the Federal payment be increased from \$300 million to \$317 million annually. Almost the entire front page of the Washington Post pertains to the Bert Lance resignation and the President's proposals for the District of Columbia. One part of the article pertaining to the President's proposals reads as follows:

"When Congress enacted the District's home rule charter in 1974, Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky), the influential chairman of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee, insisted upon continued budgetary control as his price for supporting the new governmental setup. Natcher is known not to have changed that position.

Nevertheless, some leading city officials are privately hopeful that by the time the proposed transition to full budget autonomy is completed in 1982, Natcher may have moved on to the chairmanship of a more prestigious subcommittee. Natcher could not be reached for comment yesterday."

September 23, 1977

The Senate is now in a big squabble over deregulation of natural gas--deregulation

lation of new natural gas which would, according to pipeline companies and others, place the oil companies in a position where more exploration could take place. We have a shortage of natural gas and unless we are extremely fortunate will again this winter be confronted with serious problems. Last night on the energy bill the deregulation amendment was voted on and the Senate, in a vote of 52 to 46, sustained that part of the bill which would remove price controls from newly discovered natural gas and this action is in direct contradiction to the President's proposal concerning natural gas. The President is really experiencing difficulties with the energy bill and not only the energy bill, but in other matters. Today there is a front page story concerning the selection of a District Court of Appeals Judge in Utah which is not good. It seems that this Judge, a man by the name of Monroe McKay, a law school professor at Brigham Young University, will have his name sent in to the Senate instead of the name of the candidate backed by the Governor of Utah and the Utah Bar Association. It now develops that Monroe McKay is a brother of Gunn McKay who is a Member of Congress and serves on my Committee on Appropriations. After the Justice Department asked the American Bar Association to check on the other name, a man by the name of David K. Watkiss, an order was sent down to change from Watkiss to McKay after Congressman McKay and our speaker went to bat. During the campaign, President Carter said that there would be no politics in the selection of

Federal Judges and this one should help him carry out his promise of no politics.

We will have the Labor Reform Bill up in the House in the next two weeks and this is one that speeds up the holding of elections to determine if the employees want a union and increases the National Labor Relations Board from 5 to 7 members. The Chamber of Commerce and big business generally is really carrying on a deceitful campaign in this matter. They are having people all over the United States write to their Congressman stating that they are not in favor of elimination of the secret ballot to determine if the employees want to unionize and that this is another instance of big labor taking over the country. There is not a word of truth in this statement because the secret ballot continues and there is no change in the election process. At times big business and big labor are both just too big.

We are still in the process of trying to work out an arms limitations treaty with the Soviet Union. Now, the Secretary of State says that the United States will honor the nuclear arms ceilings in the American-Soviet Pact which expires on October 3 if the Soviet Union exercises similar restraint. We are now in the process of developing a satellite killer. We are building a new weapon that could destroy Soviet satellites in space. Satellites, of course, are not only for reconnaissance but could very easily carry nuclear weapons and be triggered at

proper times.

September 24, 1977

Following the Bert Lance case, the Gallup Poll released findings of the poll recently completed directing attention to the ethical standards of bankers in general. Along with the poll concerning bankers, inquiries were made concerning other trades and professions. Bankers under the poll, ranked 5th in a list of 20 selected occupational groups. The question asked was -- "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields? Very High, high, average, low or very low." Clergymen were rated very high with 62% and average at 30%. Medical doctors were rated by thoses questioned as very high at 51% and average at 38%. Engineers 46% and 43%. Bankers 39% and 50%. Journalists 34% and 48%. Lawyers 26% and 43%. Congressmen 16% and 47%.

Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, said yesterday that he believed the target date of October 15 for adjournment is achievable if all things fall into place and we have a little luck. In the Senate, before adjournment, we must have bills passed increasing the Federal debt ceiling, social security financing, enactment of a package of energy legislation and a final catch-all appropriations bill.

We passed a bill this week in the

House that is much more important than you would assume from reading the stories in the newspapers. This bill raises the retirement age to 70. The 65 year age, as the age to quit working, was abolished on a roll call vote of 359 to 4. Under this bill no worker in the private sector, can be required to retire before age 70. The bill would also eliminate any compulsory retirement age in the Federal Government where the age now is 70. Under this bill, it would not force people to stop working after the age 65, but would require employers to give them that option. Under present law, and under the new bill, workers can begin collecting their maximum social security benefits at age 65 if they wanted to retire at that age.

President Carter will leave Washington on a eleven day trip to eight countries on four continents beginning on November 22. He will be the first American President to make a state visit to a black African nation. The President will journey down into South America visiting in two countries and then go on to Africa, India, Paris, Warsaw, and Brussels.

The new Chairman of the Senate District of Columbia Appropriations Subcommittee is Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont. This gentleman is serving his first term in the Senate and is a right positive individual. When he came out several days ago against the Civic Center here in Wash-

ington, that famous, black, D.C. City Councilman, Marion Barry issued a statement to the press that he was not surprised at the action of that little "Rinky-Dink," Senator from Vermont. Leahy was very much incensed over this statement and in presenting his bill to the Senate Appropriations Committee, said that he had been called a "Rinky-Dink" Senator by Barry. Leahy, of course, was playing for sympathy and votes, hoping to get the Civic Center turned down. On a close vote, the committee turned the center down and now there will be a fight before the full Senate sometime next week. It seems now that Barry has written to all of the Senators urging that they support the center and in this letter, apologizes for calling Leahy a "Rinky-Dink" Senator.

September 27, 1977

The Energy Bill seems to be in serious trouble in the Senate. President Carter suffered two more serious set-backs as the Senate yesterday, voted to kill his wellhead tax on oil and the President's plan to continue price controls on natural gas. This bill could keep us in session much longer than the target date of October 15th.

Our trade deficit in August increased in spite of a decline in oil imports. The August deficit was almost a record of \$2.67 billion. In July, our deficit in balance of

payments was \$2.33 billion.

We had one of our annual battles over the District of Columbia yesterday, in the House. In today's Washington Post on the front page, appeared an article entitled "Convention Plan, City Pension Fund Voted by House." This article is as follows:

"The House, showing both generosity and skepticism toward the District of Columbia, voted by a wide margin yesterday to give a financial transfusion to the city's troubled pension programs and then voted by a razor-thin margin to keep the convention center project alive.

Both tallies surprised backers of the bills, who had expected more trouble in granting \$769 million in federal funds to the pension programs and little difficulty in winning approval for the bill to finance the convention center along with all other city construction projects.

The vote on the pension program was 343 to 21. The vote on the convention center issue was 196 to 187. Having kept that project alive, the House then voted 266 to 119 to permit Treasury to finance the center and other projects.

Yesterday's vote on pensions is viewed by city and congressional leaders as a step toward assuring future financial solvency for the city.

The existing pension programs mandated

by Congress for police, fire fighters, teachers and judges owe more than \$2 billion in future benefits, but no fund has been created from which the payments must be made.

Money for the payments now comes out of annual operating budgets of city departments. Yesterday's action leads toward creating a federally subsidized pension fund.

Neither of yesterday's actions was final.

Both bills will now go to the Senate, where the pension measure will await a final decision next year.

What the Senate does with the House version of the Treasury borrowing bill in the next several days could help decide the fate of the convention center.

Yesterday's House vote, in which the convention center survived by a nine-vote margin, was engineered by Rep. Robert E. Bauman (R-Md.) a third-term conservative from the Eastern Shore.

His motion would have required Congress to pass a separate authorization bill for the convention center before any funds could be spent on it -- a procedure that would have killed the center for this year, at least. As a practical matter, Bauman

said, yesterday's vote was so close that it now leaves the center virtually dead.

Not so, responded Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) the 13-term chairman of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee and a leading supporter of the project, who said the approval reflected the "true attitude of the House."

The center is proposed for a three, block site near Mount Vernon Square, in a run-down neighborhood north of downtown. Its cost is estimated at \$110 million, which would be borrowed from the Treasury and repaid with interest over 30 years.

Supporters assert the project would provide new tax revenues and jobs for the District. Opponents contend it could become a financial white elephant that would be bailed out by District and federal taxpayers.

Yesterday's sequence of events added even more complications to the already complex and confusing parliamentary situation and surrounding the center.

The House, acting Sept. 16 on the D.C. appropriation bill for the 1978 fiscal year, which begins next Saturday, approved the city government's request for \$27 million in start-up costs.

Bauman raised a point of order at that

time that knocked out the source of those funds -- a loan from the Treasury. His action also had the important side effect of eliminating similar funding for all other city public works projects.

The Senate Appropriations Committee, in recommending its still-pending version of the same bill to the full Senate, omitted the convention center entirely. However, the bill provides Treasury loan financing for other city projects.

Sen. Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (R-Conn.) has said he will try to persuade the Senate to put funds for the convention center into its version of the bill.

So the points of disagreement between the House and Senate will depend upon what the full Senate does.

Much of the current parliamentary tangle would not have occurred if the House had acted earlier on the Treasury loan bill it finally got around to approving yesterday. The measure has been on the House calendar since May, but has been shoved aside at least twice to make way for national legislation.

The District has been financing public works with Treasury loans for nearly a century.

With the arrival of limited home rule

in 1975, it was contemplated that the city would switch to selling municipal bonds on the open market, as other cities do.

Congress, worried about the city's shaky financial situation, insisted that the sale of bonds be delayed until after an audit of the District's books, which is now under way.

That led to the city's request to borrow \$110 million for a long list of school, water supply, sewer, bridge repair, office building and fire department modernization projects during the next fiscal year. The \$27 million for the convention center was part of that list.

There was no hint in advance that the outcome of Bauman's proposed amendment would be so close. Bauman was the only one who spoke on his proposal, and his comments were brief. He contended that the project may have to be bailed out by District and federal taxpayers.

Natcher disagreed, saying the city has a good record in paying back its debts to the Treasury. "It's their money they want to spend," he said.

He was supported by Majority Leader Jim Wright (D-Tex.) who depicted the issue as a test of home rule. "It would seem petty and petulant to interpose our judge-

ment" over that of Washington's City Council, which voted for the project, Wright said.

Almost from the moment the House's electronic voting machine was turned on, it was clear that Bauman's motion had a good chance of passage. It was leading until a bare three seconds before the 15-minute voting period ended, when the vote went neck-and-neck -- 187 to 187 -- and then the tide turned.

Among Washington area legislators, Bauman was supported by Reps Gladys N. Spellman (D-Md.) and Marjorie S. Holt (R-Md.) and opposed by Reps. Newton I. Steers Jr. (R-Md.), Joseph L. Fisher (D-Va.) and Herbert E. Harris (D-Va.).

Nobody spoke against the pension bill, and its sponsors ranged from Bauman on the political right to Rep. Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.) on the left. President Carter endorsed the principle of the bill last week.

Dellums and Reps. Stewart L. McKinney (R-Conn.) and Romano L. Mazzoli (D-Ky.) reminded the House that Congress created the unfunded and generous pension programs and up to now, has insisted that the city pay for them. It is only justice, they said, the federal government subsidize the funds to bring them into actuarial balance.

The \$769 million in federal payments would be expended over a 25-year period.

District employee groups other than those affected by yesterday's bill are covered by the federal civil service pension program.

Mayor Walter E. Washington applauded the pension vote, saying the measure "is going to get us on a far more credible position in regard to (city) finances." He said he was pleased at the House decision to grant Treasury borrowing power."

September 28, 1977

My old friend, Ed Edmondson, stopped by to visit with me yesterday. He is now back home in Oklahoma practicing law in Tulsa and Oklahoma City. He was one of the outstanding Members in the House during the first 15 years of my service and while his brother was serving as Governor of Oklahoma, Ed decided to run for the United States Senate. He won the Primary and then in a very close contested election in November lost to Senator Bellmon. I always said that Ed Edmondson was one of the ablest men in the House and would have been Speaker if he had only stayed around. He started at the right age and is not only a brilliant man, but is a man with all kinds of courage. After leaving the House, he started his practice again and when he had time, wrote articles for his hometown newspaper. These articles pertained to the Congress of the United States and in his first article he described me. This article was copied in a great many newspapers and I received letters

from several people throughout the United States. Ed now has a tremendous law practice and is really enjoying life. He was very much interested in reading some of the letters that I have written to my grandchildren and since he knew about my Journal, wanted to know how many volumes I had and inquired as to just what I would do with my Journal when I left the Congress.

In the House we decided to have a test vote on abortion yesterday and again the House reaffirmed its rigid anti-abortion stand by a vote of 252 to 164. This is a wider margin than the last time and since this is one of the most emotional issues that we have before the Congress, it still leaves the question very much unsettled. In the HEW Appropriations Bill we have a provision that abortions cannot be funded with federal money except in cases where the life of the mother is in danger. The Senate adds rape, incest and a number of other provisions with medical necessity being the prime determination. The Senate has been insisting now for weeks that we give the House another chance to vote to see if the House's position has changed and the vote yesterday clearly answered the question. We will go back to Conference again with the Senate this afternoon and see if this question can finally be resolved.

Last night, the Senate moved into an all-night session trying to break a filibuster that has prevented a vote on the

multi-billion dollar issue of removing price controls from newly discovered natural gas. Senate employees set up cots with blankets in rooms close to the Chamber for Senators to rest between votes. At 9:30 the Majority Leader, Bob Byrd of West Virginia, told the Senate that he would not pull back the bill and that if it takes until December, they would be there until December to get a vote on the natural gas bill. He went on to say that it was the duty of the Senate to vote on the President's energy bill and called the filibuster outrageous.

The last time the Senate held an all-night session was during debate on the 1964 Civil Rights Bill when the Senator who spoke all night as part of the filibuster against the bill, was Senator Robert C. Byrd, the present Majority Leader of the Senate. Last night the Senate slowly killed, by tabling one after another of 508 amendments that were pending and those eligible can be called up for a vote after the decision Monday to invoke cloture and limit debate to one hour per Senator. On and on we go and still the Leaders inform us that we will adjourn on October 15.

Another South Korean was indicted here in Washington yesterday and charged as being a party to a government sponsored campaign to influence U.S. policy. Hancho C. Kim of Lanham, Maryland was charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States, lying to a grand jury and income tax evasion in connect-

ion with his use of \$600,000 in cash he allegedly received from the Korean Central Intelligence Agency to pay and entertain U.S. officials including Members of Congress. I will be glad when this South Korean mess is finally cleared up because this is a cloud that hangs low over the entire Congress.

September 30, 1977

President Carter obviously perturbed about lack of support from fellow Democrats for some of his programs, invited some of the GOP Members of Congress to the White House yesterday simply to thank them for working more closely with him on defense and international matters than some of his own party. The House Minority Leader, John Rhodes of Arizona, sat in the front row and he was accompanied by some 25 Members of the House. This is a right unusual move for a Democrat to make and of course, will in the end cause him trouble.

The President, on Monday, became so incensed with the action of the Senate with its filibuster on the energy bill, suddenly entered the White House press room and blamed special interests such as big oil companies for dismemberment of his energy bill. There were no big Carter smiles during this quick press conference and he further said that the people in this country should immediately contact their Senator. The President's tactic here was clearly a bad way to approach United States Senators and some of the Senators said that when the President sets

himself above the Members of the Senate and suggests that the Senate is being manipulated by lobbyists, he has made a mistake that will long be remembered.

In his frustration, the President has apparently decided to use techniques that he often employed as Governor of Georgia when he used to lump his opponents with special interests. This move, according to my information, was made entirely by the President without any assistance from his new Energy Department or Secretary Schlesinger. Notwithstanding the fact that Secretary Schlesinger himself is hostile to big oil companies, apparently was not advised of the President's sudden move.

For two days now, the President has been inviting Members of Congress to the White House urging them to get behind the President and his program. He is saying to the Members that apparently they have forgotten that a Democrat is in the White House. I was to go down this morning but a previous commitment prevented me from attending and if I had attended, would like to have advised the President to simply keep his cool because the future would produce better results if he does. In addition, the President needs in the White House more than ever before, someone with some political experience because his certainly is limited. Someone in the White House should advise the President that the Members of Congress in each state have quite a bit of influence and in a great many states

where he is operating simply through one of his early contacts in his race for President, is not helping him at all. There is very little that the President has that I want. As one of the senior Members of the Appropriations Committee, I am in a position to take care of my home state. Patronage means nothing to me. Why the President is operating as he is in a great many states completely ignoring the Members of the House and the Senate, is beyond comprehension. Our two Senators in Kentucky have no more influence at the White House from the standpoint of patronage than they did under President Gerald Ford. In Kentucky, we have a man by the name of Dale Sights who is in the laundry business in Henderson County and he calls the shots for Kentucky. A number of articles have been written in the Kentucky papers to this effect and Sights very magnanimously said several weeks ago that he would advise with the Senators and the Members in the House about certain matters. Sights started out with Carter about a year and one-half before Carter was elected President and comes to Washington quite often, spending the night at the White House. Statewide assignments have always been made by the Democrats in the Senate from Kentucky when we had the White House but this is certainly not true today.

I have heard many Members in the House say that Carter is really an amateur as far as his dealing is concerned with the Members of Congress. President Carter feels that

he can carry his message to the people and this will put Congress in its place. There are a whole lot of men and women in the House and the Senate who are politically much more astute than our new President and he should change course as soon as possible.

The President has decided to travel some more abroad and he has already traveled some. I am just wondering today really what the leaders throughout the world are saying about President Jimmy Carter.

October 3, 1977

We are now in the process of closing out the first session of the 95th Congress. We are having difficulty in passing our debt increase legislation. The House has voted twice and each time voted down the resolution. This resolution provides that the Secretary of the Treasury can pay our debts. We spend the money and certainly we must do something about the deficit. The House will try again this week to see if we can finally pass a debt increase bill.

Speaking of deficits, we had quite a few during the last 29 years. In fact, we have had a deficit each year since 1947 with the exception of 1948, 1951, 1956, 1957 and 1960 when we had a surplus.

Only five years with a surplus and all the balance with deficits.

According to figures submitted to the Federal Election Commission, it cost nearly \$177 million to elect a President, 33 Senators and 435 Members of the House of Representatives in 1976. Candidates for the House spent a total of \$60.9 million on their general election campaigns last year. Senate general elections cost \$38.1 million in 1976 and Presidential candidates spent \$77.8 million on primaries and the general election.

They always do things big in Texas and Conservative Ron Paul spent \$554,348 running for Congress last year and lost. Paul spent more running for the House than anyone else in the United States and his race wasn't even close. In fact, Paul spent more money running for Congress than all 21 candidates who ran for the House from Kentucky. His budget was larger than state-wide spending totals for candidates from 15 other states. Freshman Democrat Bob Gammage, who beat Paul, spent \$249,956 in the race. He was one of the top 50 of the big spenders in the 1976 House races. Paul has not always been a big spender. In 1974 he

ran and lost and that year spent only \$16,206.

The filibuster is still underway in the Senate on the energy bill. My friend, Bob Byrd, the Majority Leader, is really searching for a way to break the impasse. This filibuster may continue all this week and, of course, the October 15 adjournment date is out.

Two Federal prosecutors from the Justice Department are going to South Korea to discuss with the Korean Ministry of Justice satisfactory terms and conditions for questioning Tongsun Park. South Korea has no extradition treaty with our country and for that reason will not turn Park over to our officials. One of the members of the Ethic Committee in the House says that Jaworski is merely a decoration as far as the investigation is concerned because, so far, he has done nothing but issue statements.

The Treasury Department has sent along to the President a confidential memorandum which, according to our information, includes a proposal for another tax cut next year, which according to the Treasury Department will be vital to the President's goal of high employment and a balance budget in 1981. The

President is now in the process of completing and sending to the Congress a tax reform bill which will be exceedingly difficult to pass.

Israel this past weekend condemned the Soviet Union-American Declaration on Joint Objectives for a full peace settlement between the Arabs and Israel. Israel believes that the Declaration recently issued is a fatal blow to the chances of successfully reopening meaningful peace negotiations with the Arabs. Moshe Dayan was in this country last week and he made every effort to persuade the United States not to issue the Joint Declaration. Israel now believes that our country is not too much interested in bringing about a peace settlement which will help Israel and that our action to force a settlement is causing problems in Israel.

Along with our problem in the Middle East, we are still having problems and interceding, which I think is wrong, in South Africa. In Johannesburg, some of the leaders are now saying that they are building up their defenses to fight off the rest of Africa as the Continent closes in on them, and that now they are even

running scared of the United States. South Africa is rapidly reaching a crises point and trouble can be expected at most any time.

October 4, 1977

We take up the Labor Reform bill in the House today and this is one of the most controversial bills that we have had up during the first session of the 95th Congress. Labor is very disappointed over the vote on situs-picketing and over parts of the minimum wage legislation. Big business and the Chamber of Commerce are really fighting the Labor Reform Act. In fact, according to word that we hear on the Hill, some \$2 million is being expended by the Chamber and big business to defeat this legislation. A number of Members who voted against situs-picketing and voted for amendments on the minimum wage legislation will vote for Labor Reform and it would seem to me that this bill will pass by at least 35 majority.

Before the month is over, we will take up the bill which provides that at least 9.5% of the nation's oil imports must be carried by U.S. built and registered tankers by 1980. Less than 4% of the imported oil is now transported by U.S. flag ships. Those fighting this legislation, which includes Common Cause, have released a report which shows that 215 Congressmen accepted 1976 campaign contributions totalling \$449,410 from the political communities of maritime

related unions. Among the recipients, according to the report, is House Speaker Tip O'Neill (D-Mass.) who received \$7,500. This will be a controversial bill and if passed will mean that the cost to the consumer will increase.

The filibuster is just about over in the Senate and a vote may take place today on the question of deregulation of natural gas. The two Senators who have lead the filibuster, Metzenbaum of Ohio and Abourezk of South Dakota say that they were sold out by the White House and that it made no sense to continue without White House support. Metzenbaum on television was quoted as saying that the President had lied and his change in position cut the ground out from under the two filibusters.

We have a matter before the Ways & Means Committee which pertains to social security for U.S. government workers and the workers organizations are very much against placing federal employees under the social security system on a mandatory basis effective January 1, 1982. The present civil service system, which requires far higher contributions but also pays much better benefits than social security would then be restructured into a new system paying workers supplemental benefits. The House Ways & Means Committee voted 23 to 12 yesterday to start phasing out the civil service retirement system and to place 2.4 million federal employees into the social security system.

Indira Gandhi was arrested yesterday and since she refused to make bail, was held in custody until this morning. The 59-year old former Prime Minister was charged with using jeeps and other assistance in her campaign for Prime Minister with all of this paid for by companies and those dealing with the Government. This morning it was agreed that the charges were not serious enough to hold the former Prime Minister in jail and she was released. Recently, Mrs. Gandhi has started holding meetings throughout India and this has caused the present Leaders some problems.

President Carter goes before the United Nations today and in a speech will ask for control of nuclear weapons and a halt to the arms race. This is the second appearance for our new President before the United Nations and I agree that if he is successful this would help all of the world today.

October 5, 1977

On a roll call vote in the Senate, the Convention Center project was defeated 65 to 25. This project should be approved because unless something is done in the downtown section of this City, those who have business there will soon leave and the exodus to the suburbs will continue. The article in the Washington Post today is entitled: "Senate Rejects D.C. Convention Center Proposal". This article is as follows:

"By a lopsided vote of 65 to 25,

the Senate rejected last night the District of Columbia's proposal to build a \$110 million convention center in the Mount Vernon Square area of downtown Washington.

The vote appeared to leave only a slim chance that the controversial project will remain alive, although its supporters continued to voice confidence.

The Senate vote came on the District's \$1.3 billion budget for fiscal year 1978, which started last Saturday. The measure now goes to a joint Senate-House conference committee.

The House voted last month to support the center, but a close vote on a related measure indicated little House enthusiasm for the project. That could weaken the bargaining position of the House conferees, who will be headed by Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky), a supporter of the center.

Senate action on the city budget was delayed for almost three weeks by a filibuster about natural gas and other legislative problems. With the filibuster broken Monday night, the Senate moved quickly to consider the budget.

For the first time in memory, the District currently has no legal power to spend money for operations, although the city is maintaining normal operations. Enactment of the budget would cure that situation.

The vote on the convention center was a clear victory for Sen. Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.), serving his first year as chairman of the Senate District Appropriations Subcommittee. Leahy portrayed the center as a potential drain on city and federal taxpayers.

As approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee for floor action, the budget bill omitted \$27 million in start-up costs for the project that is included in the House version of the measure.

Last night's action came on a motion by Sens. Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R-Conn) and Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo) to add the \$27 million to the Senate version.

Weicker said the Senate should support the District's elected government, which supports the project. He said such support would give the city's limited home rule a chance to work.

Leahy insisted that the issue was 'not a test of home rule since federal law continues to give Congress responsibility for reviewing the city's annual budgets and for setting the amount of the federal payment the city receives in lieu of taxes on government-owned property.

The Senate bill grants the District a federal payment of \$276 million, or \$24 million less than the \$300 million maximum now set by law. The House version sets a federal payment of 296.4 million.

There was no clear pattern in last night's vote. Conservatives, for example, were on both sides of the issue, with Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R-Ariz.) speaking in favor of the project and Sen. James Allen (D-Ala.) speaking against it.

'This is the brightest ray of fiscal responsibility I've seen in this chamber in many a day,' Allen said.

Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.), the majority leader, opposed the project, while Sen. Howard Baker (R-Tenn.), the minority leader, supported it.

Of the four senators from Maryland and Virginia, only Sen. Charles McC.Mathias, Jr. (R-Md.) supported restoration of the funds.

The project has been heavily lobbied by both sides. Washington business groups contend the center would restore vitality and economic life to a dilapidated section of downtown. Many citizen organizations oppose it as a drain on taxes. Some have sought a referendum on the project.

Clarence Arata, executive vice president of the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, and Joseph B. Danzansky, head of a Board of Trade task force on the center, watched the vote from the Senate gallery and emerged to voice disappointment and hope.

Danzansky predicted that Natcher's support of the project would prevail when the conferees take up the matter, perhaps as early as today.

In a statement issued at the District Building after the vote, Mayor Walter E. Washington said he is disappointed and added: 'The...center certainly is not dead. I will continue to work intensively for ultimate congressional approval...The civic (convention) center is a home-rule matter...'

Marion Barry, Jr., an at-large Democratic member of the City Council and chairman of its finance committee, said he expected the Senate loss. 'Our hope was to get as many votes of support out of the Senate as possible to help our cause in the Senate-House conference,' he said.

Apart from the size of the federal payment and the convention center funding, comparatively few major differences exist between House and Senate versions of the budget bill.

One difference is funding for advisory neighborhood commissions, the District's experiment in grass roots government. The city sought \$1 million to pay for their continued operation, and the House eliminated all the funds. The Senate then restored \$500,000.

After rejecting the convention center money, the Senate rejected a move by Mathias to add \$16.6 million to the federal payment-- a sum intended to make up for inflation, he said. Then the Senate approved the bill by a voice vote. There was almost no debate on the over-all budget.

As approved, the bill includes a rider that would provide \$1.4 billion in federal loans to drought-stricken farmers, chiefly in the parched southeastern states. That action does not affect the city's budget total.

Eagleton, chairman of the Senate Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on the District, opposed the Mathias funding proposal, saying the city has a bloated payroll that should be reduced, not expanded.

The House approved the convention center Sept. 16 as part of the city budget bill, without a separate vote on the project itself.

However, on a legislative technicality, Rep. Robert E. Bauman (R-Md.) knocked the source of funding for the center out of the budget. The funding would have come from a loan by the U.S. Treasury to the city government.

Ten days after approving the city budget, the House voted separately on another bill to restore the Treasury loan authority. That passed by the thin margin of 196 to 187, with Bauman making the convention center project an issue during a speech before the vote."

The Panama Canal Treaty approval process in the Senate, which will take place next year suffered somewhat of a jolt yesterday when a document was disclosed which indicates

that Panama does not recognize U.S. claims to future military rights in the Canal. A confidential State Department cable made public by Senator Dole of Kansas, revealed that there are major differences in the U.S. and Panamanian interpretations of the treaty provisions for defending the Canal. These provisions referred to the period after the year 2000 when the treaties would transfer control of the Canal to Panama.

In his speech to the United Nations yesterday, President Carter made a strong appeal for the control and eventual elimination of nuclear weapons. He emphatically stated that the United States and the Soviet Union are within sight of reaching a significant agreement limiting strategic nuclear weapons.

During the day at the United Nations Organization, President Carter attempted to assure Israel and the Arabs that the United States is fairly defending their mutual right to exist in peace but Israel is very suspicious over the new coordination of American and Soviet Union policy. The President said that there would be no attempt to impose from the outside a settlement on the Nations of the Middle East and that the United States is firmly committed to see that Israel is secure.

The filibuster finally ended in the Senate with quite a bit of bitterness. The filibusterers were very much put out with the President and the rulings of the Vice president who occupied the Chair in the Senate. The Senate finally voted yesterday

50 to 46 to free new natural gas from the federal price controls starting two years from now. According to the Administration, this step would cost the consumers \$10 billion extra a year.

October 7, 1977

For several years now, when we go to conference with the Senate on appropriations bills very few of the Senate conferees attend and the Chairman simply reaches in his pocket and starts pulling out proxies. According to an article in this morning's paper, Senator Leahy will use the same procedure and apparently is now carrying around with him 5 votes. Conferences, of course, are meetings where differences are resolved and at least discussed fully. When proxies are obtained and statements issued that, regardless of the discussion in the conference, the matter is fully resolved before the Senate is even held is right unusual. This man Leahy is serving his first year and if he fails to receive a lesson at this conference, certainly will before he attends too many.

The article is as follows:

Declaring "it is too late to compromise," Sen. Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.) predicted yesterday that Senate conferees would hold firm next week and kill the District of Columbia's proposal for a

\$110 million downtown convention center.

Leahy, chairman of the Senate District Appropriations Subcommittee, said in an interview that he would attend the Senate-House conference committee meeting next Wednesday with the right to cast five votes—a clear majority of the Senate's nine vote delegation—against the controversial project.

Leahy's House counterpart, Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), issued a terse statement, meanwhile, declaring that the House conferees "will endeavor to convince the Senate conferees that the convention center project is necessary and should be approved."

Natcher, for nearly two decades the most powerful congressional figure on District budgetary matters, gave no clue of the strategy he plans to use to sway Senate votes his way. His adversary, Leahy, is serving his first year as chief Senate overseer of the District budget.

A joint conference committee of Senate and House members is formed to resolve differences between bills passed in differing forms by the two chambers. Each chamber has an equal voice in conference deliberations. In case of disputes, House and Senate conferees vote among themselves on their chamber's position.

The House version of the District budget bill for the 1968 fiscal year, which began last Saturday, includes \$27 million in start-up appropriations for the center project. The Senate version omits the project. An attempt Tuesday on the Senate floor to add the center money to the bill lost, 65 to 25.

Although there was no House vote directly on the center, Rep. Robert E. Bauman (R-Md.), a foe of the project, forced a test vote on the related question of letting the city borrow construction funds from the U.S. Treasury. The borrowing authority came within nine votes of losing, 196 to 187.

Leahy voiced his prediction of victory for opponents of the center after reading a news report yesterday that some supporters were hoping to rescue the project by some form of compromise—perhaps cutting its size or moving its site away from southwest of Mount Vernon Square.

"I didn't know we were considering a compromise." Leahy said he passed work (sic) to supporters of the center that "I'd be happy to talk any time" on the question, but "nobody wanted to talk ...nobody came to see me."

"Now that the Senate has spoken by such a resounding vote, it is too late to compromise," Leahy said. "There have been a lot of senators—senior senators—who voted on my side who have come to me and told me they would

not be very happy if I have it away in conference."

Leahy said he would enter the conference next Wednesday with his won (sic) vote and proxies--the right to cast their votes--from four others: Sens. Quentin N. Burdick (D-N.Dak.), Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), Warren G. Magnuson (D.Wash.) and Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii).

"In effect, as chairman, I will be speaking for (a majority of) the Senate conferees," Leahy said.

Other Senate conferees, who supported the center project, are Sens. Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R.Md.), Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R-Conn.), Milton R. Young (R-N.D.) and Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.). Leahy said he expects Hollings in case of a dispute, to vote for the Senate majority's position, and not for his own personal views.

When House conferees were being named yesterday, Bauman said he had intended to propose a motion instructing the House conferees to reject the center. But the strength of the Senate vote against the project made that action unnecessary (sic), Bauman said.

House conferees, in addition to Natcher, include these members who supported the center in the test vote on the Treasury borrowing power: Reps. Robert N. Giaimo (D-Conn.), Yvonne B. Burke (D-Calif.), Adam Benjamin Jr. (D-Ind.), Clair W. Burguner (R-Calif.)

and Elford R. Cederberg (R-Mich.). House conferees who voted against the Treasury borrowing are Reps. George H. Mahon (D-Texas), chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Gunn McKay (D-Utah) and Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.). A conferee who did not vote on the issue was Rep. Charles Wilson (D-Texas).

Maryland Governor Marvin Mandel will be sentenced in Federal Court today in Baltimore. Yesterday, he and his wife moved out of the mansion and his case will now go on appeal. My guess is that this man will serve in the federal reformatory and is another part of the Maryland puzzle which also included Spiro Agnew. For many years now, Maryland has been noted for this sort of thing and maybe the trial of the Governor which ultimately will result in serving in the penitentiary will be a lesson for all of those in Maryland who now occupy offices and those who will in the future.

I presided over the Labor Reform Act and after three days, the House passed the bill 257 to 163. This was a difficult bill to preside over because over 170 amendments were printed in the Congressional Record and a great many of them vigorously presented and with many points of order throughout debate on the bill. When the Committee rose, the Members stood and applauded and the Speaker will give me the gavel that I used during debate on this controversial piece of legislation. In fact, this is the first major labor legis-

lation that has been before the Congress since the Taft Hartley bill and was vigorously contested by big labor and big business.

The Senate was still in Session last night working on the minimum wage bill and their bill carries the minimum wage up to \$3.40 by 1981. This will be right controversial with the conference to be held after we get back from the Columbus Day weekend recess.

October 11, 1977

During the past nine months, we have passed a number of major bills. In fact, during the first 100 days of the Carter administration we passed more major legislation than at any time since the first 100 days of the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

During this, the first session of the 95th Congress, we passed the largest tax reduction bill in the history of this country. This bill reduces taxes by \$34 billion over three years and gives businesses a tax credit for certain new employees they hire in 1977 and 1978. In addition, we passed a public works bill providing for \$6 billion to be used for local public works, such as community buildings, jails and city halls. This legislation is estimated to create some 600,000 jobs. We extended the CETA legislation

and passed a \$28.9 billion supplemental appropriation bill which provides funds for a good many federal programs, including \$13 billion for housing. We extended unemployment compensation for seven months providing for 52 weeks of compensation.

An economic stimulus appropriation bill was passed containing \$20 billion for CETA, public service jobs, jobs for older Americans, revenue sharing and railroad rehabilitation. A \$1.2 billion three year Youth Employment bill, which would create 203,000 jobs, was enacted. Another bill was passed providing for \$2.25 billion for additional assistance to states and local governments.

We passed legislation authorizing the nation's major housing programs including the \$12.5 billion over three years for the Community Development Block Grant Program. A law was passed increasing SBA's overall loan ceiling to \$7.4 billion from \$6 billion.

We passed a strong ethics code for the House and established a Select Committee on Ethics.

The President, during his campaign, said he wanted to reorganize the government and we passed a law giving the President authority for three years to transmit to Congress executive branch reorganization plans.

The energy crises is still serious and we passed in the House a good energy bill.

We extended our Vocational Education law and also extended our Library Services act.

We have had a number of disasters in this country, such as floods and droughts, and we have passed a number of emergency disaster and droughts relief bills.

We have passed all of our appropriation bills with the exception of four and authorized \$4.05 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. In addition we passed a bill authorizing \$1.08 billion for fiscal year 1978 for health services programs under the Public Health Services Act.

We passed a strong strip mining bill and authorized \$11,950,000 for saline water conversion programs.

We passed a number of bills pertaining to international affairs such as authorization for new programs for the Export-Import Bank.

We have passed a number of bills concerning our veterans with increases for pensions and compensation.

In addition, we passed a defense appropriation bill totaling \$110 billion.

We passed a good bill concerning the age of federal employees and also automatic retirement. No longer is 65 a mandatory age for retirement and no longer is 70 a mandatory retirement age for federal employees.

These are some of the major bills enacted up to this time during the first session of the 95th Congress.

Judge Sirica reduced the sentences of Mitchell, Haldeman and Ehrlichman. Ehrlichman entered the penitentiary immediately and will have served a year of his sentence on October 28. According to the reduction, Ehrlichman would be eligible for parole next month and Mitchell and Haldeman would be eligible in about six months.

On March 1, 1954, five of our House Members were shot and I was in the Chamber at the time. Last week President Carter granted clemency, but not a pardon, to one of the four Puerto Ricans who entered the Gallery and shot five of our Members. Andres Figueroa Cordero, 63 years of age, has had three operations for lung cancer while confined in the penitentiary and was released upon order of the President since he has terminal cancer and will soon die. Upon being released, he was sent back to Puerto Rico and was received as a conquering hero.

For some two years now, pressure has come from many sources to force the Congress to adopt an ethics code and reform rules generally. A number of changes have been made in the House and Senate rules and stricter accountings must be made on all expenditures. In addition, the Hays-Ray case has brought on closer scrutiny as far as a number of employees is concerned. An Ethics Committee has been set up in the House and the Senate and all of this change, which is considerably more than most people believe, apparently is still not enough. Speaker Tip O'Neil, in reacting to pressure, set up a commission to make additional recommendations for control of the House. Rep. Obey of Wisconsin was named as Chairman and for ten months now, this Commission has heard hundreds of witnesses and filed a report which contains thousands of pages. Hundreds of recommendations were made in this report beginning with the appointment of a House of Representative Administrator who would see that all employees on the payroll are there legally and report for work. A great many other changes pertaining to the actions of the Members of the House are incorporated in this Commission report and, in fact, this man Obey, who by the way is an ultra-liberal, went so far as to urge adoption of a new rule which simply would mean that the House of Representatives is incapable of operating the House. I have never seen as much resentment since I have been a Member of the Congress and the Speaker, on a number of occasions during the past five months, has continued to urge the Members to support the Obey Commission.

Yesterday, a rule was proposed which, if

adopted, would have made the Obey Commission report in order for final passage. Speaker after speaker objected vigorously to a close rule and to the Commission report generally. Finally, Tip O'Neil, our Speaker, went to the well and, in an arm waving speech, demanded that the House adopt the rule and the Commission report. Laughter followed a number of his statements and he became so incensed that he stopped speaking and admonished the hecklers. A roll call vote was demanded on the previous question on the rule and on a roll call vote of 252 to 160 the previous question was refused and this ended the Commission report for this session of Congress. In fact, according to the feelings of most of the Members, it ends it for all time.

A number of Senate leaders have advised the President that new negotiations must be held before any Panama Canal treaty can be adopted. The President travels from precipice to precipice and this one will bring about considerable humiliation in South and Latin America.

We went to conference with the Senate yesterday on the District of Columbia appropriation bill and we agreed only on the fact that yesterday was Wednesday. The Chairman on the Senate side, Senator Leahy, is still smarting from the remark made by Marion Barry, the black City Councilman, that Leahy is only a "little rinky-dink Senator from the little rinky-dink state of Vermont". During the conference yesterday, I said to the Senator that he ought not to be too much disturbed at this remark because, down through the years,

I have received several criticisms that make this one appear to be a compliment. The Civic Center is still the major issue in the conference and with the House agreeing to let the city build the Civic Center and the Senate refusing to permit the Civic Center to be constructed we will have a long way to go before this conference is finally resolved.

Going back to the Panama Canal treaties, it seems that in Panama they are also experiencing trouble in convincing the people that the two treaties proposed are in the best interest of the Panamanians. The people there object most vigorously to the United States retaining military rights and the right to defend the Canal after it is finally turned over to Panama in the year 2000.

It now appears that we will adjourn either on October 29 or on November 10.

October 14, 1977

Some have said last week that the Democrats in the House had not been advised that there was a Democrat in the White House. For weeks now, we have had one confrontation after another with our new President, and he is now holding regular televised news programs explaining to the media and to the people generally why the congress is wrong in the energy legislation that has now gone to conference along with other legislative matters. Yesterday, the President unleashed a blistering attack against the oil industry in an attempt to rouse national support for his floundering energy program. In a televised press conference he said they are guilty of war profiteering and that enactment of the present energy bill

before Congress would give rise to the biggest rip-off in history. The oil companies, the President said, want it all, and we are talking about enormous amounts of money. He went on to say that the oil and gas industries were operating outside the free enterprise system and that he hopes the people would join with him in stopping this racket.

A conference is now underway between the House and the Senate on the energy bill and we may end up with no bill.

The Ways and Means Committee in the House is attempting to make radical changes in the Social Security system. They have a bill which places most of the federal employees in the Social Security system and, on a vote of 24 to 0, the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee disagreed with the action of the Ways and Means Committee and adopted a resolution condemning the action of the Ways and Means Committee and their proposed bill, which places 2.5 million federal employees under Social Security. The Ways and Means Committee will have difficulty in attempting to pass their bill, but, unless some changes are made in the Social Security system the system will continue on into the future unsound financially.

Now the Israel government has released the previously secret United States-Israel working paper on the Middle East peace talks, and Dayan calls U.S. pressure brutal. Dayan was in this country several days ago and it is my understanding that he and Carter agreed only on the fact that they met on a certain day of the week.

The President now says that he will seek another tax cut next year to stimulate the economy but, he says, the question wont be fully resolved until January or February. He is now attempting to work out a program which, to some extent, incorporates the Humphrey-Hawkins jobs bill proposal and will announce his support of such a new proposal within the next few days. The original Humphrey-Hawkins proposal had no chance whatsoever in the Congress.

October 15, 1977

My old friend, Frank Albert Stubblefield died last night. He served with us for about 18 years and for over one year now has been in and out of the hospital suffering from emphysema. He defeated our former Member Noble Gregory and would have still been a Member of Congress if he had just followed the major problems in his District a little more carefully. He was elected in 1958 and was one of those to survive the Happy Chandler onslaught. During 1958, Happy Chandler made up his mind that he would defeat all of the Democrats from Kentucky except Noble Gregory and Noble Gregory was the only Democrat from Kentucky to be defeated.

Our Former Member Richard T. Hanna, (D-Cal.) was indicted by a federal grand jury here in Washington yesterday, charged with some 40 felony counts involving bribery, conspiracy, mail fraud and failure to register as a foreign agent. I do not recall a former Congressman being charged as having

served as an illegal agent of a foreign country. The indictment charges that Hanna used his position as a Congressman to help Tongsun Park, the Korean businessman and socialite who was indicted here in August to gain position as an agent for millions of dollars of Korean rice purchases in the United States. While serving with us from California, Hanna was skirting on thin ice in a number of matters and just before retiring after some 10 years as a Member, he grew a beard and joined the jet set here in Washington. As a consultant, he was always under foot in the corridors of the Capitol Building and my guess is the Justice Department has enough on this man to put him away.

During the coming week, we will take up our Supplemental Appropriations Bill and our Social Security Financing Amendments of 1977. We will have some 15 other bills up for action in the House, but the two just mentioned will be the most important. The Ways & Means Committee and the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service will battle over the Social Security Financing Amendments Act because the Ways & Means Committee wants to place all federal employees under Social Security. The Postal employees especially are bitterly opposed to this move as well as most all of the other government employees. The Ways & Means Committee maintains that our social security system is no longer actuarially sound and for that reason this move must be made in order to save social security.

The Senate finally completed action on an energy bill which contains none of the taxes sought by the President but does include \$32 billion in tax credits that the President does not want. The Senate Committee, instead of following the House on gas-guzzling automobiles additional tax on oil imports and an increase in the price of natural gas, decided that the greatest need was for production incentives and the final bill in the Senate contained only \$2.2 billion in tax credits to encourage production of oil, gas and other energy sources. The balance of the \$32 billion is to be handed out by 1985 and would, they say, encourage conservation or conversion from oil or natural gas to coal. The Senate Committee maintains that their bill would produce savings equal to 2,236,000 barrels of oil a day by 1985. This bill as presented by the Senate is a big oil and gas company bill and certainly if enacted as presented would be vetoed by the President.

House and Senate Conferees approved compromise legislation yesterday on the minimum wage bill. Under the compromise, minimum wage increases from \$2.30 to \$3.35 in four annual steps through 1981, starting with \$2.65 next year. About 4.6 million workers, which is roughly 5% of the total work force would have their pay increased in January.

President Carter and Panama's General Torrijos, met again yesterday and agreed that the Panama Canal Treaties give the United States a permanent right to take

action, including the use of military force, against threats to the waterway. This agreement, which was worked out after a lengthy meeting at the White House between the two leaders gives the President a new weapon in his struggle to obtain approval of the Treaties from a divided Senate.

One of our great entertainers died yesterday. Bing Crosby, the easy going, golden voiced baritone whose career as a singer and actor spanning some five decades, died yesterday of a heart attack while playing golf in Madrid, Spain. He was 73 years of age and collapsed after finishing 18 holes at a golf course in Madrid. In addition to being a singer, Crosby was a song and dance man and became a millionaire. He married two beautiful show business personalities and had children by each of his wives. Over 300 million records of his songs were sold and probably his most famous song was "White Christmas". Bing Crosby's name probably was better known than any entertainer in this country.

Our World Series is underway now and so far, the Yankees are 2 to 1 over the Dodgers. The Yankees are playing out of New York City and the Dodgers out of Los Angeles, California.

October 17, 1977

Betty Ford says that Jerry's pardon of former President Richard Nixon was largely responsible for his loss in the

1976 Presidential election. Mrs. Ford is quoted as saying in the November issue of MCCALLS MAGAZINE that this was the major issue and although she does not believe the pardon was a mistake, so many people did not understand or realize what a sick man Nixon was. She goes on to say that the media was more critical of her husband than they are of President Carter but that his association with Nixon brought a lot of this about. She believes that Mrs. Carter is doing a good job as First Lady and especially since she is less outspoken than Mrs. Ford was, which according to Mrs. Ford, probably keeps her husband out of a lot of trouble which Mrs. Ford did not do.

We are now in Conference with the Senate on the District of Columbia Appropriations Bill and editorial after editorial appears concerning our actions. Another one is in the morning paper entitled "The Money For D.C. University" and this editorial goes on to state that in his enthusiasm for cutting the District's budget beyond reason, Senator Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) has come up with a cumbersome amendment to the District's Appropriation Bill that could seriously upset the construction plans for the University of the District of Columbia.

At our first meeting we discussed only the major issues involved and today will take up the amendments in disagreement.

We will not agree on much and again, I will submit to the Senate a proposal concerning the Civic Center. At our first meeting, I agreed with him that the cost was too much and that the overall cost of \$108.9 million should be reduced at least \$19.6 million. Today, I will offer to go along on a \$20 million reduction. The Senator will probably reject this and we will be right back where we started. Both newspapers, the Mayor, the majority of the City Council and all of those organizations downtown that are really interested in the City are for the Civic Center.

According to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Joseph A. Califano, Jr., taxpayers are losing \$1 billion a year through government payments of ineligible medicaid claims.

Our friend, Frank Albert Stubblefield who represented the First District of Kentucky in Congress, from 1958 to 1974, died of emphysema in Murray, Kentucky last Friday. He was 70 years of age and was a fine man. He defeated Noble Gregory in the Democratic Primary in 1958. Gregory had served for 22 years. Carroll Hubbard now represents the First District of Kentucky.

Happy Chandler was Governor at the time Frank Stubblefield was elected and this was the year that Happy said that he was for Gregory and against all the rest of us on the Democratic side. Only Gregory lost.

Representative Tim Lee Carter of the Fifth Congressional District has decided to take on Senator Wendell Ford. He and Senator Walter "Dee" Huddleston have engaged from time to time in a running feud and now we have Carter versus Ford. In Saturday's Louisville Courier-Journal, appeared an article entitled, "Ford tells Rep. Carter to prove charges." This article is as follows:

"An angry Sen. Wendell Ford yesterday challenged Rep. Tim Lee Carter to either document or publicly retract his remarks about alleged bribes during Ford's term as governor of Kentucky.

Ford a Democrat, issued the challenge in a strongly worded letter to Carter, a Republican, after he learned of Carter's remarks, published yesterday in The Courier-Journal.

The Senator, who was governor between 1971 and 1974, released a copy of the letter after mailing it to Carter. Both men were en route to Kentucky last evening and not available for further comment.

Carter's remarks were made during an interview about the possibility that he might seek the Republican nomination for governor in 1979, running partially on a program of ridding Frankfort of alleged corruption.

The Monroe County congressman said he

believed that Kentucky government under two successive Democratic governors -- Ford and Julian Carroll -- had become "corrupt."

In his letter yesterday, Ford told Carter that "to my knowledge, no assessment in excess of the statutory fee was imposed as a condition to obtaining a strip-mining permit during my term in office."

"The charges you have made are serious ones, which, in addition, to striking at the heart of my personal integrity, bear legal repercussions," Ford wrote.

"The alleged practice you have cited is a criminal offense and I believe that you have a moral, ethical and legal obligation to report any illegal activity known to you. By withholding this information, you are knowingly participating in a cover-up," he said.

The letter continued, "On the other hand, if you have no evidence to support these charges, then the allegations you have made are not only false but slanderous.

"I challenge you to either present the facts to substantiate your statement or issue a public retraction," Ford said. "As a fellow elected public official who should recognize the need for the highest standards of integrity and honesty in public office, I certainly would hope that you

share my desire to immediately set the record straight on such an important matter."

October 18, 1977

For several years now, the Chinese had a number of divisions on the border between China and Russia and from time to time, minor skirmishes have taken place; both Communists and unable to establish relations which would be in the best interest of both countries. Since China has only gone up to a certain point in establishing full relations with our country, it has turned toward the Soviet Union hoping to improve its relations with its main adversaries. In the last few weeks, Peking has ended an 18-month delay in sending a new Ambassador to Moscow and has worked out new river navigation rules at a meeting with the Soviets apparently at the request of the Chinese. Some people in our country believe that we should proceed immediately to formally recognize Peking in order to head off a renewed Chinese-Soviet alliance. Some of our people who have recently traveled to China report back to us that they detect a renewed willingness on the part of the Chinese to deal with Moscow on technical matters. Since the return to power, Vice Premier Hsiao-ping has been sending conciliatory messages to the Soviet Union and apparently the Chinese are seriously endeavoring to seek improvements with the Soviet Union which may be lasting. There has been no move indicating any agreement involving the fundamental dispute over who owns vast tracts

of land along their common border. This seems to be the main bone of contention and at least we hear of nothing which indicates agreement along this line. We have to watch all around the world and especially be careful in regard to what is taking place between Red China and the Soviet Union.

President Carter is suffering setback after setback and unless there is a change, when we start the Second Session of the 95th Congress, we really may be at loggerheads. In minor matters, the President is receiving setbacks such as this week when a Senate Committee rejected his choice of Massachusetts Institute of Technology Nuclear Engineer, Kent F. Hansen, to be the fifth member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

We met again with the Senate yesterday on the District of Columbia Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1978 and agreed only on a few minor details. A story appears in today's Washington Post entitled "Hill Conferees Deadlock Over Convention Plan". This story is as follows:

"A Senate-House conference committee deadlocked yesterday at its second meeting on the District of Columbia's plan for a downtown convention center as neither side gave ground in a two-hour session marked by polite but often barbed debate.

After reaching tentative agreement on nine of the 41 disputed issues in the city's 1978 budget--including continued but cur-

tailed financing for advisory neighborhood commissions--the conferees adjourned without scheduling another meeting. Nobody suggested, however, that deliberations on the proposed \$1.3 billion budget be broken off.

Sen. Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.), chairman of both the conference committee and the Senate District Appropriations Subcommittee, told reporters: 'Right now we seem to be at an impasse.'

Leahy stood firm against the \$27 million in proposed start-up costs for the \$110-million convention center project despite a blunt warning from his House counterpart, Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky), that House members are not going to give up the fight for the center.

'On this (House) side, we're not going to recede on it,' Natcher said.

If the conference committee cannot reach agreement, the talks would be broken off, with Leahy and Natcher returning to their two houses of Congress for further instructions.

That process has marked the off-again, on-again debates over federally financed abortions, in which neither house has been willing to back off from its position. The abortion dispute has stalled enactment of appropriations for the Health, Education and Welfare and Labor departments.

Because their new budgets were not enacted before the 1978 fiscal year began Oct. 1, Labor, HEW and the D.C. government all are operating under terms of a continuing resolution enacted by Congress last Thursday. That resolution will expire Oct. 31.

In considering the District budget, the Senate voted 65 to 25 against the convention center and, Leahy predicted, probably would do so again.

The House approved U.S. Treasury borrowing for the center by the thin margin of 196 to 187. Natcher, who did not manage the Treasury borrowing bill when it came up for that vote, asserted he would have won a more decisive victory had the bill been under his control.

At yesterday's conference, Leahy and Natcher--both former prosecuting attorneys for their home counties--faced each other across a table with a green baize top. At times, it sounded like they were debating District home rule rather than the city budget.

Natcher called Leahy's rejection of the convention center 'a direct repudiation as far as home rule is concerned...I don't think you should be in that position..regardless of how you feel about (the center).'

Leahy replied that Natcher's own insistence led to Congress keeping budgetary control over the District when it voted in

1973 to grant home rule. He contended that Natcher's subcommittee violated home-rule principles in the pending budget by eliminating the entire \$1 million sought by the city for continued operation of its 36 advisory neighborhood commissions (ANCs). The Senate recommended a \$500,000 outlay.

Continued financing for the ANCs was one of the few important items in the city budget agreed upon by the Senate-House conferees yesterday. The commissions will get \$400,000, plus the right to spend \$150,000 left over from the last fiscal year.

The conferees also agreed:

To provide \$449,000 and authorize 23 jobs to carry out a program against child abuse and neglect that was voted on by the City Council in July.

To drop a Senate proposal that all pupils who ride Metrobuses to school must pay the city-subsidized fare of 10 cents for each trip. Pupils who live more than 1½ miles from their schools now get free bus tokens.

All the other items agreed upon yesterday were small. Bigger items were discussed and passed over, mainly at Natcher's request, apparently because he wanted to keep them as bargaining chips in the debate over the convention center.

These bigger items include such matters as the size of the Police Department, the

right of the University of the District of Columbia to start work promptly on its new Mount Vernon Square NW campus and the size of the federal payment that compensates the city for taxes it cannot collect on U.S.-owned property. The Senate has approved a federal payment of \$276 million and the House, \$295.4 million for 1978.

On the police issue, the Senate is supporting the city's proposal to cut manpower by 186 through attrition while the House opposed it. Sen. Lowell P. Weicker (R-Conn.), one of the conferees, said he would support the House position.

Weicker also urged Natcher and Leahy to seek a compromise on the convention center. Leahy reiterated his position that a way should be sought during the upcoming congressional recess to get some private investment in the center project."

October 19, 1977

The two Washington newspapers carried editorials today concerning the convention center. The editorial in the WASHINGTON POST is entitled CONVENTION CENTER IMPASSE. This editorial is as follows:

Were this city not a good 2½ years into modified "home rule" under an elected local government, you could easily conclude from the latest congressional arguments over the District of Columbia's budget that the not-so-good old days of colonial rule were still with us. At this writing, the House and Senate are deadlocked over the city's request for

money to start work on a convention center. Moreover, if this impasse isn't resolved in less than a fortnight-when a just granted continuing resolution will expire-the city will be without money for any purposes.

The city government, as you may know, goes through a ridiculously elaborate budget process each year, beginning with agency spending requests to the mayor that then travel in one form or another from the mayor to the city council and back and forth a few times before a budget is agreed to and transmitted to Congress for consideration there. That's also the route that the convention center budget request has already traveled-which means the center plan has the approval of the locally elected government, not to mention representatives of civic, business, labor and religious groups from all around the community. Yet Sen. Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.) wants to kill the money request because he thinks the city should look at other sites for the center and look into some private financing. The Senate, by a vote of 65 to 25, sided with Mr. Leahy.

But hold on. Now we find the dean of this city's congressional overseers, Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) stoutly defending the city's decision to move ahead with the convention center. As for the House position in conference with the Senate, Mr. Natcher is saying flatly that "we're not going to recede."

Now, no matter how residents may assess the merits of the convention center plan, anyone who supports the self-government spirit of the city charter

should be willing to accept the fact that the matter has been studied, debated and decided by the local government, and should, accordingly, side with Mr. Natcher on this one. The House subcommittee chairman was correct on Monday when he characterized Sen. Leahy's rejection of the convention center as "a direct repudiation as far as home rule is concerned. ...I don't think you should be in that position...regardless of how you feel about (the center)." Though we wish Mr. Natcher had remembered this argument when he cut money from the advisory neighborhood commissions' request and added money that the city didn't seek for police, we agree with him that Congress shouldn't be in the business of second-guessing the elected city government on important local matters.

Thus to hope that Mr. Natcher prevails on the convention center question is not necessarily to embrace every last detail of the plan. As we have before, we will continue to raise questions about the center's development. But the way for those questions to be resolved is by the orderly procedures of self-government, downtown in city hall-not by an eleventh-hour power play on Capitol Hill.

The editorial in the WASHINGTON STAR is entitled THE CONVENTION CENTER'S CHANCE. This editorial is as follows:

If the District's chance for an early start on a proposed convention center is still alive at this point in the congressional session, a key reason is the sturdy support by Representative William Natcher of Kentucky in the

House-Senate conference on the city's budget. Here's hoping the influential House Appropriations subcommittee chairman perseveres.

The arguments for allowing the District government to build the convention facility in the Mount Vernon Square area are no less persuasive now than they were before the plan was dealt a serious blow in the Senate. These, briefly, are to provide the city's economy with the benefits of a powerful attraction for additional convention business, to revive an ailing part of downtown and to create more employment for District residents.

It should also be decisive, in congressional eyes, that the project is backed by the District government - mayor and City Council - and by the city's principal business and labor organizations. The Congress, after all, is supposed to favor a significant measure of home rule for the city, and the convention-center decision would seem to be the kind of one the city should make for itself. (Congressional review of the District budget is, however, legally required, and the city seeks \$27 million borrowing authority to start on the \$110 million center.)

The main obstacle to the plan is first-term Senator Patrick Leahy of Vermont, Mr. Natcher's Senate subcommittee counterpart, whose feeling for home rule is overwhelmed by his desire to convince the Hill that he knows better than the city's elected leaders in this instance. He helped obtain the 65-25 Senate

rejection of pro-convention center amendment - sentiment that could be reversed in the final passage of the District legislation.

The issue, our sources tell us, remains a close one in the conference committee and could go either way. With the steady support of Mr. Natcher and such a staunch Senate conferee as Lowell Weicker of Connecticut, the convention center could survive in the ultimate congressional version. The District's economy and the principle of home rule would be among the winners.

October 20, 1977

On a roll call vote of 257 to 161, the House defeated the Cargo Preference Bill which has been around now for several years. Under the provisions of this bill, at least 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of all oil imports would be carried in U.S. flagships manned by American crews. 132 Democrats and 125 Republicans voted against the bill. The Maritime Unions last year, gave thousands of dollars to the Members on the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and according to the newspaper stories carried during the past several months, the payoff would be passage of this particular piece of legislation. A number of organizations who work constantly on the side of the consumer, have been fighting this bill now for months. Rep. McCloskey of California, a Member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and one who points the finger at

others but has not always been in a position where he could do so effectively, failed to stand at the proper time for a roll call vote and when he finally rose to his feet, he and the Speaker had words about how long he had been standing. The Speaker had just asked for the third reading of the bill and on a voice vote, the bill passed. When McCloskey maintained he was on his feet at the proper time, the Speaker, in a loud voice, said he would not put up with statements like that because it was not true since he was looking directly at McCloskey and he did not rise until after the voice vote. Then one or two other Members entered into the debate as to who was on their feet at the proper time and finally John Murphy, the sponsor of the bill and the Chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, relented and agreed to withdraw his objection to a unanimous consent request that notwithstanding the delay, a roll call vote would be held. When Murphy withdrew his objection, a roll call vote was held and this bill went down. The Maritime industry lobbyists who were running up and down the hallways outside of the House chamber said that the move to grant the roll call vote was just as stupid as it could be and they blamed O'Neill instead of Murphy. O'Neill hesitated to see if Murphy would withdraw his objection and when the pressure was so great, Murphy decided that from the standpoint of the Conference Report which would have to come back in all likelihood, a roll call vote should be held. A number

speeches were made during general debate that this was nothing but a resurrection of the Smoot-Hawley Act of the 1930's when protectionism was rampant.

We have two Members from Kentucky who serve on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and both of them accepted campaign contributions last year from the Maritime Unions. Both voted for the bill. I voted against the bill and am glad that it was defeated.

We take up a right controversial Supplemental Appropriation Bill in the House today and then next week, we will take up the social security amendments legislation which also is right controversial.

Establishing rules for morals in the FBI seems to be right difficult these days. Yesterday, FBI Director, Clarence M. Kelly, suspended an FBI Agent here in Washington for three weeks without pay and gave him a disciplinary transfer after learning that the Agent allegedly, is living with a woman out of wedlock. This seemed right severe punishment when we have so much of this today. In fact, this article was on the front page of the Washington Post and the man who sets the policy for the operation of the Washington Post is doing the same thing that this Agent was doing. In fact, there was an article in the Washington Post about the Executive Editor and his lady friend not too many months ago. She is employed by the Washington Post and her

articles appear on the society page. Here again, it all depends on whose ox is gored.

South Africa yesterday closed the black newspapers and made several arrests. Our country warned South Africa that its attempts to stifle the freedom of expression for black organizations and journalists could damage relations between our two countries. The major black newspapers in Johannesburg were closed down and a number of black and white leaders who are fighting for the black people were arrested.

October 25, 1977

The Korean investigation continues in the House and this past week, two of the wives of the Members testified before the Ethics Committee. On the trip to South Korea, 11 Members, together with their wives with the exception of Solarz who traveled alone, were apparently in the same position of Mrs. Myers and Mrs. de la Garza. Only two admitted receiving envelopes and this, of course, does not look very good. The article is entitled, "S. Korean says he spent \$1 million for influence." This article is as follows:

"A former South Korean intelligence agent told congressmen yesterday he spent about \$1 million supplied by his government in a scheme to buy influence from members of Congress.

Kim Sang Kwon, testifying under the guard of U.S. marshals, also told the House

Ethics Committee he had been told that Ambassador H. E. Pyong-choon Hahn had offered \$200,000 to a congressman on a list of officials known as "the advanced guard."

The witness said Hancho Kim, a South Korean industrialist now living in the United States, told him that South Korean President Park Chung Hee knew of the offer.

Kim Sang Kuen defected to the United States after a career as a Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) spy and as first secretary of the South Korean embassy in Washington. He said he understood Washington rice dealer Tongsun Park had links to "a high-official of Congress" and to an assistant to then-President Gerald R. Ford.

Later, the wives of Rep. E. de la Garza, D-Tex., and John Myers, R-Ind., testified they were given envelopes of cash by Mrs. Lim Dong Jo, wife of the former Korean ambassador to Washington, when they visited South Korea with a delegation of congressmen in August, 1975. Both women said their husbands returned the money.

Ms. de la Garza said other members of the delegation were: Reps. Paul Simon, D-Ill.; Arman Mineta, D-Calif.; Lester Wolff, D-N.Y.; Gus Yatron, D-Pa.; Herman Badillo, D-N.Y.; Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y.; Benjamin Gilman, R-N.Y.; Tennyson Guyer, R-Ohio; and Donald Clancy, R-Ohio. All except Solarz were accompanied by their wives. Clancy is

no longer in Congress.

Kim Sang Kuen told the committee that the influence-buying scheme, directed from Seoul, was cloaked in tight security.

While he said repeatedly that the principal aim of the project was to buy influence in Congress, he did not say how successful it was.

He neither volunteered nor was he asked the names of American officials who may have been offered bribes.

But another witness inadvertently identified former Rep. Otto Passman, D-La., as the individual to whom he delivered a sealed white envelope while an employee of Tongsun Park.

B.Y. Lee, a South Korean native, also said he picked up a gold pocket watch at Passman's office and returned it to Park.

Asked if he knew what the envelope contained, Lee replied, "I did not pay attention." Lee broke a committee rule in naming Passman. After his slip, committee lawyers put the incident on the record.

Reached at his office in Monroe, La., Passman said, "I don't know the fellow (Lee). I don't recall any envelope ever being given to me. No one ever gave me an envelope containing money."

Passman said that Tongsun Park sometimes "sent his man" to use a mimeograph machine at the office. Passman said he finally stopped that because it became an annoyance.

Kim did not identify the assistant to President Ford with reported links to Tongsun Park. But there was a White House inquiry in 1975 into a trip to the Dominican Republic involving Park and the family of Nancy Howe, who was Betty Ford's personal assistant. Mrs. Howe's husband, James, committed suicide during the inquiry.

Park, who has been indicted by a federal grand jury in connection with the scandal, fled to South Korea and has refused to return to the United States. U.S. and South Korean representatives broke off four days of talks in Seoul yesterday without agreeing on allowing American authorities to question Park.

While the proceedings were supposed to have been televised, each witness had the privilege of choosing whether to testify before cameras. Kim asked that his testimony not be televised.

He described in detail how the KCIA in Seoul sent bundles of U.S. currency in diplomatic pouches and how he paid the money to Washington area manufacturer Hancho C. Kim as part of operation "White Snow," the code name for the bribery scheme.

"The evidence doesn't reach what happened to that money," a staff lawyer said. "But it does establish a plan on behalf of the South Korean government to influence the Congress and do some other things."

The House committee has decided not to make public the identity of U.S. officials referred to in the testimony except for those known to have refused Korean offers of cash and to leave that phase of the investigation for later hearings."

In addition to the article which appeared in the October 21, 1977 issue of the Courier-Journal, another article entitled, "Rep. Carter says he has "strong belief" permit payoffs required under Carroll." This article is as follows:

"The war of words between a Kentucky Republican congressman and state Democratic leaders over alleged payoffs for strip-mine permits took a new and contradictory turn yesterday.

Fifth District Rep. Tim Lee Carter, after denying a day earlier that he had accused Gov. Julian Carroll's administration of requiring payoffs, reversed himself and said he has a "strong belief" it does.

And in London, Ky., Thomas Handy, a Republican who will become a commonwealth's attorney next month, said he has talked with Carter and decided to investigate allegations

of permit irregularities.

Handy was Carter's administrative assistant in his Washington office between 1969 and 1971. He returned to Kentucky to practice law and is now assistant commonwealth's attorney for Laurel and Knox counties. As the only candidate, he will become commonwealth's attorney after next month's election.

The London attorney said that through legal work with coal-mining clients he had become "aware of certain procedures" involved in obtaining strip-mine permits from the state. He would not be more specific.

"I have run upon something similar (to the Carter allegations) earlier," Handy continued, "I am not investigating Governor Carroll or Senator Ford by any means but there are a lot of state employees with a lot of authority running around and a lot of coal operators running around These are things that can be done between two people who are content with what they have done, so it is not your typical situation of criminality."

Handy said he has received information about irregularities through his "client-attorney relationship" and, as a public official, intends to pursue the matter through his public office.

Carter, meanwhile, added more fuel to

the fire, without providing any more specifics about his allegations than he had done before when he said payoffs were required during the 1971-1974 administration of Gov. Wendell Ford, who is now a U.S. Senator.

The congressman was quoted in The Courier-Journal a week ago in a story speculating on the possibility that he would be a GOP candidate for governor in 1979.

If that materializes, Carter said in the interview, he would run partially in a desire to rid state government in Frankfort of "corruption" that he claimed has taken hold during the Ford-Carroll years.

The Monroe County Republican said he had been told by coal operators that they were charged \$10,000 to receive a small strip-mining permit and \$20,000 for large permits.

"I'm afraid this had gone on under the Carroll administration, although it started under his predecessor," Carter said.

Ford at that point sent a letter to Carter, demanding either a public retraction or that he provide proof of wrongdoing to the appropriate law enforcement officials. Ford denied knowledge of any bribes for strip-mining permits during his term as Governor.

Carter and Carroll talked later by

telephone and Thursday the congressman said, "I have never accused this administration of this (sanctioning payoffs)." He added, though, that he was still "afraid" that such irregularities have occurred under Carroll.

But yesterday Carter, in two separate conversations with a reporter, reversed himself.

In a phone conversation from Standiford Field in Louisville, Carter said he was "still afraid" illicit payoffs had taken place under Carroll and that "I hope to get definite proof shortly If I really had proof on Carroll, I would tell you that."

Later in the day, after driving home to Tompkinsville, Carter said he had reconsidered his remarks and decided that "I have the strong believe that it is still going on During the Ford administration there were payoffs -- no question about it."

Carroll could not be reached for comment yesterday afternoon, but press spokesman William Bradford said the governor would stand on his earlier statement -- he knows of no payoffs, will tolerate none and that Carter has a duty to document his charges."

We continue "deadlocked" on the D.C. Appropriations Bill and now, John Hechinger offers to build a center for conventions. This location that he offers is not good and since it is located at the intersection

of Maryland Avenue and Benning Road, it is too far away from the main business section of the city where we need help. Hotels and other businesses are not at this location and would not locate there.

Articles such as the one that appeared in today's Post entitled, "What's a Non-Political Outlay?" causes all of us trouble. This article is as follows:

"Last March Rep. Larry Pressler (R-S.D.) spent public funds from his official House expense allowance to buy time on television stations in his district and air a number of 30-second and 60-second spots that showed him discussing a controversial federal water project, a Labor Department employment report and federal job safety regulations.

The official expense allowance, according to present House Administration Committee regulations, is to be used for "ordinary and necessary business expenses." But for a congressman, what is an ordinary business expense and what are political or personal expenses?

Pressler said last week he has a letter from House Administration Committee Chairman Frank Thompson Jr. (D-N.J.) okaying use of official allowance money for buying time for the spots.

He said he spent \$2,000 from his of-

ficial allowance on these "television newsletters," which he described as "straight-forward, nonpolitical." He acknowledges, however, that they were produced by the National Republican Congressional Committee and paid for out of campaign funds.

The House Administration Committee apparently approved a wide variety of expenditures from each member's \$2,000-a-year official expense allowance, including bar association dues, country club assessments, flowers, liquor, entertainment, theater tickets, charity donations and, in one case, staff help despite the fact there is a special and limited clerk-hire fund.

Since the clerk of the House report disclosed recently a range of questioned "official" expenditures, Thompson's Administration Committee has decided to take another look "with an eye to amending existing regulations to provide more guidance" according to an aide.

The main focus, the aide said, would probably be on prohibiting use of the allowance for "dues to nonlegislative groups, flowers, donations, mass cards." An attempt will also be made, he said, to "limit" spending on food and beverages, but strong opposition to that is expected.

While the committee examines these personal expense areas, purchases of television time and programming assistance open an even wider area for inquiry.

In May, for example, Rep. Larry Winn

Jr. (R-Kan.) spent \$260 in tax money for a Washington television camera crew to record and edit his monthly 30-minute TV program which is shown over Kansas City's public television station. This one featured the congressman interviewing Michael Collins the former astronaut, at the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum, where Collins is now director.

In the past, according to Winn's press secretary, Meredith A. Masoner, funds to pay for the monthly program came from the GOP House campaign committee.

That committee, which used to give each GOP member an annual \$2,000 to \$3,000 public relations supplement -- paid for by campaign funds -- now does some of the same work, but gets reimbursed by the member from an official allowance.

The committee, for example, has its film crew which is provided to members at cost to shoot spots outside the House film studio. Several made use of the crew and reported using tax dollars from their official expense allowance to pay the committee for the service. In the pre-reform days, the committee would have financed the same service from its campaign funds.

Television is not the only area open for exploration.

Rep. G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D-Miss.)

each year uses tax money to purchase engraved plaques that are awarded to top Boy Scouts and Junior Naval ROTC students in his district.

A spokesman for Montgomery said the ROTC awards are made because the congressman helped get the high school programs started and they have fostered ties with the schools and the Navy Base in Meridian -- a key facility in the district.

As far as the awards having political benefit, the aide said he saw none because "frankly we don't get much publicity out of it."

Award giving, however, is wide-spread among members and considered a campaign gimmick by several -- who don't want to be quoted.

Rep. James M. Hanley (D-N.Y.) has just started giving out about 50 "Congressman's Medal of Merit Awards" to high school students for achievement in citizenship. Hanley's medal idea, which cost taxpayers \$157,500, was picked up this year from several other New York legislators. Hanley thought it was "worth trying," an aide said.

Was it political? Hanley's aide said it was "something the schools wanted," but added, "Anything a member does is political."

Rep. Thomas Downey (D-N.Y.) had a pro-

gram of giving plaques to individuals who helped with his mobile office programs -- buying the awards with his official allowance. He said yesterday he had stopped the program because he come to question whether it was a "legitimate" official expense.

It was Downey, however, who used \$1,050 from his expense allowance to hire a consultant to help him with his duties as a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point. Downey had intended to charge the fee off to his clerk-hire account but his 18 slots -- all that are permitted -- were already filled.

House Administration, according to Downey, approved use of expense funds for the consultant who, as a former West Point faculty member, helped Downey with his visits to the academy and his final report.

House reforms over the past few years have greatly changed the House allowance system -- mainly by raising them and by permitting their free and easy use for anything a member thought he could defend with his constituents.

Newsletters and polls and radio and television spots were once paid out of personal or privately raised funds carried in unreported, and therefore unofficial, office accounts. Those members who had surplus campaign funds also used them for such items and others, such as flowers and charity donations, that have traditionally been the

stock and trade of politicians.

A new "constituent communications" allowance of \$5,000 was approved in 1975 to allow every member to send "nonpolitical" newsletters.

In the wake of the Wayne Hays scandals, the allowance system was changed to permit funds to be transferred from one category to another. At the same time some were increased.

When it was decided to wipe out office accounts and require reports on spending of official expenses, it was also agreed to give each member an additional \$5,000 beginning next year -- an election year.

More recently, the home office rental allowance was raised -- so high that many members will be eligible for more money than they need. That money can be transferred to other accounts to increase nonpolitical television, radio and mailings next year.

"At the time they tightened down on reporting, a key House staffer said, "they gave them more money to sweeten the pie."

Downey, a Democrat elected in a 2-to-1 Republican district, said recently that the "allowances are reasonably lavish and give incumbents a tremendous advantage."

Downey had to strange habits. Downey does not use his expense allowance to rent

a car in his district to go from meeting to meeting.

His reason: "Events are both political and official. How could I sort them out?"

Another young Democrat, Rep. Paul Tsongas (D-Mass.) pays for his mobile office out of surplus campaign funds.

The official expense reports shows many members charge their official accounts for leasing cars used in their districts.

"No one wants to say what is legitimate for a member of Congress to do with official funds." Steven F. Stockmeyer, executive director of the National Republican Congressional Committee, said recently, "They can't determine where you cross the line" between official and political expense.

Stockmeyer should know. He is trying to spend his organization's funds for political expenses only -- because of Internal Revenue Service rulings -- but many of those things he used to do for members are now considered "official" thanks to the new reforms."

October 26, 1977

The Governor's race in Virginia is really warming up. Henry E. Howell is making his second run for this office and his Republican opponent is the present

Lieutenant Governor, John N. Dalton. Lyndon Johnson's son-in-law, Charles S. Robb, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, according to a poll released today, is leading his Republican opponent, Joe Canada although Dalton is leading Howell. The poll shows Dalton with 44% of the vote, with Howell having 39%. Both the President and Mrs. Carter have campaigned in Virginia for Howell but unless there is a change between now and November 8, it looks like he will again go down in defeat.

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey returned to the Senate yesterday after an operation which disclosed that he has terminal cancer. For five emotional minutes, the Senate Chamber resounded with applause for Senator Humphrey. The Senator has lost considerable weight although he is just as cheerful as always and just as talkative.

Today, in the House we take up the Social Security Financing Amendments of 1977. We will have 3½ hours of debate and according to the Speaker, must complete action on this bill regardless of how long it takes. The Ways and Means Committee, in this legislation, offers proposals which the Committee says will make the Social Security system actuarially sound. The bill provides for inclusion of Postal Service employees and other Government employees, but there is almost solid opposition to this change in the Social Security system. An Amendment will be offered, changing this part of the

bill and the Amendment will probably be adopted.

The Energy Conference continues and it may be November 15 or later before we finally adjourn this Session of Congress.

October 27, 1977

The situation in the Middle East is about the same. For several months now, Israel has complained that President Carter and the new Administration are making effort to force Israel to enter into peace negotiations and a settlement of the problems in the Middle East which would not be to the best interest of Israel. Complaints are made, that our country is making every effort to force Israel to agree to a final settlement of all of the land problems and the matter generally insofar as the Middle East is concerned.

I attended a breakfast this morning with some 35 Jewish representatives from the State of Kentucky and these people generally are right disillusioned with the new Administration.

I still am of the opinion that our Human Rights Policy promulgated by our new President is good in many respects but, our recent intervention in South Africa is not good. Yesterday, our country decided to support the mandatory United Nations embargo on all arms sales to South Africa. Our

State Department informs us on the "Hill" today that in talking this move, it was done in order to head off a stronger sanction to ban all trade with South Africa.

I do not believe that President Carter will reappoint Arthur F. Burns as Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board when his term expires next year. In a recent speech, Dr. Burns described the Carter Administration's Economic Policy as ineffective and he continues to reject the Federal Reserve Board's credit tightening policies. Burns says that the Federal Reserve has no intention of letting the money supply grow at a rate that will add fuel to the fires of inflation.

I have always admired Dr. Burns and believe that it would be to the best interest of our country if the President reappointed Dr. Burns.

We are still on the Social Security Amendments Bill in the House and yesterday we adopted an amendment which would have placed 2.5 million Federal employees under the Social Security System, along with about 4 million state and local government employees. The vote on the amendment was 386 to 38. Federal employees along with state and local employees want to continue their present retirement systems and are not in favor of being placed under Social Security in an attempt to make the Social Security System sound actuarially within the next 25 years.

For about 10 years now, the Louisville Courier-Journal has been anything but considerate to the Kentucky Delegation in the House and the Senate. Regardless of our position or success during this period of time, the Courier and the Bingham Family generally, have believed that we should all kneel at the throne or be either ignored or criticized severely. In Monday's issue of the Courier-Journal, on the front page, there is an article entitled, "Closeness is evident among Kentucky congressmen." This article was written by Ed Ryan who always takes great delight in criticizing Members of Congress. Here in Washington, we were somewhat surprised to see that article because just for a change, it was a little complimentary. This article is as follows:

"Last week, Rep. Tim Lee Carter, R-5th District, rose on the floor of the House of Representatives to eulogize former Democratic Rep. Frank Stubblefield, a long-time colleague who had died.

"Although we sat on different sides of the aisle," Carter said, "we were close friends .

"This is true about the entire Kentucky delegation. There is a closeness between all of us. We stand together for the State of Kentucky"

Kentucky has seven elected members of the House of Representatives and two senators.

All nine -- seven Democrats and two Republicans -- would likely echo Carter's remarks, if given an opportunity.

Ironically, some of the "closeness" of the Kentucky delegation has been tested recently as Carter and Democratic Sen. Wendell Ford have exchanged words.

Still, there appears to be a large measure of truth to Carter's claim of closeness.

When the tobacco industry is under fire in the House, for instance, you can usually see the Kentucky members out in force, led by veteran members Carl Perkins, D-7th District and William Natcher, D-2nd District.

When the Appalachian Regional Hospital chain was about to go under financially, Perkins and Democratic Sens. Walter (Dee) Huddleston and Ford gathered hurriedly with federal officials to seek help.

When the federal strip-mine regulation law was being drafted, several Kentucky congressmen and their aides met on Sundays to discuss the legislation.

And nearly each year, Natcher personally takes the Kentucky House delegation before the appropriations subcommittee on public works to lobby for money for projects in their districts.

Natcher, the fifth-ranking member on the

House Appropriations Committee, carries considerable clout with the public works subcommittee.

Interviews with a number of aides and congressmen -- most of whom declined to be identified -- basically reinforced Carter's statement; the Kentucky delegation normally presents a united front on an issue of particular importance to the state, such as tobacco.

Otherwise, all nine men are rather independent creatures who have separate interests, committee assignments and habits.

They don't caucus, as some state delegations do. They don't seem to socialize with one another, except when they attend receptions, breakfasts and dinners with special interest groups who come to Washington from Kentucky.

Some working relationships are closer than others.

The two senators -- Huddleston and Ford -- probably have the most rapport, and see each other more.

Their friendship goes back many years. Huddleston was campaign manager for Ford when Ford was elected governor in 1971. Huddleston was state Senate majority leader when Ford was governor and was helped substantially by the Ford administration when he was elected

senator in 1972.

These two senators have exceptionally good working relationships with Perkins and Natcher, the two senior House members who have seen Democratic factions come and go in Kentucky.

"Congressman Natcher has been extremely helpful to us," said Huddleston aide Ed Graves. Huddleston is a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Natcher, who has a small staff, personally returns calls to aides of his congressional colleagues.

Ford and Rep. Romano Mazzoli, D-3rd District, are good friends. Mazzoli and his wife were strong supporters of Ford in the 1971 governor's race.

Huddleston and Rep. Gene Snyder, R-4th District, have an unusually cordial relationship that dates back to the time that they briefly attended the same Jefferson County high school.

This friendliness had something to do with Snyder disavowing political support for state Rep. Louis Guenther when the Jefferson County Republican was in Washington recently talking in terms of running against Huddleston next year.

There is an unwritten rule that a con-

gressman doesn't actively work against the re-election of another congressman.

That's why Snyder is said to have had a difficult time forgiving Mazzoli for campaigning against him, in Snyder's own Jefferson County neighborhood, in 1974. Interesting, Snyder encouraged Denzil Ramsey to run against Mazzoli two years later.

Snyder and Carter, the two Republicans, appear to have a normal, if not warm, relationship, even though they have been on opposite factions in GOP Republican presidential politics.

Both senators had behind-the-scene difficulties with Rep. Carroll Hubbard, a fellow Democrat from the 1st District, when Hubbard arrived on the House scene in 1975.

Hubbard, the senators thought, didn't provide the customary coordination in dealing with matters affecting the 1st District.

In other words, they believed Hubbard was trying to take all the credit for any good that came to the district from Congress and the federal government.

Ford's office, because of those problems, continues to have little contact with Hubbard's -- not even the usual trading of guest passes to the House and Senate galleries.

There reportedly has been "a tremendous improvement" in the relations between Huddleston and Hubbard. At the latest Fancy Farm picnic, Hubbard lavishly endorsed Huddleston for re-election.

The discord between Ford and Rep. Carter has been an on-going item. Ford blocked Carter's choice of Jefferson Circuit Judge Richard Revell for a federal judgeship in 1976. That caused hard feelings.

And just 10 days ago, Carter, saying he may run for governor in 1979, charged that coal operators had to make payoffs for strip-mine permits during Ford's Administration in Frankfort.

The Senator sent an angrily worded letter to Carter demanding proof of the allegations, or a retraction. Carter refused to retract his accusations, saying he was telling the truth.

The other members of the delegation haven't entered the fray but have watched the play-by-play in the newspapers.

There's a closeness in silence, one congressional aide quipped."

October 28, 1977

The President has changed his mind again. After announcing that our country would place a voluntary ban on sale of arms

to South Africa and go no further, he has now decided today, to extend the ban and make it a formal embargo along with the rest of some of the members of the United Nations. The statement issued by the President was that this additional action would demonstrate our deep and legitimate concern about South Africa's suppression of black leaders and organizations. This is the road that Andy Young, our United Nations Ambassador, has suggested for several weeks now. According to my information, the arms embargo on South Africa, comes too late since South Africa has been planning for this day for many years and has sufficient weapons in the heavy category class to survive and since this country produces a wide variety of small arms, the arms embargo may simply be an ineffective threat. A great many people in this country believe the President and his Human Rights Policy should be slowed down and especially since we are confronted with so many serious problems in this country. Problems like steel imports, that are placing thousands of our people out of work and yesterday, again, the President said that no embargo would be placed on steel imports.

We finally succeeded in passing the Social Security Amendments Bill, 275 to 146. Democrats overwhelmingly supported the measure while the Republicans split 2 to 1 against it. The bill would nearly triple social security taxes for the highest income workers by 1987. The minimum tax is now \$965 and in 1986, the tax will be \$2,854. The Ways and Means Committee maintains that the tax increases were large only for the highest income workers. Just before we passed the bill, an amendment was adopted eliminating by 1982, all limits on how much a social security beneficiary of age 65 or over, can earn each year and still

receive full benefits. The current limit is \$3,000. The Committee Bill originally recommended an increase in the earnings limit to \$4,000 in 1978 and \$4,500 in 1979. The amendment adopted, raised this to \$5,000 in 1980 and to \$5,500 in 1981. Beginning with the year 1982, the limit would be lifted all together.

October 29, 1977

I have served in the House with a number of unusual men and women. We have a man from Pennsylvania, a man by the name of Gary Myers who is serving his 2nd term. He defeated Frank Clark a former Chief of Police in 1974. Clark was not qualified to be in the House and was in trouble the whole time he served. This district in Pennsylvania must be a right unusual district. In todays Washington Post there is an article entitled, "Back to the Steel Plant". With the article is a picture of Gary Myers and his wife and two children. The article is as follows:

"Representative Gary Arthur Myers (R-Pa.) is quitting Congress - giving up what some people sacrifice a lifetime for - to go back to his old job as foreman in a Butler, Pa. steel plant.

His pay will drop from \$57,500 annually to somewhere around \$24,000, counting bonuses. He will exchange his business suits for work clothes. After this term, he will no longer have an office in the Longworth House Office Building filled with

pictures of himself and such politicians as former President Ford. Nor will he have nearly 475,000 constituents. Instead, Myers will boss 21 men near a blast furnace that sometimes heats up to 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

Myers, 40, is turning in what seems a sure seat for what he feels is a better way of life.

"The amount of time it takes to do this job is just not compatible with how much time I want to spend with my family," he said.

"I've shaved more on commitments than most - I just tell people I won't leave the family that much for functions - but even so, I average 120 days a year back in the district."

In the next sentence he reduced "office-holding" to a "job" saying, "I don't have time to meet anybody other than the people I meet on this job. We feel like transients here. There is no community life here. We don't have a strong sense of belonging."

Other members of Congress have quit before, saying much the same as Myers. And now that he has announced his intentions, he says, many colleagues, in their weaker moments, tell him they are struggling with the same family problem. But there are those others who, as Myers says, "are too ambitious about staying here and will do all the chicken dinners and neglect the family."

Some, of course, look for ulterior motives in his explanation of leaving office for his family. "Some have already got me running for lieutenant governor along with Senator (Richard S.) Schweicker," Myers says with a smile. "But believe me this is it."

Then Myers started talking about his children, Michele, 12, and Mark, 10. "I sat there one night and I realized that Michele would be half way through eighth grade by the time I finished this term and then half way through high school by the time I had another term....My wife's had to attend most all the school functions. I just wanted to know my kids before it was too late."

Myers said he hope Butler, Pa., Little League coaches will be an enlightened as those in their Great Falls, Virginia neighborhood. Michelle is a star pitcher on the mostly boys' team.

Myers, a self-described conservative who consistently votes against government spending, has attracted the votes of both Democrats and Republicans in his district.

In 1974 he defeated 20-year incumbent Democrat Frank M. Clark, who this year came under federal grand jury investigation alleging bribery, false statements and income tax violations. Myers won by 12,000 votes in 1974 and in 1976 was re-elected by 24,000 votes.

Myers, whose remarks on political and personal issues could have been invented by a Hollywood seeking to depict a straight-arrow candidate of the little guy, says he thinks he will have struck a blow for the "citizen-politician" during his four years.

The son of an Armco Steel Corp. bricklayer, Myers got a degree in mechanical engineering, then returned to the mill. He had never run for anything when he suddenly one night decided politics should not be left to the politicians. He had no party backing when he ran against Clark - losing the first time in 1972.

"The people in my district have learned you don't have to be a hand-picked candidate or have any particular apprenticeship for this job. I myself had the wrong perspective of people in this position. I thought you had to be special people, schooled in a certain way, backed by special people. But there is no so-called super race to represent us."

For all those ambitious politicians who trekked through law school to make it, Myers' next remark must seem pure blasphemy: "My colleagues are not much different than those I worked with back home."

Today, Myers says he feels he has paved the way for other non-politicians. An insurance man, real estate salesman, school administrator - "people who would never have dreamed of it before" - are now interested in his seat.

Myers refused to be "spoon fed" positions and studied up on all the issues.

"The problems I'll face in the mill will probably be far less complex and perhaps less interesting."

It is unlikely that he will mingle with the top brass of Armco - who have sought his help as a congressman. For Myers has the same limited ambition he had before he left the mill - to move "maybe three levels up to plant superintendent. I don't feel it necessary to do more than that."

For those who are having trouble making sense out of it all, Myers has no answer except to say, "Some might not think it's so great, but to me, it's quite a life."

November 1, 1977

For a number of years now, the courts in this country, including the Supreme Court, have been called upon by public officials to force through contempt proceedings, newspaper reporters to reveal confidential news sources. Up to several months ago, the courts have maintained a right strong position, refusing to force reporters to reveal confidential news sources. Some of the news sources were so far fetched, that only one conclusion could be reached and that was the reporter had simply made up the story in its entirety. A number of public officials have simply been crucified as a result of this procedure. The courts had refused to move from previous decisions.

Yesterday, the Supreme Court left standing a ruling by Idaho judges that public officials can force newspapers and reporters to reveal confidential news sources, simply by suing them for liable. A former corre-

spendent of the Washington Post and now the Executive Editor of the Morning Tribune in Idaho, expects to serve now a 30 day sentence that was stayed, pending Supreme Court action.

This is quite a change.

We have in the House a great many number of bills under suspension, hoping to recess this weekend for a period of some 30 days, with 3 day pro-former sessions to take place. The most controversial bill this week is the newly revised Consumer Protection Agency Bill that the House has refused to pass so far and with the bill now called the Consumer Representation Act, dressed up in new clothes and with a few minor changes, the White House hopes to pass this bill this week, to carry out its commitment to Ralph Nader.

We held another Conference yesterday, with the Senate on the abortion issue in the Labor-Hew Appropriations Bill. No agreement was reached and we go back again at 2:30 this afternoon.

November 3, 1977

The Jews in this country are still insisting that President Carter has deviated from our country's full support of Israel. We have spent \$10 billion on Israel since World War II and this is quite a large sum of money. This money was used for military and economic assistance. Most of it has been in grants.

Yesterday, President Carter told a con-

ference of Jews from more than 40 countries that intemperance or partisanship could imperil the best opportunity for a permanent Middle East peace settlement in our lifetime. The President addressed the World Jewish Congress meeting and during his speech, two hecklers had to be removed, but were later permitted to return to hear the President's pledge of full support for Israel. While the hecklers were operating, the President deviated from his speech and said that one of the basic human rights that we cherish in our country, is the right to speak out.

We may be further along the road toward a full moratorium on all nuclear explosions than we had hoped for. Yesterday, the Soviet Leader, Leonid Brezhnev, called for a full moratorium on all nuclear explosions including those for peaceful purposes. This reverses his country's long-held position on this matter and may remove a major impediment to a comprehensive test ban treaty between the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union. This should help the American negotiators who are now at Geneva where the three nuclear powers are now bargaining for a complete ban on all nuclear tests.

Our Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, immediately issued a statement, following Brezhnev's statement, which agreed and said that this was a major step toward halting all nuclear explosions.

The Senator that was called the little rinky-dink Senator from the rinky-dink State of Vermont by Marion Berry, the black City Councilman, still will not agree to building a civic center and certainly we do not intend to yield, therefore, a Continuing Res-

olution under which the City will operate for the next 30 days, will be adopted in the House and the Senate today. Yesterday's Washington Star carried an editorial entitled, "Sen. Leahy's hostage." This editorial is as follows:

"For those who find nostalgia congenial, the District Convention Center episode is pungent with it. There was no pretense in the pre-home rule days of congressional deference to local wishes: If Congress, or a strategically placed member thereof, chose, the city could be made to sit up, roll over, play dead or fetch on command.

When Congress retained final authority over the city budget in approving the home-rule charter, it was apparent that the main difference between before and after would be the length of the congressional leash. Sen. Patrick Leahy now is demonstrating how easily that leash can be jerked shorter. Mr. Leahy, chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on the District, has decided the convention center proposal is flawed. His is a minority opinion on the issue -- the District government has approved the Mount Vernon Square plan for a convention center; an impressive array of private and civic groups in the District has endorsed it; Rep. William Vatcher, Mr. Leahy's counterpart in the House and a well-seasoned student of District affairs, supports it. But, in the nature of things congressional, Mr. Leahy's opposition has been sufficient to hold the center hostage.

Time is becoming critically short. The city's Fiscal 1978 budget -- which contains an initial federal loan of \$27 million to get the center underway -- is stuck solidly in a conference committee. Mr. Leahy won't

budge; across the table, Mr. Natcher is firm in his backing.

A primary objection of Mr. Leahy's is the \$25-million site for the \$110-million convention center at Mount Vernon Square. Too much, he says, and speaks of alternative sites and a greater sharing of the risks by the local business community. What he overlooks, however, is the sensitive relation of the Mount Vernon Square site to the effort to rejuvenate the old downtown area adjacent to it. The convention center is crucial to that effort.

The District government -- both executive and legislative branches in unusual harmony -- is firm on the importance of the Mount Vernon Square location. To retreat from that position, it seems to us, to settle for a less desirable and less catalytic site, would seriously increase the risks of such an undertaking.

Mr. Leahy has indicated it might be expedient to approve the city budget without the convention center and return to that matter early in the next session. That makes us nervous; things set aside are too often things forgotten. If Mr. Leahy cannot be brought round, a better idea might be for supporters in Congress to leave the District budget package intact and provide city financing under a continuing resolution while the center proposal is being wrestled down.

At this point, it seems to us, the matter of alternate sites is moot. Time, as we said, is critical -- every month of delay increases the prospective costs and, in case you have forgotten, Prince George's County

still envisions a convention center at Largo. There surely must be financial mechanisms available by which the \$25 million for acquiring the Mount Vernon Square site can be made more palatable to Mr. Leahy, perhaps through some separate financing package.

What about John Hechinger's Plan? That proposal, you recall, was unveiled by Mr. Hechinger some days ago and was greeted by an eloquent silence. He would build and lease back to city a convention center on Hechinger property at Bladensburg and Benning Roads -- which has become redundant because his firm is moving its headquarters out of the city to Prince George's County. His notion, to our mind, has none of the advantages of almost any other convention-center site or scheme mentioned so far. Arthur Cotton Moore, on the other hand, has suggested linking the Armory and RFK Stadium, two terribly underused facilities: There is persuasive logic to the architect's idea and it deserves consideration should the Mount Vernon Square plan come to seem beyond salvation.

We hope that will not be the case. It would be a devastating setback to the District's efforts to revitalize a fine old part of the city, to create jobs and to expand its revenue base -- with its own resources. Home rule should mean that the city gets the opportunity to do that."

November 4, 1977

We are attempting to recess the 1st Session of the 95th Congress, but it seems that our problems continue to get larger. We are in a real hassel in Conference with

the Senate over the Supplemental Appropriations Bill and the House again yesterday, on a vote of 193 to 172, refused to take the Senate's abortion provision. We then had to immediately pass a Continuing Resolution for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare. The Resolution also includes the District Government. We sent that over to the Senate last night and were advised that the Senate had adjourned for the night. No telling what the Senate will do with this Resolution today.

It now appears that the President has tentatively decided to postpone his overseas trip later this month and will make a televised address to the Nation, Tuesday evening to help push his energy bill through Congress. The President was looking forward to his trip to 9 countries on four continents which was scheduled to begin on November 22.

During our Conference with the Senate yesterday, the House recessed at 2:30 to pay tribute to Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, who has terminal cancer. 11 of us on the Appropriations Committee had to miss this ceremony and I was sorry, because a number of outstanding speeches were made, eulogizing the Senator.

The United States Government has decided to return to Hungary, its long-sought Crown of Saint Stephen, a 1,000-year-old relic symbolizing the country's religious, cultural and national heritage. One of the Members, Mary Rose Oakar, of Cleveland, who says she represents the largest concentration of Hungarian-Americans, immediately introduced a Bill which provides that before

the President can turn this Crown over to leaders in Hungary, Congressional approval must be obtained. This Crown has been in this country since World War II and apparently was placed at Fort Knox, Kentucky, for safe keeping. The Hungarian-Americans are really up in arms over the action of the State Department.

The Senate yesterday, refused to kill the Social Security Financing Bill and tentatively endorsed a plan to impose a bigger tax increase on employers than employees. Senator Bellmon, Republican of Oklahoma, attempted to have this Bill passed over until next year. The other Senator from Oklahoma, Senator Bartlett, is seriously ill with cancer. He, along with Senator Humphrey, according to our information, have terminal cancer.

November 7, 1977

The talk here in Washington, that President Carter may be a one-term President, should change just a little after his veto yesterday of the Clinch River Breeder Reactor Project, which was underway in Tennessee. \$80 million was in the ERDA Bill along with authorizations totaling about \$3 billion. The Clinch River Project is a breeder project which would produce Plutonium. Not a Uranium Nuclear Energy Project. I voted against the Clinch River Project in the House and we were defeated by a right substantial vote. The President now for several months has said that he would be inclined to veto a number of projects if approved by the House. The Clinch River Project is one of those that he said he might veto. His veto of this project was correct in every respect and if an attempt is made to override the veto, I intend to vote to sustain the veto.

The veto is the first positive action taken by President Carter which indicates that he may stand up and fight at the proper time. Months have passed now, and his threats have been ignored by the Congress.

In speaking of vetoes, this veto is the 2,356th in United States history. We have had 90 vetoes since 1972.

I was in Philadelphia this past weekend. Virginia is in Temple University Hospital for corrective surgery. She seems to be doing real good and I hope this operation corrects the condition which has brought about pain and considerable suffering since August of last year when she fractured her hip. All of the tests and x-rays have been excellent and in fact, she had a complete physical before the operation which is to take place tomorrow. This operation will be performed by a skilled surgeon and all of us hope that it is successful. Virginia has been back and forth from the hospital to the home of Fred and Wendy Reardon for the past two weeks and they have been unusually nice to her. Both are doctors and very much interested in Virginia.

Guy Lombardo died this weekend. He was one of the last famous orchestra leaders in this country. I can still hear his music from New York City on New Years Eve.

At times, in Kentucky, we believe the press is unusually rough on the Members of Congress, but after reading an article in the Sunday, Philadelphia Bulletin, I have decided that maybe not all of the articles carried in the Courier-Journal are real mean. The article in the Philadelphia paper blasted

nearly all of the House Members from Pennsylvania and especially Dan Flood, who is Chairman of one of the Subcommittees that I serve on and who is now under investigation on a number of money matters by Federal Grand Juries.

The United States Government offered to seek dismissal of the indictment against South Korean businessman, Tongsun Park in exchange for his help in presenting evidence in the Justice Department probe of Korean influence peddling. The President made this report to Congress and it may be that if Park agrees to talk with the Justice Department officials, answering all questions, we may soon have the South Korean probe settled that is now underway in Congress.

November 8, 1977

Yesterday, the President announced that he would postpone his trip to four continents which was to have started on November 22. The official announcement was real low-key because there is no precedent as far as our Government is concerned for the delay in such a trip and the manner in which the Heads of State are notified of the delay has to be handled right carefully. The countries concerned, were notified simply that the President would have to postpone his trip because of the need to remain in Washington during Congressional consideration of the Administration's Energy Program.

We are now in recess, waiting for the Conferees on the Energy Bill to agree and to bring out a Conference Report.

Virginia is in Temple University Hospital in Philadelphia, and, after an operation that required a little over four hours, is doing just fine. She had to undergo corrective surgery and now everything indicates that she will be all right. At the time of her fracture, the pin slipped and the bone never did go back together correctly. The surgeon who performed the operation in Philadelphia says that he does not understand how she was able to walk for some eight months after she fell. The pain had to be excruciating according to the surgeon and, in fact, he said that he would never have attempted to walk and suffer the pain that she must have suffered. The operation took place on Tuesday, and I returned to Washington yesterday. I have to go down into my district this weekend and will return on Sunday.

There were a number of upsets in the November 8th elections. One was on the other side of the Potomac River, where the Republican for Governor won and this is only the third Republican Governor since reconstruction days. The Lieutenant Governor who won the race for Governor is a man named John Dalton. He defeated Henry Howell, who had made one other run for the office.

Governor Byrne of New Jersey was re-elected after a close, virgorous race.

Edward Koch was elected Mayor of New York City. He has served with us in the House for about twelve years, and during his campaign and in the primary between November, there was a whispering campaign alleging that he was a homosexual. Several years ago, Koch was beaten up right badly by a man in New York City, and when he finally

returned to the House, said that he would not prosecute charges. From that time on there was a whispering campaign here in the House concerning Koch. During the Wayne Hays episode, articles were written that not only did we have several in the House and the Senate who were constantly chasing women, but that we had two homosexuals in the House.

During the campaign, a newspaper reporter inquired of Koch as to whether or not he had heard the rumors and Koch said that it just so happened that he was not a homosexual but, if he were, he hopes that he would not be ashamed of it because God makes you whatever you are. It seems that the Associated Press had a story all set to go four days before the election and they decided that it was so close to the election they could not properly deny or document it and, after sending the story around with bold lettering indicating hold at the top of each copy, the story was presented to both candidates and Koch's opponent said he did not believe the story.

President Carter has vetoed another bill. The title of the article in today's paper is - Carter's Rabbit Punch. He signed his second veto stating that the Rabbit Meat Inspection bill might strain relations with the People's Republic of China, a major exporter of domesticated rabbit meat to the United States. This bill, according to the President, also benefited a special industry that serves only a relatively small number of consumers.

Going back and forth to Philadelphia, I have been riding AMTRAK and I have really enjoyed it. This is the first time in over

eighteen years that I have ridden a train. A reserve seat in the Chair is much more comfortable than flying in any of the large planes. In front of the window between the chair and the aisle there is a small table and you can work on this or have your meals served on the table. The track is still a little bumpy between Philadelphia and New York, but it is being constantly worked on. Maintaining the right way is, of course, the major problem facing all of the railroads now. In the last year the L & N had another wreck and this time poisonous gas was involved. In the last twenty-four months, according to the local authorities, the L & N has had six wrecks in this one county.

The Catholic Church is rapidly changing. Priests are insisting that they be permitted to marry and some nuns want to get out of their habits at times. This Pope Paul VI has agreed to halt retroactively the automatic excommunication of divorced and remarried Catholics in this country. This action was taken in response to a unanimous request for the change by the American Catholic Bishops at their semi-annual meeting last May.

New York City is still, of course, in financial straits and yesterday turned down when it attempted to borrow money on its own in the major credit market. This means it still must remain dependent on a Federal bail out for at least several more months. In attempting to borrow a hundred million on its own, the bankers refused, saying the rating given by the bondwriters was so low that there would be no buyers for the bonds.

We are still in a recess period in Congress waiting for the House and Senate conferees to bring out a conference report on the energy bill. The House and Senate bills are very different and many more will be spent before the conferees finally agree. Everytime I pass the conference rooms, I see almost hundreds of lobbyists for the major oil and gas companies. Each company must have at least three here and the pressure on the conferees has to be

Finally, yesterday House and Senate conferees reached an agreement on the Clean Water bill that has been before the conferees for several weeks. The conferees agreed to relax anti-pollution standards as to federal dams and other major federal water projects for strict environmental controls. The environmentalists are very much up in arms over this move and regardless of the energy changes and the seriousness this problem presents the environmentalists are demanding that no concessions be made.

For several years now we had the Humphrey-Hawkins bill before the Congress and, after a number of meetings with the Black Caucus members in the House and Senate, President Carter now says that he will endorse a compromise version of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill. This bill, according to the authors, would reduce national unemployment down to 4% within five years and would lower the poverty income level to such an extent that additional millions would be eligible. So far, no one has come up with a figure as to the cost which could be considered reliable. A guess of 5 billion or 10 billion or 20 billion would be about as close as any of them could come at this time.

November 15, 1977

For several months now, President Carter has had his troubles with Congress. At times, he seems to forget completely that we have 3 branches of the Government.

On Inauguration Day, the President and his wife, got out of their car and walked most of the way down to the White House. The cartoonist for the Washington Post is a man by the name of Herblock and at times, his cartoons really tell the story. Today's cartoon shows a picture of the President and Mrs. Carter holding hands, walking down Pennsylvania Avenue on January 20, 1977. Under the picture is the President and one of his advisors looking at the picture and holding a large pile of papers marked -- Carter Programs in Congress. They are both looking at the picture and the advisor is saying to the President, "Next January you could try walking along Pennsylvania Avenue in the other direction."

I was in Philadelphia yesterday, visiting with Virginia. She is doing fine and Temple University Hospital not only has the equipment, but the people too, really assist a person following such an operation. On Friday of last week, following the operation, Virginia got out of bed and stood up. Beginning on Saturday, she started walking up and down the corridor. The operation was only on the Tuesday before and this shows the difference in what she has been through and what happens when you have an outstanding surgeon and real technicians. Before, it was several months before Virginia was permitted to try to walk. If everything works well, she should be back home in the next

twenty days.

The Shah of Iran is here this week for his annual visit. He shows up each year when more military weapons are necessary and more time must be spent to build up his image so he can remain as the ruler of Iran. Early this morning, in front of the White House, hundreds of students and Iranians were marching up and down in protest to the Shah's visit. They all wore paper masks because they say that if identified, the Shah would not permit them to return to Iran and their families would be punished. Those people this morning, were carrying signs calling upon President Carter to refuse the Shah's requests because he is a murderer and refuses to take care of the hungry people in Iran. The signs call for the immediate stop of oppression of the Iranian people and the torturing of political prisoners. Other signs stated that Islam is against a monarchy. We will have two days of such demonstrations and then the Shah will return to Iran.

The District government yesterday, turned down John W. Hechinger's proposal to build a privately financed convention center on a site owned by the Hechinger firm in Northeast Washington. The City has decided to stick by its original plan for a convention center in downtown Washington, near Mt. Vernon Square, Northwest.

The Washington Star, under its new ownership, succeeded in employing James G. Bellows as its Editor and this was one of the stabilizing influences that has kept the Star alive. It is still tetering on the

brink financially and the Washington Post is jubilant. According to word here in Washington, Bellows has recently entered into an agreement to become Editor of the Hearst-owned Los Angeles Herald-Examiner. This man apparently is a good newspaper man and the Star probably will have trouble filling his place.

President Sadat of Egypt, said yesterday he is seriously prepared to go directly to Israel within a week, if he receives a formal invitation from Prime Minister Begin. This is good news and I hope that Begin extends the offer because the Middle East is costing us billions of dollars and there is no way to win in this part of the world.

In desperation and in answer to the Black Caucus in the Congress, President Carter yesterday, formally indorsed a full employment Bill that would establish a national goal of 4% unemployment within 5 years, but would not require the Administration to take specific steps to reach that percentage.

We are living during a time when all types of people run to court with discrimination problems. This week, some women lawyers at the Justice Department feel they have been discriminated against in competition for promotions to better jobs. They have filed a suit.

November 16, 1977

Princess Anne, the daughter of Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain, had her first child yesterday, a little boy weighing seven pounds, nine ounces. Princess Anne's hus-

band is Captain Mark Phillips. The baby is 5th in line to the British Throne, but came into the world as plain Master Phillip the first child to be born to a Princess without a title in Great Britain for at least 500 years. The word "Princess" is a "style" according to Buckingham Palace and that description cannot be passed on. Several years ago, Queen Elizabeth conferred a title on her sister, Princess Margaret and her husband, which is now passed along to their children.

As the President said at a very formal dinner last night, the Shah of Iran certainly knows how to attract a crowd. Yesterday, the Shah and his wife were visitors at the White House and some 9,000 pro and anti-Iranians demonstrated. These demonstrators brought their dispute over the regime of the Shah to Washington yesterday, turning the streets around the White House into a battleground of bloody violence. The clashes left at least 96 demonstrators and 28 police officers injured, some seriously. When the President made his remark at the formal dinner concerning the power of the Shah to attract crowds, there was much laughter.

Yesterday, the Shah reportedly told President Carter that he would not push for higher oil prices at a meeting next month of oil exporting countries. This assurance came during a 90-minute discussion at the White House which followed a welcoming ceremony punctuated by sounds of protest and fumes from tear gas fired by police, which drifted over into the White House grounds where the outside ceremony was taking place. Both the President and the Shah, together

with their wives, had to use handkerchiefs to wipe away the tears brought on by the tear gas.

I have said now, for a number of years, that each year our country has to assist the Shah in re-establishing his image for the benefit of his people. Yesterday's episode may not be of too much benefit to the Shah at home.

President Sadat will travel to Israel notwithstanding the fact that he is risking the wrath of the other Arab leaders. During his visit to Israel, Sadat will be invited to address the Israeli legislative body. Sadat's visit certainly will pose a security nightmare for Israel.

A real Constitutional problem will be presented to the House and Senate when we return next year. Since time is running out on the Equal Rights Amendment and only 35 states have ratified the Amendment, which is 3 short of the requirement, a resolution has been introduced extending the time of ratification for this Amendment. Time would be extended from March 22, 1979, until 1986. This has never been approved before in this country and it seems to me that since there remains 16 months for ratification and only 3 states to go, every effort should be made not to bring on a Constitutional question which could be argued pro and con in the courts for years.

November 18, 1977

Virginia is walking up and down the corridors in Temple University Hospital and

according to plan, will be dismissed on Wednesday of next week. She will continue taking therapy treatments for about two weeks and then she should be able to return home. I go up every few days and spend the day and will go back again on Sunday. It makes you feel right bad to see that section of Philadelphia along Broad Street and Lancaster Avenue. There are many other sections in the city that look the same, and according to the articles in the Philadelphia papers this week, enough money has finally been secured to continue paying the teacher's salaries in the elementary and secondary schools. Temple University is an old city university and is scattered throughout the city. The Medical College and Hospital are known throughout the world and according to word received by the Hospital, the city can no longer continue appropriating money for the University Hospital. The Hospital may have to close and some of the most skilled surgeons in this country are operating in this Hospital.

In my trips to Philadelphia, I have seen a lot of the city and it is rapidly becoming one of the largest ghettos in this country. The white people are leaving and the tax base is insufficient to operate the necessary governmental functions of the city.

President Sadat will make his trip to Israel on Saturday of this week and before going, visited Syria where he received no encouragement concerning his proposed trip and during the time he was in Syria, a mounting wave of opposition continued to build up in the Arab world over Sadat's sacred mission to Israel. Two of Sadat's advisers, his Foreign Minister and his Minister of State

for Foreign Affairs resigned. A bomb was set off near the Egyptian Embassy in Sada. Sadat said yesterday that he was going to Israel and he meant just what he said.

The House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct is attempting to make a deal with Hanchho C. Kim, whereby Kim will testify before the Committee about what he knows concerning Korean bribes and gifts to U.S. officials. In return, the Committee hopes to get the Justice Department to dismiss its indictment against Kim if he cooperates. Kim may have information about Tongsun Park, who has also been indicted in this country in the Korean bribery case.

The Carter Administration is prodding Japan, hoping that Japanese exports to this country will be reduced and that Japan will buy more U.S. goods. Administration officials here, are pressing for high-level negotiations with the Japanese at this time. In the Congress, we hear complaints daily about exports of automobiles, televisions, radio transistors, mechanic's tools, cheap shoes and many other exports that are simply flooding the country at this time.

The President has said on a number of occasions, that two of the men who have helped him more than most of the others were his father and Admiral H. G. Rickover. I am well acquainted with the Admiral and have been on his side for many years now. Especially during the time when the Secretary of the Navy on a number of occasions, and the top brass generally, decided to get Rickover.

He has continued on, notwithstanding the fact that he long since passed the 70 year age of retirement. He is now

78 years of age; and, starting back under President Nixon, each President has waived the age requirement for the Admiral since he occupies such an important position in our Nuclear Navy. At the present time, Admiral Rickover, is the Navy Director of Nuclear Propulsion. Recently, a man by the name of Gordon W. Rule retired as the Director of Navy Procurement Control and, since his retirement, has really blasted Rickover, stating that the Admiral has slowed down the construction of many ships and has been detrimental instead of helpful with our present day Navy. Rule recently said that President Carter should inform the Admiral that he should confine his interest to nuclear propulsion in Navy ships and leave construction to fair-minded professional negotiators.

After Rule's last speech, Admiral Rickover was asked if he wishes to comment on Rule's charges. The Admiral said - that he embraces these words of Abraham Lincoln: "If I were to try to read, much less answer, all the attacks made on me, this shop might as well be closed for any other business. I do the very best I know how, the very best I can, and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, 10 angels swearing I was right would make no difference."

Admiral Rickover has written a great many letters to me, and I presume that I am the only Member in either the House and the Senate, that has a personal letter from

the Admiral advising me of the launching of each of our nuclear ships. In addition to the personal letters advising me of this action, has on each occasion sent me a little cachet.

November 19, 1977

We are now closing out the First Session of the 95th Congress. At times it seems that the new Administration has failed to enact a number of legislative proposals promised during the campaign but in considering the achievements up to this time, we have quite a few for which we can be proud. As I have mentioned before, we passed a new law that will cut taxes by \$34 billion over three years and give businesses a tax credit for certain new employees they hired in 1977 and 1978. We also passed a new law which triples from \$2 billion to \$6 billion the authorization for federal grants for local public works.

One of the programs that has proved successful down through the years is the CETA Program where those who are unemployed and in need are given jobs by the cities and counties and small towns. We enacted a law providing for an extension of the CETA Program through Fiscal Year 1978.

We also have enacted this Session of Congress supplemental appropriations and an economic stimulus appropriation bill which together total some \$48.9 billion. In these two bills, we step up the federal programs including housing and we increased the amount appropriated for CETA which will bring about 725,000 jobs instead of 310,000. In the

Congress, we have made every attempt to bring down our unemployment which is still about 7.1%. We brought it down to 6.8% and it has increased a little during the past 60 days. During this Session, we also passed a new law which creates 203,000 jobs and training positions for young people by establishing a Young Adult Conservation Corps. This program would be funded at an estimated \$1.5 billion for Fiscal Year 1978 and includes \$350 million for the Young Adult Conservation Corps.

We passed a Housing and Community Development Bill authorizing \$13.7 billion over three years for the Community Development Block Grant Program and assisted housing programs. This new law includes special assistance for older declining communities, especially at urban centers. We also passed a supplemental housing authorization bill which provided for \$378 million in 1977 Fiscal Year to step up this program. We increased the Small Business Administration's overall loan ceiling from \$6 billion to \$7.4 billion. We also authorized an additional \$2.96 billion for Small Business programs in Fiscal Years 1978 and 1979.

Both Houses of Congress passed a National Energy Act which is now in conference and one which should help us bring about conservation, establish new sources for energy and assist the industrial plants that will change from natural gas and oil to other energy sources.

We passed an Alaskan Natural Gasline Bill which will bring into this country natural gas that is certainly needed. We established a new Cabinet level Department of Energy to coordinate the nation's energy programs. In addition, we passed an Energy

Research and Development authorization bill known as ERDA which authorized \$6.2 billion for ERDA Civilian Research and Development in Fiscal Year 1978. This bill included funds for the Clinch River Breeder Reactor and other nuclear, fossil, solar and geothermal energy programs. This bill would also authorize loan guarantees for energy technology demonstration programs.

During this First Session, we have attempted to establish a sound social security system. Our bill in the House would assure social security solvency in the short and long term by increasing employer-employee contributions from 6.05% in 1978 in steps to 7.65% by 1990; also increasing the taxable wage base. We extended the Food Stamp legislation and passed a good Agriculture Farm Bill. The Committee on Ways and Means has started hearings on tax reform and this is good.

At times it seems that we look for excuses to find fault with the Legislative Branch of the Government. This comes and goes and has been the situation for well over 100 years. By virtue of the Wayne Hays scandal and the South Korean payments scandal, the House thought it necessary and I voted for the bill, which established a strong new financial ethics code as part of the Rules of the House. The Rules require broad financial disclosure by House Members and key staff. A 15% of salary limit on outside income by Members was established and a \$750 limit on any honorarium. Limits were established for gifts which make the amount now \$30 and prohibited personal use of campaign funds. In addition, unofficial office accounts were abolished and certain restrictions on the use of the Frank and travel abroad by lame duck Members. We also established a Select Committee on Ethics to issue regulations to

implement and to interpret the Financial Ethics Code. The House adopted a Resolution authorizing the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to make an inquiry to determine whether Members of the House and immediate families or associates accepted anything of value from the Government of the Republic of Korea. This South Korean investigation still continues in the House.

The Select Committee on Assassinations was continued by authorization and so far has produced nothing. The Committee is investigating the assassinations of President Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr. A Select Committee was established on intelligence in the House to oversee the CIA and other intelligence activities.

The Reorganization Act of 1977 was passed which gives the President the authority for three years to transmit to Congress Executive Branch reorganization plans.

The House passed a new law authorizing \$1.6 billion for International Food and Economic Development Assistance in Fiscal Year 1978. We also passed in the Congress a Concurrent Resolution expressing the concern of Congress regarding the harrassment of Soviet Jews and other minorities. The Peace Corps was extended for an additional year with the sum of \$82.9 million appropriated for its operation. We have enacted appropriation bills for a budget totalling about \$460 billion. \$110 billion of this amount is for defense. In addition, we passed a bill authorizing \$36 billion in fiscal Year 1978 for military procurement. A new law passed by this Congress extends for 15 months to September 30, 1978, authority to pay enlistment bonuses up to \$3,000 and re-enlistment bonuses up

to \$15,000 for enlisted military personnel in the Armed Services. Operating as we are with an all-volunteer military service, every effort is being made to enlist and to keep military personnel in the Armed Services. During the year, we have authorized \$4.5 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for Fiscal Year 1978.

During the year, we have authorized a review of information on saccharin and other food additives and placed certain restrictions totalling 18 months on the Food and Drug Administration insofar as declaring saccharin no longer an approved commodity for use in interstate commerce. We extended the health programs act and authorized \$3.3 billion for comprehensive public health services, community health centers, medical libraries and the different institutes of health. We extended the school lunch program and amended the vocational education act. A new law extends the Library Services and Construction Act for five years and a bill was passed that authorized \$275 million over five years for career education programs in elementary and secondary schools.

A new law was passed this Session which raises the minimum wage to \$2.65 an hour on January 1, 1978 from the present \$2.30 and to \$2.90 in 1979. The bill carries the minimum wage to \$3.10 in 1980 and \$3.35 in 1981. A Labor Reform Bill which was real controversial passed in the House and is now before the Senate.

A major bill that is now in Conference and one that passed both Houses this Session would raise to 70 the age for mandatory retirement in the private sector and would eliminate

the mandatory retirement age for most federal workers.

We passed a Concurrent Resolution in the House expressing the sense of Congress that the Postal Service should not reduce the frequency of home mail delivery service and this especially applied to delivery of mail on Saturday.

We passed a bill authorizing \$645 million for three years for drug enforcement under the Controlled Substances Act.

A new bill was passed authorizing \$211.5 million for the Clean Air Act in Fiscal Year 1978 and 1980. A new law provides for a state-federal program to regulate the surface mining of coal and the surface impact of underground mines.

We passed a bill authorizing \$553 million for Maritime activities in 1978 including ship construction.

A number of bills were passed concerning transportation and especially urban mass transportation.

Several bills were passed concerning drought and disaster relief since we have had so much of this during the past three years.

We increased Federal Compensation and Pension amounts during this Session. The increases total about 7%.

These are some of the major accomplishments during the First Session of the 95th Congress.

November 21, 1977

I have just returned from Philadelphia. Virginia is doing fine and the operation appears to be a complete success. If everything works, she will be dismissed from the hospital this week.

The visit of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt to Israel was one of the most dramatic scenes that I have ever seen on television. You have to admire Sadat for his courage and especially since he had been warned by Israel that his visit would not bring about any concessions concerning the giving up of territory or the recognition of the PLO's. This just about closed out any compromise but, still Sadat decided to make the trip. The Arab countries generally, were very much against this trip and if Sadat completely fails to take back some concessions, not only his position as President will be at stake, but his very life. In his speech at the Knesset, Sadat offered Israel peace, but on his terms. He was followed by Prime Minister Begin of Israel who maintained the same position that Israel has presented, not only to our country, but to others during the past several months. Their debate before the Israeli Parliament appeared to be candid, hopeful, but certainly showed no shifts of public position. What is now critical is whether their private discussions can change the situation which will lead to meeting at Geneva when some sort of a peace can be agreed upon. Sadat did offer a full complete peace, but on conditions which he knows would be accepted by the other Arab countries and which, of course, will not be accepted by Israel. Sadat will return to

Egypt today and his Government is organizing a mass popular welcome consisting of several million people. One of the Egyptian journalists seemed to express the situation quite clearly when he said that Sadat got nothing and Begin didn't give him one thing.

Sadat is a soldier and was trained by the military and apparently he had courage enough to go to Israel and make his demands when, of course, he must have known that his terms would not be acceptable. In his speech in Jerusalem, Sadat did just what he said before that he was going to do, and that was to tell the Israelis that they can have peace, but only by accepting the terms set by the Arab Summit Conference at Rabat in 1973 which included full withdrawal from the territories and recognition of Palestinian rights. Apparently, the Egyptian strategy has been to take the Israelis at their word when they say that the territories are not the issue. Sadat said that Egypt would welcome Israel as a full partner in the life of the Middle East with full recognition, full peace and normal relations.

In reading the speech of Sadat, I changed my mind somewhat because, even though he said nothing, he made no change in the position of the Arabs and all he could consider losing would be face and dignity by going to Israel and being turned down completely. If he did not maintain the position of the Arabs, he was in serious trouble and unless there is some change only war can result. The Israelis will not accept these terms and will come back to our country for more money and assistance.

Both sides are refusing to yield and

both sides are wrong. The day will come in this country when our people will demand either a settlement immediately or no further money in foreign aid grants. This is to be expected and will, in my opinion, help bring about a settlement.

Through pressure and main force and awkwardness, a group of women, including Bella Abzug, succeeded in having a Resolution passed in the Congress which the President signed for the National Women's Conference which is underway at this time in Houston, Texas. This conference is anything but peaceful and floor fights take place by the hour, with opposition forces marching up and down the streets and holding meetings at other points in Houston. On Sunday night, abortion and homosexual rights were embraced by the National Women's Conference, in its agenda for the future of the Women's movement. The majority present denied that the inclusion of a provision for rights for lesbians which distract from their efforts to secure ratification of the ERA. The Resolution was adopted by a large margin and other recommendations will be made in the two days of voting which include support for initiatives on minorities, health care and employment. A 26-point agenda for action will be sent to President Carter and the Congress. The vote on homosexual rights touched off an emotional demonstration at the meeting as hundreds of lesbians and their supporters waived ballons labeled -- "We Are Everywhere".

This National Women's Conference is really something.

Going back to the Knesset speeches, an

editorial appeared in today's Washington Post entitled, "As Much as Could Be Expected." This editorial is as follows:

"A very great achievement . . . a return visit . . . we are resolved not to have any more wars . . . we agree that Palestinian Arabs should be represented at Geneva . . . we will continue the dialogue . . . the key word is continuation . . . we shall have President Carter with us in the next phase."

If you believe there is any hope for some breakthrough to end the 30-year conflict in the Middle East, what more could you have expected Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin to say in his interview last night with CBS's Walter Cronkite, and with Egypt's President Anwar Sadat at his side? Nothing more, in our view, despite the inclination of Mr. Cronkite and others to look for agreements and to worry about "a let down" and "deflated" expectations. As Mr. Sadat said, "People will try to picture the whole thing as deflated." But our sense of it is that the extraordinary coming together of the president of Egypt and the prime minister of Israel in Jerusalem, at the Knesset and in their private talks, measurably inflates the prospect of real progress toward a Middle East settlement. They have agreed, both men indicated, on a way to proceed, which will include the other Arab states and American diplomacy as well. And that is as much as could be expected.

The speeches in the Knesset earlier in the day, could not have been anything other than starting points for the bargaining to

come. They did not offer even the promise of a settlement or a peace treaty. But uttered as they were in the context of the new psychology created by the Sadat visit, they marked the beginning of a deeper and more promising negotiating process.

Mr. Sadat, offering Israel acceptance in the region, made the standard Arab demand for a return of all territory lost in 1967 and declared this matter nonnegotiable. In interestingly general terms, he also called for Palestinian self-determination. Mr. Begin declared in response that "everything" was negotiable and appealed for direct negotiations with Israel's other Arab neighbors and with "legitimate spokesmen" of Palestinian Arabs. And, unilaterally, he declared open Israel's Egyptian border. Each leader projected a dignity and a sense of history and, perhaps most important, a respect for the other's political circumstances befitting the uniqueness of the occasion.

It makes no sense to hold the two speeches up to the light, so to speak, looking for detailed points of agreement or disagreement, as though on the texts themselves falls the burden of establishing whether the mission "succeeded" or "failed". The texts are only indicative. Their significance lies less in content than in context: They are messages exchanged by two men who, we believe, are genuinely determined to exploit this unexpected turn in their region's tormented history. They are the words of two men who realize that, having gone this far, they can go back only at an unbearable cost to the welfare of their nations and to the common peace.

It is not by one visit, or even a reciprocal Begin visit, that the results of this new era will unfold. It is by the slow cumulative growth of a mutual respect and trust -- a growth that can make possible steps and formulas scarcely conceivable before. We are as curious as anyone to see what the next step will be. By what actual process will this initiative be sustained? Assuming the Israelis can give real momentum to negotiations, will the opposition to Mr. Sadat in the Arab world deter him from continuing his quest? And so on. It is foolish to expect the answers all at once and now. The answers will come, if they come at all, only as time ripens the relationship newly begun in Jerusalem."

I go back again to the speech made by Sadat at the Knesset. That portion of the speech reads as follows:

"What is peace for Israel? It is to live in the region with its Arab neighbors in peace and security? This logic I approve. Is it for Israel to live within its borders secure from any attack? I say yes.

Is it that Israel gets all kinds of safeguards? I would say yes. We even proclaim that we accept all international safeguards that you can conceive of, and that you may require. We proclaim that we accept all the safeguards from the two superpowers, or from one of them, or from the five major powers, or from some of them.

I proclaim most clearly that we will accept any safeguards, because in turn, we will have the same safeguards.

In essence, when we ask: What is peace for Israel? The answer is that Israel would live in its borders with Arab neighbors in peace and security, and within the framework of all that it would require of safeguards which the other party would get, too.

But how we can achieve this? How can we reach these results in order that they may lead us to a lasting and permanent peace.

There are facts that we should tackle in all courage and with all clarity. There is Arab land that Israel occupied -- and is still occupying -- by military force.

We insist on the total withdrawal from this land, including Arab Jerusalem. Arab Jerusalem, that I came to, the city of peace, which had been and will always be the embodiment of the coexistence between the believers, those from the three religions -- it's not acceptable that anybody will think of Jerusalem in terms of annexation or expansion. It has to be a free and an open city for all believers.

This city should not be separated from those who have decided to stay in it for many centuries ... The Islamic and Moslem shrines are not only for prayers but they embody our existence, our continuous existence, in this place politically, spiritually and intellectually. Hence, nobody should underestimate the importance and respect we have for Jerusalem -- we, the Christians and the Moslems.

And let me tell you without any hesitation that I did not come to you, under this

dome, in order to beg you to withdraw your forces from the occupied land.

The total withdrawal from the occupied Arab land ... is an obvious matter that cannot be compromised. We are not going to beg anybody for it.

We will not accept any talk about lasting and durable peace, and there will be no significance for any steps to make a deal in this region of the world -- peacefully and securely -- while you are occupying Arab land with military force.

There will be no lasting peace with occupation of our land. This is a self-evident fact that cannot be questioned if there is good faith and the intention to establish a lasting and durable peace -- for our generations and for the generations to follow.

As for the Palestinian question, nobody denies that it's the essence of the problem as a whole. And nobody today in the whole world accepts mutterings and slogans here in Israel avoiding the Palestinian people, and asking: What are Palestinian people?

The legitimate rights of Palestine today is a question that cannot be ignored by anybody, or denied by anybody.

It is a clear fact that the whole world, East and West, has received with support and recognized in international declarations and conferences. Nobody can lend a deaf ear to them, and nobody can close his eyes and not see these facts.

Even the United States of America, which is your first ally -- which shoulders the maximum commitment to protect Israel and its security, which has provided and is still providing to Israel the moral and material and military support -- I would say, even the United States has decided to face reality and to recognize the Palestinians' legitimate rights and that the Palestinian problem is the essence and core of the struggle."

This part of Sadat's speech clearly shows that Israel and the Arab countries are a long, long way from a peace settlement.

November 22, 1977

Fourteen years ago, Jack Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas. Time really passes. The assassination Select Committee investigating the assassinations of former President Kennedy and Martin Luther King, is still meeting, but according to my information, has obtained no new evidence in either case.

President Carter's brother, Billy, is traveling all over the country, filling commitments at race tracks, sporting events of all kinds, television programs and most anything that will pay him money. His standard fee is \$5,000 and on one of the television programs he said that during the first six months of the year, he made more than the President is making each year. The President's salary is \$200,000. Billy Carter prides himself on how much beer he drinks each day and you very seldom see a picture of him, unless he is either drinking out of a can or holding one in his hand. He entered

into an agreement with the Falls City Brewing Company of Louisville for the sale and distribution of a beer contained in a can with the name "Billy" on the can. Yesterday, the Chairman of the Virginia Alcoholic Control Section said that this beer could not be sold in Virginia, because it was highly improper for Mr. Carter to endorse a label, selling beer in Virginia. Under the regulations in Virginia, approval can be withheld if there is an endorsement and any label that infers endorsement by any prominent living person.

Billy Carter continues on his way, making money every week and making statements on most every television program that he is a whole lot smarter than the President. The President has said on one or two occasions that the people should not sell Billy short, but Billy may, before it's over, be selling the President short.

The Secretary of Transportation issued a statement yesterday that clearly indicates that the Rapid Transit System under construction in Washington, will have to be cut back from the planned 102 miles. So far, contracts have been let for 60 miles.

Former Governor Mandel of Maryland, who is now out of office and appealing his case, was sued yesterday by his first wife, for \$19,358 which represents back alimony. In settling with her in the beginning, the settlement was to be \$400,000 and she not only sued Mandel, but one of his co-defendants in the criminal case, a man by the name of Irvin Kovens, who guaranteed the settlement according to the first Mrs. Mandel. Mandel

really has his problems and my guess is that the conviction will be sustained on appeal.

Egyptian President Sadat, returned to Egypt where he received a warm welcome from his people. Hundreds of thousands of Egyptians danced, sang and chanted of peace as Sadat rode through the streets of Cairo in an open limousine. Some estimate placing the number of people at nearly 3 million.

According to reports we hear today, the King of Jordan may now decide to visit Israel.

Our trade negotiators finished three days of talks in Japan over imports, but there is no indication that the Japanese will agree to reduce their big trade surplus. Our people say they have reached no agreement on any of the major issues raised.

Professional baseball, basketball, football and hockey is now big business in this country. The franchises sell from 8 to \$40 million and players are receiving hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. By way of example, yesterday Lyman Bostock signed a contract with the California Angels for an estimated \$3 million over the next 5 years and became the highest paid baseball player in the history of the game. Another baseball player that was quite prominent in the World Series this year, was Reggie Jackson, who was believed to be the highest paid baseball player. He signed as a free agent with the Yankees for an estimated \$2.9 million over 5 years. The pitcher for the Yankees who succeeded in winning 2 games in the World Series against the Los Angeles Dodgers, left

the Yankees this week and signed a contract with Boston for \$2 million over a 7 year period. The Yankees failed to get Bostock and although they bid high, failed to keep John Torrez, the winner of the 2 games during the World Series. A number of players receive salaries totaling well over \$150,000 a year and this applies not only in baseball but in football, basketball and hockey. One of the Washington Redskins' football players that receives over \$200,000 a year, is Billy Kilmer, the quarterback, who by the way, is an old man and well over the hill.

Only rich men and syndicates with a lot of money can afford to own and operate franchises in professional athletics. Most of the owners who finally sell, have lost millions of dollars, before they succeed in unloading the franchise. It has reached the point where the salaries are absolutely ridiculous and unless there is a change, will finally destroy professional athletics as we know it today.

The President of the United States only receives \$200,000 a year. With bonuses, additional stock and retirement benefits, some of the Presidents of the large corporations in this country are in the million dollar bracket. Income tax, of course, is high and retirement benefits, paid over a period of years, is the best protection for these executives. In most instances, a great many of these men are over paid.

November 23, 1977

Virginia is to be released from the Temple University Hospital this morning and

everything seems to be fine. She is waiting with the aid of a crutch which really isn't necessary. She will be with Fred and Wendy Reardon for some 10 days while she takes therapy treatments and then should be back in Washington if everything works well. We will have Thanksgiving dinner with the Reardons.

The reaction from President Sadat's visit to Israel is somewhat mixed. A number of the Arab states have endorsed his visit and action, and others are calling for his ouster as President and some even for assassination. Sudan and Jordan today endorsed his visit and although I was not surprised at Sudan, I was surprised at Jordan. Because the little King of Jordan is such a timid character and quite wishy-washy, his endorsement surprised me. Damascus, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization issued a joint statement that in effect called for a coup against Sadat, urging the Egyptian people and army to confront this national treason.

While marking time during this recess the Conferees on the energy bill have just about reached an impasse. The closer the Conferees would come to a final vote on a compromise version, the more some of the Members of the Conference dissented and maintained that the position of the House was not being sustained either by some of the Conferees or by the White House. A compromise that is being considered and which may emerge from the Conference would, according to several Members of the Conference who supported Carter's original plan, simply raise prices and bring about oil company profits without significantly affecting the energy crisis with which we are confronted.

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November 28, 1977

I had Thanksgiving dinner with Fred and Wendy Reardon in Philadelphia. Virginia is now at Fred's home and since she was dismissed from the hospital, is taking therapy treatments for a few days and then she will go back to the hospital for a final examination and then be able to return to Washington. At the dinner in Philadelphia, there were several members of the family, including Doug and his wife and Chuck and his wife. Both boys have been married about two years and are no longer small boys like they were when they were with me in Washington, serving as pages. Both weigh 200 pounds and are over six feet tall. In fact, they ate so much turkey, that their father advised them, when the meal was over that they had eaten so much that he did not intend to ask them back next Thanksgiving. Only turkey bones were left, but everybody had a real good time.

President Anwar Sadat has called for a Cairo meeting to prepare for a new Middle East peace conference and after extending invitations, said that even if Israel and Egypt are the only countries attending, the meeting will still be held. Invitations were extended to Israel, the United States, the Soviet Union, Lebanon, PLO, Syria, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia. The meeting is to take place the latter part of this week and the Syrian Government, along with the PLO's issued statements immediately that they would not attend. Our President has given no indication as to whether or not we will be represented at the meeting and immediately after receiving the invitation, that the matter was under study.

After ten stirring days, in the eye of

The Middle East hurricane, President Sadat is exhausted, but apparently serene. On Face the Nation yesterday, he said that if he failed and was proven to be wrong, he would offer his resignation as President, but that he intended to proceed along the road that he was traveling.

After the Supreme Court ruled last year that lawyers could advertise their fees, the dentists and others are now advertising. The decision was based on the idea that to refuse lawyers the right to advertise their fees for their services, would be a violation on the First Amendment. This decision was quite a surprise. The Dental Society in some of the states is attempting to prevent their dentists from advertising, but some have refused to comply and are right in their action, according to the Supreme Court decision.

Occasionally, we have a mad doctor in our country and apparently, Dr. H. Barry Jacobs, in Northern Virginia, is in that category. Recently, this man was convicted for over charging patients under the Medicare and Medicaid programs. He has appealed his conviction and believes that it will be overturned. In the meantime, he has mailed out a brochure in beautiful colors, with the leaflet line reading -- "Are You Tired of Paying For Your Doctor's Cadillac and Country Club?" It then lists the different fees that he will charge, which includes a complete physical examination, plus 25 blood tests for \$55. This is half of the going fee in his area and he goes on to list abortion at \$120, electrocardiogram \$115 and a free blood pressure test at any time at his Washington, Falls Church and Manassas offices. This doctor really m

be mad.

This weekend, a Silver Spring dentist had a right good size ad in the Washington Star, offering full or partial dentures for \$129 to \$139. This is less than half and usually less than one third of the usual charges.

The doctors and the dentists really have a lot in store for them, apparently in the next few years.

Last week, Senator John L. McClellan announced his retirement from the United States Senate. Prior to his service in the Senate, Senator McClellan served in the House from 1935 to 1943. He was a right gruff sort of fellow but was a real politician and always my friend. He died early this morning here in Washington after being in the hospital off and on for several months.

Following the death of Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona, Senator McClellan was elected Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the Senate. Carl Hayden established the all-time record for tenure in the United States Congress. This is for the House and the Senate. Senator McClellan began his service in the House while Franklin D. Roosevelt was President and served with eight Presidents. This is quite a record in itself.

McClellan was a much better politician than Senator Fulbright who was defeated in his last race for re-election.

The present Governor of Arkansas is David Pryor who at one time was a Page in the House of Representatives. Later he was elected a Member of the House of Representatives

and then made the mistake of taking on Senator McClellan in 1973. Senator McClellan beat him right bad and David Pryor, a young man, was out of the political until two years later when he made it for Governor of Arkansas and succeeded being elected. He is the present Gov of Arkansas and a candidate for Senator McClellan's seat.

This weekend in one of the Washington papers was an article about Senator McClellan and the article went on to say that the present Governor, David Pryor, Bill Alexander, a Member of the House, Ray Thornton, a Member of the House and Jim Guy Tucker, a Member of the House were all candidates for Senator McClellan's seat and that there might be a real race next year in the Primary. The Governor of Arkansas has the Senate seat in his pocket and if he plays it right, he will have no difficulty in coming to the United States Senate and staying awhile.

Senator McClellan was against civil rights legislation, the War in Vietnam and gun control. He was right strong for the Alaskan Pipeline bill and the Arkansas River power projects which he succeeded in piloting through the Congress. When the question as to his greatest accomplishment in the Congress, he immediately answered that it was the public works projects pertaining to Arkansas and especially the Arkansas River.

November 29, 1977

President Carter has decided that the country will send a Representative to Cairo talks on the Middle East problem.

now appears that the participants may be limited to Egypt, Israel and the United States. The Soviet Union is a strong supporter of the militant Arab nations including, Syria, Iraq and Libya. Soviet participation at Cairo is not expected since those militant nations have indicated that they will not attend. King Hussein is right on top of the fence. He says that Jordan will not attend the Cairo talks nor the anti-Egyptian summit meeting in Libya. Hussein issued a statement indicating that the moves made by Sadat required great courage, but at the same time, caused a dangerous split in the Arab world. Hussein believes that the Arab leaders must close ranks and prevent a destructive division.

According to stories in today's papers, Tongsun Park kept a diary for the year 1972, in which he noted his dealings with Members of Congress, including references to cash payments to some of the officials. According to the stories today, the journal was impounded and sealed by a United States Tax Court Judge last week.

Our country set a record \$3.1 billion trade deficit last month. The size of this deficit shows in part what a dock strike can do to a country. We have a dock strike on the East and Gulf coast. At the same time, this was the seventeenth month in a row that the United States has imported more than it has exported. The total deficit for this year may reach \$27 billion. Last year our trade deficit was \$5.7 billion.

On the front page of the Washington Post today there is a story entitled: "A Building's Charm Life--Or How A Congressman Got His way." This story was written by Ward

Sinclair who is now a Washington Post Staff Writer and deals with the method used by Representative Edward P. Boland of Springfield, Massachusetts in securing a federal building for his hometown. This is a \$14.7 million building and I know of nothing that Boland did that was irregular in appropriating the money and in securing the authorization for a federal building for his hometown. One of the Senators apparently got his nose out of joint over the speedy manner in which Boland put this project through. Boland is just ahead of me on the Appropriations Committee and he and I were elected to go on the Committee at the same time. He outranks me from January to August of 1953 therefore is ahead of me on the Appropriations Committee.

Some 12 years ago when Ward Sinclair was first sent to Louisville and placed in charge of the Courier-Journal Bureau, he stopped by to visit with me and at that time I believed he would receive the same kind of treatment from the Courier-Journal that Ben Reeves received. In talking with Sinclair about his new assignment, I very frankly said to him that in all probability he would be stabbed in the back by his employer with the same treatment meted out that was given to Ben Reeves. Sinclair at the time, smiled and said that he believed that the Bingham's would take care of him. The Bingham's did take care of Sinclair because several weeks ago they lowered the boom on him for no apparent reason, the same as they did on Ben Reeves and now Ward Sinclair is a Staff Writer for the Washington Post. This is the second story that Sinclair has written for the Post since his new assignment and I presume this is the type of work he will do for the Post. His other story pertained to another Member of the Appropriations Committee--Gunn McKay of Utah and his success in having his brother

named as a Federal Judge in the State of Utah. Just before leaving the Courier-Journal, Sinclair stopped by my office and informed my secretary that the prediction that was made about 12 years ago certainly took place because he was simply dropped by the Courier for no apparent reason. Robert L. Riggs was the head of the Courier-Journal Bureau here for years and some of the stories that he tells about his former employer are almost unbelievable. The Courier has two men and one woman here now and one of the men is the man who walked into the American National Bank and Trust Company in Bowling Green, Kentucky and borrowed \$6,000 on his own note to publish a book. Several months later, he went to Indiana and took the bankruptcy law. I understand that he also owed another bank in the Second Congressional District and several bills in the Owensboro section. This man may be the new head of the Washington Bureau for the Courier-Journal. You would think that with this background he would not even be working for the Courier-Journal but when he failed to pay his \$6,000, the bank called the Courier-Journal and reminded them that at the time the loan was made, the treasurer of the Courier-Journal was contacted and recommended that the loan be made because this man, their employee, was a reliable individual and would pay his debts.

December 1, 1977

Yesterday, the President said that he will propose a substantial tax reduction next year and along with the tax reduction, he will make certain recommendations for tax reform. In a news conference, he went on further to say that the tax reduction would be necessary to spur the economy and that some of the tax

reform proposals that had been submitted for his consideration, would not be submitted with the tax reduction proposal, because they would be very time consuming and have very little monetary significance.

The President's closest friend in this country, the Atlanta lawyer named, Kirbo, visits the President once or twice a month and on his last visit, said that the President was really showing his age and wear and tear of the Presidency clearly showed. He suggested that the President take a fishing trip. Without the usual pancake make up, the President really looks worn and does show the effects of the demands that are now being made on him as the President of this country.

The House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, has issued a subpoena for certain records of our former Speaker, Carl Albert. according to the newspaper today, the personal records were subpoenaed from the University of Oklahoma, but not before Carl Albert reclaimed some of the documents. The article goes on to state that after receiving word that the subpoena might be issued, Albert and one of his official aides, went to the University and removed a number of documents. The aide said the documents did not pertain to any trips that Albert made to Korea in 1969 and 1971, but two of the aides at the University of Oklahoma said, that in going through the files, Albert said that he was looking for the records pertaining to Korea. The University reported that Albert and his aide, removed about ten linear feet of records, including telephone logs, travel logs, invitations and other correspondence, some of which related to Korea. Up on being questioned by

telephone, Albert said that the records have not been subpoenaed and that the records have only been requested and that they were only minor correspondence and records. There is no indication that the Committee has evidence that Albert even received any cash payments from Korean agents. Albert probably will be questioned by the Committee and House investigators may question him about nine gifts, valued at more than \$6,000 which he received from the Korean Government over the years. He turned these gifts over to the General Services Administration after he retired. One of the gifts was a gold and jeweled crown, valued at about \$3,000.

The good old Washington Post carries an editorial today entitled, -- "What? No City Budget?" The procedure that we are using apparently does not suit the good old Post.

December 2, 1977

The House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct has subpoenaed the papers of former Representative Otto E. Passman (La.) Otto served with us on the Appropriations Committee for many years and was defeated in his primary last year. Passman's papers are in a library store room at Northeast Louisiana University in Monroe and Passman, who is now 77 years of age, has denied any wrongdoing insofar as South Korea is concerned. This man Park, is supposed to have sat in London, England, before he went to South Korea to avoid service of papers, that he had given Passman \$190,000.

Yesterday, the former Speaker's papers

were subpoenaed and Marcus Cohn, of the Washington law firm of Cohn and Marks, with which Albert is associated, told the Associated Press yesterday, that when the facts come out, some people are going to be terribly embarrassed and it's not going to be the Speaker.

Radical Arab leaders who apparently are still stunned by Egyptian President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, gathered in Tripoli, Libya yesterday, hoping to work out joint strategy for preventing Egypt from making a separate peace with Israel. It seems that at this meeting, full attention is centered on Syrian President, Assad, who apparently is angry with Sadat's go-it-alone diplomacy, and at the same time, hopes to prevent a complete break with Egypt. In each of the wars in the Middle East it seems that the majority of the Arab countries are willing to fight to the last Egyptian. Egypt has the population and always loses more men in engaging, than all of the other Arab countries combined.

For some time in this country, we have had a White House policy adopted by the Presidents that opposition political leaders from other countries will not personally meet with the President, which is again being used and the opposition leader in West Germany has cancelled his visit to Washington. This policy has caused trouble from time to time, but is the only safe policy that our President can follow.

The Conferees on the Energy Bill are still meeting and in addition, the Conferees are now in session on the Social Security legislation. HEW Appropriations is still tied up and the same applies to the District

of Columbia Appropriations. It now appears that a Continuing Resolution will have to be passed next Tuesday, that continues HEW and the District at the 1977 level.

December 7, 1977

Santa Claus is almost ready to start his annual trip and the First Session of the 95th Congress is a long way from adjournment. We are still fighting over the abortion issue and yesterday for the ninth time, the House voted 200 to 170 against the more liberal abortion language of the Senate, thereby continuing the impasse on the Labor-Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations Bill. We have passed a Continuing Resolution providing that these two departments operate under the levels fixed in the 1978 Appropriations Bill which has passed both Houses, until some solution is agreed upon concerning the expenditure of Federal funds for abortion. Some 17,000 Labor Department workers and about 225,000 HEW employees are involved from the standpoint of salary checks. Unless a Continuing Resolution is finally agreed upon or the Conference Report approved, no further salary checks may be issued. Last night, the Senate again rejected the House's language on abortion and we will again today, in the House, vote on the Senate language, which in all probability will be turned down.

The District of Columbia is also under a Continuing Resolution and the Resolution that we are acting upon places Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, and the District of Columbia together with the expiration date, being September 30, 1978, the last day of the 1978 Fiscal Year.

The Supreme Court, in two recent decisions, held that police officers could demand people to get out of automobiles before being questioned or cited for traffic violations. This decision does not please the more liberal newspapers. In another decision the Supreme Court held that where state laws are held Unconstitutional that provide for state funds for religious schools, the states cannot then turn around and enter into contracts with the religious schools for performance of certain duties with the consideration being the same amount originally provided which was held Unconstitutional.

The United States and Cuba openly quarreled yesterday over the build up of Cuban troops in Africa. Fidel Castro, in effect, told President Carter, who had sent him a message to get out of Africa, that it was none of his business. Castro said Cuban actions had nothing to do with Carter and the United States and that the build up by Cuban troops was only done to cause Cuba trouble.

The new President has agreed that the Civil Service Commission should continue having the right to require United States job seekers to answer questions about sex, race and ethnic background in their job applications. This action goes against the grain of a number of liberal organizations scattered throughout the country.

Stories appear in today's paper that our former Speaker, Carl Albert, was warned that Suzi Park Thomson was on the payroll of the Korean Government. Albert said yesterday, that he had been warned, but that he kept Suzi on the payroll when she signed an affi-

davit denying the charge and further, after a check by the FBI, turned up nothing to support the charge. The Korean investigation continues on.

Virginia will go to the doctor in Philadelphia today for a final check and if there are no problems, she can come home either Thursday or Friday. I will go up to Philadelphia and we will come back on Amtrak. This makes it a little easier than using the airlines. I park my car on the Senate parking lot near the railroad station and we do not have the problem of taxi cabs, stairways and other matters.

The little country of Bangui in Central Africa really is something. This week their President, who had himself elected for life, was crowned as Emperor Bokassa, I. Bokassa invited 125 heads of state and only two showed up. A tremendous two ton throne was erected to be permanent and along with sixty new Mercedes Benz limousines, six of them worth more than \$80,000 each, were used in the ceremony. In addition, nearly 100 new Peugeot 504's were used along with hundreds of yards of velvet and red carpet and thousands of bottles of wine, champagne and liquor. It is estimated that this ceremony, along with the jeweled crowns for the Emperor and his wife, cost nearly \$25 million. The total income of the country is a little less than \$700 million a year. Our State Department immediately issued a statement that the Foreign Aid Program for this country would be immediately investigated since this little Emperor started throwing money around the country. According to the news reports, the Emperor is known to like a drink as well as the next one, but abstained all weekend from

drinking so that he could be stone sober for the ceremony.

December 8, 1977

Finally after many votes and for over five months time consumed, the House yesterday on Roll Call Vote #775, voted 181 to 167 to adopt the more liberal language and permit Federal funding for abortions. This vote was quite a surprise, but when you consider the fact that out of 435 Members in the House, 85 for some reason or other, were absent, it is not too unusual for a change to take place. For over three years now, the House has voted for funding for abortion only in case the mother's life was endangered. In Kentucky, Hubbard, Natcher, Mazzoli and Snyder voted against the more liberal language and Perkins, Dr. Carter and Breckinridge voted for the more liberal language. Those that have been fighting this battle now for years, were very much surprised at the outcome. Nearly all of the 85 Members who did not vote were here in Washington, because we had a number of roll call votes on other matters and most of them appeared.

Egypt has ordered the closing of offices maintained by the Soviet Union and four other Communistic countries in Egypt in retaliation for their efforts against President Sadat's peace initiative with Israel. The five countries are the Soviet Union, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Syria. Libya, Iraq, Algeria and South Yemen also closed their offices and consulates. So far, only Israel, the United States and the United Nations have agreed to attend the Cairo meeting on December 14.

The Supreme Court is up and at 'em again. Yesterday the Court ruled 5 to 4 that judges can order telephone companys to help federal law enforcement officers install devices that record the number of all calls made from targeted phones.

This week, 40,001 pages from FBI files concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy were made public and about all that the files show of any substance was the fact that there was intense backstage infighting over the conduct of the investigation into the assassination. The records had to be released under the Freedom of Information Act. One thing the records disclosed, which was of no significance, was the fact that the FBI spent days tracking a woman from Panama City, Florida, who reportedly overheard two men plotting the murder in a bus. The documents show that upon further investigation, this woman's doctor said that she was neurotic and a pathological liar who was seeking to attract attention. On the front page of the Washington Post today appears the old picture of Jack Ruby shooting Oswald, but still the documents released do not make any firm statement as to why Ruby had to kill Oswald.

December 9, 1977

We are back now, in three-day recess periods and on Wednesday of next week, the Social Security Conference Report will be presented to each House for approval, if the Conferees succeed in resolving the Amendments in disagreement. According to reports that I have today, the House and the Senate Conferees are anything but in agreement on a

number of Amendments.

A Subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means recommended and a special House Welfare Subcommittee voted 16 to 12 yesterday to do away with most of the \$6 billion stamp program and to give poor people cash instead. President Carter approves of this move, but it will bring on considerable debate if it is reported to the House for enactment. President Carter wants to establish the poverty level for a family of four at \$4,200 and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare says that the 1978 poverty level for a family of four will be \$6,400 a year and that it would cost \$20 billion more a year to raise benefits to that level. President Sadat of Egypt continues to meet with other leaders of Arab countries and promises peace to the Egyptian people. One of the most painful questions to be decided, of course, centers on the future of the occupied West Bank of Gaza, which Prime Minister Begin holds is rightfully a part of the land of Israel and must be retained. This is the first time in thirty years that Israel has been confronted with a situation wherein the leader of the largest Arab country is willing now to meet face to face and talk peace. The moment of truth is just about at hand and the next several weeks should decide once and for all as to whether we will ever have peace in the Middle East.

This afternoon, I will go up to Philadelphia and Virginia will return with me to Washington. She is doing fine and her final examination by the surgeon who performed the operation was excellent.

December 12, 1977

On Friday, I went up to Philadelphia

and met Virginia who returned with me to Washington. She is doing fine and hope that she will have no further trouble.

On Saturday, some 600 farmers from Virginia and Maryland drove their tractors into Washington with signs on the tractors indicating that there would be a farmers strike unless the farmers obtained 100% of parity for their crops. Yesterday, Secretary Bob Bergland of Agriculture, was on the program, Face The Nation and he said that the Carter Administration would not yield to farmers demands for guaranteed profits. To bring about this system would entail an expenditure, Bergland said, of some \$20 billion a year. Farmers are meeting and driving their tractors to state capitals in a great many states at this time. In the far West, they seem to be serious about a farmers strike.

Adolph Rupp, the famous basketball coach at the University of Kentucky, died late Saturday in Lexington. He was 76 years of age and had the all-time winning record for a college coach. He won 879 games against 190 defeats in his illustrious career. This man was kind of a legend in the Bluegrass section of Kentucky and was often referred to as the Baron of the Bluegrass

Israel and Egypt are optimistic over the Cairo talks notwithstanding the fact that the other Arab states are not present. Our Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, is now in the Middle East and he reports that never before has he seen so much flexibility and willingness to discuss the issues in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

December 13, 1977

Lady Clementine Spencer-Churchill, the widow of former British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill, died yesterday after a heart attack at her apartment in London. She was 92 years of age. Mrs. Churchill was one of the lovely ladies in this world and conducted herself at all times with dignity and honor. Notwithstanding the fact that Churchill left a sizeable fortune, death taxes consumed a great portion of this money and it became necessary for Mrs. Churchill, before her death, to sell a number of paintings, antiques and other valuable properties in order to pay her living expenses.

Winston Churchill was the Prime Minister of Great Britain during its finest hour and as a reward, when the war was over, he was kicked out as Prime Minister.

This week an annual celebration was held at the LBJ Library at the University of Texas for the purpose of raising \$1,250,000 to keep the Presidential Library open without charge to the State of Texas or to the University. There should be no difficulty in raising this amount since the necessary bankers, oilers and dealers were there, with these being the people that were close to LBJ during his lifetime.

It now appears that we will adjourn this Session of Congress sometime Thursday. Our chances of enacting an energy bill before the end of the year are not good and without any question, this bill will have to go over until next year. The bill passed the House and the Senate and has been in conference now for about five weeks. Day after day, the con-

ferrees agree on a few minor matters, but have failed to resolve the main issues in disagreement.

The pressure is on for Congress to break a deadlock and pass the Social Security Bill on Thursday. Unless this bill is passed we will adjourn with two of the major issues very much up in the air -- the Social Security legislation which would bring about an increase in payroll taxes of \$227 billion over the next decade, and the energy bill which has now been before the Congress for some three years with no good solution up to this time.

An article appeared in this morning's Washington Post entitled, "LBJ Reportedly Suspected CIA Link in JFK's Death." This article is as follows:

"President Lyndon B. Johnson told an aide in 1967 he felt the Central Intelligence Agency was somehow connected in a plot to assassinate his predecessor, John F. Kennedy.

The comment was made "in an off moment" to Marvin Watson, who relayed it to FBI official Cartha D. DeLoach. DeLoach recorded it in a memo contained in the 40,001 pages of Kennedy assassination files released last week by the FBI.

Watson said Johnson told him "that he was now convinced there was a plot in connection with the assassination. Watson stated the President felt that CIA had had something to do with this plot."

Watson asked for any pertinent material

the FBI had on CIA involvement.

DeLoach said in the memo that he "re-minded Watson that the director (the late J. Edgar Hoover) had sent over to the White House all the information in our possession in connection with CIA's attempt to use former agent Robert Maheu and his private detective outfit in contracts with Sam Giancana and other hoodlums, relative to fostering a plot to assassinate Castro.....

"I told (Watson) we had no further information in this regard."

I have my doubts about the CIA being involved, but I am positive that the whole story has never been told.

December 14, 1977

Last night, a DC-3 chartered airplane carrying the University of Evansville basketball team, crashed in rain and heavy fog shortly after taking off, killing all of the people aboard. Fourteen were members of the squad, along with the coaches, five were members of the crew and the balance were connected with the University. This was a chartered DC-3 and some of these chartered planes should not be permitted to fly. I have been on several chartered planes that were used in World War II with new engines from time to time, but with the same fuselage. All just as dangerous as they could be.

Several years ago, on another chartered plane, West Virginia University lost its entire football squad.

We may have the Social Security Confer-

ence Report before the House on Thursday and if so, the bill can then be sent on down to the President for his signature. New payroll taxes totaling \$227 billion over the next 10 years are a part of this bill. Annual tax credits of \$250 to help pay escalating college costs has been one of the controversial items and of course, should not have been a part of the bill since this is a tax item separate and apart from Social Security. I understand that we will have a separate vote on this item and then a vote on the Conference Report.

We still hear that American farmers will strike on December 14. No sympathy has been obtained from the White House from the standpoint of 100% of parity. American farmers today are deeper in debt than at any other time in history. In terms of what their income dollars can buy, their income is the lowest since the 1930's. For instance, wheat prices this week are 20¢ a bushel higher than they were at the end of World War I. At the same time, the value of United States farmer's land and other assets, has reached a record \$730 billion which is a \$59 billion increase from 1976. American farmers will earn some \$20 billion in 1977, the fifth largest amount in history.

Automatically passing a law providing for 100% of parity would mean that the government would end up with about half of the farmers produce under loan or paid for and stored throughout the United States. This is the serious objection to 100% of parity. Recently, I introduced a bill that ties parity to the cost of labor and to the cost of living. This bill is before the Committee on

Agriculture.

Israeli Prime Minister Begin, is back in this country and will confer with President Carter on Friday on the latest development in the search for peace in the Middle East. Before Begin left Jerusalem, he said that in talks beginning today in Cairo, both Egypt and Israel will present drafts for proposed peace treaties.

December 15, 1977

We may finish the First Session of the 95th Congress today. We start at ten o'clock and will take up first, the Conference Report on the Clean Water Act of 1977 and when we finish this Conference Report, will then take up the Conference Report on the Social Security Financing Amendments of 1977. Next we will adopt the Adjournment Resolution and will start again on January 19.

Virginia and I are looking forward to going home and if everything works well, will go down Sunday.

Israel and Egypt have started negotiations toward ending the hostility that has inflamed the Middle East for 30 years. This is a low level conference and will really set up the ground rules for the peace conference which is to follow at Geneva.

The President is very unhappy over the delay in the Energy Bill. Last night, he called a meeting of the Conferees on the Energy Bill at the White House and secured a promise from them that they would meet during the recess period, hoping to resolve their

differences and bring out the bill in January. The Senate Conferees are divided nine to nine on the matter of natural gas pricing and there are a number of amendments in disagreement between the two Houses.

We still have tractors traveling over the freeways throughout this country and in some sections, the farmers really are serious about their demand for 100% of parity. None of the major farm organizations have actively backed their threatened strike and a great deal of the protest comes from that section of the country when last summer's drought was severe. We finally sold off the grain reserve owned by the Government in 1972 and this stabilized prices somewhat. In the last few years, farmers have invested heavily in new equipment and expanded production to meet the new demand from abroad. We have had worldwide weather fluctuations and this has affected the grain crop, especially in the Soviet Union. For two years now, the crops have been good in the United States and in most other countries. This has brought prices down and at the same time, inflation is steadily raising the farmers cost of production.

The American Farm Bureau, for years has insisted upon a free market. When prices are on the rise, this is good, but when prices start in the other direction, we're in trouble. This is just one serious problem that will not be solved in a hurry.

December 16, 1977

Congress voted final approval for the huge new Social Security taxes yesterday and

adjourned until January 19. The vote in the House was right close on the Social Security Bill. On the adoption of the Rule, the vote was real close, 178 to 175. On final passage the vote was 189 to 163. It was simply a matter of saving the Social Security system by voting the huge tax increase or playing politics and voting against the increase. The Republican Party almost to a man, voted against the Social Security bill. This is par for the course when you go back and check the record and find that in the Year 1935, the Republicans had 98 Members in the House when the Social Security bill first passed and 97 of the Members voted to recommit the Social Security bill. The only Member voting for the bill, was a gentleman from the State of Michigan.

Begin is here today for a full discussion with the President over the Middle East problem. The President, in all probability, will not agree with the entire proposal which Begin will make, concerning the giving up of territory.

With the exception of the Energy Bill, and the President's pledge to make a sizeable reduction in the number of federal employees, and agencies, we have had a right good year. The Energy Bill will be presented during the month of January or February and should be enacted. In his press conference yesterday, President Carter said that some major problems still exist, but that the accomplishments for the first year were good.

I completed another year without missing a day or a vote and have issued the following press release:

Representative William H. Natcher, Democrat, 2nd District of Kentucky, continues to hold a perfect voting record. He has never missed a vote or a day since he has been a Member of Congress.

He was sworn in as a Member on January 6, 1954. From January 6, 1954 up to December 15, 1977, the adjournment date of the First Session of the 95th Congress, there have been 6,090 roll call votes. Natcher, in addition to having never missed a roll call vote, has answered 3,630 quorum calls. When you add the quorum calls together with the roll call votes you have a total of 9,720 roll calls. During the First Session of the 95th Congress there were 706 roll call votes and 76 quorum calls. Natcher says that according to his information his record is the all time record of both Houses of the Congress. Natcher has completed 24 years.

Representative Natcher is a Member of the Committee on Appropriations and is one of the 13 Subcommittee Chairmen. He serves as a Member on the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee, the Labor-Health, Education and Welfare Subcommittee and the District of Columbia Budget Subcommittee. He is number 5 on the Appropriations Committee which contains 55 Members.

Natcher knows full well that voting records are not the sole criteria for a Member of Congress, but, he believes that every Member should stand up and be counted. Representative Natcher admits that he has had a number of close calls but has been fortunate in being present every time there was a vote in the House of Representatives from January

6, 1954 up to the present day.

January 16, 1978

Virginia and I were in Kentucky during the Christmas Holidays. She is doing fine since her second operation and I do hope that she has a much better year than she did in the year 1977.

The year of 1977 was a right sad year for our family. My mother died in July of 1977 and Frank, my only brother, died in January of 1977. Virginia had her accident in September of 1976 and all during the year of 1977, suffered considerably up to the time of her second operation which took place in November, 1977 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

We closed out the First Session of the 95th Congress and finally succeeded in passing a number of bills which helped us with the economic situation in this country. We also passed a strong Ethics Code Bill and a good Energy Bill. In addition, we created the Department of Energy which is the 13th cabinet-level Department. We also passed the Government Reorganization Bill, which permits the President to reorganize the Federal Government.

At the beginning of the First Session of the 95th Congress, President Carter had quite a bit of difficulty in working with the Congress. As the First Session proceeded along, we finally worked out a better relationship with our new President and I do hope that this continues during the Second Session of the 95th Congress.

During the Christmas recess period, a number of farmers throughout the 50 states decided that a farmers strike was in order. In each of our large agricultural states, some farmers are organizing and demanding 100% of parity. The farm debt in this country today, is \$90.6 billion and we have a great many young farmers who have purchased thousands of acres of land and have borrowed the entire purchase price from the production credit associations. These farmers are all in trouble financially and will be unable to pay their debts. Parity in this country today, is about 67% and I know that the American farmer is not receiving an adequate share of our national income. Parity should be about 80% and the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 must be amended. At the same time, a farmers strike will not be successful. With agriculture as it is today, 100% of parity would simply mean that the farmer would be producing for the Federal Government because the government would have to take over under our target and loan programs, most of the crops.

During the year of 1977, we amended the Social Security Act and this legislation contains the highest tax increases in the history of this country.

Last week, two of our outstanding United States Senators died. Senator Lee Metcalf of Montana, who was home for the Christmas recess period, was found dead in bed and cancer finally brought on the death of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey. Both of these men were in their sixties and both were able Senators.

I served in the House with Lee Metcalf

for fourteen years before he was elected to the Senate. During the last five years of his life, he had trouble at home and with his drinking. This was a sad case because Lee Metcalf was a brilliant man.

Senator Humphrey was 66 years of age and finally died after making a long and valiant battle with cancer. A former Vice President and one of the dominant figures in liberal Democratic Party politics for 30 years, he narrowly missed being elected President in 1968.

Yesterday, his body was brought from Waverly, Minnesota to our Nation's Capital and we had a memorial service in the Rotunda. This was a beautiful service and one that I will remember for a long time. Former President Richard Nixon attended from California. We had also, our former President Jerry Ford and Mrs. Ford. Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson was present. Nelson Rockefeller and his wife were also here. About half of the Senate was present and there were only about 25 of us from the House. Our Second Session of the 95th Congress does not convene until Thursday of this week and this is the reason why only a few House Members were present.

We had the Honor Guard and Robert Merrill sang a number of songs. Issac Stern, the famous violinist was present and he performed in an excellent manner. The Vice President, who is also from Minnesota, delivered a wonderful memorial address and he was followed by President Carter, who in turn, made an excellent statement. The service lasted about an hour and a half and this is one of a number that I have attended in the Rotunda.

The Attorney General has two of his assistants in South Korea, questioning Jongsun Park. The indictments against Park will be dismissed if he cooperates fully with the Attorney General in the investigation against certain former Members of Congress and Members who are now in the House and the Senate. During the questioning last week, it developed that Park, at one of the parties, that he gave in honor of our present Speaker, was the occasion when he presented the Speaker with a set of golf clubs. In addition, he was presented with two very fine lamps that are placed at doorways of homes. In addition, the testimony of Park discloses that he gave former Congressman Otto E. Passman of Louisiana some \$200,000.