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J O U R N A L

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DIST. OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XXXVIII

January 17, 1978

Here comes Bella again! Bella Abzug filed suit yesterday to invalidate the Democratic Congressional nomination of Carter Burden and to secure the nomination for herself. When Ed Koch was sworn in as Mayor of New York City, his seat in the House became vacant and Bella decided to move across the city and run in this district. This district is known as the "silk stocking district" and although in counting the ballots cast of the committeemen, there was only a six ballot difference between the two candidates. It is apparent that those in this district, do not want Bella. Bella ran for United States Senator and was defeated and then she ran for mayor and was defeated. It seems that in the casting of the ballots, six votes for Bella were invalidated because they were cast on green paper ballots, instead of the prescribed blue. The voided ballots would have swung the nomination to Bella and she is really bellowing.

Hubert Humphrey and Lee Metcalf were buried this week and there are now two vacancies in the United States Senate. Both were good Senators and they will be hard to replace.

We have a real snowy week here in Washington and in fact, we have had a snow storm pretty much all over the United States.

According to information that I received yesterday, the President is seriously considering making a fight to create a fourteenth cabinet-level department. This would be the Department of Education and although some of

labor and the American Federation of Teachers are dead-set against establishment of this department, the President may prevail.

January 18, 1978

The Marston affair in Pennsylvania has really warmed up in the last two days. David W. Marston is District Attorney in Philadelphia and he is a Republican. In fact, at one time he was an aide to Senator Schweiker, one of the Republican Senators in Pennsylvania. At the change of the Administration, District Attorneys ordinarily change, because they are under an appointment. A move was made several months ago to move Marston out and to place a Democrat in his place. For some reason, the move bogged down and Congressman Joshua Eilberg, one of the Democratic Representatives in Pennsylvania, called the White House, insisting that Marston be removed. President Carter then called upon Attorney General Bell to make the move and to replace Marston. The New York Times discovered that Eilberg had requested the President to move and upon investigating discovered that for several months now, Marston has been investigating Eilberg and also Daniel Flood, another Pennsylvania Representative and Chairman of one of the Subcommittees that I serve on. Apparently this is the third federal investigation that is underway in regard to Flood and his money matters. At a press conference, President Carter emphatically said that Marston was not investigating two Democratic Congressman and that the move to replace him had speeded up somewhat since Eilberg had made the request. Within a few hours, Marston issued a statement that the President was wrong and knew that he was investigating certain Congressmen.



It was obvious that President Carter had this information, so his Press Secretary, Jody Powell, issued a clarifying statement to the effect that any investigations that were underway, would not stop and would continue under a new District Attorney.

Both Flood and Eilberg now admit that they knew they were under investigation over certain monies in regard to a hospital which received federal funds for a construction program.

For several years now, Flood has been under attack and I believe that he has reached the point that regardless of whether he is indicted in federal court, the Democratic Caucus would, under no circumstances, reelect him as Chairman if he makes another race and wins.

Kentucky is completely immobilized by snow and ice. Twenty inches of snow in Louisville and fourteen inches in Elizabethtown. The National Guard has been called out all over the state and the airport, bus depots and train stations have closed down. The National Guard is using their large equipment to transport nurses and doctors and food supplies to the people. This is one of the most terrible snow and ice storms in this century.

January 21, 1978

A number of years ago, Jerry Ford, while serving on the Committee on Appropriations, served with us on the Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Appropriations. In this Journal, I recorded the story of the time when we were marking up the foreign aid bill and it was agreed that no one would divulge the action of the Subcommittee until we made a

full report to the full Committee on Appropriations. At this time, we had a request for a steel mill in India which ultimately would have cost about \$1 billion. United States Steel was moving heaven and earth to have this amount approved because they had very carefully paved the way for the construction and operation of the steel mill. Pressure was evident all throughout our hearings on this one part of the bill. We decided at the mark up not to include this amount and this, of course, was a newsworthy item. After agreeing not to divulge any of our actions, we were surprised the next morning to see in the New York Times a full story divulging every agreement made at the mark up which was not to be publicized. The author of the article maintained that he had his facts correct and intimated that one of the Members of the Subcommittee had leaked the news to him.

At that time another Member of the Subcommittee was John Rooney of New York City. This man, Rooney, was a fighting Irishman and an able Member of Congress. John has since died of cancer but before dying, established an outstanding record in the Congress. Since Rooney was from New York City, the rumor started immediately that he was the one who had leaked the information to the New York newspaper. When we went in to report to the Full Committee two days later, Rooney asked for recognition and said that he had heard the rumor and that it was not true and if anyone on the Committee believed it was, if they would step out in the hall, he could show them that he was still a fighting Irishman.

During this colloquy in the Full Committee, George Andrews of Alabama and I looked across the table at each other and were somewhat

amused at the turn of events wherein Rooney was accused of leaking the information. We knew that Jerry Ford had leaked the information because the Subcommittee room used by the Foreign Aid Subcommittee on the third floor in the Capitol Building just off from the House Chamber has a telephone booth at the rear portion of the Committee room and this little room, housing the telephone, was an afterthought and was never fully protected from the standpoint of sound. George Andrews and I sat in seats in the horseshoe that were closest to the telephone booth and just before the marking up concluded, Jerry Ford went into the booth and we heard him talk to the newspaper giving all of the information that we had agreed not to divulge at the mark up. The action that Ford took surprised Andrews and I and notwithstanding the fact that I always liked Jerry Ford, I was surprised that he would take the action that he did when he knew that the leak could only come from the Clerk of the Committee or from one of the Subcommittee Members.

In yesterday's Washington Post appeared a story entitled "Documents Show Ford Promised FBI Data--Secretly--About Warren Probe." This article goes on to state that Gerald R. Ford, while serving as a Member of the Warren Commission, promised to keep the FBI secretly informed of the activities of the Warren Commission almost immediately after it was organized to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy. FBI files which were recently released, show that the House Minority Leader, Gerald Ford, and one of the Commission's seven members, on December 12, 1963, in a conversation with FBI Assistant Director, Cartha D. DeLoach, volunteered that he would keep the FBI informed but that the FBI must keep this information in the strictest of confidence. The Warren Commission

of course, was headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren and during the week of December 5 of 1963, was really embroiled in internal bickering according to FBI records which contained information furnished by Ford. The records of the FBI were made public this week, along with 58,000 other pages about the Kennedy assassination. The Assistant Director of the FBI, in the records released, stated that Ford had indicated to him that he would keep me thoroughly advised as to the activities of the Commission. Ford, according to the statement, said that this information must be kept confidential.

The Warren Commission had agreed that their investigation would remain secret until completed and a final Commission Report agreed upon. During the hearings, the Commission disagreed from time to time about a number of matters pertaining to the assassination and some of the information considered was never made a part of the Commission report. Some of the information was based mainly on hearsay and some was so far-fetched that after grand deliberations, the Commission refused to incorporate any statements which might have brought about conclusions as to a conspiracy. The Warren Commission obtained certain information from the FBI and examined the weapon used but it does not appear from the files released this week that the Commission in turn, received any confidential information from the FBI comparable to the information that was being furnished the FBI by Ford. Gerald Ford and Hale Boggs were the two House Members on the Commission and at times, both were right controversial Members of the House.

Reading the article in yesterday's Washington Post about Ford reminded me of that portion of my Journal recorded a number of

years ago setting forth the facts about the leak to the New York Times.

This man Park is still testifying before the Assistant Attorney Generals in South Korea. Jaworski, Special Counsel to the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, now says that the Justice Department is wrong and that the House Committee has evidence that some present Members of Congress might be criminally involved in the South Korean's influence buying campaign. This statement is in direct conflict with the Justice Department's statement of about a week ago wherein those questioning Park said that it appeared that no sitting Members of Congress were criminally liable. Now Jaworski says that he will ask Congress to pass a Resolution demanding that the South Korean Government produce accused agent Park, along with former South Korean Ambassador Kim Dong Jo, and others for questioning and if they refuse to appear that this country cut off all United States aid to South Korea. Our present Speaker, Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, immediately said that he would support such a Resolution. Jaworski's remarks caused consternation in the Executive Branch of the Government and the State Department has insisted all along that linking South Korea to the Park matter is wrong and tends to separate one of our staunch friends. Benjamin R. Civiletti, the Assistant Attorney General, who has just returned from questioning Park, said that if Jaworski has such information, it is his duty to provide any evidence of criminal violations immediately to the Justice Department. The House cannot institute criminal actions and since the Justice Department is the only one that can, after Jaworski's statement, his assistant said that any evidence along this line at the appropriate time would be turned over to the Justice Department.

Sadat and Begin apparently are not agreeing and Egypt has gone back to its original position that Israel must withdraw from all territories seized before any peace terms can be agreed upon.

January 23, 1978

President Carter delivered his State of the Union Address at 9 p.m. last Thursday night. Generally speaking, I thought this was an excellent message and approved of the President's request that there be an immediate resolution of the energy legislation in Congress and that we do everything possible this year to solve the unemployment situation and the deficit in balance of payments.

On the way out of the Chamber, the President stopped and shook hands with me.

The Marston case continues on in Pennsylvania and will be a major political issue in that state this year.

Yesterday on "Face the Nation" our Speaker Tip O'Neill, very emphatically stated that he wanted Tongsun Park returned to this country so that he could testify before the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct in the House. He was very emphatic in making this statement and the members of the panel were very considerate to him in that they did not ask him about the golf clubs and the antique lamps.

Israel and Egypt have really disagreed again and peace negotiations are off for the time being. Secretary of State, Vance, said yesterday that he hopes within the next seven days, peace talks would begin again.

January 24, 1978

President Carter sent his budget for Fiscal Year 1979 to the Congress yesterday. This budget provided for the spending of \$500.2 billion. This is up 8.2% over 1978. Revenues predicted in the budget totaling \$439.6 billion, is an increase of 9.8%. The budget indicates that there will be a deficit of \$60.6 billion which is a reduction of 2% under Fiscal Year 1978. Inflation, according to this budget is expected to remain at 6% through 1979. Defense spending will rise 9.2% making the total \$126 billion. Energy spending increases 23% and the total figure is \$12.6 billion. Under this budget, health spending is up 12% to \$48.5 billion. Spending for jobs will rise 16% making the total \$14.5 billion. Under the budget, the Federal work force will increase by 1,500 employees.

If the President succeeds in presenting a balanced budget by the year 1981, a miracle will have to take place. If there are no additional programs or projects and the President attempts to hold tight, spending as a total could increase to \$650 billion by 1983.

In the President's State of the Union message, he had a number of right conservative suggestions, but the spending proposals under the new budget, do not indicate that we will have many conservative proposals from the White House this year.

The U.S. News and World Report calls around from time to time, with questions.

This week I was asked as to what advice I would give President Carter for 1978. My advice to the President is to establish a close relationship with the Congress, because his first six months in office clearly shows that there was no close relationship during that period.

A number of my friends in the House may stop dyeing their hair since the National Cancer Institute has come out in the last two months with reports indicating that nine chemicals which have been used in hair dyes, may cause cancer. With the television lights on, the color of the hair of some of my colleagues is right unusual.

One thing that I noticed about the President's State of the Union message, is that he still believes in complimenting the American people. During his campaign for the Presidency and especially during the Presidential primaries, he almost daily praised the American people for their sense of peace and common purpose. Some of his campaign rhetoric was used in his State of the Union message. Balancing the budget is not as clearly enunciated now and tax reform is only a shadow of that predicted by the President during the election. The President will soon discover that generalities will not take a strong program through the Congress.

January 25, 1978

In one of the most spectacular accidents of the space age, a 5-ton Soviet surveillance satellite with an atomic power plant aboard burned up in the atmosphere yesterday over a remote section of northwest Canada. The reports today are that



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the chances were 98% that the uranium which burned up with the satellite dissipated itself through the atmosphere to the extent any danger of radiation fallout was minimal. For several months now, the United States and other countries have cautioned the Soviet Union that this particular satellite was acting right funny and the Soviets gave every assurance that it could be properly controlled and would be. When the time arrived to control the satellite, after every indication was that it would come out of space, the Soviet Union was unable to control it. Computers in this country noted malfunctioning without any question and so far, this is the only serious mishap during the space age affecting other countries who were not involved in the operation of the spacecraft or satellite. We may have more of this as time passes.

We go back today again, on the Outer Continental Shelf legislation and this is the third time that we have had this bill up in the House during the past five years. It is right controversial and we will have general debate today with the amendments tomorrow. The last time we had this bill up, there were some 80-odd amendments offered. I presided during general debate the two previous times and was notified again by the Speaker yesterday, that he wanted me to preside again today.

The Carter Administration finally conceded yesterday that it has little hope of passing any substantial welfare revision legislation during this Session of Congress. This is one of the major problems confronting our country and unless we have some sort

of welfare reform, the program will continue to cost billions of dollars more each year.

The Governor of Minnesota today appointed Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey to take the place of her husband in the United States Senate. A special election will be held in November to fill the vacancy and so far, Mrs. Humphrey has not indicated as to whether or not she will be a candidate for the balance of the term.

February 1, 1978

We start hearings on the Budget for Fiscal Year 1979 today. We will have our Overview Hearings with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Yesterday, the full Committee on Appropriations met and assigned Subcommittees to the new Member, Matthew McHugh of New York. This man takes the place of Ed Koch of New York City and was not satisfied with accepting Ed Koch's two Subcommittees until the regular draw next year. We had a little maneuvering to take place but none of the Committee Members were displaced on their Subcommittees. This man McHugh was raised in Brooklyn and then later moved to upstate New York. He is a Democrat and is holding one of the strongest Republican seats in New York State. As long as he is a Member of our Committee on Appropriations, we will have trouble keeping him occupied.

Tongsun Park has agreed to return to Washington and to testify in Executive Session before the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

Egypt and Israel are still far apart but the talks still continue and I hope that some peace settlement is reached.

Yesterday, the Judiciary Committee again, for about the tenth time, voted out a bill providing for two Congressmen for the District of Columbia and two Senators. This is a Constitutional Amendment and requires two-thirds vote in the House and the Senate. For years the Senate has turned this legislation down and probably will do so again.

February 3, 1978

The Outer Continental Shelf bill passed in the House yesterday 291 to 91. It required five days of general debate on this bill before it finally passed. I presided over the House and when I got out of the Chair and turned the gavel back to the Speaker, the Members stood and applauded. This made me feel right good.

This bill has been kicked around now for about three years and since there is considerable oil and gas on the Outer Continental Shelf, it is right important to our Government and to the people in this country generally. I do hope that this bill corrects a lot of serious mistakes that could have been made and at least we have written it into law with certain rigid requirements that should prevent any little teapot dome from rising up to haunt us.

The Soviet Union successfully refueled their orbiting space lab from an accompanying cargo craft yesterday. This is the first time such a dangerous fete has been achieved in the

history of manned spaceflight. This is really a first as far as the Soviet Union is concerned but the Soviet Union still cannot land a man on the moon.

I am now wondering just what kind of deals have been made with Tongsun Park and what kind of threats have been made to calm him down from the standpoint of his many allegations concerning several million dollars that he has passed around to officials and Members of Congress. It seems now that Park has advised Justice Department investigators this week that his own list of cash gifts to Members of Congress include many transactions that never took place. During the 17 days that he was questioned in South Korea, Park said that on many occasions, he had listed donations he had never actually given. On the basis of a series of polygraph examinations administered to Park, the investigators from the Justice Department say that they believe he told the truth and that he had listed phoney contributions to serve his own purposes. There was a significant number of entries which are fictitious, one of the investigators said, and a number of the transactions simply never took place.

According to this information, this man's testimony will never be believed in court or any other place and my guess is that he had made some rapid changes brought on by virtue of threats to discontinue all foreign aid appropriations to South Korea and I would not be surprised to hear that the President of South Korea and those in charge of the government have simply advised Park that if he wants to remain in good health, regardless of where he expects to live in the future, he had better change his tune. This most recent statement that on many occasions he listed donations that had not actually been given, destroys the credibility of this man and probably will bring huge sighs of relief to some of the

Members of the House and the Senate.

This was the year that meetings in the House were to be televised, but with the cameras to be under the control of the officials of the House. We have had closed circuit television now for about a year and it has worked exceedingly well. Now it appears that the most recent 90-day television test filming of the House Sessions shows that because of the lighting in the Chamber, bald heads shine like the sun, circles under the eyes appear much larger and darker and my old friend, Shirley Chisholm, Democrat of New York City objected because the lighting tended to show the black Members of the House disappearing from the screen altogether. The Speaker has said that it is not as easy as he thought originally about televising the House Chamber debates and that more study would have to be given before there will be network channel coverage.

February 4, 1978

President Sadat is back in this country spending the weekend with President Carter at Camp David in Maryland. Both state that our country and Egypt share a great responsibility for salvaging the hopes of Arab Israeli peace. Sadat says that our two countries are now at a historic and crucial cross road. He and President Carter seem to get along just fine and maybe this meeting will produce results.

Joe L. Allbritton, the millionaire Texan banker who came to Washington four years ago to rescue the Washington Star, which was just about bankrupt, agreed this week to sell the

Star to the billion dollar Time, Inc. publishing empire. The price for the Star is \$20 million. According to the media, Allbritton has just about doubled the \$65 million that he invested in the Star and the two television and radio stations which were a part of the deal. It seems that this man Allbritton, is a fellow who gets up earlier and stays up later than the rest of us. According to other Texans, he has a spacious imagination and sees things where no one else does. He sold off the large television station here in Washington for \$100 million and after deducting the loss in the operation of the Star which for many months amounted to \$1 million a month, the business community says that Allbritton will make about \$70 million in the deal. He will remain as publisher and the style and publication of the Star may change considerably within the next few months.

When I arrived in Washington, we had four newspapers. The Post purchased the old Washington Herald and the Star purchased the Washington Daily News. The Washington Post is a wealthy operation and is now on the big board with millions of dollars of outstanding stock.

The Department of Justice indicated today that two former Members of the Congress will be indicted shortly and they are Otto E. Passman of Louisiana and William Minshall of Cleaveland, Ohio. Two other former Congressmen, Edwin W. Edwards, the present Governor of Louisiana and Cornelius E. Gallagher of New Jersey may escape indictment due to the fact that the federal statute of limitations has run.

When Park announced that his records contained fictitious names and amounts in some instances and that some of the present Members of Congress who occupy high positions actually did not receive any money, he establishes almost a complete defense for any of the sitting Members if they are either indicted or called up for reprimand. It is obvious as to what Park is doing now. He has received the word and knows that his chances of living a long life depend on what testimony he now gives to the committee here in Washington and to the juries that will pass upon Hannah, Passman and Minshall.

Another article appeared in the newspapers throughout this country yesterday, concerning Dan Flood of Pennsylvania. According to these articles, Flood is under investigation by the Federal Grand Jury in Washington, San Francisco, New York and Philadelphia. Some \$200,000 in kick-backs are involved and Flood may have difficulty in establishing his innocence in a great many of the charges that are now being investigated.

The coal strike still continues in this country and this sixty-day strike is rapidly establishing the all-time record for duration. Finally this week, the Federal Government stepped in and said that the White House wanted to talk to both sides as soon as possible. Today, negotiators for the United Mine Workers and representatives of the Soft Coal Industry, appeared to be close to reaching an agreement.

Our Secretary of Defense, Harold Brown has advised us this week that our country needs to match the pace the Soviet Union sets

in military development. He says that our strategic nuclear forces not only must not be inferior to Soviet forces, but also must not seem to be inferior. Brown says that we pulled ahead in the 1950's and early 1960's and then substantially reduced our basic military effort while the Soviet Union continued to expand their's at a steady pace.

February 8, 1978

I attended the 33rd Annual Banquet of the Limestone Institute last night. The annual award for this year was given to Max Baucus, a young Member of Congress and one who is now a candidate for the United States Senate. Baucus is a Member of the Committee on Appropriations and is only serving his second term. If my memory serves me correctly, I have attended 24 annual banquets of the Limestone Institute. Last year I was the recipient of the annual award.

Our speaker last night was Bill Cox, Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration within the Department of Transportation. Bill Cox is from Madisonville, Kentucky and he and the members of his family have always been my good friends. Before reading his prepared speech, Bill Cox, in a real nice, easy, friendly manner, said to those present, which consisted of about 1,000 men and women, that he was proud of his home State of Kentucky and Kentucky had a great many "Firsts". For instance he said, "You ladies and gentlemen have heard of the University of Kentucky basketball team which is first in the Nation now and at this banquet tonight we have another first that we are proud of and that is my friend, Bill Natcher, who has never missed a day or a vote in his 24 years in the Congress. This record is now the all-time record."



In his prepared speech, Mr. Cox eulogized Senator Jennings Raldolph who is Chairman of the Public Works Committee stating how efficient his Committee was and how quickly they approved of his nomination as Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration. After eating, the Senator, who was sitting at the head table with us, just bowed his head and fell sound asleep and slept through the entire speech. The Senator is my good friend and if re-elected in his race this year, he will be about 83 years of age at the termination of this next term.

We go back in the House today on the consumer protection legislation which is right controversial. The vote is close and even though the President is supporting this bill, there are a great many of us who believe that no additional agencies or departments are necessary and we are just simply trying to help the President carry out his platform of reducing the number of departments and agencies from 2,000 down to about 400. This, of course, will not take place, but certainly a new agency for consumers is not necessary at this time.

My Chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor-Health, Education and Welfare, is not present again today and I am chairing his Subcommittee

February 9, 1978

We have in the House at this time, a man by the name of John E. Moss from California. He was elected in 1953 and several months ago announced that he would retire at the close of this Congress. Yesterday on the front page of the Washington papers appeared articles setting forth an interview with Moss and during the questions and answers, Moss said that President Carter has

been the least effective President since he came to Capitol Hill. Moss is a Democrat and is a right controversial Member of the Congress. Moss and I have served just about during the same period and he believes that former President Lyndon Johnson was far ahead of anyone else who has served as President during his tenure. He went on to say that the evaluation of Johnson was not near as high as it should have been as a result of the war in Vietnam. Johnson understood the Congress and was always sensitive to the Congresses needs. Moss went on to say that contact in the White House now, even by the Democrats, was almost prohibited and that this is the main reason Carter has almost come to a standstill as far as Capitol Hill is concerned.

The Flood case continues to appear on the front page of all the newspapers and in yesterday's Star, Bob Michel, the ranking Minority Member on our Subcommittee on Labor-Health, Education and Welfare, was quoted as saying that the hospital in controversy in Pennsylvania was slipped into the bill by Flood over Michel's strong objection. Michel, the Minority Whip and ranking Republican on our Subcommittee said in an interview that the showdown over the appropriation providing for the hospital came during a March 21, 1975 meeting of the Subcommittee. He said that the Hahnemann Hospital appropriation was slipped into the bill at the last minute by Flood and that Michel raised hell about what Flood had done. Michel said that he pointed out that there were any number of hospitals, including some in Illinois that could use this money. Flood, according to Michel, went on to say that this was a special pilot project and was a very deserving one. Michel said that the appropriation was from the Community Services Administration, a federal anti-poverty agency and that the \$14.5 million

contained in the bill represented more than half of the \$25.2 million provided in the appropriation bill for CSA. Michel said that there were 83 other applications pending for similar funds and that in 1974 the Pennsylvania hospital request for federal assistance came too late for consideration. Michel said that it was unfair and inequitable for the Hahnemann project to be singled out for special treatment. As a Member of this Subcommittee, I remember a part of the statements made by Michel in his interview with the press. In fact, I do not blame Bob Michel in trying to unload this monkey because now all of the Members of the Subcommittee are hesitant as to just what to do when after months now, and all of the Flood publicity, so far nothing seems to give. The papers state that Flood has accepted well over \$100,000 in bribes and is being investigated by federal grand juries in the District, California, Pennsylvania and New York. So far, the Speaker has made no move and the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct has made no announcement that Flood is under investigation.

Flood has been at home in Pennsylvania for the last several days and I have chaired this Committee. The Michel interview now will cause all of us on the Subcommittee to be extremely cautious and in fact, I am at a loss to understand how Flood can face the Secretary of HEW and all of the Department heads with all of the charges that have been made against him.

After a number of amendments and considerable debate, the House yesterday turned its back on Ralph Nader and his followers who were backing the consumer agency legislation. The vote was 227 to 189 and I voted

against this bill. This was a defeat for the White House which had lobbied heavily for the bill but the vote can be interpreted as a victory for the people. We have enough agencies in the federal government and the people in this country are sick and tired of the government continuing to control their lives and direct their businesses.

Since dictating the above, I have been advised that the Chairman of the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct said late yesterday afternoon that his staff has begun an informal investigation of allegations of improprieties involving Representative Flood and Representative Eilberg. Representative John Flynt, Jr., the Chairman said that the investigators are well underway with an inquiry into reports that these two men may have acted improperly in obtaining Federal funds for a Philadelphia hospital.

In addition, I have also been advised that the reason Bob Michel held his interview was because the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in 1975 sent him a memo as the ranking Republican Member of the Subcommittee, objecting to Flood's action and the use of CSA funds for this purpose. At the time of the memo, the Secretary of HEW was a Republican and Jerry Ford was President. This is the reason for the direct contact with the ranking minority Member Michel on our Subcommittee. This explains a little more about why Michel, yesterday was interviewed by the press and said he had raised hell over Flood's action. A memo in the files at HEW shows that HEW officials had protested in a memo to Michel about the \$13.2 million under consideration for the Pennsylvania hospital and in addition, after Flood's request, was pushed through the Subcommittee according to the press which

had clear sailing in the Senate. Warren G. Magnuson of Washington is the Chairman of the Subcommittee in the Senate and a staff memo to one of Magnuson's colleagues on his Subcommittee said that he assumed that Magnuson would accommodate Flood since Flood had often accommodated Magnuson. Yesterday, Magnuson denied the memo and hinted that he was simply trying to accommodate the presumed wishes of Senator Richard S. Schweiker, Republican of Pennsylvania, a member of Magnuson's Subcommittee. Michel was again quoted in the interview as saying that congressional logrolling on appropriations prevailed and on a voice vote, the Hahnemann grant became law in June, 1975.

There is another article in the paper today entitled "Ex-Aide's Fees Paid." According to this article, along with the bank stock that Flood is accused of accepting, Flood certainly can be nailed to the cross. This article is as follows:

"Federal prosecutors are investigating charges that Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.) and a close friend of his tried to buy the silence of the congressman's onetime chief staff aide, who was under investigation for bribery.

The former aide, Stephen B. Elko, was convicted on the federal charges in Los Angeles last fall. He has been cooperating with federal authorities under a grant of immunity since then and is reported to have accused Flood of taking more than \$100,000 in bribes over the years.

Elko also has implicated Flood and Washington attorney John L. (Roy) Ingoldsby in a scheme to obstruct justice in his case, according to sources familiar with that separate investigation.

Those charges center on arrangements that were allegedly made to provide Elko with income, and the payment of \$25,000 in legal expenses after he was forced to resign from Flood's staff in June 1976 to head off a House committee investigation of his activities, the sources said.

The U.S. attorney's office in Los Angeles also is examining Flood's testimony before a grand jury there and at Elko's trial for a possible perjury charge, the sources added.

Though he is not a criminal lawyer, Ingoldsby, a longtime personal friend of Flood's, was Elko's attorney for more than a year and a half before the aide's indictment.

He said in a recent interview that he did arrange for the unusual payment of Elko's legal expenses, using \$15,000 from another close friend of Flood's and \$10,000 of his own to pay trial costs.

'Sure I was helping Flood,' Ingoldsby said. 'Sure I went farther than I would have normally. But I did not obstruct justice...This was no Watergate hush-money. It was all handled by check.'

In a more formal statement issued late yesterday, Ingoldsby said: 'These were acts of compassion and generosity, which did not obstruct, but did advance the cause of justice.'

Flood's press aide said last night that the congressman was not aware of any such investigation and would decline comment on his involvement in Elko's legal problems because of reports that he was a subject of other investigations.

In extensive interviews over the past two days, Ingoldsby detailed his involvement

In Elko's legal problems. It began in November 1975 when a Senate investigating subcommittee subpoenaed the Flood aide to testify about alleged kickbacks for helping a California vocational school operator get Federal funds.

The results of that investigation were referred to the Justice Department and the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct in the spring of 1976.

In April, Elko testified before a Los Angeles grand jury about the alleged trade school scheme after being briefed by Ingoldsby. Elko was later convicted of lying during that appearance. Ingoldsby said he was not aware Elko would commit perjury.

By May, Ingoldsby recalled, he had concluded it would be necessary for Elko to resign as Flood's administrative assistant to prevent a House investigation. 'It was clear that the ethics committee had jurisdiction only to investigate current, not past employes,' he said.

Shortly before the scheduled June 30 resignation Flood and Ingoldsby met with Elko and his girlfriend, Patricia Brislin, who also was convicted on the West Coast bribery charges.

One account of the meeting is that Elko and Brislin strongly implied they might later implicate Flood if they were not 'taken care of' with help in finding employment and, if necessary, later legal fees.

Ingoldsby emphatically denied that any such threats were made. 'The main purpose of the meeting was for Patty (Brislin) and Steve (Elko) to make one final plea about another way of handling the matter.'

He said he knew nothing about employment help and recalled no discussion of future legal fees.

Though there were other trials in the West Coast schools scandal later in 1976, Elko appeared free of legal difficulties until the following spring, the attorney said. Then, on June 9, 1977, Elko and Brislin were indicted Los Angeles for bribery, perjury and obstruction of justice for allegedly trying to prevent other testimony about their actions.

Until then, Ingoldsby said, he had no intention of charging Elko and Brislin for his legal advice. 'Steve had been very friendly to me, so I just let the thing ride,' Ingoldsby said. 'I didn't send them any bill. I had no intention of charging them.'

But the day after the indictment he sent them a letter, pointing out that because of his close friendship with Flood 'it may be that a conflict of interest has developed or will develop' between them and the congressman. He enclosed an unitemized bill for \$10,000 in fees and \$2,000 in expenses.

The couple replied that they appreciated his help and would pay the bill when they could, according to copies of the correspondence made available by Ingoldsby.

'In all candor, there was a parallel interest between Flood and Elko up to the time of the indictment.' the 63-year-old attorney said.

He said had never referred them to a criminal lawyer because 'at first I thought it was a minor thing. At first I thought it would end with the Senate, then I thought it would end with the House...'



After the couple was arraigned in California, the new trial attorney, Alan M. May of Los Angeles, traveled to Washington to discuss his fee, Ingoldsby said.

May requested what Ingoldsby said he considered a 'bargain basement' \$15,000 fee for handling the defense of the couple and \$10,000 for expenses.

'I wanted to help them both,' Ingoldsby said. 'But now we were getting into an area where you have to be 100 percent correct on what's being done.'

Without Flood's knowledge, Ingoldsby said, he called James J. Tedesco, a wealthy Flood friend who is a coal operator from Old Forge, Pa.

'I told him the situation, that these people said they were innocent, and we have to raise \$25,000. He said he wasn't anxious to get involved, but would send me a personal check for \$15,000 to pay for the legal fees,' Ingoldsby said.

'I said okay, it's either let them sink right now or I agree to advance the remaining \$10,000. So I did', he added.

All the checks for disbursements for May's fees and expenses were written on the Ingoldsby office account, he said.

In a July 6, 1977 letter to Elko and Brislin explaining the arrangement, Ingoldsby said that he personally was advancing the entire amount.

Tedesco could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Flood was not informed of the arrangement, Ingoldsby said because 'if he knew there would be no question that it would have the elements of a cover-up.'

After the conviction in October, the attorney said, Elko told him that Justice Department prosecutors warned him 'his troubles were just beginning.'

The former Flood aide was issued subpoenas for grand jury appearances in Philadelphia, Newark and Washington, Ingoldsby said.

After refusing to testify, Elko was given use immunity which compels testimony. He began cooperating with federal authorities in early December.

Among the subjects he's being questioned on is the involvement of Flood and Rep. Joshua Eilberg (D-Pa.) in obtaining federal funds for an addition on a Philadelphia hospital project.

That investigation triggered a controversy when it was learned that Eilberg had called President Carter to urge the replacement of David W. Marston, the U.S. prosecutor in Philadelphia who was looking into the hospital financing. Marston has since left his post.

Ingoldsby said he first became aware he might have some legal problems when Elko called him in early December to say he was being 'grilled' by federal prosecutors.

Elko, who was sentenced last month to three years in prison on the bribery conviction, could receive a reduced sentence because of his cooperation."

Changing the subject just a little, an article appeared in the Louisville Courier Journal on January 31, 1978 entitled "Natcher's expenses second lowest in listing of congressional spending". This article is as follows:

"The latest listing of congressmen's official expenses has been published, and Kentucky's William Natcher has turned out to be the second most frugal member in the 935-member House of Representatives.

In the period between July 1 and Sept. 30 the veteran Democrat from Bowling Green spent only \$3,256.10 on such items as travel allowance, district office rent, office stationery and telephones.

That amount was second lowest to the mere \$2,554.67 spent by Rep. James Delaney, D-N.Y.

The listing was the second public accounting given under new House reform rules pushed through a year ago in the wake of the scandal that swirled around former Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio. It was revealed that Hays had put his mistress on the government payroll.

In the latest accounting, Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., won the 'big spender' award for his three-month total of \$31,029.18.

Among the seven-member Kentucky House delegation, Rep. Romano Mazzoli, D-3rd District, was the leader in official expenditures, spending \$16,179.76.

The largest expense for Mazzoli, who some believe faces a tough re-election campaign this year, was direct mail to constituents. That figure amounted to \$3,883, and included

two mailings of 170,000 'newsletters' to every postal patron in his urban Louisville district.

The next highest spender among the Kentucky congressmen was Rep. John Breckinridge, D-6th District, who also has active opposition for re-election.

~~The biggest chunk of Breckinridge's~~  
\$12,724.52 in expenditures was \$4,586.35 for a telephone-computer system that provides congressmen with specific mailing information for direct mail correspondence with constituents.

Other Kentuckians' expenditures for the three-month period last summer were: Rep. Carroll Hubbard, D-1st District, \$11,612.16; Rep. Gene Snyder, R-4th District, \$11,595.94; Rep. Carl Perkins, D-7th District, \$9,383.10 and Rep. Tim Lee Carter, R-5th District, \$5,073.79.

In Southern Indiana, Rep. Lee Hamilton, D-7th District, showed official expenses of \$17,366.66, and freshman Rep. David Cornwell, D-8th District, spent \$16,504.86.

Cornwell, who may face tough Republican opposition this year, spent \$2,365 on 18 airplane trips back to the district for himself and his staff during the three-month period.

Hamilton, a veteran member from Columbus, spent more than \$4,500 for the telephone-computer system available to congressmen for easy mailings back home.

Kentucky's Natcher, in a brief interview yesterday, explained that his expenses are traditionally low because he has no need for the expensive computer operations.

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He also uses only \$135 of his maximum \$1,000 per month allowance for district office expenses back in the state.

Natcher, who rarely has any opposition when he runs for re-election, pays \$135-a-month rent for a district office in Elizabeth-town. But he pays his Bowling Green office rent out of his own pocket, he explained.

The Bowling Green office used to be his law office, but Natcher hasn't practiced law since he came to Congress. He is entitled to three district offices but only maintains two.

Congressional expenditures for the last three months of 1977 won't be published until this spring."

February 10, 1978

A right good size post-mortem is going on at this time over the defeat of the Consumer Protection Agency bill. Ralph Nader is being blamed by some of the liberals for his tactics. It seems that he had radio spots in districts of Members that were wavering on this legislation and in some instances, the districts were represented by Members who had not made up their mind one way or the other. One Member, Andy Jacobs, Jr., of Indiana, was accused of being a reactionary by Nader and Jacobs said that this statement was so beneficial to him that he had listed it as a campaign contribution. Patricia Schroeder, a liberal Democrat from Denver, Colorado, voted for the bill in 1974 and 1975 but this week, she voted against the bill. Nader proceeded immediately to accuse her of selling out to big business and she in turn said that Nader must be going through male menopause or a mid-life crisis. Most

of the Members who were attacked said that Nader did not hurt them politically and may have helped them considerably. Our Speaker, Tip O'Neill, simply said that the business groups were too well organized and that he just simply did not have the votes. The White House said that the Administration had done its best but that this was not enough.

During the campaign for President, Nader met with President Carter in Plains, Georgia on several occasions and issued statement after statement that the President would join with him in passing a good, strong consumer protection bill. This, of course, did not help Carter during the campaign.

The Canadian Government expelled 13 Soviet officials yesterday, including 1/3 of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa in a sweeping crackdown on Russian espionage activities. In this instance, according to Canada, the Soviets were seeking information about the Royal Canadian Mounted Police counter-intelligence methods and were trying to obtain character assessments of Canadian intelligence personnel. This is the largest number ever ousted by the Canadian Government.

Recently, the President personally approved secret television surveillance of an American recently accused of stealing classified diplomatic cables. The television monitoring of an Office of Information Agency employee by the name of Ronald Humphrey was done without a court order and was the first surveillance along this line authorized by the Carter Administration against an American citizen. This surveillance and the manner it was used will provide a major new test of the inherent powers of a President in matters pertaining to national security.

February 11, 1978

Up to this time, we have had 33 Members announce their retirement at the close of this Congress. This week, Representative Otis G. Pike, Democrat of New York and Representative Joe D. Waggonner, Democrat of Louisiana, announced their retirements.

Both of these men serve on the Ways & Means Committee and both are right able Members of the House. Several months ago Otis Pike decided to grow a full beard and his hair is just about the color of mine; therefore, his beard is almost snow white. This radical change in his appearance was somewhat startling to the Members of the House and since he decided to wear this beard for months and months, it was obvious to the rest of us that he really did not care what his constituents thought about him. On a number of occasions since he has been a Member, he has taken unusual positions on the Rules of the operation of the House. In making his announcement, he said that he had been a public servant for 25 years, with 18 of these spent as a Member of Congress. He said that his health was good and he believed that he could be reelected without too much trouble. He went on to say that his motivation was slipping and people bug him. He said that he has no privacy, does not like campaigning any more and doesn't like fund-raising. He went on further to say that the wisdom of the ages has not been secretly entrusted solely to Democrats and that both parties were indifferent to the national debt, the deficit and to any obligation to pay our bills or balance the budget. Still in desperation and showing unhappiness with his assignment, Pike said that he was tired of wasting his time on drivel and that although he would miss his service in the

Congress, he could learn to make his own plane reservations and balance his own checkbook.

This is a right unusual statement for a Member to make but coming from Pike, it was not too much of a surprise.

Waggoner has been one of our loud, noisy Members of the Congress and about a year ago, was stopped by the police in the redlight district here in Washington where he was attempting to enter into some sort of an agreement with a prostitute who later turned out to be a police woman in disguise. Waggoner was taken to the police station and received quite a bit of publicity. This event occurred just before his last election and his people, feeling sorry for him and not knowing which side to believe, reelected him for another term. Since this event occurred, Waggoner has indicated to all of us in the House that his interest was lagging and I was not at all surprised to read that he was dropping out of Congress.

It seems now that our Committees are called upon to hear Heads of State and most everybody in the world. This is unusual when the demands are for new planes and more money. President Anwar Sadat appeared here on the Hill last week and met with the Committee on the House side on International Affairs. He also met with the Leadership in the House and made a direct plea for the purchase of our most modern fighter planes. He then left this country and made four or five stops around the world on the way home explaining again his position concerning peace.

Yesterday, our country and four western allies warned that they may provide troops to Somalia if the expanding Ethiopian offenses



spill over the Samolian border. Cuban troops along with Russian advisors are in Ethiopia and the number of Cuban troops total about 2,000.

The coal strike that has been underway now for 67 days failed again yesterday to reach any decision. The United Mine Workers bargaining counsel rejected a new proposed coal contract and United Mine Workers President Arnold Miller went into seclusion to avoid a noisy demonstration of rank and file members outside the union headquarters. There were some 200 to 300 miners demonstrating and I could not help but wonder what would have happened if John L. Lewis were back and this had occurred in front of the mine workers building. Arnold Miller is a right uneducated man and was simply elected to the Presidency when Tony Boyle became involved in a murder case. Miller certainly is the weakest leader that the United Mine Workers have ever had.

The Senate began hearings this week on the Panama Canal Treaties and the speeches were broadcast by radio. This was a new innovation in the Senate and may lead to televised hearings in the Senate. Some four weeks will be consumed in the debate and one day next week, the Senate will go into Executive Session to discuss the question of whether or not the Panamanian Leader Torrijos and members of his family have been involved in narcotic smuggling. This unexpected move was provoked by Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, who has been pressing the drug smuggling charge for weeks.

Next week in the House, we will take up a few Conference Reports and only few minor bills. Bills such as The American Folklife Preservation Act Authorizations; Chattahoochee River National Park; Cargo Capacity for Civil Aircraft; Aquaculture Organic Act of 1977.

The Republicans, this weekend, are out making Lincoln Day speeches and will all be worn out from their labors so when they return, we will have only a few minor bills and Conference Reports for consideration.

February 13, 1978

The Clerk of the District of Columbia Legislative Committee stopped in my office this morning to advise me that Charles Diggs, the Chairman of the Committee, would within the next few days be indicted by a federal grand jury in Detroit, Michigan. For several months now, Diggs has been under investigation from the standpoint of his payroll in the district offices in Detroit. Several months ago, newspaper articles stated that Diggs had received kickbacks from certain employees and in some instances, employees were not actually working but were carried on the payroll. According to my information, he will be tried here in Washington.

This is another example of where one Member of Congress can, by his actions, create problems for all Members of Congress. This is one of the reasons why the polls that are taken show the Congress to be at a low ebb.

The coal strike continues on and according to weather predictions, we will continue to have winter weather for many days to come. In fact, one of the weather reports this morning stated that we would have bad weather for a period of 90 days. This may go down in history as the worst winter that we have experienced in this country since 1900.

Israel, this weekend, in a sharply worded cabinet statement read by Prime Minister Begin, accused the United States of taking sides in the Middle East peace negotiations through its criticism of Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territory. The tide seems to have turned somewhat and Begin's promises to President Carter apparently have not been carried out. Sadat's visit to this country last week caused a lot of Members of Congress to believe that judging from reports we receive, Israel really is not making an honest effort to bring about peace in the Middle East. Begin, this weekend, said that he did not want the American Jews to try to control the terms of the peace and that the United States had decided to lean over a little bit on the Arab side. This man Begin, is really a hard-nosed Prime Minister and his country might have been a little better off if his predecessor was in at this time.

February 15, 1978

The House of Representatives received a nice surprise today. In the special election to fill the seat in New York City vacated by Ed Koch, who was elected Mayor, Bella Abzug, that turbulent, noisy, boisterous, uncouth woman who served with us for awhile was defeated. She left her own district and went over into Koch's district and ran against a man by the name of William Green who was the Republican candidate in the special election. Early returns showed Mrs. Abzug as the winner and when I went to bed last night, I felt right bad because I believed that this woman would again descend upon us. Later on and after about 90% of the vote had been counted, Green pulled into the lead and ended up with about 2,000 majority. Of course, Bella, will ask for a recount, but I hope and pray the final vote stands up.

President Carter finally has indicated that he will intercede in the coal strike unless a settlement is reached at once. Yesterday, he called on the coal industry and the striking United Mine Workers' members to resume negotiations immediately at the White House and threatened stronger measures if that effort fails.

Israel is right mad today because the President has agreed to sell \$5 billion worth of advanced war planes to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Israel is to receive 15 more F-15 fighter planes to go with the 25 already on order. Egypt is to receive 50 F5E fighter bombers and Saudi Arabia is to receive 60 F-15's.

There will be a fight in Congress over this sale and the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Appropriations in the House, Clarence Long, issued a statement that the President had broken his promise and that he would fight the action to sell the planes. This man is the Chairman of a Subcommittee that will stay with him on this matter, so this sale may never take place.

February 16, 1978

The great Muhammad Ali lost the heavy-weight championship last night to a long shot by the name of Leon Spinks. Jimmy The Greek and the betting community throughout the United States were giving odds of 6 to 1 that Cassius Clay, better known as Muhammad Ali would stop the challenger without any difficulty. Finally it happened when Muhammad Ali needed feet of Clay, the speed and stamina of his youth, all he had were feet of clay last night. Ali succeeded in staying on his feet during the 15 rounds and in my opinion, only won three of the rounds. After

the fight was over, Ali said that he underestimated Spinks and that he was a tough kid but that Ali was not through. He went on to say that he would fight again and would do better and be the first man to win the title three times. In spite of his optimism, it looks to me like Muhammad Ali is through. Cassius Clay was born and raised in Louisville, Kentucky and was named after one of the most famous men who ever lived in the state. He is tall and stately like the old Cassius Clay from Clark County, Kentucky.

Spinks was not afraid of Ali which has not been the case in many of Ali's fights and he pursued him throughout the 15 rounds. This is the first time in over 40 years that a champion has lost his title on a decision and the winner won by a split decision. There were no knockdowns but both fighters at one time or another might have gone down.

This was really an upset and the great talker, and the one who named himself "The Greatest" must be right sad today.

I felt right sad when the fight was over because Cassius Clay, to me, has been the most skilled heavyweight boxer of the 20th Century. In his hayday, neither Lewis, Tunney, Dempsey or any of the old ones could have stayed with him. Maybe old Jack Johnson, who ended his career in Cuba after marrying and living with a white woman, which was unusual in those days could have knocked out Muhammad Ali. If I had to name the two champions of the 20th Century in the heavyweight division, I would name Clay and Johnson.

The front page of the papers today carry stories about H.R. Haldeman's new book "The Ends of Power". Excerpts are now appearing

in some of the papers including the Washington Star and according to the excerpts, Haldeman, who was Nixon's closest aide during the White House years, believes that Nixon himself caused the Watergate burglaries to take place and later when the historic White House cover up was unraveling, Haldeman is convinced it was the President who personally attempted to erase incriminating portions of his secret tape recordings. Haldeman, who is currently in prison, consigns the role of the Watergate heavy to Charles W. Colson whom he describes as the iron man bully. Haldeman says that the notification for installing the fateful White House tape recorders by Nixon was brought about by Nixon's concern over the unpredictable Henry Kissinger whom he depicts as a scheming conspiratorial figure. Haldeman says that Nixon knew that Kissinger was keeping a log of everything that they discussed and he wanted a rival record of his own. Haldeman also says that it was Kissinger whose anger at leaks really started the 1969 FBI national security wiretapping and it was Kissinger who pressed Nixon to fight the publication of the Pentagon Papers by telling Nixon that not to resist would show that Nixon was a weakling. Haldeman defends President Nixon's public policies and goals but in his book he describes a petty, vengeful Nixon in private, railing and ranting at enemies, obsessed with conspiracies and deceiving even his closest aides.

This book will sell and I presume that President Nixon will be very much disturbed over the disclosures made in the book. One of the chief disclosures in the book pertained to the source of Bob Woodward and Bernstein's articles written in the Washington Post. In his book, Haldeman names Fred Fielding as the secret source for the Washington Post reporters whom they dubbed

as "Deep Throat" in the book that they later published entitled "All The Presidents Men". Fielding was a White House staff assistant to John Dean, the President's Attorney in the White House. Haldeman's portrayal of Henry A. Kissinger is tinged with bitterness and venom. The Kissinger who emerges in this book is a publicity hound who courted the press giving them one version of his role and in private taking another. One of Ehrlichman's hobbies, according to Haldeman, was collecting nude photographs of various starlets Kissinger had dated. Then over a period of time, the photographs would be dispatched in official folders to Kissinger with bawdy instructions on what to do with them.

Haldeman is firmly convinced that Nixon himself erased the tape and it was not his secretary or anyone else.

More stories continue on Representative Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania. The one today says that he received \$1,000 cash payment from a lobbyist by the name of Deryl Fleming who acted as a lobbyist for the trade schools in California that Flood was insisting the Department of Health, Education and Welfare approve for \$10 million grants. Everyday now stories appear on Flood and yesterday, television cameras were set up out in the hallway outside our Committee door. The Members on the Subcommittee are all quite suspicious of the Chairman and until something gives, this Subcommittee will have difficulty operating. Yesterday the Chairman conducted hearings with only the Republican Member, Michel, present but apparently the fact that he is being investigated by four federal grand juries in four states and the District of Columbia and all of these stories are being written about bribes that he had accepted do not phase him.

February 17, 1978

We have in the House a new Member by the name of Bruce Caputo. He is from New York and since arriving, has been quite a political gadfly. In fact, the Republicans in the House say that he is only using his tenure for a stepping stone to higher public life and they are just as afraid of him as they can be. He succeeded in having himself named to the Flynt Committee on Standards of Official Conduct and is the Member who traveled to South Korea when the Justice Department was interrogating Park. He traveled at his own expense and was over there almost two weeks while the interrogation was taking place. It seems that he is the son of a wealthy Italian lawyer and in his race for Congress spent a great sum of money to be elected. Shortly after the Tongsun Park case started, Caputo started leaking information obtained from the staff of this Committee and from hearings before the Committee that were held in Executive Session. The Speaker maintains that he is the one that leaked the information that Suzy Thompson, who formerly worked for Carl Albert, testified to the effect that Tongsun Park used Tip O'Neill's office as his hangout. In addition, the information concerning a set of golf clubs that were given to the Speaker by Park is also supposed to have come from Caputo.

Yesterday, the Speaker, in his weekly press conference, renewed his charge that Caputo was the Member of the Committee who was leaking all of the information and that his statements were defamatory and based strictly on heresay. In addition, the Speaker said that Caputo had two members of his staff checking on the sex lives of the Members of Congress and although this was heresay information, he believed it to be true. Caputo



issued a statement challenging the Speaker to name the members and to prove his statements concerning the sex life charges and denied the statements made by the Speaker at the press conference. The Speaker went on to say at his press conference that he had no confidence whatsoever in Caputo. The Republican party is not close to Caputo and in the House he sits on the Republican side but I never see him sitting with any of the Republican Members. He sits off by himself and my guess is that regardless of the truth of any of his statements, the method that he is using will bring about his downfall. Since I have been a Member of Congress, we have had a number of Members start out like this man and in each case, they lasted only a short time.

The coal strike is still with us and more serious each day. Labor Secretary Ray Marshall is meeting with those attempting to settle the strike at the White House each day. The United Mine Workers and the representatives of the coal owners are meeting, hoping to settle the 73-day coal strike today or tomorrow. The President indicated yesterday that preparations were being made to invoke the Taft-Hartley law if no agreement is reached within a day or so. In addition, the President met yesterday with Governors from the coal states and these Governors cautioned President Carter about the Taft-Hartley law since they definitely are of the opinion that the coal strikers will ignore any order of the President and this has been the procedure in previous coal strikes. Instead of returning to the mines and complying with any cool-off period, the miners say that they will refuse to go back to the mines regardless of what the President does. Since a great many of the miners are asking for the resignation of the President of the United Mine Workers, Arnold Miller, it makes it exceedingly more difficult to bring about

a settlement of this strike.

H.R. Haldeman's book, which is being released this week, may sell thousands of copies. In addition to accusing President Nixon of making the erasure on the tapes, Haldeman, in his book, rails Nixon's foreign policy diplomacy and said that in 1969, when Russia moved nuclear armed divisions within two miles of the Chinese border and threatened to attack China's infant atomic plants, Nixon's last minute move settled what Haldeman maintains would have been, and certainly appeared to be a nuclear incident that might have set off a general war throughout the world. Those accused of releasing the information to the Washington Post reporters are today denying the truth of this statement and Charles Colson said that he would not have gone to prison if he had turned his back on the Haldeman-White House operations. In testifying at the Watergate cover up trial, Haldeman said that he could not remember what was said on the missing conversation portion of the tape but in his book reconstructs what he and Nixon might have said that day. This guess on the part of Haldeman puts more of the blame for Watergate on Nixon and his White House aide, Charles W. Colson. Haldeman, in the book, says that Nixon said that he could not stand an FBI interrogation of Colson because Colson would talk about the President and would crack up immediately upon being interrogated. Yesterday, Colson said the statement was absolutely false and known to be false by Haldeman.

February 21, 1978

The coal strike is now into the third month and unless it is soon resolved, industries throughout this country will have to start turning off people. It is obvious that invoking the provisions of the Taft Hartley

law will not be sufficient because the miners will not go back to the mines under any such injunctive relief. The President, this past week, met with the Governors of the coal states and this morning met with the Leadership in the House and the Senate. He has hesitated to move but unless collective bargaining is successful this week, he must immediately move to bring about a halt in this strike. At this time, the only move that I think will be successful, is for Congress to pass a bill the same as the one passed back during the days of President Truman. Under this legislation, the Government would take over the coal mines and then the strike would be over. Three days before the legislation became effective under President Truman, the strike was resolved and the miners went back to work.

It now appears that the Israeli Cabinet is split over the question of locating the settlements in occupied Arab territories. This is the issue that most seriously divides the Arabs and Israel and the one that the United States is insisting cannot be approved.

Secretary Califano of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is before our Subcommittee on HEW Appropriations today and this morning he and I discussed somewhat in detail the smoking and health campaign that he intends to implement fully this year. The question is where he is going to get his money and his plea to rearrange some of his 1978 budget money will not be approved.

February 23, 1978

The Chicago Daily News announced that it is closing within the next few days. This is another large city newspaper that is closing down and ordinarily you would expect the people generally in Chicago and throughout

the country to be concerned about the closing of a large newspaper. No longer is this the case and television, of course, has brought about a situation where there is less concern almost each year. The newspapers have tried to be scandal mongers in a great many instances and a great many people no longer believe in what they read in the newspaper. There is too much editorializing on the front page and sex, murder and rape have played too prominent a part, especially the way the stories are written up.

Again in today's newspapers we have Flood being accused, along with former Member Passman and Flood's A.A. Elko, of accepting \$87,000 in payments from 1971 to 1973 from the Airlie Foundation's Executive Director, Murdock Head. Flood and Passman have denied the allegations but this is another instance of more money to Flood.

A last ditch fight to save the B-1 Bomber failed yesterday as the House agreed to delete \$462 million in B-1 funds from a \$7.8 billion appropriation bill. The 234 to 182 vote effectively kills the bomber program that President Carter called wasteful and marks a victory for the White House.

The coal strike continues on and the coal operators refused to return to the negotiating table with the striking United Mine Worker's union last night. Secretary of Labor, Ray Marshall, immediately announced a top level White House meeting for this morning on long-delayed government moves to end the 79-day coal strike. This strike becomes more serious each day and millions of people are now being seriously affected.

The day before yesterday, the Senate Locked its doors and met in Executive Session on the question of drugs from Panama.

Panama's Ambassador to Spain and the brother of Panamanian Leader Omar Torrijos emphatically denied that he was involved in the illegal narcotics trade. Every effort was made by some of those against the Panama Canal Treaties to connect Omar Torrijos with the drug traffic from Panama. Notwithstanding the fact that the doors were locked and the Senate met in Executive Session, the next morning the media knew everything that had transpired during the Session.

I continue each week to write letters to our Grandchildren and sometimes it is right difficult to select a subject. Today while floundering around for a subject, I decided to write the following letter:

"As you travel through this life, it may be that as far as worldly goods are concerned, you may never accumulate what would be considered great wealth. At the same time you can, by proper education, learn how to live and how to enjoy life to the fullest.

As you travel down the road, you should at all times, keep your self respect and this to me, is one of the most important things that every individual should do.

When you reach the end of the road, I hope that you are still the Captain of your Soul.

I enjoy some poetry and one of the poems that I have always enjoyed is 'Invictus'. This poem was written by William E. Henley and is as follows:

Out of the night that covers me,  
Black as the pit from pole to pole  
I thank whatever Gods may be,  
For my unconquerable soul

In the fell clutch of circumstance  
I have not winced nor cried aloud  
Under the bludgeonings of chance  
My head is bloody, but unbowed

Beyond this place of wrath and tears,  
Looms but the horror of the shade  
And yet the menace of the years  
Finds and shall find me unafraid

It matters not how strait the gate,  
How charged with punishments the scroll,  
I am the master of my fate,  
I am the Captain of my Soul

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

Your Grandfather,  
s/William H. Natcher"

February 24, 1978

More stories appear on the front pages of the paper today concerning Passman and Flood. According to these stories, Flood received \$59,000 for his assistance in forcing the Agency for International Development to approve projects for the Airlie Foundation of Warrenton, Virginia. It seems that some \$87,000 changed hands with Flood, Passman of Louisiana and Elko, Flood's A.A. receiving the money. More stories appear in the Pennsylvania papers today concerning the Department of Defense and Flood. It seems that millions of dollars more than should have been spent was brought about as the result of Flood's demands that certain kinds of heating fuel and coal be used by the Department of the Army and military installations around the world. One of the owners of the coal company involved was a gangster in Pennsylvania who apparently has been close to Flood for many years.

The coal strike continues on and after negotiations were broken off again yesterday, the President threatens that something will be done immediately unless this impasse is broken. The President is weeks late now in acting and unless he moves quickly, hundreds of thousands of people will be out of employment due to shutdown in the power necessary to operate plants throughout this country. The President has ducked and dodged on this issue and has certainly been criticized justly by the media.

If the President decides to take the Taft Hartley route, such an injunction does not require Congressional approval but if the President decides to take over the coal companies or arbitration of the dispute, Congressional approval is necessary.

My Chairman is a right droll sort of fellow. Forty-two years ago he was elected a Member of Congress and the budget at that time was \$9 billion. He was elected Chairman of our Committee on Appropriations 10 years ago and although at times he is a right nervous individual, he has worked hard to represent his people. He advised us today that he was now compiling some facts and figures from his tenure as a Member of Congress and he discovered that when he was first elected the budget was \$9 billion. Today the budget that we have before our committee is \$500.2 billion. We immediately said to him, "Mr. Chairman, you have simply wrecked this country, and now you are retiring and walking away, leaving us with this tremendous budget and deficit." We climbed all over him and when we left him, which was just before the noon hour, he was mumbling to himself that he thought he was hungry before he met us but that he had lost his appetite and that there were still a lot of mean people in this country.

In considering the fact that in 1935 the budget was \$9 billion, you are right startled when you think of the amount which is now required to pay the interest on the national debt. The item in the present budget is \$47 billion just for interest on the national debt, which totals about \$722 billion.

During World War II, the budget never did go up to \$100 billion and it was not until several years after the War that the budget finally reached \$100 billion.

February 25, 1978

A tentative agreement was reached last night which I hope will end the 81 day coal strike. This is the Nation's longest coal strike and it will require about ten days for the miners to accept or reject the terms agreed upon. President Carter announced the settlement last night and I know he must be delighted since he was not required to envoke the provisions of the Taft-Hartley law or to ask Congress for legislation taking over the coal mines.

The British father of the year, is a man by the name of John Knight. Every two days, the 42-year-old former civil servant leaves his wife, Carole, and their nine children and jogs two miles across the moors of Cornwall to visit his common-law wife, Clare, their six children and five she had by an earlier marriage. Two days later he jogs back to Carole and her brood. Carole had her ninth child last week and Clare is expecting her seventh child by Knight sometime in April. Knight is known as "Big John", and he supports the 23 people in his two families on



government welfare payments of \$250.57 a week.

February 27, 1978

Tongsun Park landed at Dulles Airport yesterday and this week will begin testifying before the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct in the House. He says he will make a full statement giving all amounts turned over to Congressmen and Senators and in fact, will make a full disclosure of all of the charges that have been discussed in the media and before the Committee now for well over a year.

The United Mine Workers are now voting on the agreement reached following the 83-day coal strike. There is a good chance that the striking miners will vote to return to work but reports from southwestern Kentucky and certain parts of West Virginia are not good.

This is election year for all of us in the House and a number of Democratic freshmen such as Representative John J. Cavanaugh of Nebraska say that they are not going to run against Jimmy Carter but certainly will not run with him. The farm situation is critical in Nebraska and Cavanaugh says that running with the President would bring about defeat. Bob Eckhardt, a Democrat from Houston, Texas says he is now in the position of not defending or attacking Carter. Representative Morris K. Udall, Democrat of Arizona, a 1976 Carter challenger says that Carter has yet to generate the warmth other Presidents have had. There is simply no hard-core Carter constituency in the Congress that believe the President is on their side and that they are with him all the way. Members

generally from around the country are indicating clearly that they do not intend to run on the Carter record and this of course, makes it a little better for some of the Republicans who are running because they can use the statements that the Democrats are making to their advantage.

The defeat of the B-1 bomber is still being discussed by the media. One of the staunch backers all along was Mel Price, Chairman of the Armed Services Committee and on the last vote, after receiving a call from the President, Price voted against the B-1 bomber.

March 2, 1978

Each year more cases are going up to the Supreme Court on matters concerning violation of due process under the 14th Amendment. This week, the Supreme Court ruled that a university student, expelled for academic reasons, has no right under the Constitution to a hearing of any kind or to an opportunity to respond to allegations made against her. This was a unanimous decision by the nine Justices and the decision was in the Charlotte Horowitz case. It seems that Miss Horowitz is a resident of the District of Columbia and was attending the University of Missouri. I could not agree with the Supreme Court more.

General Daniel "Chappie" James, the only black, four-star General in the Armed Services of this country died last Saturday after suffering a heart attack at the Air Force Academy Hospital. He was 58 years of age and only three weeks before his death had retired due to health reasons. He was in Denver to make a speech at the Academy when he suffered the heart attack. There will be

other four-star black Generals but this one really established a record in Korea as a pilot and leader as a Commanding General of several Air Force installations.

For two days now, we have had the District of Columbia Representation in Congress Bill before the House. The purpose of this legislation is to extend voting representation to the District of Columbia in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. It would permit the District to participate fully in the Electoral College as set forth in the 12th Article of Amendment to the Constitution and generally it would extend to the people of the District the right to participate in the ratification process of proposed amendments to the Constitution. This legislation requires 2/3 vote since it is in the nature of a Constitutional Amendment and so far the House and the Senate have refused to approve of such a Constitutional Amendment. Obtaining a 2/3 vote in the House on any measure is right difficult and if this Resolution, which is House Joint Resolution 554 is adopted, it will come on a close vote. The Senate bitterly objects to this legislation because it would mean two more Senators in the United States Senate and the number would then be 102 instead of 100. Large cities throughout the United States with millions of people do not believe that the District of Columbia, with 689,000 people should have two United States Senators.

The coal agreement is now back to the United Mine Worker locals throughout the coal fields for approval and so far, there is violence and a deep division among the miners over acceptance of this agreement. It may be

that the miners will turn down the agreement reached by their executive committee and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association. If so, Secretary of Labor, Ray Marshall, says that the government will be prepared to act immediately to end the 12-week coal strike if miners reject the proposed settlement in a secret ballot voting this weekend. He said that resuming negotiations would be of no avail and that rejection would bring about swift action on the part of the government for an injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act and probably for legislation authorizing the government to seize the mines. The Secretary said that the government would be prepared to do something early on Monday morning if the proposal is rejected.

We have a right interesting political campaign developing in the State of Minnesota. The Governor named Mrs. Hubert Humphrey to take the place of her husband and to serve until the November election this year when the unexpired term would be filled. Mrs. Humphrey's son, who was running for a Congressional seat immediately withdrew and announced that he would run for a state-wide office. This is the only clear indicator that we have that Mrs. Humphrey would like to be a candidate to fill the seat. So far, she has been noncommittal as to her intentions. We have in the House a Representative from Minnesota on the Democratic side by the name of Don Fraser. He has wanted to go to the Senate for a number of years and is not only an announced candidate, but is now campaigning to fill the seat held by Hubert H. Humphrey. Fraser is a left-wing Member of the House and the ADA and other liberal organizations always give him 100% rating. It may be that he will be a right difficult candidate to defeat and if so, my guess is Mrs. Humphrey will not take on the task. If the polls that will be taken show Fraser to be only a fair candidate, Mrs. Humphrey may decide to go to the post.

I have always had my doubts about widows taking the place of their husbands in the House and in the Senate. In instances where their selection stops a mean political fight temporarily and is for the best interest of one party or the other, then there may be justification for their appointment. Otherwise, this type of representation has always been right weak and with only one exception since I have been a Member of Congress, have I seen a widow really carry out the duties of the office and represent her people as well as her husband did.

Filling the Marston assignment in Philadelphia has become a right difficult task for the Attorney General since the Flood-Eilberg case continues on the front pages of the newspapers in this country.

Tongsun Park continues to testify down the hall here on the third floor before the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. Yesterday, even though the hearings are held in Executive Session, Members of the Committee said that Park was caught giving evasive and incomplete answers. It seems on matters that he has been interrogated on in South Korea which are now of record there is no deviation but in new matters and other subject on which he was not questioned in South Korea, according to some of the Members, evasive answers have been given. Park could be in trouble if the Committee decides his testimony is not reliable. He has been promised immunity from prosecution under a 36-count federal indictment charging him with bribery and conspiracy in the Korean scheme but that promise of immunity is conditioned on truthful testimony before the Congress and Justice Department investigators.

March 3, 1978

Charlie Chaplin, the famous movie actor, died on Christmas Day in Switzerland and he was buried in a beautiful little cemetery overlooking Lake Geneva. He was a right controversial man who left this country after he had been accused of a number of crimes. He first returned home to England and then ended up spending the rest of his life in Switzerland. On Wednesday night of this week his casket and body were removed and ransom demands are expected sometime today. This seems to be a move away from kidnapping during the lifetime of the individual and if considerable money is involved, grave robbers then take over.

The House took a historic step yesterday toward granting full voting representation in Congress to District of Columbia residents. The Constitutional Amendment was adopted 289 to 127 which was 11 more than the required 2/3 majority. This bill now goes to the Senate where so far, down through the years, it has been unacceptable due to the fact that the Senate simply is not in favor of setting up a State in the District of Columbia and admitting two more United States Senators. It may be that the Senate will again reject this amendment and if so, it will be many years before another attempt is made to grant full voting rights to the people in the District. I voted for the bill and would be delighted if it was possible to start tomorrow operating a State here in the District of Columbia.

Down through the years, I have kept letters from famous people and now have some 18 or 20 books full of these letters. I may have to buy an extra book just for

Jimmy Carter letters because he sends out a bundle every week. I received another one in this morning's mail thanking me for my vote cancelling the B-1 bomber.

Since Secretary Califano of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has decided to open a new Office in his Department which will be designated the Office of Smoking and Health, he has received considerable criticism from the tobacco-producing states. We, on our Subcommittee on Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations, have contested his right to rearrange money in his 1978 budget and have notified him that he will have to send up a re-programming request which will be passed on by the Committee. This action really disturbed the Secretary.

At noon today, in going over to the House to vote from the Committee on HEW Appropriations where we are holding hearings, the Speaker asked me what Califano's trouble was. I said to him that it seemed to me that Califano was trying to direct the attention of the people in this country away from the many deficiencies and mistakes of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and his new move against tobacco was strictly a publicity move. The Speaker had his hat and coat on and I presume had just come from downtown. I have had quite a bit of experience with my friend, Tip O'Neill, and I thought that he might want to fuss just a little with me about my interrogation of Califano before the Subcommittee this week. The interrogation was right much in detail and at times a little noisy. Instead of this, he said to me that Califano must have lost his mind and ought to start carrying out the duties of his office and correcting a lot of the mistakes

that were being made, especially in the issuance of social security checks where one year some \$700 million too much was sent to the people in this country. Upon discovery, this had to be corrected by reducing monthly checks for many months.

In yesterday's Washington Star appeared an article stating that a bundle of bumper stickers had been mailed to President Carter with the words -- "Califano may be detrimental to your health" on the stickers. These stickers have appeared from time to time throughout the south and we may see more of them in the next few weeks. President Carter is having enough trouble with the farmers and at least should keep in mind that no President since the Civil War has been elected unless he succeeded in carrying the south. President Nixon carried the south twice and was elected both times. The same applied to President Carter in his race.

March 4, 1978

Rhodesian Prime Minister, Ian Smith, and three moderate black nationalist leaders signed a historic agreement yesterday bringing to an end nearly 90 years of all-white rule in Rhodesia. The reaction in this country and in Great Britain was one of caution because the agreement did not include as parties at the signing of the historic agreement some who for years have been fighting to obtain majority rule.

I do not believe in second-class citizens anywhere in the world, but at the same time the part we have played in forcing this decision is not one that we should be proud of. Not only in Rhodesia, but in a number of other countries throughout the world,



our statesmen in the State Department have down through the years forced the giving up of colonies and the change in the system to such an extent that Great Britain, for instance, is now no longer one of the powers of the world but is just another country. We have interceded and dictated too much insofar as Great Britain is concerned and the part that we have played in Rhodesia is not one that will go down in history as one of our foreign policy accomplishments. We, down through the years, have interceded too much, not only in Africa but in the Middle East and we should be ashamed of the part that we have played insofar as Rhodesia is concerned.

Certainly the majority should rule, but no large power should force decisions on a smaller country that might not take place in the usual orderly manner. To me, Ian Smith was simply forced to walk the gangplank and when he reached the end of the road, looking from side to side and backward, he found no friends that he could call upon for advice and assistance. This great victory that they are announcing in today's papers concerning Rhodesia certainly should be carried on the front page of the Russian newspapers because they have played a major part in bringing this decision about.

In Ethiopia today we have serious problems and the Soviet Union, acting through its ally, Cuba, is supporting Cuban troops that are engaged in local battles throughout the world and today our people are warning the Soviet Union that detente and any agreements along this line will not be consummated unless the Soviet Union withdraws its support of Cuban troops and forces that are being funded and controlled by the Soviet Union

and are taking part in border disputes and fights over control of governments in Africa and in other parts of the world. Our threat concerning detente to the Russians is considered as just so much window dressing.

Any statements to the affect that Great Britain should repay us for any loans brought about as a result of World War I or World War II should be considered very carefully along with what we have done to Great Britain in regard to the forcing of the giving up of colonies throughout the world. Local rule in these colonies with the people having the right to vote in and out their leaders would have been a much better system than the one that we have helped force on Great Britain.

Under the Freedom of Information Act, public release of documents must be made from time to time by the Departments of our government and this is especially good insofar as the Justice Department is concerned. This week, under this Act, some 2,500 pages of documents were released by Justice Department officials covering the Spiro Agnew case from the beginning of the investigation of him by prosecutors in the Office of the U.S. Attorney for Maryland to the Vice President's plea on October 10, 1973. Although nothing of great importance was revealed that had not been previously known, the copies of testimony and the notes taken during prosecutors' interviews clearly show that Spiro Agnew was doing everything he could to halt the investigation. Agnew knew all about the investigation that was underway concerning his actions and according to the papers released, did everything that he could do to bring a stop to the investigation. The papers divulged that not only Agnew, but in some of the other investigations, President Nixon would in the end, be unable to

save John Mitchell and Maurice Stans. This man Agnew was really a character and although our country teetered on the brink of disaster from the standpoint of the domestic scene, it was good that Agnew and Nixon both resigned and got out of office. It clearly shows that we operate under a government that works and although events at times are hard to take, in the end the provisions of our Constitution prevail.

The conference on the energy bill has now continued underway for many months and according to Senator Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, it may be that the conferees will finally agree upon a plan that would gradually deregulate the price of natural gas and thereby get together on a final conference report. Deregulation of natural gas has been the major stumbling block.

Some of the judges in this country and around the world really amuse me with their decisions. This week in Italy, Fernando Perez, a 29-year old Mexican, who took a nude stroll in Milan, Italy, did nothing wrong according to Judge Francesco Dettori, who ruled on this case after it had been back and forth in the courts for two years. This judge, in his ruling said that public nudity no longer is a cause of distress and that it causes surprise but not disgust. This good judge went on to say that the main reason people wear clothes is to keep from getting cold. I presume that before too long, one of the more brilliant judges in this country will hand down a similar ruling.

Swiss police are scouring the countryside throughout Switzerland hoping to locate the body and the casket of Charlie Chaplin. There are no leads and it seems that the

Swiss police are simply amazed at what took place. Chaplin was buried in a small village cemetery surrounded by Cypress trees with no security precautions taken and with the cemetery not locked at night. In fact, his opened grave was not discovered until two o'clock in the afternoon of the following day. It seems that the grave robbers waited until a relatively warm spell of weather thawed the ground before they performed their digging. Their work was also easier because the tombstone which was to be laid over the grave site had not yet been prepared. It is speculated that ransom is the motive but some in Switzerland believe that fanatic fans of the adorable, pathetic tramp portrayed by Chaplin compelled them to want to possess their idol's body. Another theory that is being advanced in Switzerland is that extreme pro-Nazis and their little organizations around the country captured the body in retaliation for Chaplin's critical satire of Adolf Hitler in the 1930's move - "The Great Dictator".

Coming up in the House this week is the Humphrey-Hawkins Bill known as the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978. A Rule has been issued for three hours of general debate and on Wednesday and Thursday, we will debate and vote on this legislation. The purpose of the legislation is to bring unemployment down to 4% and even though the bill has been changed to such a great extent that it really bears no resemblance to the original Humphrey-Hawkins Bill, it is still controversial. On Monday of next week, we have two very important bills before the House under suspension and these bills are: The National Sun Day Bill and the National Architectural Barrier Awareness Week Bill. Both must be real important and in fact, instead of being under suspension,

should be carried on the Consent Calendar. We will also take up during the week the debt limitation increase which will bring the temporary debt limit up to \$824 billion.

Several days ago, I said that my Chairman, George Mahon of Texas, informed us that in his first year in Congress, which was 1935, the total federal budget was \$9 billion. We kidded him considerably at that time over what he had done to the country and now to answer some of his friends who like to heckle him just a little, he says that even though the total budget was a small amount in that year, the Gross National Product was only \$90 billion and during the year 1978, it will go to \$2 trillion.

March 6, 1978

Over the weekend, the United Mine Workers overwhelmingly rejected a settlement of the Nation's 90-day old coal strike and now it is up to the President to move. According to word we receive, President Carter is planning to act today to appoint a Taft-Hartley Board of Inquiry which is the first step toward obtaining a federal court injunction ordering the 160,000 rebellious strikers back to work for an 80-day cooling off period. An injunction could come within the next few days but there is no assurance that the miners who defied their own leaders in rejecting the proposed contract would obey a back-to-work order. In an attempt to make an injunction more palatable to the strikers, the Administration has asked the coal operators to raise wages considerably above the \$7.80 average hourly rate the miners were receiving under their expired contract.

With 647 of the United Mine Workers' 794 locals reporting returns to the Unions' headquarters here in Washington, the vote

was 71,025 against ratification and 31,758 for it. This is almost 3 to 1 against approval and it may be sometime before we see coal moving again.

The Shah of Iran this past weekend, issued a statement that he might be willing to impose an oil embargo on Israel as part of overall international sanctions to persuade the Jewish state to be more flexible in negotiations with Egypt. He says that Israel is too stubborn and the only way to have a breakthrough is for the United States to exert more pressure on Israel. There is no other way he says, even though his country and a few others can impose embargoes at this time.

This week I have two receptions and two dinners. The receptions are held at different hotels scattered all over Washington and the dinners are also held at different hotels. It has reached the point now where we have so many receptions and dinners that a great many Members are turning down all invitations. When you work hard during the day and especially if you are on a Committee that has hearings all day long, you want to quit when the House adjourns and at least have time to sign your mail. J.C. Penney is now having receptions each year and the same applies to a great many other companies. These receptions cost thousands of dollars and of course come out of the income of the company.

Big business today is exercising more pressure on the Congress than at any time in the history of this country and the pendulum is rapidly swinging away from big labor insofar as pressure is concerned. Firestone

is one of the best examples that we have and this is the company that was hauled into federal court when it was discovered that they had set up a slush fund for political campaign contributions totalling several million dollars. This was money that belonged to stockholders and the caretaker was one of the officials in the company. It seems that the caretaker, since this was such a secretive operation decided to put a million dollars in his own pocket. Two weeks ago he was indicted for embezzling funds of the company. On and on we go and it may be that we have reached the point where Presidents of these companies are also indicted along with Members of the Board. About 10 years ago, a number of Vice President's of G.E. were indicted and had to serve terms in reformatories. This action did not pertain to campaign contributions but did pertain to violations of the law in price-fixing matters.

March 7, 1978

President Carter invoked the Taft-Hartley Act yesterday in an attempt to force the rebellious United Mine Workers back to work. All the necessary steps are being taken as provided for by the Act and a committee of three members has been selected and they in turn have sent out 5,000 notices to anyone who wants to testify. Immediately after this takes place which should be in a matter of 4 or 5 days, the injunction will be obtained in Court and the miners will then be confronted with a question of whether or not they will go back to work.

In interviewing miners throughout the different sections of the country, it seems to be clear that they will not go back to work under the Taft-Hartley Act and they are demanding that the United States seize the mines and then they will go back to work.

Senate opponents of the Panama Canal Treaties abruptly changed their tactics yesterday and agreed to a final vote on the first of the two treaties in 10 days. This unexpected break in the three-week old debate was taken by treaty supporters as a sign that the opponents have given up hope of amending the first treaty and feel that further delay might alienate Senators who are considering voting "no" on final passage.

Several days ago Hustler Magazine, which is quite a publication, carried a story listing the 12 weakest Members of the House of Representatives and those that have no standing at all as far as the House is concerned. Among those listed were Charles Wilson of California, Gene Snyder of Kentucky, Bill Clay of St. Louis, and Jack Flynt of Georgia. In the article appeared a picture of each of the 12 and under the picture, the name of the Member. Bill Clay is the only black Member listed and under his picture was the name, Jack Flynt. Under the picture of Jack Flynt was the name Bill Clay. Hustler Magazine is one of the magazines that carries pictures of nude women and Larry Flynt, the owner has been arrested in a number of states with the charge being publication of a magazine that is obscene. Yesterday, Larry Flynt was being tried in Lawrenceville, Georgia and when he and his attorney were coming out of the courthouse at noon from the jury trial, a car passed by suddenly and Larry Flynt was shot in the stomach and his attorney was shot in the arm.

Today a story appeared in the Washington Post entitled "Califano, a Former Smoker, Tangles With Tobacco Lobby". A part of the story is as follows:

"If giving up cigarettes was Joe Califano's first trial with Demon Tobacco,



then his second trial just might be his national antismoking campaign.

Joseph A. Califano, Jr., erstwhile three-pack-a-day smoker and shareholder in Philip Morris, the cigarette company, is secretary of health, education and welfare.

Even before he announced in January a plan to intensify the government's effort to help the nation kick the cigarette habit, Califano had stirred up a political storm.

The storm is still a storm--tempestuous in proportion now--and the secretary's detractors are urging President Carter to call him off. There is no sign that he is being called off and Califano, for his part, says he does not intend to change his approach.

In fact, Califano said Friday, the last time he and the president discussed the anti-smoking campaign, 'He said, 'You're right on track' with it.'

But the long knives of the tobacco industry and tobacco-state legislators are out for Califano's scalp and his antismoking campaign is under intense assault on Capitol Hill.

The congressional system is such that legislators from southern tobacco strongholds, lifted to power by seniority, control the levers that will determine ultimately whether Califano gets the money he wants or whether, shall we say, his program goes up in smoke.

Already, they are painting Califano as a dictator, a sort of Crusader Rabbit of the bureaucracy, bent on controlling the minds of little children and imposing his reformist zeal on Americans who are up to here with big brotherism.

For example, Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), a prominent figure in the House appropriations process, said last week, 'This is more federal control...people are fed up with Washington meddling in their lives.'

A columnist compares Califano to a 'federal nanny.' In Kentucky, the major burley state, the House of Representatives resolved that he should resign.

Farmers in the state are whispering darkly that the secretary never repaid his student loan (actually, he never had one), a cut intended to show the man for the viper they perceive him to be...."

March 8, 1978

The debt limit increase legislation which brought the national debt up to \$824 billion was turned down in the House yesterday on a vote of 248 to 165. This was a \$72 billion increase and although I know that we must pay our bills, the Ways & Means Committee can do better and this sizeable increase is not necessary at this time. Every once in awhile, we turn down a debt limitation increase and even though we know that later on an increase must be voted in order to pay our debts, the amounts generally are reduced.

The Marston case in Pennsylvania, which pertained to the firing of the United States District Attorney in Philadelphia has now turned into a political battle. Marston, who was investigating Representatives Flood and Eilberg, was fired and a Democrat will take his place. On Monday of this week, Marston announced for Governor of Pennsylvania and this now takes him out of the martyr category and places him into the political arena.

The coal strike continues on and there is every indication that the miners will not go back to the mines when the Taft-Hartley provisions of the law are invoked.

A man who has worked with the President in the White House by the name of Mark A. Siegel resigned his assignment yesterday stating that he did so for personal reasons. This man, for months, now has borne the brunt of Jewish criticism of President Carter's Middle East policy. It seems that Siegel will resign as President Carter's aide in the Middle East controversy but will remain on the White House staff as one of the two deputies to Hamilton Jordan, the President's chief Political Advisor. Jordan, by the way, is separated from his wife and in one of the single bars met a woman and became so enraged at her that he spit his drink down her blouse. This has caused quite a sensation in Washington for several days, but Jordan still remains on as the President's chief Political Advisor.

March 9, 1978

Yesterday, we had kind of a mini-filibuster in the House. We have the Humphrey-Hawkins Bill up on general debate and the bill will be read under the 5-minute rule today. During general debate on this legislation, the House Administration Committee was attempting to maintain a quorum so that a bill could be reported out making certain changes in the reporting for election campaigns and reducing the amount that national political parties could give to House candidates. The amount would be brought down from about \$23,000 to \$7,600. All of the parliamentary moves possible were made including roll call votes on the approval of the Journal, previous question on adoption of the Rule, going into Committee, and several

other parliamentary moves which are very seldom ever used in the House. We completed general debate about 9 p.m. last night. Ed Boland (D-Mass) is Chairman of the Committee of the Whole and he is one of my good friends. He asked me if I would sit in the Chair a few minutes for him and some 3½ hours later, he still did not reappear. I was there when the House adjourned and since two of my Subcommittees meet today, if he looks like he is going to ask me to sit for just a moment, I will turn the corner, going in the other direction.

We had three more inches of snow here in Washington and this makes a total for the season of 22.6 inches. We have had considerably more than this in Kentucky and especially in Bowling Green.

The coal strike situation is no better and the miners simply say they will not go back to the mines under the Taft-Hartley Act provisions.

Israeli Prime Minister Begin has told supporters that he will not change his position on the West Bank in spite of political opposition now building up in Israel and opposition openly expressed by the Carter Administration. Sadat said yesterday that Carter must now step aside as an arbitrator and actively participate to bring Israel to an agreement which can be accepted.

The House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct has subpoenaed Stephen B. Elko, former Administrative Assistant to Representative Daniel J. Flood, (D-Pa.) for a closed-door hearing next week. Elko is now in Los Angeles seeking a reduction of a three-year federal prison sentence for taking bribes. Elko has charged that Flood received more than \$100,000 in payments

in recent years for influencing legislative and administrative decisions from his powerful position as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor-Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations.

March 10, 1978

So far, the District of Columbia has no budget for Fiscal Year 1978 due to the fact that the Senate and the House are not in agreement over the construction of a Convention Center. A Continuing Resolution was adopted and the city is continuing to operate under the 1977 Fiscal Year funding level. In yesterday's Washington Star an editorial entitled "The reign of Patrick Leahy" appeared and this editorial is as follows:

"Sen. Leahy, Vizier of the D. of C. and Autocrat of the Four Quadrants, By the Grace Presumably of God and 70,629 Vermont Voters, hinteth darkly that the city, having grievously displeased His Chairmanship, may be denied this year a budget formally approved by Congress.

Mighty in his rage, adamant in his recititude and wisdom, Mr. Leahy will bring to heel the uppity ones who dare envision plans for the future of their city -- and with their own money -- which squareth not with his.

Change quicky thy minds, mere popularly elected leaders of the District of Columbia, and forsake thy misbegotten notion of a Convention Center, thunders The Senator from his throne on The Great Hill -- or mighty will be my wrath against thee. Neither thy capital construction projects nor thy Metro money shalt be provided, and as for the money thou supplicatest to reduce thy welfare payment error rate -- forget it. The

Leahy liketh not thy Convention Center:  
Until the scales dropeth from District  
Building eyes and thy pleas for borrowing  
authority to begin the accursed center are  
stilled, mine ears shalt be deaf unto thy  
plight and my righteous mind shalt be closed  
to arguments from those who do suppose the  
city ought forge its own destiny.

And the fathers of the District were  
sore beset. For another chieftain, who in  
times past had shaken the pillars of the  
city in displeasure, now agreeth not with  
The Leahy. The Natcher of the place called  
Kentucky, puissant among his own tribe, had  
come to succor the District in its wish to  
attract revenue and create jobs for its  
people by erecting a Convention edifice  
which might be spoken of across the land.  
The Natcher had smiled upon the District  
dream that was to rise on the Mount Vernon  
Square.

What shalt we gain, spake nervously the  
city fathers each unto the other, if we do  
accede to The Leahy and reverse our vision  
only to incur the not-inconsequential wrath  
of The Natcher, before whose rage tall trees  
have bowed even in our lifetimes?

But there were among the leaders of the  
City those who quailed before The Leahy. Let  
us, advised the one called Moore and the one  
called Winter, turn our backs on this trouble-  
some Center which, if thou asketh us anyway,  
was worth not a bushel of wheat in the first  
place. But it appeareth not that the elected  
brothers and the elected sisters of the one  
called Moore and the one called Winter saw  
wisdom in their counsel. Neither, it appeared  
did those equal but separate potentates who  
sit in the Executive Branch.

The Leahy, it was whispered among the

bazaars and gathering places of the Washingtonians, doth surely marvel at the consternation his power, small by other measures among his tribe on The Great Hill, causeth among us. How joyfully he doth assert that only his notion hath merit?

And The Leahy smileth thinly. Have fun with thy Continuing Resolution, O Washingtonians."

Tito has completed a three-day visit here in Washington. He was here for the purpose of convincing President Carter that military weapons should be sold at this time to Yugoslavia. President Carter wined and dined President Tito, but so far, we have not heard of any agreement reached as to the sale of additional weapons.

House questioning of Tongsun Park ended yesterday. The Members of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct said that Park implicated no Congressmen other than those already known to be involved. Park was interrogated in Executive Session for six days and left the hearing room saying to the reporters in the Hall that he believed that the Members of the Committee were satisfied with his testimony since he had told them everything that he knew. There were some Committee Members however who expressed skepticism about Park's veracity. In the late spring, the Committee plans on questioning Park again in open Session but it may be that we just simply have a lot of smoke without too much fire.

March 10, 1978

It seems now that there will be a shake up in the White House staff within the next few weeks. Apparently, the shake up will not take place in one or two spots where it would be in the best interest of

our new President. According to my information Hamilton Jordan will stay on as the chief aide to the President, and this is the man that goes to singles bars and spits his whiskey down the blouses of unknown women. President Carter is really having a problem with his White House staff and with his dealings with the Legislative Branch of the Government. The President still believes that the Executive Department is all supreme and that the Legislative Branch of the Government is merely coincidental. He has learned that his programs have met many obstacles in the Congress by virtue of lack of communication, and I do hope that he sees the light before too long. I sincerely want this man to make a good President because I had many doubts in the beginning that he had the ability to be President of the United States. In a number of instances I have leaned over backwards in trying to help him with bills before the House when it would have been so much easier to have voted against the bill and then to move on to other new problems.

The nation's unemployment rate dropped to 6.1% last month. This is the lowest since October 1974. The rate which was 6.3% in January has now fallen four months in a row. It was 7.6% a year ago in the Carter administration's first full month in office.

A majority of the House committee on International Affairs yesterday urged President Carter to reconsider his package deal of war plane sales to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. In a letter signed by 21 of the committee's 37 members, the sale of the planes to Israel was fully endorsed, but the sale of the planes to Egypt and Saudi Arabia



was objected to. This is the stand of the American Jewish organization in this country and this organization is working day and night to kill the sale of war planes to Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The President has said that this is a package deal and that no planes will be sold to Israel unless planes are also sold to Egypt and Saudi Arabia. This will be a real fight and groups, like the American Israeli Public Affairs Committee and others will work overtime to defeat the President's proposal. This Public Affairs Committee is one of the most effective lobbying organizations in Washington, and they have been joined by other friends of Israel in this country in a determined campaign to block the package deal.

In speaking of Saudi Arabia, this country should have no trouble paying cash for their planes since they now hold over 13 billion dollars worth of American securities, dollars and certificates.

March 13, 1978

The mine operators and the United Mine Workers are again holding meetings, hoping to resolve the strike. The President is proceeding on under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act and I do hope that sometime this week changes in the contract can be agreed upon which will bring this strike to an end.

We go back on the Humphrey-Hawkins bill on Wednesday of this week and will start again with amendments. Sometime late that night we should finish the legislation and send it on to the Senate. This bill really provides for no programs but just sets goals and should pass the House with a substantial majority.

The richest one-fourth of American households--those with incomes of \$17,000 a year or higher--took home half the income in this country in 1976 and paid more than 70% of all personal income taxes. Those in the poorest one-fourth composed of wage earners making less than \$5,000 per year received less than 5% of the nations income and paid 0.1% or less of the income tax tab.

The United States and West Germany will announce today a two-part plan to help stabilize the American dollar in the world's foreign exchange markets. Under the new arrangement, the United States will acquire additional amounts of marks with which it can intervene to prop up the dollar when markets become disorderly. The American dollar is in right bad shape throughout the world today.

March 16, 1978

In an article in yesterday's Wall Street Journal entitled "Congressmen Discover Computer and Use It To Keep Voters in Tow" it went on to say, among other things, that as far as computers are concerned, at least one Member in the House does not trust every computer that he has seen. That part of the story pertaining to me is as follows:

"Meanwhile, some members are content ignoring the system. Members like Rep. William Natcher, a Kentucky Democrat who has been in the House for 25 years. Mr. Natcher hasn't any administrative assistant, legislative researchers or computers.

Rep. Natcher doesn't even trust the House's electronic-voting system. 'It's a marvelous sight' says a younger member. 'He punches his card into one machine, then he walks across the floor

and punches in at another machine, just to make certain it's OK."

By the way, my Certificate from the Clerk of the House stating that I have not missed a rollcall or quorum vote during the First Session of the 95th Congress was returned from the frame shop yesterday and it is now hanging on the wall in my office along with the other Certificates.

A short story was carried by the Associated Press throughout the country and in today's Washington Post the story appeared as follows:

#### "NATCHER CITED FOR 24-YEAR HOUSE RECORD"

"House members saluted Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky) yesterday for being cited in the new "Guinness Book of World Records" for not missing a roll call vote or day's work in Congress since he took office 24 years ago.

Natcher was applauded on the House floor after his record was described in a speech by Frederick W. Richmond (D-N.Y.).

Richmond said there have been 6,210 roll call votes since Natcher was first sworn in Jan. 6, 1954, and that the Kentucky congressman voted each time. In addition, he said Natcher has answered 3,658 quorum calls.

Richmond said no other member of Congress has ever served in the House or Senate for 17 consecutive years or more without missing one or more votes.

He said Natcher's record has been certified each year by the House clerk."

For many, many years a book has been published entitled "Guinness Book of World Records". Next to the Bible, it is the best seller in this country today.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, a little ceremony was held honoring me and Congressman Frederick W. Richmond of New York City made a speech. This is recorded in the Congressional Record on Page H2060. The speech is as follows:

"GUINNESS BOOK OF WORLD RECORDS"  
AND THE HONORABLE WILLIAM H. NATCHER  
OF KENTUCKY

(Mr. RICHMOND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

MR. RICHMOND. Mr. Speaker, Representative WILLIAM H. NATCHER has never missed a vote or a day since he has been a Member of Congress. He was elected a Member of Congress in a special election on August 1, 1953, and since the Congress was in adjournment at that time, he was not sworn in as a Member until January 6, 1954. From January 6, 1954 up to and including March 14, 1978, there have been 6,210 rollcall votes. Representative NATCHER has answered every rollcall vote. In addition to the rollcall votes, BILL NATCHER has answered 3,658 quorum calls. When you add the quorum calls together with the rollcall votes, you have a grand total of 9,868 votes. During the 95th Congress, which is the Congress that we are now serving in, there have been 826 rollcall votes and 104 quorum calls. Representative NATCHER has answered every one.

According to the information submitted to me, other than Representative NATCHER, no Member since the beginning of the U.S. Congress on March 4, 1789, up to the present time 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 has completed 24 years and is on his 25th year.

Representative NATCHER knows full well that this is not the sole criteria for a Member of Congress, but he believes that every Member should stand up and be counted. At the close of 10 years of NATCHER'S service, Ralph Roberts, the Clerk of the House of Representatives directed a letter to him setting forth the fact that after a careful check of his voting record from the day he was sworn in on January 6, 1954, and for the following 10-year period, he had not missed a vote. Every year thereafter, the Clerk of the House has directed a letter to NATCHER setting forth the fact that for that particular year just completed, he has never missed a vote. In other words, Mr. Speaker, NATCHER'S record has been certified down through the years by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, The "Guinness Book of World Records" has been published for many, many years. In this country, starting with the year 1956, by agreement with Guinness Superlatives, Ltd., of 2 Cecil Court, London Road, Enfield, Middlesex, England, the American edition of "Guinness Book of World Records" has been published and distributed. As far as our country is concerned, the 1978 edition of "Guinness Book of World

Records" is the 16th American edition. The 16th edition has been brought up to date and this book of world records is recognized as the alltime authority on human achievement and it contains the most amazing records from every corner of the globe.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and an honor for me to advise the Members of the House of Representatives that the voting record achieved by our friend and colleague, BILL NATCHER, has been cited in the 1978 edition of "The Guinness Book of World Records."

Mr. Speaker, I will take just a minute to read that citation:

Attendance Record.--U.S. Congressman William H. Natcher, a Democrat from Bowling Green, Kentucky served more than 20 years (1954-1975) without missing a single call or vote (3,353 quorum calls and 4,723 roll-call votes).

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICHMOND. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MAZZOLI).

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I would like, as a member of the Kentucky delegation, to thank the gentleman from New York for his awareness of the gentleman here from Kentucky (Mr. NATCHER) who has been such an important person to our delegation.

It is very hard to speak about BILL except in superlatives. I would like to say the one thing that makes it a problem is the difficulty of following in those kinds of footsteps. He is a very tough act and it is a very tough act to follow.

I join the gentleman from New York in commending the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. NATCHER) today.

Mr. RICHMOND, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MAZZOLI)."

Fred Richmond, about 1½ years ago said to me that since I had established the all-time record in the history of the Congress of the United States, this record should go in the "Guinness Book of World Records." He is the one who contacted the "Guinness Book of World Records" asking them to make their usual investigation to see if my record was not the alltime record and if so, suggesting that it should go in the next edition of the Book. The 1978 edition is now out and it is published in 16 different languages.

As Virginia Jane Murphy would say--"We have really arrived".

March 17, 1978

I presided over the House for five days and finally the Humphrey-Hawkins Bill was passed on a vote of 257 to 152. The vote divided largely along party lines with most of the Democrats voting for the bill and most of the Republicans voting against the bill. Before final passage this bill resembled a Christmas tree to some extent because everybody and every organization was represented. For instance, among provisions added to the bill was one giving farmers 100% parity, reducing inflation, balancing the budget, considering foreign imports impact on the economy, removing architectural barriers to the handicapped, providing for part-time jobs for working mothers and developing alternate modes of transportation. The bill sets a national goal of 4% unemployment by 1983.

The first of the two treaties giving up the Panama Canal passed in the Senate yesterday afternoon with the vote being 68 to 32. Senator Huddleston of Kentucky voted for the first treaty and Senator Ford of Kentucky voted against the treaty. The second treaty will come up sometime during the month of April.

Approval of the Canal treaty and passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill were achievements for our new President Jimmy Carter and certainly he was entitled to one or two achievements because his record up to this time has not been good.

March 18, 1978

For a period of some seven years, a man by the name of Maurice Shapiro has wanted to sell a tract of land to the city for a park. He is asking about \$2 million for 4.6 acres and the Washington Post wants us to purchase this tract of land. An editorial in yesterday's paper entitled, "The Shapiro Tract", is as follows:

"The list of activities jeopardized by the absence of a congressionally approved city budget seems neverending. One such item that recently came to our attention is the "Shapiro tract" in the Adams-Morgan area, now used as a community park and playground. Unless the city makes a commitment to buy the land by March 30, it will be sold to private developers who intend to use the site to build 150 townhouses. Money that the city needs to purchase the land is in the budget now before Congress. But it is most unlikely that congressional approval will come before the March 30 deadline.

The 4.6-acre site is owned by Maurice



Shapiro, who has leased it for the past 13 years to Adams-Morgan neighborhood organizations at a cost of \$1 a year. Residents have created their own community park and playground there by clearing away rubble, erecting bleachers, planting flowers, building playground equipment and keeping the place tidy. As a result the park has become a prime location for festivals, children's activities and even Little League baseball games. For the past several years, Mayor Washington and City Council members have favored purchasing the land for a park. Community groups as well as the National Capital Planning Commission have supported the idea, citing the limited park and recreation space in that neighborhood.

The budget question aside, there is still one way the District government could buy the land. Tucked away in the current budget is \$2 million in "reprogramed funds" -- that's bureaucratese for money that hasn't been spent on one activity, and that city officials want reassigned to another. In the past, Congress has allowed the city to spend its "reprogramed" money, if both the House and Senate Appropriations subcommittees on the District give their consent. That means that the city can make an approved financial shuffle even before Congress votes on the full budget.

A few days ago, Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.), chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee, sent a letter to District officials supporting the spending of reassigned money for the Adams-Morgan land. But approval has not yet come from Rep. William Natcher (D-Ky.), chairman of the subcommittee in the House. We think that

Mr. Natcher should give quick support to the purchase of the Shapiro tract. This is an item that can---and should---be treated differently from other requests in the 1978 budget."

The first former Member is on his way to the penitentiary in the South Korean scandals. Former Representative Richard T. Hanna, Democrat of California, pleaded guilty in Federal court here yesterday to receiving more than \$200,000 from Tongsun Park as part of a Korean Government conspiracy to influence Members of the United States Congress. A sentence of five years plus a large fine could be given in this case.

Yesterday President Carter warned the Soviet Union that unless a new strategic arms limitation agreement is reached, the United States will match the Soviet Union's defense expenditures and military force levels. The President made this statement in a speech at Wake Forest University, in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

March 20, 1978

The pot continues to boil in the Middle East. Months of talk about Middle East Peace were abruptly silenced last week by the rumors of war. The first act of violence was Palestinian. Eleven guerrillas of the Palestinian Liberation Organization which opposes negotiations between Egypt and Israel came ashore near Tel Aviv on Saturday, a week ago, and seized a tourist bus and went on a wild ride that ended with the death of 44 persons, including nine of the raiders. Israel retaliated, striking from land, air and sea with an estimated 20,000 soldiers. The soldiers crossed over

into Lebanon where they continue bombing Palestinian enclaves as far north as Beirut. They have occupied a six-mile wide strip of south Lebanon along the 63-mile long border with Israel.

The White House feels real good about passage of the first Panama Canal Treaty. In other words, the Canal Treaty passes one lock and in April, the second Treaty will be up for a vote in the Senate.

We have a right controversial bill up in the House this week pertaining to the Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1978. An amendment will be offered if the bill goes into general debate providing for federal funding for Congressional races. This will be the most controversial bill that we have had before the House in many months.

March 21, 1978

From time to time, I have difficulty in selecting a subject for my letters to my grandchildren. Today I decided to talk to them about fishing. Fishing is good for the soul and I know very few mean people who ever go fishing. The letter that I wrote this morning is as follows:

"There is an old saying in Kentucky that "The man who measures his fish last, has the advantage."

I started fishing when I was a small boy in one of the ponds on my Grandfather Hays' farm. Every so often, I would catch one and if any got off the hook before I was able to land them, you should have heard my story about how big that particular fish

was. As you well know, the one that gets off is always the largest.

Since I have been a Member of Congress, I have fished quite a bit at Kentucky Lake and at Barkley Lake. In addition to fishing up on the lake, I have fished in the river below the dam at each lake. The river at Barkley Lake is Cumberland River and the river at Kentucky Lake is the Tennessee River. Just below the dam on the Tennessee River the water is about 90 feet deep and each year the Corps of Engineers, who are in charge of both dams, employ divers to go down and clean the gates and the wickets. They have a small turbine in each and when the wickets and gates are opened, small fish go through and are chopped up. Large catfish that do not move one hundred fifty yards a year, just stay down deep in the river at the dam and their meal is served to order. You should hear the tales from the divers who have to go down and clean the wickets and gates about the size of these catfish. I have never seen any of them at the bottom of the river, but the divers say that some are six feet long and have heads that are over 20 inches wide. These fish weigh from 80 to 150 pounds and are not dangerous so the divers, when the fish come nosing around, just push them out of the way.

I tell about these fish and their size here in Washington at times and you should see the raised eyebrows.

We fish on weekends quite a bit and we fish for bass. You cast artificial lures and take your chances. On Sunday morning when everything is quiet down on the lakes,

you can hear the church bells tolling, calling the people to church and sunday school. You take my word for this--bass will not strike when the church bells are tolling for church and in fact, will not strike until after the bells start tolling again indicating that church services have been completed. The bass then seem interested somewhat and you can catch them. The limit is ten bigmouth and 60 smallmouth.

I am enclosing herewith a picture which looks a lot like me and under the picture is a statement that this fish did not get away and weighed 20 pounds, 15 ounces. I have no recollection whatsoever of catching this fish or of having this picture made. I am just wondering if someone has doctored this picture up just a wee bit. In fact, if I had caught this bass at either one of the lakes, you could have heard me holler at Nashville, Tennessee, which is about 65 miles away.

Truthfully, the largest bass that I have ever caught weighed 7 pounds 5 ounces and I had this fish stuffed and it is hanging on the wall in my Bowling Green, Kentucky office. We took so many pictures of this particular fish that we almost wore it out before I had a chance to have it stuffed and mounted on a beautiful board.

Fishing is good for the soul and is one of the most relaxing sports that I know about. When you have a good fishing buddy, you can really enjoy yourself and in this way, you get away from the telephone and some of the problems that confront you each day. I do not know of any mean people who go

fishing--only nice people go fishing.

I hope that all of you, during your lifetime will fish some because you will enjoy this sport. In fact, I would go further and say that I hope each one of you catch a bigmouth bass as large as the one that I am holding.

I hope this letter finds you well and I hope your Easter Holiday is a happy one."

March 22, 1978

Senator Jim Eastland, the political symbol of the segregationist south is expected to announce his retirement today after serving six consecutive terms. If the Senator retires, Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) will then take over as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate.

By virtue of his seniority, Senator Eastland is the Senate Pro Tempore President and all down through the years, has been a right difficult man to handle. He has held up legislation on many occasions and refused his committee the right to pass on certain bills. About five weeks ago, he said that he was going to run for reelection but I think he changed his mind on Wednesday of last week when 1,500 farmers came to Washington from Mississippi. The farmers strike is on and these farmers were really antagonistic. They had so many of them that they had to secure permission of the Speaker to have a meeting in the House Chamber at 10 a.m. The farmers filled every seat in the Chamber and a number of them had to sit in the Gallery. The two Senators from Mississippi and the five House Members were present but what they said to the farmers apparently was not

satisfactory. The newspaper reports indicated that they left Washington very unhappy. Eastland is a very wealthy man and is a big land owner. A great many farmers in Mississippi believe that with the power he has, he could correct this situation if he wanted to. The 73-year old Senator says his health is good and he wants to keep it that way in the future. Every President beginning with Harry S. Truman has had to deal with Eastland and he has been a right grumpy dictatorial Senator. In fact, he compares favorably to Bob Kerr who served many years in the Senate from the State of Oklahoma. This is one Senator that will not be missed by the balance of the Senators and by people living in other states.

The fighting in Lebanon has stopped and Begin is back in this country talking with President Carter. They apparently are not agreeing and in the 2-hour meeting yesterday, no progress was made toward a resolution of the fundamental issues that have blocked movement toward a Middle East peace agreement. President Carter is insisting that Israel withdraw from all occupied territory and then move on to a peace conference.

After our interference and the interference from Great Britain for a number of years, there was a change in government in Rhodesia yesterday. Ian Smith and three blacks were sworn in for an interim period. The ceremony was held behind closed doors and the 87-year old all white rule of Rhodesia came to a quiet undramatic close. The four-member Executive Council was sworn in to rule until a new form of government is finally agreed upon.

March 23, 1978

In each of the fourteen Departments of the Federal Government, we have beautiful portraits of former Secretaries and in most instances, the portraits are unusually good. This week the State Department rejected Gardner Cox's portrait of former Secretary Henry Kissinger with the statement that it failed to capture his dynamism. The portrait is on the front page of the Washington Post and shows a very serious Kissinger. In fact, Mr. Gardner painted a portrait of Kissinger which brings out certain details that must have been remembered by Mr. Cox from former newspaper stories and speeches that have been made from time to time about Kissinger. There is no twinkle in the eye and very little, if any, facial expression. Kissinger, before his second marriage, was dating movie actresses and starlets all around the country and was quite a jetsetter. He is an able man but not at the level that some of his close friends always wanted to place him. In order to paint this man in a portrait pleasing to his friends, the artist should be employed with the main requirement of employment being that the artist knew really nothing about Kissinger and had read little if anything favorable or unfavorable in the media. This might bring about the right portrait.

I recall, all too well, Kissinger's promises all around the world to bring about a halt of the war in Vietnam--promises that when added up by our Committee totalled about \$10 billion.

President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Begin ended their two-day talks on Middle East peace yesterday in sharp and open disagreement on fundamental issues. President Carter said that peace seems far away and with an unusually tense



farewell exchange with Begin on the south lawn of the White House, Carter plainly stated that they were very much in disagreement. Begin, when he made his short statement continued to remain completely inflexible and stated that he hoped the United States would continue to be the friend of Israel since the Soviet Union was participating to a great extent on the other side. President Sadat and the Arab leaders generally have agreed to make concessions but have demanded that occupied territory be returned before the peace talks are finally consummated. Begin in his short statement on the White House lawn was talking to American Jews in this country and was right much in open defiance of the President and the State Department. Apparently the President is right because the differences between these two men are so much in conflict that peace still remains a long way off.

I understand that Representative Diggs of Detroit, Michigan will be indicted today in Federal Court with a series of charges set forth in an indictment based mainly on padding of payroll accounts and receipt of money from employees in his office. It just so happens that Diggs is again traveling because it was announced yesterday that he was in Mozambique.

We have a short break for the Easter recess and I will go down home this afternoon.

April 3, 1978

At midnight on Wednesday, March 29, all of those who intended to run for Congress

or for the Senate seat in Kentucky had to file their notification and declaration papers in the Office of the Secretary of State. No one filed against me on either the Democratic or the Republican ticket; therefore, I will automatically receive my Certificate of Election. As a matter of formality, my name will be placed on the ballot in November and then I will receive my final Certificate of Election.

I have been exceedingly fortunate and am appreciative of having no opposition this time. For the last two years, Virginia and I have really had our problems and coming at this time, this is more appreciated than on two other occasions when I had no opposition on either side. Virginia has been in and out of the hospital for months and during the year 1977, I lost my only brother and my mother.

Carroll Hubbard, representing the First Congressional District, also is unopposed in both the Primary and in November and each of the other five Representatives from Kentucky who have filed for reelection have both Democratic and Republican opposition. Senator Walter D. Huddleston is running for re-election and is the Kentucky Senator up for reelection this year. He has seven Democrats and Republicans who filed against him but none very well known and unless the Panama Canal ratification is too much for the Senator, he should go by in right good shape.

At times the Owensboro MESSENGER AND INQUIRER has been right positive with me in editorials since I have been a Member of Congress. Of course, I fight for tobacco because tobacco is produced in 118 of our

120 counties in Kentucky. One of the biggest tobacco counties is Daviess County where the MESSENGER AND INQUIRER is printed.

Just before the filing date passed last week an editorial appeared in the MESSENGER AND INQUIRER entitled "Iron Man Natcher". The editorial is as follows:

"A person seeking information about a congressional miracle wouldn't naturally look for it in the Guinness Book of World Records.

"But according to a recent Associated Press story, U. S. Rep. William Huston Natcher, 68, who has represented Daviess and other counties in the Second Congressional District since Jan. 6, 1954, has not missed a roll call vote or a day's work in 24 years. The feat is in Guinness.

"The clerk of the U. S. House vouches for Natcher's performance - answering up on 6,210 consecutive roll calls and being around for 3,658 of the less important quorum calls. The closest anyone has come to Natcher's stamina is a congressman who answered all roll calls for 17 years.

"We may get a little disconcerted with Natcher's tobacco based foreign policy and his undefinable domestic policy but no one can have anything but admiration for the voting and working record he has constructed.

"As a reward for his consistency, we hope he can make it safely past the March 29 deadline for filing for U. S. representative or U. S. senator. Rep. Natcher would feel amply rewarded for his durability if he can get by the May 23 primary and the

November 7 election unopposed."

April 4, 1978

My next door neighbor here in the Rayburn Building is my friend, Ed Patten of New Jersey. Representative Patten is a Democrat and is from Perth Amboy, New Jersey. For a number of years now, he has been a Member of our Committee on Appropriations and although he has had one or two right strongly contested races, he has succeeded in remaining in the Congress without too much trouble. He told me about two months ago that one of his newspapers, each day for a period of some 18 days, carried stories about his connection with Tongsun Park. He further said to me that if during the private or public hearings here on the Hill, Park testified that his connection with Patten was anything more than a casual one, Patten would not run for reelection. Yesterday in the public hearing, Park testified that he had given about \$850,000 to Members of Congress with former Members Otto E. Passman of Louisiana, Richard T. Hanna of California, and Cornelius Gallagher of New York receiving more than \$200,000 each. From 1970 to 1975, Park stated that he had received \$9 million in commissions as a rice agent and that he was assisted by a number of Members of the House and the Senate. In detailing the payments that he had made yesterday before the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, Park said that checks ranging from \$100 to \$1000 were given to about 20 House Members and in addition, former Member William E. Minshall, Republican of Ohio received about \$3150. \$25,000 was given to former Member Edwin Edwards who is now Governor of Louisiana and the payments, according to Park, went to Edwards, his wife and his brother. A former Member, Nick Galifianakis, Democrat of North Carolina, received \$10,000 in his unsuccessful 1972 Senatorial race and Ed Patten received cash

and checks totalling \$3500 from 1970 through 1976. This, I presume, will eliminate Patten.

A thousand dollar wedding gift was given to Representative Charles Wilson, Democrat of California and campaign contributions of \$5,000 to present Member John Breaux, Democrat of Louisiana, and \$4,000 in cash to Representative John J. Rooney, Democrat of New York, who is now dead, were made. According to Park yesterday, House Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, was the guest of honor at two birthday parties in 1973 and 1974 with the first costing \$2,000 and during the party a \$200 set of hurricane lamps were given to O'Neill by Park. At the second party, O'Neill was given a \$300 set of golf clubs, according to Park and Park picked up the tab for this party at a cost of \$4,000. According to the testimony yesterday, O'Neill's name is expected to come up again today or tomorrow when Park is asked more about some mysterious reports the Committee obtained from the Justice Department late last week.

Leon Jaworski, the Committee's Special Counsel, complained after the hearing yesterday that Park is not too much concerned about the hearing and his attitude is a little on the flippant side. Park was granted immunity from the indictments that were returned against him and following the public and private hearings, under the agreement, the indictments will be dismissed. According to the testimony yesterday, my old friend, Otto E. Passman received some \$475,000 from Park. Passman was born and raised on a tenant farm in Louisiana and at the age of 12 had to go to work to help support his family. He finally educated himself and succeeded in making well over \$1 million as a successful businessman before he was elected to Congress. Along with eleven other men throughout the world, Passman is one of the highest Members in the

Masonic Order. With no children and very few worries, why this man ever entered into all of the deals that he did with Park is simply unexplainable. He used to sit at the table in the little private dining room and talk to us about what he was going to do with his money and that he was worried about it because he had no children and he wanted to use his money to benefit mankind. I can still hear him.

The President has returned from his trip to South America and Africa. We still have the same problems confronting us pertaining to the energy crisis, agriculture and the unemployment situation which is now about 6.2%. Personally, I felt that the President should stay in this country and insist that the conferees bring out a good energy bill which will help us and especially with our deficit in balance of payments, which last month was the highest ever. With all of our problems, the President decided to travel a little and of course, received publicity all around the world.

The House and Senate Conferees are meeting today on an Agriculture bill and standing out in the corridor outside of the conference room are hundreds of farmers. My old friend, Bob Poage of Texas who retires this year in the House, is urging the Conferees to back away from confrontation with the President. He maintains that an extreme bill will be vetoed and he would much rather have part of something than all of nothing. The Senate hooked an Agriculture bill onto a little bill before the Easter recess and certain amendments were adopted which raised the target and loan prices for corn and wheat. Proposals before the Conferees today provide for an increase in target prices of corn from \$2.10 to \$2.40 and for upland cotton from 52¢ to 60¢. Target prices for wheat would go from \$3.00 to \$3.50.

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My Chairman, Dan Flood of Labor-HEW is in Georgetown Hospital with pneumonia and I am chairing his Committee. Four federal grand juries are still investigating Flood and he may be in serious trouble.

April 5, 1978

Tongsun Park, in testifying before the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct said that he never gave our Speaker any money and received no messages from him asking that Park give money to visiting Congressmen in Korea. An article appeared in this morning's Washington Post entitled "Tip O'Neill Denies Park Relationship". This article is as follows:

"House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr. (D-Mass.) said yesterday that he never did anything more for alleged South Korean agent Tongsun Park than get him some tickets to the 1979 World Series.

O'Neill told reporters that yesterday in denying a mysterious report that he had asked Park to give money to House members and their wives on a trip to Korea in 1974.

The speaker said he gave a sworn deposition to House investigators Saturday and is prepared to testify publicly, if asked, about his relationship with Park.

He branded the Korean-language report, which was found in Park's Washington home, as 'self-serving and a total fabrication.'

Park has testified that he paid for two birthday parties for O'Neill costing more than \$6,000, and gave him gifts of golf clubs and hurricane lamps. But he denied ever giving money to O'Neill.

And he told the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct yesterday that the report about O'Neill's request for funds for other members was false.

Park testified that he had no idea who wrote the report or how it got into his house. 'No one has the right to conclude I wrote it just because it was found in my house,' he said.

The report mentioning O'Neill was among four turned over to the committee recently by the Justice Department.

John W. Niels Jr., the committee's chief counsel, said during a break in yesterday's hearing that his investigators have found no evidence to contradict the denials by Park and O'Neill. But the reports have to be checked out because similar ones have turned out to be mixtures of truth and fiction, he said.

The O'Neill report referred to a congressional delegation to Korea the then-majority leader headed in April 1974. It said Park had convinced O'Neill to insert a pro-Korea statement in the Congressional Record after a trip to Seoul in 1969 and that Park had arranged a clandestine meeting between O'Neill and then-attorney general William Saxbe in Park's bedroom.

O'Neill said in a late afternoon meeting with reporters that he never saw the Congressional Record statement until investigators showed it to him Saturday. He said he thought then-Rep. Richard T. Hanna (D-Calif) asked him to submit the speech.

Hanna has pleaded guilty to conspiring with Park to defraud the United States.



The speaker said he did go to a private dinner at Park's house just before the April 1974 trip to Korea, but had no bedroom meeting with Saxbe.

'I've never had a discussion covering Korea with Tongsun Park in my life,' O'Neill said, repeating prior comments about the relationship.

His only favor for Park was at the request of another House member when he was handling tickets to the baseball World Series in 1979, O'Neill said.

'I don't remember who called, but he said that Tongsun Park wanted 10 tickets. I said if we've got enough, give them to him,' O'Neill said. Park paid for the tickets by check, he added.

The other unidentified reports introduced at yesterday's hearing dealt with 'plans' and 'needs' of Korean foreign policy toward the United States and with former Rep. Otto E. Passman (D-La.), who has been indicted on charges of accepting more than \$200,000 in bribes from Park. Passman has denied the allegations.

Though one of the reports bore his initials and appeared to be in his handwriting, Park testified that he had no recollection about preparing any of them. It is possible committee investigators theorize, that the reports were prepared to be sent back to Korean Central Intelligence Agency officials.

The 43-year-old former Washington businessman did concede that the reports expressed his ideas about how to spread good will for Korea in influential circles.

'The tragedy is that it (the plan) was never adopted,' he said.

Nields, however, said that the evidence showed that the suggestions,--'invitation diplomacy' for trips to Korea, use of Park's George Town Club, and use of rice commissions for political contributions--were carried out.

Washington Post executive editor Ben Bradlee was among those listed as candidates to be invited to Korea. Bradlee said yesterday that he received no such invitation. 'Always a bridesmaid . . .,' he said.

Park's continued denials that he was acting as a Korean government agent met with increasing skepticism yesterday.

Nields and committee members Millicent H. Fenwick (R-N.J.) and Bruce F. Caputo (R-N.Y.) cited numerous documents and the testimony of other witnesses in casting doubt on Park's assertions that he made some \$850,000 in payments to members of Congress wholly on his own.

For instance, B.Y. Lee, a former Park aide, testified yesterday that he once hand-carried a report from Park to a KCIA agent at the Korean embassy. Park had dodged Nields' question about that report.

Park did acknowledge making 'several thousands of dollars' in payments to Kim Hyung Wook, a former director of the KCIA, who was referred to cryptically in his personal ledger only as 'Pork Chop'. Kim was merely a good friend of the family, Park testified.

Committee members and investigators said yesterday they don't believe Park's denials of government ties, but find him credible about payments to members of Congress. Thus perjury charges are not likely to be brought against Park.

Park plans to return to Korea Friday."

April 6, 1978

When we make mistakes in the House, none are small. We always make big mistakes and in passing the Social Security Amendments Act which increases taxes a total of some \$335 billion, we simply made a mistake. The amount of the increase was not necessary and the Office of Management and Budget was simply wrong. A number of Members voted against this Bill but in order to make the Social Security system actuarially sound, the majority of us voted for the Bill. Yesterday in a Democratic Caucus held in the House Chamber, it was agreed that the amount of the tax was too much and a new Bill must be enacted, bringing the tax down at least some \$33 billion. The President disagrees and the Office of Management and Budget still says that it computed the figures correctly and although this is the largest tax increase ever passed by the Congress, it is necessary.

It seems that we always have surprises in the House of Representatives. Watergate, South Korea and a great many other events have placed the Members of Congress in a position where all of the polls show us to be right at the bottom from the standpoint of the professions and the people generally in this country.

Today, on the front page of The Washington Post is an article entitled "Rep. Richmond To Face Charge Of Solicitation". Fred Richmond is one of the nicest men in the House of Representatives and I really feel sorry for him. He is a rich man and according to my information, made all of the money himself. He owns a number of factories and plants that manufacture precision tools. I understand that he has grown children and is divorced from his wife. He owns a beautiful home here

in Washington and has butlers and maids and gives dinners every week that are attended by some of the most prominent people in this country. He serves on the Committee on Agriculture in the House and this is right unusual for a Representative who represents a Brooklyn, New York district. He has cooperated with us on our Agriculture Appropriations Bill all down through the years and up until this event was probably the most popular New York City Representative that we have had in the House with us since the days of John Rooney. It made me feel right ill when I was advised that Fred Richmond had been charged with solicitation. The article in the Post is as follows:

"Rep. Frederick W. Richmond (D-N.Y.) will be charged in D.C. Superior Court today with solicitation for prostitution in connection with an incident last February involving a male undercover D.C. police officer, U.S. Attorney Earl J. Silbert said last night.

Silbert informed the congressman's lawyers earlier last night of his decision to file the charge. It is a misdemeanor punishable by 90 days in jail, a \$250 fine or both.

An hour later, Richmond issued a public statement in which he acknowledged soliciting the officer, and said he also had 'made solicitations with payment of money to a young man beginning almost a year ago. . . Nothing more happened.'

Richmond, 54, said in his statement that he had been advised he would be eligible for a special treatment program at Superior Court for first offenders in cases like his.

In his statement, which began 'Dear Neighbor,' the two-term congressman appealed for compassion and understanding from his Brooklyn constituents 'at this extremely difficult time for myself, my parents, my son, my staff--and for you.'

'I cannot offer any logical explanation,' Richmond said in the statement, adding that 'during various periods of personal stress I made bad judgments involving my private life.'

Richmond, a millionaire industrialist, said he has been aware of 'intense pressures for some time' and had sought and will continue to seek 'appropriate professional advice.'

'I apologize from the bottom of my heart for any hurt I may have caused,' Richmond said.

Richmond has been the subject of a D.C. police investigation since last November after a 16-year-old youth complained to police that he had been solicited by a man he later identified as Richmond, and was asked to procure other youths, sources close to the investigation said.

Last February, the youth and an undercover police officer, who carried a knapsack filled with tape recording equipment, met with Richmond in his Northwest Washington home, the sources said.

The youth eventually left the apartment, the sources said. During the evening, Richmond made specific (sic) sexual overtures to the undercover police officer and said he would pay up to \$100 for the favors, according to the sources.

When the police investigation was completed, the case was sent to Attorney General Griffin B. Bell for his review. Silbert refused to comment last night when asked about the case being sent to the Justice Department.

On Monday morning, two reporters for columnist Jack Anderson confronted Richmond in his Capitol Hill office with information that he had made sexual advances to young males, according to one of Richmond's lawyers, Stanton D. Anderson. The information was then included in a Jack Anderson column that was scheduled to appear next week in newspapers across the country.

That afternoon, after Richmond was visited by the reporters, U.S. Attorney Silbert telephoned Richmond's lawyers and 'indicated we should talk,' attorney Stanton Anderson said. Richmond's lawyers met with Silbert briefly Tuesday morning and at length yesterday, Attorney Anderson said, to discuss the complaints against the congressman.

At about 8 o'clock last night, Silbert telephoned Richmond's lawyers and informed them that Richmond would be charged today in connection with the February incident, attorney Anderson said. He said Richmond was with his lawyers in their offices on 15th Street N.W. throughout the evening.

Silbert said last night that Richmond would be eligible for the court's first offender program. In that program, Richmond could enter an innocent plea to the charge and his case would be postponed for a period of time set by a judge.

During that time, Richmond would be required to comply with certain conditions set down by the court. Richmond said in his statement that such conditions would include 'the continuation of professional treatment.' Upon his return to court, if he had complied with the conditions, the charge against him would be dismissed.

In his statement, which will be distributed through Richmond's New York office today, the congressman said he hopes 'that my record of community involvement, congressional activity and civic endeavor will be judged on its own merits.'

Richmond, who is divorced, has twice been elected to Congress by large margins. He is a member of the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Small Business, and is chairman of the Subcommittee on Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations and Nutrition.

Last December, he traveled to Cuba with another congressman and, during a long conversation with Fidel Castro, passed along messages from President Carter urging the release of American prisoners in Cuba and the end of Cuban military involvement in Africa.

Richmond's interests have included reform of food stamp regulations, conservation of trees in major cities, an improved summer feeding program for poor youths, and revisions of inheritance tax laws on paintings.

Richmond was born in Boston and attended Harvard. After serving as a Navy radioman in the Pacific during World War II, he received a degree in government and politics from Boston University in 1945. He subsequently earned a doctorate of laws degree

at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn.

In the years following the war, he opened an import-export business and rose to become chairman of the boards of a number of corporations throughout the eastern United States that manufactured items as diverse as electric motors, molded plastic products, pulp making machinery, valves, and funeral and burial supplies.

Richmond is a millionaire who owns an extensive collection of 18th Century porcelains and furniture, and 19th and 20th century paintings.

He has been chairman of the board of the Carnegie Hall Corp., a member of the New York State Council on the Arts and chairman of the New York Businessmen's Committee for the Employment of Ex-Offenders.

From 1959 to 1964, he was chairman of the Greater New York Urban League and, from 1964 to 1970, served as New York City's Human rights commissioner. He became a New York City Council member in 1973 and was elected to Congress in 1974 when incumbent John Rooney retired."

April 7, 1978

A dinner will be held in St. Paul, Minnesota tomorrow honoring Hubert H. Humphrey and Mrs. Muriel B. Humphrey, who was appointed to serve until an election is held in November to fill the unexpired term of the Senator, will be present at the dinner and is expected to announce that she will not run for the unexpired term. I hope this takes place because Mrs. Humphrey is a fine lady. If she ran and was defeated, to me, this would be a calamity. The people in Minnesota have been good to her husband all down through the years and with Don



Fraser, a House Member now running for the unexpired term with others to enter the race, I have no doubts that Mrs. Humphrey could win.

Charlie Diggs the Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee will be arraigned here in Washington today on indictments charging padding of payroll accounts and acceptance of money from his employees. Diggs is attempting to ride this matter out but according to every report that I receive, he will be found guilty and will have to serve in the penitentiary.

Princess Margaret, the younger sister of Queen Elizabeth, appears to have ridden out the latest storm over her highly publicized affair with a 31-year old part-time landscape gardener. Princess Margaret is 47 years of age and she and her husband have been separated now for about five years. Her husband is a Commoner and is a professional photographer. This man is Lord Snowdon and he shows no concern over the affairs of his wife. A motion was underway in the House of Commons to take away the pay and privileges she enjoys as a member of the Royal Family but apparently her pay and privileges will continue on and as soon as she recovers from the flu, will resume her official engagements. She has indicated that under no circumstances does she intend to give up her friendship with the landscape gardener.

April 10, 1978

The media for a number of years now has really scalped a great many Members of the Congress and especially during the days of Watergate, the Wine Hays affair, and now the South Korean mess. Recently, The Wall Street Journal, has suggested that the recomm-

endation made by the Associated Press be approved and that the media pay its own expenses in the Capitol Building and on Capitol Hill generally. In other words, they suggest that the free services the press receives from Congress known as "freebies" be stopped immediately. It seems that they cannot perform perfect hatchet jobs if they too are doing the same thing that they complain about for Members of Congress. Several hundred free parking spaces, free typewriters and equipment, reduced rates for haircuts, beauty shop and shopping privileges at the tax-free Senate Office Supply store are cited as some of the examples. In addition, there is unlimited free local telephone service with 180 telephones available plus answering and paging service with a staff of 24 aides costing the government \$592,000 annually to assist reporters. A great many other "freebies" are available and in addition, there is free Press Gallery stationery and semi-private elevators. It seems that we may get back to the old admonition concerning "He who casts the first stone...".

President Carter is now having trouble in making up his mind as to what to do about the neutron bomb. For months now, he has been in favor of this particular weapon over and above the B-1 bomber but since the Soviet Union is complaining so much about this bomb being the obstacle in the arms limitation talks, President Carter now says that he will take another look at the bomb.

We start the District of Columbia budget hearings today and this is the 24th time that I have participated in the consideration of the budget for the District of Columbia. We still are operating under a Continuing Resolution for the Fiscal Year 1978 since Senator Patrick Leahy, the Chair-

man on the Senate side refuses to approve the Civic Center.

Yesterday, Gary Player, the oldest man ever to win the Masters won his third Masters title. He is 42 years old and his final round of 64 ties the course record.

It appears now that the second Panama Canal Treaty that is under consideration in the Senate could be in serious trouble. Panama objects to an amendment adopted at the time the first Treaty was approved and a number of Senators who voted for the first Treaty and have been home, would like to get off the hook some way.

April 11, 1978

Sunday's New York Times carried a long story about our Speaker and some of his investments over the years. Partnerships in nursing homes and in other projects that required federal funding were set forth right much in detail. According to the story, the Speaker refused to be interviewed about the contents of the story and in today's Washington Post, emphatically denies that the New York Times report of the investigation into his finances disclosed any illegal transactions. The Speaker said there is no truth in the allegations in the story and in his daily press conference the questions concerned mainly the New York Times story.

Former F.B.I. Director, L. Patrick Gray and former high ranking aides Mark Felt and Edward S. Miller were indicted yesterday on charges of authorizing illegal break-ins by F.B.I. agents searching for radical fugitives in the early 1970's. Our present Attorney General, Griffin B. Bell, said that he was dropping a criminal case against another F.B.I. Official, John J. Kearney,

because he decided to prosecute only those at the high levels. Disciplinary proceedings against one or two other F.B.I. agents will take place. The indictment charges that the three men who headed the domestic intelligence division conspired to violate the civil rights of friends and relatives of members of the Weather Underground. All three men denied the charges. The Weather Underground people are those who have since admitted setting off an explosive in the United States Capitol and in several other federal buildings. Right or wrong, these indictments will really make a change insofar as personnel and general operation of the F.B.I. is concerned.

The Carter Administration and key Senators are searching for a way to stop the controversy over Senator DeConcini's amendment to the first Panama Canal Treaty. This amendment gives the U.S. the right to send in forces automatically to protect the Canal after the year 2,000. Panama seems to be disturbed about this amendment and since several of the Senators who voted for the first Treaty are now a little skittish about the second one that will be up in a few weeks, unless this controversy is soon settled, the second Treaty might be turned down. Several Senators said they could vote for the first Treaty only if the amendment was included and this brought about the sufficient number of votes to approve the first Treaty.

Today the Kentucky delegation appears before the Public Works Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations in behalf of the Kentucky projects. We have the Taylorsville Lake project in the Second District in the 5th year of construction. A suit in federal court has temporarily held up construction on this project until the Corps of Engineers file a more adequate environmental statement. The environmentalists throughout

the United States are attempting, through suits, to stop a great many projects. Governor Carroll finally signed the "Letter Of Intent" and now the Campground Lake Project can continue in the advance engineering and design stage. I am today asking for \$200,000 to continue this project along. The Newburgh Lock and Dam near Owensboro will be completed in Fiscal Year 1979 and requires only a small amount of money.

April 12, 1978

Today, we vote on the Conference Report on the new agriculture bill and since the Conference Report was adopted in the Senate on a vote of 49 to 41, it is clear that if the President vetoes the bill, we will be unable to override. I have today received a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture which emphatically states that if the House adopts the Conference Report and the bill is sent to the President, it will be vetoed.

Almost daily we see articles about Dan Flood and the money he has received and even after former Representative Otto E. Passman was indicted articles are continuously appearing in the paper that he received more money from other sources.

April 13, 1978

Yesterday, we had the new Farm Bill up in the House. The House met at 3 p.m. and we were in Session until about 7:30 p.m. When I entered the House Chamber, the Speaker called me up to the Speaker's Desk and asked me to preside over the House during general debate on the Rule and on the adoption of the Conference Report. I presided, and much to my surprise, the Conference Report was turned down 268 to 150. There were several thousand farmers in the Capitol Building and every seat in the Gallery was occupied by a farmer or a farmer's wife. There were so

many that wanted to get in during general debate that they had to line up in the corridor that leads from the House Chamber to the Senate Chamber. They were admitted in groups of 25 and after remaining a short period of time, 25 more were admitted. While sitting in the Chair, it never occurred to me that the President would have six or seven out in the corridor calling the Democrats out, asking them to vote against the bill because if it passed, it would mean that the President would have to veto it and this would place him in an embarrassing position with the American farmer. This strategy worked and a great many arms were twisted and 193 Democrats voted against the bill and 80 Republicans voted against the bill. The American Farm Bureau had their people out in the corridor outside the Chamber, twisting the arms of the Republican Members saying to them that they should vote against this legislation because it was not only inflationary, but was not for the best interest of the farmer. Ordinarily, when I preside, I have a right good idea as to the outcome generally. In some cases, I miss and miss bad but yesterday was the worst of all. I believed that the farm bill would be adopted by at least 10 votes or if it was defeated, would go down by not more than 15 votes. Instead, it went down by 118 votes.

As soon as I announced the final vote, the farmers got up out of their seats in the Gallery and walked out. It was really tense because the Doorkeepers and a great many of us in the House Chamber knew that the farmers in the Gallery were mad and to be quite frank, I did not know what would take place and I certainly salute the farmers who were here in Washington yesterday. Certainly they were hurt and thousands of them were mad. They left the Capitol Building and marched down to the White House where they used loudspeakers to try to explain to the President and the

White House just what he was doing to the American farmer. One elderly man in his late 70's on the loudspeaker said to Jimmy Carter that he had known him all of his life and that he was not only shocked but hurt to think that the President would do what he did yesterday.

This situation is serious and something must be done to see that the American farmer receives a fair share of our Nation's income.

Intense efforts are underway to reject the Panama Canal Treaties and the Carter Administration has its hands full now before the vote takes place on the second Treaty. The President met yesterday with Senator DeConcini (D-Ariz.) to try to work out some language regarding the amendment that was adopted to the first Treaty and also a detailed discussion took place as to any future amendments that would be offered at the time the second Treaty was up for approval.

Our old friend Bert Lance, was back in Washington yesterday blasting the news media. In a speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors who are attending a convention here, he said coverage by the media of him over the past year was a case study in current press practices which contained numerous examples of careless, erroneous and biased reporting. Lance went on to state that unless there was some self-discipline and internal reform in the news media, it would be necessary for other groups to step in and subject the press to the same rigorous standards of ethics and truthfulness that the press applies to the rest of us.

April 1, 1978

Our former Secretary of State, Henry

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A. Kissinger, this week, petitioned the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Warren K. Burger for an order which would prevent the present State Department employees from reviewing and processing the telephone conversations and notes which were recorded while Kissinger was Secretary of State. Kissinger maintains that the telephone conversations, notes and recordings are private property and do not belong to the State Department. The notes contain comments on virtually all of Kissinger's telephone conversations while he served as Secretary of State and National Security Advisor to President Nixon. A Federal Judge here in Washington, John L. Smith, Jr. ruled that all of the notes and recordings which Kissinger donated to the Library of Congress are public property and not private property, because they had been produced on Government time with the aid of Government secretaries and equipment. Yesterday, in seeking the Chief Justice's help, Kissinger's lawyers said, "The Constitution protects an individual's right to privacy from invasion by private citizens and government employees alike." Kissinger maintains that the notes are private papers and that the Library of Congress should not make them public until after Kissinger's death. Chief Justice Burger will rule on this matter in the next few weeks.

April 15, 1978

For weeks now, President Carter has insisted that the Congress enact a 25 billion dollar tax reduction bill for individuals and corporations. The Ways and Means Committee has held hearings, and off and on during the hearings attempted to tie in a little tax reform with the tax reduction provision of the bill. The



The President objected bitterly to the tax reform provision and demanded only that the tax reduction portion of the bill be enacted. The Ways and Means Committee in the House and the Finance Committee in the Senate had just about agreed to the amount of the tax reduction when William Miller, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve System and the man who took Dr. Burns's place, issued a statement that he hoped the President would change his position on the tax reduction bill because it would not help with unemployment and inflation. Three days later, the President said that he was taking another look at the tax reduction bill and it might be he would change his mind and ask the Congress not to pass this legislation. This move really set off the New York Stock Exchange. A total of 52.3 million shares, which is the all time record, sold yesterday. The previous record was 44.5 million shares. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial blue chip stocks jumped 19.92 points to 795.13. The Dow increase was the best since a 20.28 rise on September 21, 1976.

This goes to show what the federal budget, tax reductions and tax increases could do to the stock market in this country.

President Carter asked Congress yesterday to create a cabinet level department of Education with control of 164 educational programs now scattered throughout the government. He proposed a budget of 17.5 billion dollars a year and a staff of 23,325 people. The new department would include most of the education programs in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, totaling 12.9 billion dollars. It would also include the Child Nutrition and Nutrition programs of 2.9 billion dollars in

the Agriculture Department and 350 million dollars in the Defense Department's overseas schools, as well as 271 million dollars in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It would also take over supervision of Howard University, Galludet College, the American Printing House for the Blind and the National Institute for the Deaf. The 2.6 billion dollars a year veteran educational program would remain in the Veterans Administration.

This would be the 15th Department in the federal government, and although the bill will go through the House as if it was the 4th of July parade, it still means that education would have to battle for every dollar. Taking education away from Health and Welfare in HEW will make it more difficult for education bills in the Congress.

I received a WHIP ADVISORY statement today, setting forth the facts concerning the Humphrey Institute and Dirksen Center Act, which is S. 2452. This bill authorizes \$5 million to assist in the development of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs and up to \$2.5 million to assist in the development of the Everett McKinley Dirksen Congressional Leadership Research Center in Pekin, Illinois. Several weeks ago, the House passed H.R. 10606 a similar bill which lacked the Dirksen provision and when it went to the Senate the Dirksen provision was added.

According to the bill, the \$5 million authorization for the Humphrey Institute is expected to be used as an endowment and would be invested in low risk securities yielding about \$250,000 annually. The \$2.5 million authorization of the Dirksen Center is intended to be contributed to its endowment, and used for educational pro-

grams to inform citizens of the functions and leadership of the U.S. Congress.

Of course, when this bill is enacted and signed into law, it may well be presented every year thereafter for additional amounts to be requested and probably be approved. Hubert Humphrey served in the Senate and was Vice President and maybe should be recognized to some extent. I knew him really well and was never one of his followers. As far as Senator Dirksen is concerned, I have said on a number of occasions in this Journal that certainly I was not one of his admirers. Long before he died he accumulated quite a bit of money, and the Washington newspapers had a series of articles about his career which was not good. No wonder the people in this country think, at times, that all of us have lost our minds because legislation like this, that hooks on an outstanding Democratic politician and then later hooks on in the same legislation a famous Republican politician certainly will be enacted, and coming at this time will carry enough momentum to just sail through the Congress. One of these days I presume that the Congress will stop this foolishness because history will record the fact that both of these men were just about average. I can think of a number of Vice Presidents and outstanding Senators like Vandenberg, Barkley, Cooper, Taft, Borah, John Sharp Williams and many others who were much greater than the two that I have discussed.

April 17, 1978

This is the week when we take up the bill sent over by the Senate which provides for funding for the Humphrey Institute and the Dirksen Center Act. In addition, we have

a number of other minor bills on the Calendar under suspension along with the Public Disclosure of Lobbying Act of 1978.

For a great many years the lobbyists have raced up and down the corridors of the office buildings and throughout the Capitol and they want no further legislation other than the fact that they register as professional lobbyists. This bill goes right much into detail concerning their reporting and requires amounts expended for presents, luncheons and dinners and generally, the purpose of the mission that the lobbyists are seeking to accomplish. The lobbyists are very much against this bill and I am very much in favor of it.

April 18, 1978

The Senate votes today at 6 p.m. on the second Panama Canal Treaty. According to my information, they have 2/3 of the votes and the second Treaty will be approved. This to me, is a serious mistake.

During the last several months, an organization was set up and apparently it is well funded with the major aim being the defeat of all of the Senators who vote to give away the Panama Canal. The title of this organization is "The National Committee To Retire All Senators Voting For The Canal" and the Committee has offices in the National Press Building here in Washington. Along with their literature this week, a Dishonor Roll was published and this Roll included the names of the Senators who voted for the first Treaty.

The President, at long last, has finally decided to shake up his staff at the White House. There are now 1,716 White House employees and this was the figure as of January, 1978. In December of 1977, the

number was 1,637. Yesterday, and again on Sunday, the President told his senior staff and the Cabinet that the shakedown cruise is over and after 15 months, too many mistakes have been made. The private talks which took place at Camp David were described by some who attended the meeting as the first time Carter has ever gotten tough with his own people. The President apparently cited instances where Cabinet Departments had not supported administration positions on legislation and where the White House staff had acted without giving the Cabinet members time to know what was going on. A separate meeting was held with the Cabinet members and then apparently the President took on his own staff.

This action is long overdue because the President has just about lost control as far as the White House is concerned and is the most indecisive man that has occupied the White House since I have been a Member of Congress.

A great many polls are released and ratings made of Members of Congress. This week the National Taxpayers Union released its rating of Members of Congress and the biggest spender in the Senate, according to their rating was Senator Daniel Inouye, (D-Hawaii) and the biggest House spender was Representative Claude Pepper, (D-Fla.). The most frugal Senator was Senator Harry F. Byrd, (Indep. of Virginia) and the House's leading skinflint was Representative Philip Crane (R-Ill.) Following Senator Inouye in the Senate were Hart of Colorado, Gravel of Alaska, Ribicoff of Connecticut and Sasser of Tennessee. The most frugal in the Senate following Byrd of Virginia were Roth of Delaware, Helms of North Carolina, Proxmire of Wisconsin, Laxalt of Nevada and Hatch of Utah. Next to Pepper, the leading

spenders in the House were Flood of Pennsylvania, Murphy of New York and Burke of Massachusetts. Next to the most frugal in the House following Crane were Armstrong of Colorado and Collins of Texas. My old friend Claude Pepper, who is now 77 years old, blasted back with the statement that any kind of shotgun condemnation is blind and prejudiced when it fails to discriminate between wise and unwise expenditures.

April 19, 1978

The flags here on Capitol Hill should be flying at half staff today. This is a sad day in the history of our country.

On the front pages of the newspapers throughout the country are stories setting forth the facts concerning the approval of the second Treaty by the United States Senate. Headlines such as--"Senate Approves Final Canal Treaty" appear. On identically the same vote of 68 to 32, the second Treaty was approved. Senator Huddleston of Kentucky voted for approval of this Treaty as well as the first Treaty and Senator Ford of Kentucky voted against the Treaty, as well as the first Treaty. 52 Democrats voted for approval of the Treaty, along with 16 Republicans. Ten Democrats voted against approval of the Treaty, along with 22 Republicans.

Panamanian ruler General Omar Torrijos said last night following approval of the Treaty that if the United States Senate had not ratified the Panama Canal Treaties, the Panamanians would have started another struggle for liberation and possibly close the Canal by force. He accepted the final language approved by the United States Senate but spent most of his time on radio and television bitterly attacking the crude, arrogant interventionist language that some United States Senators wanted to impose on the

Panamanians. The Panamanian strong man went on to say that today the Canal was placed within two votes of being destroyed. He further said that beginning as of today, the day following approval of the second Treaty, the struggle would have started and the Canal would no longer be operating.

I presume that this language and the threats made by this man, who is known to be a Communist throughout the world, was very consoling to those Senators who voted for approval of the final Canal Treaty. Again, I say this is a sad day in the history of our country.

It would not surprise me at all to hear any time within the next five years that the Panamanians were not willing to wait for the year 2,000 to take over the Canal but had suddenly taken over the Canal unless they were permitted to have full control and operation effective as of that time instead of waiting for the year 2,000.

This is the first major victory that the President has had since he has been in the White House and certainly this is one that if I were in his position, would not be too proud of.

The Supreme Court on a vote of 7 to 2, reversed a lower court ruling yesterday which removes any possibility of swift public access to White House tape recordings played at the Watergate cover-up trial of aides to former President Nixon. The lower court held that access to judicial records allows release of the 30 controversial tapes for copyrighting for broadcast and for sale as records and cassettes. The Supreme Court held that the terms of public access should be decided by Congress and the Executive Branch and not the courts. The basis for

the decision was the majorities reading of a 1974 law directing the General Services Administration to take custody of the mountain of papers and tapes from the 5½-year Nixon Presidency, remove personal and private items and determine the rules of public access to the rest. This law was passed by the Congress because Congress did not want to entrust the millions of documents and hundreds of hours of White House tape recordings to Nixon's care. The opinion was written by Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., one of President Nixon's appointees who is establishing an outstanding record on the Court. He went on to say that release of materials subject to the law might frustrate the achievement of the legislative course of orderly process and protection of the rights of all affected persons.

I certainly concur with this decision.

April 20, 1978

Several years ago, newspaper stories stated that gold was being removed from the gold depository at Fort Knox, Kentucky during the nighttime. This was denied by Federal officials but later it proved to be true. Due to deficit and balance of payments, a number of our friends abroad, who we have helped all down through the years with our foreign aid program, and who now are more prosperous, demanded gold instead of dollars and this brought about a run on the Depository at Fort Knox. When I was first elected a Member of Congress, we had \$22 billion worth of gold with gold selling, at that time, for \$34 an ounce. Now gold is nearly up to \$200 an ounce and all of the beautiful yellow gold is just about gone at Fort Knox, and we now have gold at the present price valued at



about \$56 billion. Most of the gold at Fort Knox now is melted coin gold and is a bronze gold brick. When the gold was called in, in 1934 and 1935, the gold coins that were turned in were melted down and sent to Fort Knox. What we have left now at Fort Knox is mainly good for the jewelers and the dentists.

An article appeared in today's Washington Post entitled, "U.S. Gold Will Be Put On Auction Block To Bolster Dollar, Reduce Trade Deficit." This article is as follows:

"In a new step to shore up the U.S. dollar and reduce the troublesome American trade deficit, the Treasury Department last night announced it will auction gold on a regular monthly basis beginning May 23.

Treasury spokesman Joseph Laitin made the announcement at 8:30 p.m. eastern time after the close of U.S. markets on the West Coast.

Initially, for a series of six auctions of 300,000 ounces monthly running through October, the sales will be made for dollars to American citizens or foreigners.

However, the Treasury said sales will not knowingly be made to or on behalf of foreign governments or central banks. For monthly auctions beginning in November, the Treasury said it will consider the sale of gold for German marks, and also may alter the monthly sales volume.

Officials said the move-which came as something of a surprise because the dollar lately had stabilized in foreign exchange markets-had two objectives.

First, they said, it would reduce the trade deficit "either by increasing the export of gold or reducing the imports of that commodity."

Second, the statement said that the sales would "further the U.S. desire to continue progress toward the elimination of the international monetary role of gold." The last U.S. Treasury sales of gold, in 1975, were also part of an effort to reduce the monetary significance of gold.

But the sale of gold also would soak up excess dollars, to the extent that foreigners purchase the precious metal, Laitin said. And the potential later sale of gold for German marks would provide the United States with an additional supply of foreign currency with which to intervene in the markets to prop up the dollar.

However, there was nothing in the Treasury statement to indicate a change in the United States policy to intervene in markets only to prevent "disorderly" conditions. So far, the Treasury has stood firm against a massive intervention policy, or the suggestion that it "peg" a specific price or zone for the dollar it is willing to define at any cost.

Although Treasury officials stressed the other purposes of last night's announcement, it seemed clear that the potential for taking pressure off the dollar was the more important target.

With 277.5 million ounces in the gold hoard at Fort Knox, KY., it would last 77 years at a steady sales pace of 300,000 ounces a month. At the current market level of about \$175 an ounce, each monthly sale would yield the

Treasury about \$52.5 million.

European officials have been urging the Treasury to sell gold for foreign currencies as one way of stemming the dollar slide that continued for most of 1977 and early 1978.

A sale of gold for German marks, Swiss francs or other strong foreign money provides resources with which to defend the dollar when its price drops in world markets.

But the policy of selling gold also is said to be a stronger affirmation of American willingness to stem the dollar decline than the past policy of merely borrowing other currencies to tide over (sic) the situation over.

The sale of gold represents the actual liquidation of a reserve asset on behalf of the dollar. The only other such action the United States has taken came in March when the Treasury announced it would sell \$740 million of special drawing rights (SDRs), an international credit created by the International Monetary Fund."

April 21, 1978

I had made my plans to go fishing this weekend at Kentucky Lake but it has turned so cold, my fishing partners decided that we had better wait a few weeks. When there are sudden changes in the weather in the springtime, the fish will go down to the bottom and then when it warms up again, they will come up and are easier to catch. I have been fishing at Kentucky and Barkley Lakes when the temperature would drop 10 degrees in an hour and the fish would just simply stop hitting the lures. Maybe next weekend will be better.

Yesterday we were trying to finish up on the lobby disclosure bill and a small filibuster started. Approval of the Journal was objected to and roll call after roll call followed with about 40 of the young Members in the House using every rule in the book to delay general debate and the reading of this bill under the 5-minute rule. This bill would expand disclosure requirements for groups that lobby Congress and finally about 4 p.m. it was agreed by the Leadership that the Committee had better rise and it may be that this is the last of this particular bill. So many amendments were being adopted as moves were made to strengthen the bill which made the Committee on Judiciary, which was in charge believe that the bill would not be enacted as it was too strong. Some of the Members in the House object to this legislation because they believe that it violates the First Amendment of the Constitution and others believe that lobbying where millions of dollars are expended should stop and the pressure should be removed from the Legislative Branch of the Government. Common Cause, the White House, the AFL-CIO and others were in favor of the bill generally but finally an amendment was adopted which provided that lobby groups would have to disclose their attempts to stir up grass roots mail and to disclose an organization's contributions of more than \$3,000 to a registered lobby group. We will see next week whether or not the Leadership wants to bring this bill up again.

Another reason for the tactics that were used is the fact that it has been one year since the energy bill passed the House. This bill is still in Conference with the House and the Senate Conferees meeting almost every day and agreeing on very little. This stalemated energy bill became a year old yesterday and President Carter again called on Congress to pass it quickly, describing the energy issue as the moral equivalent of war. He

read a statement to the media yesterday in which he said that Congresses failure to act has wasted 12 months of precious time and that we cannot afford to wait any longer.

This is one of the most serious matters confronting the Congress and unless something takes place soon, my guess is the House will take the bill away from the House Conferees and something else will be tried.

I received a letter today from the Guinness Book of World Records stating that they wanted a black and white photo which would be included in the 1979 edition. Of course, I sent this picture along and will be interested in hearing what my six little grandsons and my little granddaughter say when this new edition is published.

More than 500 F.B.I. Agents, clerks, and friends gathered outside the U.S. District Court Building yesterday in a show of support for former F.B.I. Acting Director, L. Patrick Gray, III and two other high ranking F.B.I. officials as they pleaded innocent to criminal conspiracy charges inside the Court Building. The gathering of Agents at the Court House yesterday was within blocks of the Capitol, Justice Department and White House. Some of the Agents came by chartered bus from New York and other eastern cities and applauded as Gray, W. Mark Felt and former Assistant Director, Edward S. Miller, marched one by one into the Court Building to be formally arraigned. A spokesman for the F.B.I. Agents made a short talk on the steps of the Court Building and said that this was not a demonstration but was a show of support for the three men indicted. These three former F.B.I. officials were indicted last week on charges of conspiring to violate civil rights by authorizing illegal break-ins of homes by F.B.I. Agents searching for radical Weather Underground fugitives in the early 1970's.

It made me feel good when I saw the picture on the front page of the paper of all of these Agents who were present to show their support of the three former Agents who were indicted. This is a serious mistake and will do more to downgrade the F.B.I. than anything I know of. Certainly the law should be complied with and the rights of our people protected but when you examine the facts as to just what transpired, you will find that any good jury composed of red-blooded American citizens should and will, in my opinion, acquit these three men. The Attorney General wanted these three former Agents to enter a plea of guilty to a misdemeanor charge and they refused the offer. More power to them.

April 22, 1978

We may soon have a new one dollar coin. It will still be a clad coin and be a little smaller than the present silver dollar. The Secretary of the Treasury has proposed legislation that will keep Miss Liberty's image on the coin and this does not suit Senator William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee, who will be the Committee on the Senate side to approve of this request. Women's organizations throughout the country want the new coin to memorialize a woman who was a real person, rather than the symbolic Miss Liberty. The leading candidate at this time seems to be Susan B. Anthony. Other suggestions are Eleanor Roosevelt, Harriet Tubman and Helen Keller. Senator Proxmire is for Susan B. Anthony and it may be some time before this big controversy is settled. We may have an energy bill

before it is over. After five months of negotiations, that appeared to be on the verge of collapse many times, House and Senate Conferees agreed yesterday on a plan to remove price controls gradually from newly discovered natural gas. Under the agreement, federal controls would be removed by the end of 1984, subject to new controls for one 18 month period, if prices rise that high. According to my information, this agreement would mean that the consumer would pay some \$12 to \$15 billion more than under the present law by the year 1985. The lobbyists have been standing out in the hall, passing the word in to the Conference room for months and in fact, they have just about controlled the Conference. With all of the speeches and publicity on last Thursday, as well as the President's televised statement, maybe the logjam has finally broken.

April 24, 1978

During the memorial service which was held for Hubert H. Humphrey in the Rotunda, a number of us remarked about the physical condition of Mrs. Gerald Ford when she appeared with the former President. At that time, we did not know that she was having trouble with alcohol and she appeared to be almost in a stupor. He had to just lead her in and lead her out. She is now confined to the Navy Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation Center in Long Beach, California. She previously had an operation for cancer but finally her family admitted that she was taking too much medicine and in addition had started drinking heavily. According to the reports released from the Rehabilitation Center, Mrs. Ford is doing fine and should be released in about three weeks.

This week in the House, we take up a number of bills; one is the Ethics in Government Act. This bill provides for a number of matters pertaining to the Congress and will be right controversial. In addition, we have the Environmental Protection Authorization Bill which also will be right controversial.

The question has never been resolved in the Middle East and Begin will return to Washington next month to meet with President Carter and this is a move aimed at bringing about a resumption of the Middle East peace negotiations. Mr. Begin will be in this country during a part of the month of May on a tour which marks the 30th Anniversary of Israel's independence. Last week, the "Holocaust" at Auschwitz was shown throughout this country on television and made quite an impression on the people generally.

April 25, 1978

It appears that President Carter has decided that the best way to operate the Executive Branch of the Government is by centering the power squarely in the White House. Several days ago, he met with the Secretaries of the Cabinet and admonished them concerning support of his program generally and I presume talked with them about the stalemate that seems to have existed now for several months insofar as his legislation is concerned and the support generally that he is receiving from the Members of his Cabinet. Since I have been a Member of Congress, every President either in the beginning or before he went out of office soon learned that in order to run the government efficiently, it required the centering of power squarely in the White House.

The President seems to be a little



miffed at organized labor and some of the criticism that he has been receiving from George Meany, head of the AFL-CIO. The way the President operates is to simply support, in a lukewarm fashion, legislation coming from labor or any other group that starts in to criticize him on his failure to be a strong President.

According to reports that we hear on the Hill, the President was very appreciative of Howard Baker's changeover on the ratification of the Panama Canal Treaties and has not encouraged any formidable challenge to Baker because of his support for the Treaties. As the Minority Leader, Baker, of course, played a right important role and with no serious Democratic opposition, should win in a gallop.

Former President Richard Nixon and Mrs. Nixon are traveling around the country some at this time and according to some of his close friends, he is right strong for John Connally for the 1980 Republican Presidential nomination. Connally is the former Democrat who changed over during the Nixon Administration to the Republican Party and is also the former Governor of Texas who was riding in the car with President Kennedy when the assassination took place.

Almost daily our Committee on Appropriations is confronted with some statistic that the Russian Navy is way ahead of our Navy but according to word that we receive, Russia's Navy is plagued by problems similar to those of the U.S. Navy. Our intelligence sources say the Soviets are putting so much money into new ships that they can't afford to sail some that they already have.

Senator Ted Kennedy still, of course, would like to be President of the United

States but with a number of young Governors and Senators out on the horizon, his chances are not good. We still read about a lot of his escapades that apparently are still taking place and he is almost too liberal for the people in the State of Massachusetts. Apparently, he is somewhat miffed at criticism that he hears from the White House and is especially disturbed in spite of the fact that he supports Carter on almost every issue.

Senator Jacob Javits probably will not run for reelection to the Senate from New York State and two names that are being talked about considerably for successors are Henry Kissinger, former Secretary of State and Joe Califano, the present Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. In New York State, the Irish, Jews, and Italians win and since Califano is an Italian and Kissinger is a Jew, this would go a long way in helping both of these men.

One of President Carter's sons spoke at a fund raising dinner in Georgia last week and he really established a precedent that will not be good in the future. During his speech, he said that the people in Georgia should defeat Representative McDonald who represents the 7th District. Larry McDonald is a practicing physician and is serving his second term as a Democrat in the House. The President's son went on to state that McDonald had not supported the President and somebody else should be elected and sent to Washington who would support the President. McDonald attended the dinner and when Carter was making his speech, he turned to McDonald after making his statement that he should be defeated and said that as far as he is personally concerned, he would like to see McDonald run for the Senate. This is right unusual and certainly will not endear the President to the people generally in Georgia.

Former Representative Richard T. Hanna of California, who admitted accepting more than \$200,000 from South Korean businessman Tongsun Park, was sentenced yesterday upon a plea of guilty in U.S. District Court to serve 6 to 30 months in prison. Hanna is 63 years old and on television following his sentencing, said that he would be the only one to have to serve time over the Park case. He was very fortunate in the sentence that was meted out and when asked specifically if Passman, a former Representative who is under indictment would have to serve also, he shook his head and said, "No" Passman would never serve a day.

April 26, 1978

During the hearings yesterday on the D.C. Budget, we heard testimony to the effect that over 80% of the policemen and firemen who have retired during the past 20 years, retired on disability. This is strictly a racket and when a man has a stiff finger and retires on disability, this is just too much for us to take. In this morning's Washington Post appeared an article entitled, "Easy Disability Retirement Turns Natcher in Search of Tough Rules." This article is as follows:

"Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) yesterday asked the city's Police and Firemen's Retirement and Relief Board to produce within two weeks a list of suggestions to improve what he called a "horribly abused" disability retirement system.

"This situation has to be corrected." Natcher told five members of the board appearing before him. "Maybe I should have done more (over the years), maybe the subcommittee

or Congress should have done more, or the District government. The point is we've reached the point now where taxpayers are demanding that something be done, and we've got to do it."

Natcher, chairman of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee, said he would consider incorporating some of the proposed changes into the next bill appropriating money for the District of Columbia.

Percy M. Battle, chairman of the retirement board, reported to Natcher yesterday the 80.4 percent of all policemen, firemen and federal agents receiving retirement benefits on Jan. 1 of this year went out on disability.

When one board member suggested that the situation may appear worse than it is "because of all the publicity we've received," Natcher said, "What is taking place here is not taking place in any other major city of comparable size in the United States. If it was, we would not spend so much time" on the disability retirement system.

Studies have shown that rates of disability retirement for District of Columbia policemen and firemen are far higher than elsewhere.

The board members offered Natcher and Rep. Clair Burgener (R-Calif.) a number of suggestions to improve the system, and the mood at yesterday's hearing generally appeared to be one of cooperation.

Legislation pending in the Senate would make a number of changes in that law, but

Natcher said his subcommittee would not wait for possible action elsewhere.

Battle said after the meeting that the board would put down the suggestions, but said "we have done damn near everything we can do," to dispose of cases fairly under the present law.

"I am completely satisfied with the administration of the law by the board," Battle said. "I am not satisfied with the law itself; that's where we need the changes.

All the board members agreed that a procedure is needed to grant pensions in proportion to the severity of disability. Under the present system the board can only find an applicant disabled or not disabled. Disability pensions range from 66-2/3 to 70 percent of the applicant's salary, based on years of service -- and it is all tax-free.

"We had a man shot through the head, and a man who brok a little finger," said board member Serena Davis. Both received full disability retirement. "We need a rating schedule from zero to 100 percent," she said.

Natcher asked why the board could not turn down applicants in dubious cases "and let them go to the Court Appeals; let them appeal it."

Battle replied that the court has made it clear the law should be interpreted liberally on behalf of the applicants.

Board members also suggested placing a more stringent limit on outside income. "I've found some of these people are making more in three weeks (after disability retirement) than they were making on the police

department," said Dr. Charles V. Pate.

The present requirements limit disability retirees from exceeding 80 percent of their preretirement income in two successive years.

Davis asked Natcher to look into the possibility of reassigning disabled policemen from more strenuous duty to desk work. "Many policemen and firemen can do some kind of work," she said.

Other board members criticized police doctors for their reluctance to more carefully scrutinize patients' claims of disability rather than the board being forced to disapprove it.

"We're going to try to do something to help you this time," Natcher said at the conclusion of the meeting. "I say this finally: it's gotta stop."

Sometimes labor endorsements in Kentucky are a little unusual. In Sunday's Courier-Journal, appeared an article entitled, "AFL-CIO Declines to Endorse Two Democratic Congressmen." This article is as follows:

"Kentucky labor sent a thumbs-down message to two Democratic incumbent congressmen yesterday, one of them a potential candidate for governor next year.

The state AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education voted not to endorse U.S. Rep. Carroll Hubbard of Mayfield, who has no primary or general election opposition in his 1st District in Western Kentucky.

Hubbard has said he is considering running for governor.

And the 40-member committee voted to endorse state Sen. Tom Easterly of Frankfort over U.S. Rep. John Breckinridge of Lexington in their hard-fought race for the Democratic nomination in the 6th District of Central Kentucky.

In Easterly's case, according to a high labor official who refused to be identified because of the sensitivities of his position, the endorsement means financial support from the national AFL-CIO and labor-paid mailings to approximately 40,000 AFL-CIO members in the 6th District, which includes Frankfort, Lexington and parts of Northern Kentucky.

The Easterly endorsement had been expected because Easterly formerly served as the labor organization's general counsel and political education director.

However, the failure to endorse Hubbard represents a shift of support that, according to labor leaders, helped Hubbard win an uphill fight in 1974 against long-time incumbent Frank Stubblefield.

Failure to endorse Hubbard and Breckinridge, as well as the state's two Republican incumbents, was attributed to what labor considered unfavorable voting records in Congress.

Airline flight agent John Hudak, a Democrat from the sixth-class city of Hollow Creek in Jefferson County, received the group's endorsement over Republican incumbent

Gene Snyder in the 4th Congressional District.

And the COPE committee cast a rare vote to reject a request from the Lake Cumberland Area Central Labor Council to endorse U.S. Rep. Tim Lee Carter, R-5th District. The committee issued no endorsements in that district.

Leonard "Scotty" Smith, executive secretary of the state AFL-CIO, said the vote raised differences of opinion on the committee, but he said the group felt it could not endorse Carter because of his voting record on labor issues.

In all of the cases, Smith referred to the congressmen's voting records on 23 major issues listed in the Nov. 26, 1977, publication of the AFL-CIO News, an organ of the national union.

The list showed that Carter, who is from Tompkinsville, voted "right," 45 times and "wrong" 100 times.

In Hubbard's case, the list showed he had voted "right" 39 times and "wrong" 29 times, a record that Smith said was unacceptable even to Hubbard's own Western Kentucky labor leaders.

"(The record) indicates the (Hubbard) has changed his pattern of voting for labor people from the time when he was a state senator," Smith said. The high labor official who did not want to be identified said Hubbard had a 100 percent perfect voting record on labor issues when he was a member



of the state Senate.

Smith declined to comment on the meaning of the failure to endorse Hubbard now, should Hubbard seek labor support as a gubernatorial candidate next year.

"Labor always has looked upon what a candidate has done in the past as a measure of what he will do in the future," he said.

Concerning Breckinridge's voting record, the AFL-CIO News' list showed that he voted "right" 62 times on selected labor issues, while voting "wrong" 29 times.

"We recognize that this race (between Breckinridge and Easterly) is probably closer than all of them" Smith said. "The report we get is that Easterly has a good chance if the present trend continues."

Other Democratic incumbents endorsed by COPE are U.S. Sen. Walter "Dee" Huddleston and U.S. Reps. William H. Natcher of the 2nd District, Romano Mazzoli of the 3rd District, and Carl Perkins of the 7th District.

Yesterday's meeting, attended by some 200 AFL-CIO leaders and their families, included an afternoon education seminar in which leaders reported on gains and losses during the 1979 General Assembly.

One official who attended said the leadership gave the session a "fair-plus" rating, which was based not on gains, but largely on successful fights against anti-labor initiatives.

The meeting ended with a banquet and dance last night.

We are still at the crossroads with the 1978 Budget for the District of Columbia. The top editorial in the Washington Post today is entitled, "The Convention Center... ....Again." This editorial is as follows:

"It's been more than 200 days since this city has had a regular budget. The holdup is mainly due to Rep. William Natcher's total support for the city's request for money to build a convention center downtown, and Sen. Patrick Leahy's flat opposition to it. The disagreement between these chairmen of the House and Senate Appropriations subcommittees on the District has meant that there has been almost no discussion of the city's 1978 budget request since October of last year, even though Rep. Natcher (D-Ky.) has been holding hearings on the city's 1979 budget for the past several weeks and Sen. Leahy (D-Vt.) will most likely follow suit next month.

Now, an honest difference of opinion between these two men is understandable, as long as both sides are making a good-faith effort to resolve the differences. But that, it increasingly appears, is not the case here. Mr. Natcher apparently feels himself duty bound to support the city's position until city officials offer to change it, which is reasonable enough. Mr. Leahy says he won't budge until he gets an indication that the local business community is ready to put up some significant amount of private financing--anywhere from 15 to 40 percent. And that's also fair enough--or it would be

if the business community refused even to talk about the possibility of a new approach. But that, we are reliably told, is not the case.

Quiet as it's been kept, Mr. Leahy has been approached for a meeting by representatives of the business community. More than a month ago, the presidents of the D.C. Bankers Association, the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, the Washington Area Convention and Visitors Association, the Hotel Association of Washington and the D.C. Chamber of Commerce tried to set a date to meet with the senator. On three separate occasions, Mr. Leahy's staff informed the group that the senator was not available--that the Panama Canal debate and his other duties just didn't afford him the time. On March 9, the group sent a telegram to Mr. Leahy, again requesting a meeting to "consider an alternative which would involve greater private-sector investment and a reduction in the long-term public cost of this facility." On March 10, the businessmen got this reply: "I am, of course, open to suggestions to resolve the D.C. budget impasse. However, I strongly feel such suggestions should come directly from the city or the House committee. Upon receipt of a written proposal from the city or the House, a meeting of all interested parties can be arranged. Sincerely, Patrick J. Leahy."

Given that invitation, you might well wonder why the city government has not responded with a proposal to Mr. Leahy. As far as we can tell, Mayor Washington is clinging to his forlorn and familiar hope

that the Congress will somehow come to an agreement all on its own. For its part, the local business community has not gone beyond its suggestion that a portion of both the surtax on local businesses and the room tax on hotels be set aside for the center--an estimated \$16 million over the next three years. The business leaders apparently have nothing to add (at least out loud), though it's fair to say that city officials haven't asked them to come up with anything else.

So there we are. No one will meet to discuss the center. No one seems especially concerned that a good portion of the money that the city cannot spend until it gets an approved budget is local tax revenue, paid by the residents of this city. No one appears to be much disturbed that the District may not get about 4,000 new jobs that are expected to result from building and running the center, in areas of highest local unemployment: semiskilled and service occupations.

The most promising way to break the deadlock, in our view, would be for Sen. Leahy to meet formally--or informally, for that matter--with city officials and discuss specific points for compromise. But even that initiative would offer no guarantee of a successful solution to this problem so long as everyone concerned remains reluctant to confront it constructively and responsibly."

The Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations of our Committee on Appropriations makes the recommendations for the funds for the Smithsonian Institution. During the hearings this year, the Committee received testimony to the effect that some \$30,000 worth of silver pieces were missing which

included a cream pitcher worth \$12,500 believed to have been made in the 18th Century by Paul Revere. I have always heard that from time to time, very valuable objects have disappeared from the Smithsonian and on one or two occasions unusual coins appear which at one time or another were owned by one or two individuals who were in charge of the coin section of the Smithsonian. In this section, we have the Lily collection which is valued at about \$6½ million and becomes more valuable each year. In addition to this collection, we have a great many other valuable coins that have been donated from time to time to the Institution. In fact, in the Smithsonian, we have about 78 million objects. An inventory will be made as a result of some of the incidents that have happened and it may require five years to take this inventory. Making an inventory and an audit of a collection the size that is under the control of the Smithsonian Institution simply boggles the mind.

Richard Nixon's memoirs are about to be released and two men here in the metropolitan area have organized a drive to alert the people as to why they should not purchase this book. Bumper stickers have appeared and slogans are being printed and passed around reading "Don't buy books by crooks." In addition, T-shirts with this motto have appeared and this drive may either help sell the former President's memoirs or may be a deterrent.

April 27, 1978

The House passed a strong Lobby Disclosure bill yesterday. The final vote was 259 to 140. This bill will expand disclosure requirements for groups that lobby Congress and, by adopting several amendments, we placed Nadar, along with Common Cause and others in the bill. The White House

was very much in favor of this legislation and it appeared for a time, that so many amendments had been adopted, that the bill might be unconstitutional. The Manager of the bill, George Danielson of California, secured a ruling from the Attorney General, which stated that the amendments which had been adopted would not make the bill unconstitutional. Two key amendments were adopted which caused the environmentalists, big business, and a few church groups to discard their neutral stand and start fighting the bill. One of the amendments that was adopted will force groups that must register as lobbyists to disclose attempts to promote grass roots mailings and to disclose the names of organizations that contribute more than \$3,000 to them. I receive hundreds of little postcards every week and, so far, the pressure groups have been able to hide behind the bush. But this little amendment will bring them right out on the horizon where we can all take a look at them. This bill will now go to the Senate, and I hope the Senate passes the bill with the amendments adopted in the House. The President said after the vote that the House was to be congratulated, and that it is precisely because of the importance of lobbying in the conduct of the peoples business that it should be more open to the public scrutiny.

The political atmosphere in the State of Texas is right warm. The senior Members in the House from Texas are all retiring this time. The Dean of the House is my Chairman, George Mahon. He has announced his retirement, along with Bob Poage, Tiger Teague, Omar Burlison and Barbara Jordan. Representative Kruger, a House Member, is running for the Senate

and Dale Milford of the 24th District has a hot campaign, along with John Young of the 14th District. Both are facing serious opposition. Young is the one who was accused of polite peonage, and, within a matter of months, his wife committed suicide.

We hear that several of the Democratic districts that have been held for years by the Democratic Members may go Republican this time.

We have a column that is published in the Washington Post each day entitled "THE CAPITOL" and the author of this column is Richard L. Lyons. On April 22 a portion of the column was as follows:

HEW Secretary Joe Califano may be piling up a lot of political grief for himself with his crusade against cigarette smoking.

Rep. William Natcher (D-KY.), an ardent defender of Kentucky tobacco, is second-ranking Democrat on the powerful House Labor-HEW Appropriations subcommittee, which rides herd on Califano's budget.

Natcher would ascend to the chairmanship if anything happens to the current chairman, 75 year old Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.), who is facing primary opposition and is under Justice Department investigation for alleged influence-peddling.

Califano's latest blast against smoking came during a Chicago speech last week. He said at least \$1 billion of the cost of the \$13 billion Social Security disability program is

directly attributable to cancer, heart and other diseases caused by smoking."

April 28, 1978

The filing date for full disclosure of assets by Members of the House, under the new Ethics Code provision is May 1. I filed a list of the property that I own, which, with one or two exceptions, consists of real estate. I simply filed the assessed value of the real estate and so far, this has answered the requirements of this law. The property of the wives of Congress also has to be filed by the Member if there is any question of ownership of the property; cases such as property that was turned over to the wife by the husband.

Before filing, I explained this matter to Virginia and she said that regardless of how many curious reporters and members of the staff, along with Members of Congress there were, none of them were entitled to have a list of her property which was all acquired through inheritance. I believe that Virginia is of the opinion that there are just too many curious people in this world and I am inclined to agree with her. Since Virginia's property is inherited property, with normal increases in value, this, under the rules, apparently does not have to be filed with my disclosure report.

According to the paper today, the Speaker, Tip O'Neill, has a net worth of \$181,192.39, consisting largely of three homes he owns.

Just as soon as the deadline passes and all of the Members have filed their statements, then the media will have a good time picking and clawing.



Next week will be a right busy week. We have the annual Chamber of Commerce meeting here in Washington and we always have about 100 from the Second District who attend. In addition, we have visitors every day consisting of families and high school classes. This is a beautiful time of year and the tourists really flock to Washington.

April 29, 1978

Another indictment was returned against our former Member, Otto E. Passman of Louisiana. A federal grand jury in Washington returned this indictment against the 77-year old former Member charging him with failure to report money accepted in bribes which totals some \$213,000 for income tax. According to the indictment returned yesterday, Passman is charged with reporting joint income with his wife in 1972 of \$47,179 with the tax due of \$15,650. In fact, according to the indictment, Passman and his wife earned \$92,179 that year and should have paid taxes totalling \$38,908. There are additional counts in the indictment for subsequent years.

When the Justice Department is not too sure of its case, in every instance when they can go after an individual on income tax they do this because they believe this is sure to bring about a conviction. This is the system that they used many years ago in nailing Al Capone.

President Carter has sent his package to Congress for the sale of war planes to Israel, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia. For weeks, he has said that unless the entire package is accepted, he will refuse the sale of the planes. In sending up his package, some of those at the White House said that the President would not use the word "package" again and that he would reserve judgment on his

final action until after Congress acts on each of the sales separately. A move will be made in the House and the Senate to sell only to Israel and this may bring about a rejection by the President of the entire proposal.

We have another General who has spoken out on several occasions against our military policies abroad and on one occasion was summoned to Washington and severely reprimanded. This week, Major General John K. Singlaub was again summoned to Washington after making statements criticizing the Administration for its withdrawal of troops from Korea, saying that it was ridiculous further for the President to postpone production of the neutron warhead without some compensating concession from the Soviet Union. Upon being notified to report again, the General resigned and will now retire from the Army.

Down through the years we have had the Mitchells, and several others and now we have Major General Singlaub. By the way, I agree that General Singlaub was correct in his statements. It all goes back to the philosophy that we have in this country and have had since the Constitution was prepared. The President is the Commander in Chief and is a civilian and this was the philosophy of those in the beginning and still must be maintained in order to keep this country from being taken over by the military.

War continues on in Cambodia and Vietnam. Every week we hear of more people being killed and thousands of people are trying to leave both countries.

May 1, 1978

We have a local law firm here in Washington known as the Williams and Connolly Law Firm. This is Edward Bennett Williams, the famous criminal lawyer who always gets the criminal cases where the defendants are absolutely guilty and in many instances, he succeeds in obtaining acquittals for his clients. The juries here in Washington, with very few exceptions, are composed of black people since over 79% of the people who live here are black.

Representative Charles Diggs (D-Mich.) the Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, is charged with accepting \$101,000 from his employees. He would place them on the payroll for a large salary and \$10,000 or \$15,000 of this amount would be turned back to him. His attorneys are Williams and Connolly and according to the media, they say that this practice is relatively common in Congress and that the Carter Administration is picking on Diggs by prosecuting him. They go on to say that by virtue of being Chairman of the D.C. Committee, he has had to make decisions that come in conflict with the Administration. This is a right unusual statement for his attorneys to make and especially concerning the Carter Administration. Diggs has been married three or four times and has children by two or three wives. One of his children by his last wife, was born on inauguration day, the day Carter was inaugurated and Diggs named this child, Cindy Carter Diggs.

The attorneys go on further to say that Wayne Hays placed his mistress on the payroll and he was not prosecuted and the same applies to John Young of Texas, who placed his mistress on the payroll at a tremendous salary. I have never heard of

a defense like the one that the attorneys intend to use in this case. Of course, the matter of accepting kickbacks from payroll is absolutely asinine and with only a very few exceptions, has never taken place in Congress. I presume that this fine criminal law firm has decided with a black jury and with the amounts that he accepted being too easy to prove by the prosecution, they had just better use a right unusual defense. Time will tell as to whether or not the law can be evaded in this matter.

May 2, 1978

We still live in the most prosperous country in the world. In yesterday's Washington Star, appeared an article entitled, "One In Every 1,200 Is Millionaire." This article is as follows:

"There are 200,000 millionaires in the United States -- that's one out of every 1,200 people -- according to a study published in the May issue of Town and Country magazine.

The richest individual among them is Daniel K. Ludwig, an 80-year-old publicity shy New Yorker whose empire includes the country's largest oil tanker fleet, the magazine said. Ludwig's personal wealth is estimated at between \$2 billion and \$3 billion -- more than the Rockefeller family.

Among the names, the magazine said, "are oilionnaires and cattle barons, investment bankers and industrialists" along with "makers of greeting cards, petfoods and baby shampoo."

The magazine listed 74 American indivi-

duals and families worth more than \$200 million each.

The richest of the rich, the magazine said, "are the Mellon family of Pennsylvania and the du Pont family of Delaware. The Hearst Publishing Co. magazine for the leisure-class woman estimated the wealth of each family at between \$3 billion and \$5 billion."

The Mellon fortune stems from the Mellon National Bank, covers four generations and includes Gulf Oil, Alcoa, and Koppers Co.

Town and Country said the du Pont wealth spanned six generations, making it the oldest family of the superwealthy. The du Ponts began selling gun-powder to the administration of Thomas Jefferson, the nation's third president, and now own one of the most diversified chemical companies in the world.

Ranking behind the two richest families, with between \$2 billion and \$3 billion, were the Getty family of California and Ludwig, the country's wealthiest individual.

The Rockefeller family (oil, real estate) ranked next, with between \$1 billion and \$2 billion, and between \$600 million and \$1 billion were the Ford family of Michigan (automobiles), the Hunt family of Texas (oil) the Pew family of Pennsylvania (oil) and the Pritzker family of Illinois (real estate and manufacturing).

Those estimated worth between \$400 and \$600 million were Stephen D. Bechtel Sr. 77, and Stephen D. Bechtel Jr., 53 of San Francisco (engineering and construction manage-

ment); Henry Crown, 81 of Chicago (General Dynamics); Marvin Davis, 52, Denver (major independent oil driller); Michael Fribourge, 64 New York (Contental Grain); William R. Hewlett, 65, Palo Alto, Calif. (Hewlett-Packard -- electronic, medical and chemical measuring equipment); the Kleberg family, Kingsville, Texas (ranching, real estate); Charles Koch, 42, Wichita Kans. (crude oil, marketing); Ray Kroc, 75, Chicago (McDonalds); the MacMillan family, Wayzata, Minn. (grain exporting); Samuel I. Newhouse, 83, New York (Newhouse Newspapers); David Packard, 65, Palo Alto, Calif. (Hewlett-Packard); the Phipps family, New York (steel); Leonard Stern, 40, New York (Hartz Mountain pet foods

With all of our problems concerning the Middle East, inflation and unemployment, we overlook certain major events which take place almost every day. Yesterday, Japanese explorer Naomi Uemura became the first person to reach the North Pole alone, by dog sled. In a 500-mile, 57-day adventure, delayed by a hungry polar bear, blizzards, ice floes and the pregnancy of one of his huskies, the 37-year-old veteran adventurer completed the first leg of a proposed 3,500 mile journey. This man now wants to take his sled across the ice-bound Arctic Ocean to Greenland and travel the length of the big island. If this takes place, this man would become the first person to traverse the island's 1,678-mile length.

Prime Minister Begin is back in town and in a rose garden salute to Begin, some 600 men in dark suits and hats, along with the President, sang first in Hebrew and then in English, their National Anthem. Before

the reception was over, President Carter renewed his pledge to protect Israel now and on into the future forever. It seems that almost every week now, Mr. Begin is in town.

May 3, 1978

The pension system here in the District is a complete fraud insofar as firemen and policemen are concerned. The Legislative Committee on the District of Columbia down through the years has backed away from this problem but maybe now we will correct the situation. An editorial appeared in today's Washington Post entitled "Stopping the Old Pension Ruse". This editorial is as follows:

"It's Been a long-established fiscal fact in this town that the richest gravy train around is the police and fire disability pension system. Thanks to Congress, which created this underhanded-bonus program, the biggest pre-retirement decision facing a member of one of those departments has been which ailment to claim for the tax-free two-thirds of active-duty pay. The real injury, as everybody knows by now, is to the taxpayers.

So it's heartening to learn that some of the very same members of Congress who either encouraged, winked at or ignored the great giveaway program over the years are now working to turn it off. Even Mayor Washington, who usually gets fidgety when you mention taking on the police department (be it pensions, police review boards or department lobbying in Congress) has concluded publicly that something should be done.

A somewhat stronger conclusion was reached some months ago by Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.), who labeled the pension program 'by far and away the premier ripoff system in the United States, second to none.' Mr. Eagleton, who is chairman of the Senate subcommittee handling District affairs, is pressing for enactment of legislation that would tighten and improve the system. Similar legislation has passed the House. And now the city board that grants the police and fire retirements is making the same suggestions for improvements. All board members agree, for example, that pensions should be granted in proportion to the severity of disability--not, as they are now, on a disabled-or-not-disabled decision.

The Senate legislation also would severely limit outside income that could be earned by a person on disability; and it would eliminate a provision under which people may retire on full disability because they are found to have aggravated old, non-job-related injuries. These are all pretty obvious moves that should have been made long ago. But in the past, the official attention span has been short, lasting little more than a few days after some newspaper article outlined a particularly glaring abuse of the system.

Now, at least, the congressional support for changes does seem stronger than usual. Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), who has just asked the retirement board to come up right away with still other proposals for improvements, summarized the mood the other day: 'This situation has to be corrected. Maybe I should have done more, maybe the subcommittee or Congress should have done more, or the District government. The point is we've reached the point now where taxpayers are demanding that something be done, and we've got to do it.' Amen."



President Carter is now in trouble over the sale of the jet planes to Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel. Twenty-two Members of the 37-Member House Committee on International Relations signed a Resolution yesterday disapproving all of President Carter's controversial package of war plane sales to the three Mid-East countries. The President has said all along if any part of the package was turned down, it would all go out the window. Begin is traveling in this country speaking from city to city and yesterday President Sadat of Egypt, in a major speech refused to offer new peace negotiations. It appears that peace is as far away as it has been in the Mid East.

May 5, 1978

For the last three days, I have presided over the House on the House Concurrent Budget Resolution 559. This Resolution comes from the Budget Committee and fixes the deficit and spending ceilings and is always a controversial bill. These ceilings, when set, must be complied with by the Appropriations Committee and the authorizing Committees. Setting up the Budget Committee and bringing about this procedure to me, has been good. We did not finish the bill yesterday and it now goes over to Tuesday and we hope to be able to take up the balance of the amendments and finish the bill sometime Tuesday night. While presiding over the House on this bill, I cast my 10,000th vote on Wednesday, May 3. The word passed around in the House that sometime during the day I would cast my 10,000th vote and my friend, John Monahan, who is in charge of the electronic voting device on the House floor, ran down to the Speaker's Office and informed him that on that particular roll call vote, I had cast my 10,000th. The Speaker immediately returned to the House

Chamber and on Page H3503 of the May 3, 1978 Congressional Record appears the following statement made by the Speaker of the House, Tip O'Neill:

"Mr. Chairman, I rise at this particular time to mention the fact that history has just been made in this Chamber. The gentleman from Kentucky, BILL NATCHER, was sworn in as a Member on January 6, 1954. He has never missed a day or missed a vote since he has been a Member of Congress.

During these years that the gentleman from Kentucky has been here, there have been 6,321 rollcalls and 3,679 quorums. The last vote was the 10,000 consecutive vote the gentleman from Kentucky has cast. This record, I believe, is unmatched by any individual in the history of the world."

When the Speaker finished, the House Minority Leader, John Rhodes of Arizona, was recognized and he made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman, I take this time to add my congratulations to those which have just been enunciated by our distinguished Speaker to the present occupant of the chair, my very good friend, the gentleman from Kentucky.

The Speaker, the gentleman from Kentucky and I, along with a few other illustrious Members of this body, came in the same Congress. I am sure it is not necessary but in case it is, I assure everybody that I do not have a record of vote to even compare a little bit with that of the gentleman from Kentucky; but I have respect for him far beyond the great record which he has achieved.

The gentleman from Kentucky is not only one of the best members of the Committee on Appropriations, a gentleman whose work is certainly renowned, but I do not believe there has ever been in the history of this Congress a better chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union."

I was in the Chair during all of this ceremony and bowed and bowed and bowed. Those in the gallery, under the House Rules, are not permitted to applaud or to manifest any show of pleasure or displeasure but they too stood and applauded and since I was holding the gavel, I just could not tell them to stop.

The next day I received a telegram from President Carter and this telegram is as follows:

"I am happy to learn that you have just cast your ten-thousandth vote in the House of Representatives. I appreciate and respect not only the quantity of those votes, but the quality of leadership and statesmanship reflected in them as well.

Congratulations on this milestone and best wishes for continued years of success.

Jimmy Carter"

An article was carried by the media about my voting record and all of the articles carried in the press are similar to the one in the Louisville Courier-Journal. This article is as follows:

"The U.S. House of Representatives yesterday interrupted its business to give a prolonged standing ovation to Kentucky Rep. William H. Natcher, D-2nd District.

Natcher had just cast his 10,000th consecutive vote, a record unsurpassed in the history of the U.S. Congress.

After the vote--which was on an amendment to the federal budget--House Speaker Thomas (Tip) O'Neill stopped the proceedings to honor Natcher.

'History was made today by Mr. Natcher of Kentucky,' O'Neill said. 'He has participated in more recorded votes than any individual (member of Congress) in history.'

Then, House Minority Leader John Rhodes, R-Ariz. added his congratulations.

Natcher has cast 6,321 consecutive roll-call votes, and has answered 3,679 recorded quorum calls since he came to the House of Representatives on Jan. 6, 1954.

The Bowling Green congressman recently was cited in the 1978 Guinness Book of World Records for his unbroken voting record.

'I feel real fortunate, exceedingly fortunate to never miss a day in the House, or a vote,' Natcher said in a telephone interview afterward.

He noted that a perfect voting record isn't the only criterion on which a congressman should be judged.

'But I think every member should stand up and be counted,' he said.

At the end of each year, the House clerk has certified to Natcher that he has never missed a vote."

The title of the article carried in The New York Times is: "'10,000th Roll-Call Gets The House on Its Feet". This article

is as follows:

"House members gave Representative William H. Natcher, Democrat of Kentucky, a standing ovation Wednesday after he responded to his 10,000th consecutive roll-call.

The House Speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. of Massachusetts, announced the record to the House, saying he doubts 'it has been exceeded by any individual in the history of the world.'

Mr. Natcher has served in the House since 1954. Mr. O'Neill said that Mr. Natcher had never missed a day or a roll call.

Mr. Natcher cast his 6,321st vote as the House debated a budget resolution with the Kentuckian presiding as chairman of the Committee of the Whole. In addition, by his records, Mr. Natcher had responded to 3,679 roll calls to establish quorums."

Representative Diggs' defense is the most unusual one that I have ever heard of. He, by the way, has employed the best criminal law firm in this part of the United States and they apparently are going to use this defense. His defense will be that he stole the money but everybody in the House does the same thing and since he is black, they have selected him as the scapegoat. An editorial appeared in The Washington Star entitled: "Mr. Diggs' Novel Defense". This editorial is as follows:

"Shades of Watergate! Rep. Charles Diggs claims he shouldn't be prosecuted for payroll padding because others do it.

That was a common argument around the White House during the Watergate period. Why

is everyone climbing on us, they asked, for bugging, burgling and trampling on peoples' rights when other presidents did it?

We don't recall whether Mr. Diggs had much to say publicly about the shenanigans of the Nixon White House but we doubt that he condoned them. Certainly not many of his colleagues on Capitol Hill bought the argument that it was all right because other administrations had done some of the same things.

But Mr. Diggs' lawyers were in court the other day arguing that Mr. Diggs, who has been indicted on charges of payroll padding, ought to be let off because it is a 'relatively common' practice among members of Congress.

To be sure, payroll padding is not unknown in Congress. But really now, is it 'relatively common'? Do many congressmen have their personal accountant on the public payroll? Do many have employees of their outside businesses on the public payroll? Do many have their personal lawyer on the public payroll? Mr. Diggs is accused of all these.

Mr. Diggs has indicted the whole Congress. Members ought to be pretty mad about that, although his unusual defense doesn't seem to have caused much commotion among them. Perhaps at least one of them will ask him to come up with evidence to back up his claim.

Even if it were true that payroll padding is 'relatively common' in Congress, what kind of a defense is that? Is murder any less a crime because a lot of people commit it and some don't get caught? Does the Internal Revenue Service let off a taxpayer found cheating on his income taxes

because others do it and some of them are never found out?

Mr. Diggs' defense takes another novel turn: Prosecution of him--'selective prosecution,' his court papers call it--could have a 'chilling effect' on congressional criticism of the administration. 'Leaving the Justice Department with unfettered discretion...is like giving the executive branch a permit and a loaded gun to go hunting for its most troublesome critics,' Mr. Diggs argues.

If Mr. Diggs has been 'a troublesome congressional critic' of Mr. Carter, we aren't aware of it. If, as Mr. Diggs claims, there are payroll padders loose all over Capitol Hill, and if the Carter administration were inclined to set the Justice Department on its critics, we can think of many House and Senate members the administration might have had indicted before Mr. Diggs.

What Mr. Diggs seems to be advocating is 'selective immunity'--for members of Congress--from prosecution in the courts for violation of law. That certainly would have a 'chilling effect' on the administration of justice."

May 9, 1978

I go back in the Chair today on the Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 1979. This is the fifth day and I hope to see this bill passed sometime late tonight. This is the same bill that I was presiding over at the time I cast my 10,000th vote and a little article appeared in The Capitol news section in the Washington Post. This article is as follows:

"The House gave Rep. William Natcher (D-Ky.) a standing ovation Wednesday when he answered his 10,000th roll call without a miss. In his league that's bigger than Pete Rose's 3,000th base hit because no one has ever done it before. Natcher is considered a first-class presiding officer and is usually in the chair when the House is sitting as a committee of the whole debating difficult bills. Had the Nixon impeachment articles reached the House floor, Natcher was former speaker Carl Albert's choice to preside over the debate."

Yesterday I attended the dedication ceremony of the new District of Columbia Court House Building. This building was before the Subcommittee that I am Chairman of, for a number of years, with the judges requesting from \$80 to \$100 million and with our Subcommittee finally agreeing on \$40 million. The building constructed contains 40 courtrooms, offices for judges, record rooms, a large detention center and many other facilities that you find in a modern court house. I was presented and made a short speech. The main speaker was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. I was somewhat surprised at the Chief Justice's short speech because in the main, it agreed with our action in regard to the \$40 million. He said that this would be the model that he will recommend to the President for new federal court houses throughout the United States. One ceremonial courtroom and the rest constructed as those in our new court house here is really an improvement over those now in existence throughout this country. I was somewhat amused at a portion of an article that appeared in today's Washington Post



concerning this dedication ceremony and that part of the article is as follows:

"One guest who drew particular attention was Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) who, as chairman of the District subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, told courthouse planners in 1974 that they could have \$40 million and "not a penny more" to construct their new building.

Natcher commented that it was now time to turn attention to construction of a new city hall for the District of Columbia and a convention center, a remark that drew a "Here! Here!" and quick applause from another guest, Mayor Walter E. Washington."

Yesterday the Speaker gave me the gavel that I was using while presiding over the House at the time I cast my 10,000th vote and after the gavel is duly signed and inscribed, it will be presented to me and we have arranged a very prominent place in our office for this gavel. I am exceedingly proud of this gavel.

May 11, 1978

We finally resolved the District of Columbia budget this morning. The House and the Senate Conferees met at 8:00 and the Senate receded with the \$27 million remaining in the bill to be used to purchase the land for a civic center. Certain language will be carried in the Conference Report which brings the private sector into this project and now we should move ahead with a civic center for our Capital city. Senator Leahy of Vermont is a right dogmatic sort of a fellow and for many months now, we have operated the city under a Continuing Resolution. Now we can put the 1978 budget

through and mark-up the new 1979 budget.

I presided over the House for five days on the Budget Resolution from the Budget Committee. This was House Concurrent Resolution 559 and it just barely passed on a final vote of 201 to 197. We passed the bill about 9 o'clock last night and I was delighted to get out of the Chair for awhile.

Princess Margaret, the sister of Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain, whose marriage fell apart several years ago, will divorce Lord Snowdon, father of their two teenage children. The divorce will be the first in the immediate Royal Family since Henry VIII, four centuries ago. Princess Margaret is now 47 years of age and has had a bad press for several years. She will keep her title and retain her \$100,000 a year allowance with a rent-free palace.

May 12, 1978

My old friend, Senator Leahy, finally backed up. Judging from some of the accord and radio reports it is right difficult to get a good picture of just what transpired. The article in today's Washington Post is entitled, "Convention Center Accord." This article is as follows:

"Following a series of secret high-level meetings and negotiations between congressional and District of Columbia leaders, an agreement was reached yesterday for construction of the long-stalled convention center at Mount Vernon Square in downtown Washington.

Under terms of the unusual agreement,

Congress will give the actual go-ahead for the \$110-million project if private investors agree to build millions of dollars in new hotels, restaurants and other facilities to serve convention visitors. The increased tax revenues from those enterprises would offset possible losses from the center's operations.

The broad terms of the agreement were worked out two weeks ago at a secret, informal meeting attended by Sen. Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.), Rep. William H. Natcher, (D-Ky.), D.C. Mayor Walter E. Washington, City Council Chairman Sterling Tucker and two mayoral aides.

Yesterday, it took the members of a Senate-House conference committee, led by Leahy and Natcher -- the chairmen of the Senate and House D.C. Appropriations subcommittees -- just 48 minutes to ratify the agreement on the center and decide on the rest of the city's \$1.2 billion budget for the fiscal year that began last Oct. 1. Washington and Tucker were invited back for yesterday's session.

Formal deliberations on the budget had been deadlocked since last Oct. 17, chiefly over the convention center. The city has been operating under terms of a stopgap approval by the full House and Senate, where it probably will be considered next week.

City officials, along with business and union leaders, have portrayed the center as a generator of economic revitalization in the old section of downtown. Forecasts have ranged up to \$100 million a year in addit-

ional business activity and the creation of 4,000 jobs.

The House, urged on by Natcher, approved the city's request last September to borrow \$27 million from the U.S. Treasury to buy land for the center. The Senate, taking Leahy's advice, rejected the outlay. This led to the deadlock.

Leahy cast strong doubt on the need for the center and on several occasions demanded direct private investment in the center to supplement public spending on the project. Business leaders countered that Washington has no large corporations with large sums to invest in such a project.

City officials have said the biggest benefit from the center would be the so-called "spin-off development," such as the hotels, restaurants, bars and retail shops that are established or expanded to serve convention visitors.

With yesterday's agreement, Leahy backed away from demanding direct investment and settled for an arrangement under which the city must certify that private investors have committed themselves in advance to build such establishments. Only then would Congress release funds to start the center.

Under the arrangement, the new developments must generate tax revenues large enough to pay the entire cost of debt service and the center's operating losses within three years after the center is opened.

That would take about \$8 million to

\$10 million a year, city budget director Comer S. Coppie estimated. That would include not only real estate taxes but also business taxes, sales taxes and income taxes paid by employes of the new enterprises.

Mayor Washington said it should not be too difficult to attain that figure.

The city already is levying two business taxes enacted last year by the City Council and earmarked for the convention center. One is an 0.9 percent surtax on the city's income tax on businesses. The other is an 80-cents-a-night tax on the occupancy of hotel rooms, which went into effect May 1. Together, they are expected to yield \$6 million a year.

Under yesterday's agreement, revenues from these taxes will be used to pay the cost of the center's site and to pay operating costs of the center when it first opens and before it attracts a full calendar of conventions.

The agreement also directs the city to seek ways to cut the \$110-million estimated cost of the project.

Both Mayor Washington and Council Chairman Tucker, likely rivals in this year's mayoral campaign, praised the decision, both at the meeting of business and labor leaders invited to the District Building.

"I believe this is a good day for the city," Washington told the community leaders. "The whole government (executive and legislative branches) stood together . . . with a large segment of the community." Tucker said.

The agreement "in no way compromises anybody's responsibility, either on the (Capitol) Hill or down here (at the District Building)," Tucker said.

Several spokesmen for such groups as the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, the D.C. Chamber of Commerce, the Greater Washington Central Labor Council and the D.C. Bankers Association hailed the congressional action, and pledged support for efforts to get commitments for investments.

The agreement on the convention center overshadowed the action on the rest of the city budget, which contained at least one major disappointment for city officials.

The conferees agreed to grant a federal payment to the city of \$276 million for the 1978 fiscal year -- the sum the Senate had voted earlier -- instead of the \$300 million authorized by law that was sought by the city. The House had agreed to grant \$295.4 million.

The main effect of this action would be to reduce the amount of money the city would carry over to help finance its 1979 budget. However, the city may seek some of the money in a supplemental appropriation request.

The conferees decided, despite a protest by Natcher, to hold up the start of work on a new \$56 million campus for the University of the District of Columbia until Congress receives a master plan and revised estimates of future enrollment.

Natcher won approval for adding \$1.2 million to the city's budget to keep 4,161

officers on the police payroll. The city had proposed a reduction of 186 officers by not filling jobs vacated by those who retire or quit.

The conferees also agree to reserve \$9.9 million from the 1978 budget to pay half the amount due Dec. 1, 1979, to pay off bonds floated 20 years ago to build the Robert F. Kennedy Stadium.

The conferees also agreed to provide \$500,000 for the city's advisory neighborhood commissions, half the amount requested in the budget.

In a related development, the House District Committee approved a bill yesterday authorizing a \$317 million federal payment to the city for fiscal 1979. The increase was sought by city officials and endorsed by President Carter. The measure now goes to the House floor. An authorization bill does not automatically mean the city would get the higher figure."

May 16, 1978

After a long and very emotional debate, the Senate voted last night 54 to 44 to approve President Carter's plan to sell war planes simultaneously to Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia. The Senate's action assures that the three arms sales will go through since the law provides that they can only be blocked by joint action of the House and the Senate.

The question arose during the debate that those who would vote for the sale would

be against Israel, but this was answered by those who voted with the President that they did not feel that they were voting against Israel, but for a complex National interest and friendship with the Arabs as well as with Israel. This was really a hot vote for every Senator. Senator Ford of Kentucky voted against the sale and Senator Huddleston of Kentucky did not vote.

Fishbait Miller really must be making money from the sale of his book. For weeks the hardback copy was on the best seller list and now this book is in paperback and it is number seven on the paperback best seller list, which contains fifteen on the list.

We have resolved the civic center impasse here in Washington and the Conference Report will finally be submitted to the House today. The \$27 million for the purchase of the land between 9th and 11th Street on New York Avenue, remains in the bill and the city will no longer have to operate under a Continuing Resolution.

May 17, 1978

A real fight developed yesterday in the House when I presented the Conference Report on the District of Columbia budget for fiscal year 1978. The civic center all along had been the stumbling block, with the Senate against the civic center and the House just barely for the center. At that time the District of Columbia Committee, under the Chairmanship of Charles Diggs of Michigan, presented the



authorization for the civic center. A battle resulted, but the center was finally approved by just eight votes. At that time we just assumed that those Members from the deep South, who always vote against the District of Columbia bill along with some in the far West who also are right disillusioned with our Capitol City, were simply voting against the expenditure of \$110 million for a civic center. During the debate on the Conference Report yesterday, I found out what the real problem was. The city of Chicago, along with several other cities in the country who have civic centers and are competing for conventions, were just against the city of Washington building a civic center which would be sufficiently large enough to take care of any conventions thereby taking conventions away from other cities. The Assistant Majority Whip, Daniel Rostenkowski, of Chicago Illinois, was working on the floor along with the other Chicago city Members urging the House to turn down the center. New Haven, Connecticut, with a brand new center, the one where the roof caved in during the bitter winter months, also had some of the Connecticut Members lobbying for votes against the center on the floor. San Francisco, Los Angeles, Houston, Dallas, Jacksonville and several other cities showed up with their Members voting against the civic center.

On the motion to table we only won by nine votes. The vote was 199 to 190. Then on the preferential motion to recede and concur, we finally won by 16 votes. The

vote was 199 to 183. All kinds of reasons were given but mainly cost overruns here in our Capitol City was the major argument by those who had nerve enough to speak against the civic center. Rostenkowski and his cohorts consulted with the Members on the floor and out in the hall but none of them had nerve enough to stand up and speak against the civic center when the debate was going on. It finally reached the point where it was mainly a personal matter because I had Members come to me and say that they would vote for the civic center just because I was Chairman of the Subcommittee, but they really were not in favor of the center. One of my friends voted "present" because he did not want to vote against the civic center. In this morning's WASHINGTON POST there is an article entitled "House Beats Back Attempt to Kill Proposed Center." This article is as follows:

"The House approved a conference committee report on the District of Columbia's \$1.2 billion budget for fiscal 1978 yesterday, but only after narrowly defeating an attempt to kill the proposed convention center at Mount Vernon Square in downtown Washington.

The key vote in an otherwise uneventful debate came on a motion by Rep. Robert E. Bauman (R-Md.) to set aside an amendment paving the way for the \$110 million project. Bauman's motion failed, 199 to 190, with one member voting present. Moments later the House gave conditional approval to the convention center, 199 to 183, again with one member voting present.

An aide to Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, said yesterday that the issue of the convention center is still not settled, although he predicted Senate approval of the conference report.

"Either subcommittee can still kill it," the staff member said, "and we may. If it doesn't live up to the bargain, we'll kill it. No question about it."

The Senate is expected to act on the conference report late this week or early next week.

Under the terms of the Senate and House committees' conference report approved last week, four conditions must be met before work on the convention center can proceed. Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the District, told the House that the convention center would not be finally approved until the conditions were met.

The four conditions are a commitment from private businessmen to build millions of dollars worth of private hotels, restaurants and other facilities to serve convention visitors; implementation of a D.C. law to raise tax revenues to pay for land and early operating costs of the center; reexamination of land costs for the center to try to reduce the costs; and a follow-up report that the appropriations D.C. subcommittees of both houses must approve before

money can be borrowed for the project.

Natcher pointed out that Washington already has enacted two taxes--a 0.9 percent surtax on the city income tax on businesses and an 80-cents-a-night tax on occupancy of hotel rooms--that are expected to raise about \$6 million a year. These revenues will be used to pay the cost of land and operating costs of the center when it opens.

Natcher, whose support for the convention center was commended during debate by the District's nonvoting delegate, Walter E. Fauntroy, told the House at one point: "If they want to spend their money for a convention center, every penny of it, in all due respect, they have a right to do it."

Bauman was joined in vocal opposition to the center by Rep. John H. Rousselot (R-Calif.) who recited a series of public works "overruns" in the District--including the Kennedy Center, the National Visitor Center at Union Station and the Metro subway. Natcher agreeing that Metro would cost \$6 billion to \$7 billion, noted that neither the Kennedy Center nor the Visitor Center were city projects.

Bauman and Natcher dominated the budget debate, which took about an hour and was attended by about 50 members. Bauman said the arrangement to get nonbinding assurances from local businesses to invest in supporting facilities was "iffy." Natcher said that "more than the word of some individual" would be needed to proceed with the convention center.

Natcher also said he did not know what procedure should be used by city officials and discounted Bauman's suggestion of

embodying promises in legal documents."

George Wallace of Alabama, one of the nation's staunchest conservatives, announced last night that he will not be a contender for the U.S. Senate. Wallace is now serving as Governor of Alabama and is paralyzed from his waist down as the result of the bullet received during his campaign for President. He was shot in Maryland at a shopping center and has had all kinds of difficulties since. Wallace is 59 years old and has served three terms as governor. He has been the dominant force in Alabama politics for 16 years. The decision not to run brings an end to his colorful political career which included four campaigns for the Presidency. Recently, Wallace said that he would definitely run for the Senate seat being vacated by Senator John Sparkman, who is retiring.

We have a right serious situation in Zaire. The 82nd Airborne Division was placed on alert yesterday as the result of the fear for the safety of a good many Americans who have been caught in the war zone around Zaire's southern mining town of Kolwezi. I do hope that the President can get around sending troops to Zaire. Yesterday he said that the bill that we passed during the Nixon Administration which provides that if troops are sent, they must be removed immediately unless Congress approves of the sending and keeping of the soldiers in the foreign country. Yesterday the President expressed all kinds of frustration at the Vietnam War inspired Congressional restrictions. He has asked the State Department to review

- 20,250

such restriction on military and foreign assistance. The White House press secretary Jody Powell, said later that the review could lead to legislation that would ease some of these restrictions.

Approval by the Senate of the sale of war planes to the three Middle East countries brought about severe criticism from Prime Minister Begin. Begin said that he deeply regretted the Senate's decision which represented a turn for the worse from the point of view of Israeli security. He and his war minister said that they had fought against the sale of the planes to Arab countries and they hoped that they would not have to fight these planes sometime in the future.

Our old friend, Robert N.C. Nix (D-Pa.), Chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee was defeated yesterday in his bid for nomination to an 11th term. Bob Nix is one of the black Members of the House and since he is not a racist like some of the others has carried the Uncle Tom designation for some time now in the House. Five of the seven ward leaders in his district were for his black opponent along with Bill Green who formerly served in the House with us. We had heard that Nix was in serious trouble. No one really knows his age but he must be 80.

David Marston, who tried to ride through to the Republican nomination for governor in Pennsylvania yesterday on the indignation at his ouster as U.S. Attorney in Philadelphia by the Carter Administration, ran a sad fourth. Four were in the running. The Democratic nominee will be Flaherty and

the Republican nominee will be Thornburgh. Representative Joshua Eilberg and Daniel Flood of Pennsylvania survived their primaries yesterday. Flood is still in serious trouble and the same may apply to Eilberg.

Sometime in the next two weeks, we will have the Alaskan bill before the House which provides for the setting aside of 100 million acres of Alaska as parks, wilderness, wildlife refuges, and preserves. This bill is a right controversial bill with the environmentalists on one side and the mining and timber interest on the other side. Even if the bill passes in the House this year, it is still questionable as to whether or not it will be brought up in the Senate. The bill deals with an area the size of California, and would double the national park systems in this country in a single stroke.

May 18, 1978

During my tenure in the Congress, I presided over the Alaskan Pipeline Bill, the Alaskan Land Claims Bill and the Alaskan Natural Gas Bill. These three are the major bills presented to the Congress since Alaska was admitted to the Union.

We now have before the House the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. I thought maybe the Speaker would be looking for me to go into the Chair. I presided five days last week as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole on the Budget Resolution Act of 1979 and I certainly would not want to go back in the Chair and stay all this week. This is a strongly contested piece of legislation since the bill provides for 105 million acres of federal land in Alaska to be set aside for a National Park Wildlife Reserve and Fish and Wildlife Reserve. Alaska is fighting

this bill and we were in session until 11 p.m. last night. Every rule in the book is being used by those who hope to delay passage of the bill and who further are hoping to amend the bill to death.

Police have finally located the body of film star, Charlie Chaplin, which was buried in a corn field after having been stolen two months ago in a plot to extort a ransom. Chaplin resided in Switzerland and he was buried near Lausanne, Switzerland. Two refugees, a Bulgarian and a Pole, now living in Switzerland were arrested Tuesday and told the police that they took Chaplin's oak coffin from the village cemetery and buried it in a shallow hole in a corn field about 10 miles from the cemetery. When the body was stolen, it was presumed that a ransom of a million dollars or more would be demanded since Chaplin was many times a millionaire.

The Ways & Means Committee made an about face yesterday when it voted to kill a bill that it had previously approved that would have rolled back most of the increase in social security taxes that Congress enacted last December for 1979 and 1980. During the day yesterday, and before we started on the Alaska bill, the House voted overwhelmingly to give President Carter authority next year to go ahead with production of neutron weapons if he decides they are in the national interest.

Latin America and South America are really something. Yesterday, the government of the Dominican Republic was thrown into confusion after the armed forces forcibly halted the counting of votes in the Presidential election when a leftist opposition candidate appeared assured a victory.



May 19, 1978

Each year we always have an amendment offered when the Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations Bill goes to the Floor for final passage. With the amendment providing that no part of the funds in the bill can be used for abortions. We have a man here in the House at this time by the name of Henry Hyde and he has offered this amendment so many times that it is now known as the Hyde Amendment. For weeks last year, we met in Conference with the Senate on this Appropriations Bill and finally we agreed on language concerning the use of federal money for abortions. The Catholics start a little letter writing campaign just before we bring this bill to the Floor for final passage and at times, I have received hundreds of letters. The action of the Italian Parliament in Rome yesterday, must have come as a real surprise to the Catholics in this country and certainly was a major break-away from the traditional influence of the Roman Catholic Church. The Italian Parliament approved one of the most liberal abortion bills in Western Europe and with its provisions for free abortion on demand, this new law is bound to have a major impact on the Italian society. The final passage of this bill which has threatened Italy's political stability for at least three years, came last night with a vote of 160 to 148 in the Senate. The bill was approved by the Chamber of Deputies, the Parliament's lower house, a month ago by a vote of 308 to 275.

White House strategists for at least two months, have attempted to develop a plan to permit the United States to funnel sophisticated arms and funds secretively to African guerrilla forces fighting Soviet-backed Cuban troops in Angola and Ethiopia. The restrictions that we have placed on the President

as a result of the war in Vietnam, are causing President Carter considerable trouble.

We passed a milestone piece of legislation today in the House. With a majority of over 200 we passed and sent to the Senate, the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. Approximately 105 million acres of federal land are involved and this sets aside the largest life preserve and national park in this country. Don Young is the Representative from Alaska and he made a real fight to prevent passage of this bill. He had a number of Members join him in this fight, but not nearly enough and the bill passed after three days of general debate by a tremendous majority. The size of the land involved is larger than the State of California and almost as large as the State of Texas. There are nearly 500 million acres of land in Alaska and to say the least, the purchase price was about right.

May 20, 1978

We have a very attractive young lady who resides in Bowling Green at this time by the name of Anne R. Johnston. She is the President of the Bowling Green-Warren County Arts Commission and she is a daughter of James Roosevelt, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's son by his first wife. Jimmy Roosevelt has been married some three or four times now and Mrs. Johnston, who is the wife of one of the teachers at Western Kentucky University, never mentions her father.

The House action on the Alaska Wilderness Bill is still receiving front page publicity through out the country. The final

vote on the bill was 277 to 31. The vote on the Meeds Substitute, which had been publicized considerably, was 119 for and 240 against. We Members of the House who voted for this bill, really understood the importance of our action and notwithstanding the threat of the two Alaskan Senators, Ted Stevens and Mike Gravel, to filibuster the bill in the Senate and the threats of the oil and gas interests, our action was proper in every respect. In a single stroke, the bill, which doubled the size of the United States National Park system, adding to it, some 102 million acres, an area equal to the size of the State of California.

May 22, 1978

It now appears that within the next few weeks the cost of the first-class postage stamp will go from 13¢ to 15¢. Changing the Post Office Department over under the Act of 1970 was a serious mistake and instead of reducing the deficit, it has become more each year under the new operation. One of the radio commentators this morning said that a lady in one of the western states was mailing her Christmas cards out now so that she could use the 13¢ stamp and had added a postscript on each card saying, since the cost of the stamp would increase from 13¢ to 15¢ shortly, she wanted to save the money and this year, give her many friends an early Christmas greeting.

Trouble continues in Africa. The French and Belgians have sent in paratroopers to help the white civilians to evacuate. It appears that the situation will be considerably worse before it is better.

May 23, 1978

When I was first elected a Member of Congress, Drew Pearson was one of the most controversial figures in this country. His column which was syndicated, was carried in several hundred newspapers. The title of his column was the Washington Merry-Go-Round. Several years before he died, Drew Pearson's assistant was a man by the name of Jack Anderson, who really earned a title early of being the all-time wrestler with the truth. Following the death of Drew Pearson, Jack Anderson purchased the Washington Merry-Go-Round column and had been right successful with this column. It is strictly a gossip column and at times, contained stories which have been published in many other papers and magazines, but with a slight coloring tinge, Anderson uses the same story. He is now, on a tobacco binge and the title of his column on May 17 was "Pro And Con Tobacco Factions--Watch Their Smoke Signals." This article is as follows:

"The Health, Education and Welfare Department will spend \$30 million this year on a campaign to persuade people to stop smoking. Down the street, the Agriculture Department will spend 20 times more to subsidize tobacco crops and to promote tobacco sales.

HEW Secretary Joseph Califano, who kicked a three-pack-a-day habit himself, will focus his anti-smoking campaign on young people. He will spend most of the \$30 million on educational programs to warn teenagers about the risks of cancer, heart disease and other impairments caused by cigarettes.

At the same time, the cigarette companies

will spend millions to convince adolescents that smoking is glamorous. They use macho Marlboro men and seductive Virginia Slims women, who convey the impression that smoking is sexy.

As evidence that the advertising campaign has been effective, surveys show a dramatic increase in smoking among 11-to-15-year-olds. The increase is especially noticeable among young girls, who now smoke as much as the boys.

Alarmed, the House Investigation Subcommittee has called upon the seven major cigarette companies and their 20 advertising agencies for the marketing data they use to design their commercials.

In a confidential letter, the subcommittee demanded a description of all "marketing, advertising or consumer surveys" involving "consumers' attitudes, beliefs, perceptions or behavior relating to cigarettes or cigarette smoking."

The letter, which we obtained from one of the companies involved, also requested a list of all advertising data since 1971 that might "influence the present or future purchase decisions of persons under the age of 18."

But the subcommittee's chairman, John Moss, D-Calif., will probably have to resort to a congressional subpoena to get the answers out of the big tobacco firms. They have successfully resisted a similar request from the Federal Trade Commission, which has been locked in a bitter court struggle with the

tobacco tycoons for three years.

The commission is troubled over the advertising appeals that lure young people into the tobacco habit. States a staff report: "The association established between attractive lifestyles and cigarette smoking is one influence leading teen-agers to smoke cigarettes."

More than half the teen-agers in a recent survey said the characters depicted in cigarette ads were "attractive," "enjoying themselves," "well-dressed," "sexy," "young," and "healthy." Only five percent found them unattractive.

The tobacco interests, meanwhile, not only are fighting in the courts for the inalienable right to seduce the younger generation; they are also pulling powerful strings on Capitol Hill. They want Congress to prohibit HEW from spending the entire \$30 million on the anti-smoking campaign.

Leading the tobacco forces is Rep. William H. Natcher, D-Ky., who champions the ripe Kentucky leaf with all the righteous fervor of George Washington at Valley Forge. On the other side, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., is fighting to require stronger warning labels on cigarette packages. He also wants to impose higher taxes on cigarette brands with higher levels of tar and nicotine, and may propose maximum ceilings on these substances.

Footnote: A spokesman for the Tobacco Institute told us the industry "is not in favor of having HEW use taxpayers' money for

its propaganda campaign." He said that anti-smoking programs don't work and that teenagers are already aware of the health hazards of cigarettes. "There's no scientific evidence," he contended, "that cigarette advertising has any influence on smoking among young people."

The Kentucky Primary is today and it appears that all of the Members in the House from Kentucky, along with Senator Walter Huddleston, will receive their parties nomination. John Breckinridge has a much closer race than he believed, but judging from what we hear in Washington, he will win. In the Messenger and Inquirer of May 18, an editorial appeared in Owensboro paper, entitled, "Stalwart Kentucky Delegation." This editorial is as follows:

"The 1976 national election was preceded by the largest voluntary turnover of congressional seats in history as 55 House and Senate members either retired or decided to run for other office.

The same trend is evident this year. So far, 53 members of Congress (43 representatives and 10 senators) have announced that they will not attempt to hold on to the seats they now occupy.

And this is only the beginning. An undetermined number of incumbents seeking reelection will go down to defeat, further changing the composition of Congress. Rep. Dale Milford, a Texas Democrat, is already a lame duck, having been knocked off in his district's primary.

Western Kentuckians, however, see no evi-

dence of this national trend. Democratic House members Carroll Hubbard of Kentucky's 1st Congressional District and William H. Natcher of the state's 2nd Congressional District will waltz into their third and 14th terms, respectively, in next Tuesday's primary, without opposition.

Natcher's attendance to Capitol Hill business has become legendary since he first went there in 1954. His answering of every roll call and voting on every issue through those years has recently won him inclusion in the Guinness Book of World Records.

U.S. Senator Walter "Dee" Huddleston, another Kentucky Democrat, will face opposition in both the primary and general elections as he seeks a second six-year term in Washington. At this point, Huddleston's opposition isn't formidable. With only a handful of days until the May 23 primary, few Kentuckians even know who is running against the Elizabethtown native.

The hottest Kentucky primary race pits John B. Breckinridge, 64 of Lexington, the incumbent, against St. Sen. Tom Easterly, 38, of Frankfort. The contest is a low budget affair. Easterly has carried on a year long dawn-to-midnight campaign and has spent about \$15,000. Breckinridge only \$5,000.

The only outside help has been a \$2,000 contribution to Breckinridge from the Kentucky branch of Dairymen, Inc. Easterly has received the endorsement of the state AFL-CIO, despite the fact of the relatively high rating labor has given Breckinridge's voting record.

COPE, labor's political arm, gave Breck-



inridge's 1977 voting record a rating of 65, which is higher than Congressman William H. Natcher's 61 rating. Natcher received Kentucky's AFL-CIO endorsement.

Many explanations have been offered for the exodus from Congress. It is not merely a question of advancing years since a number of relatively young members are among those stepping down.

The crushing workload and cramped working conditions on Capitol Hill are often mentioned as are the new financial-disclosure requirements and limits on outside income.

Other gripes include the high cost of living in Washington, the strains on family life, constant badgering by the growing legion of special-interest groups and the low esteem in which much of the public currently holds Congress. Some members have decided that the hassles far outweigh the rewards.

Western Kentucky's Congressional Delegation hasn't found that to be the case."

We have had trouble with Senator Leahy, the Chairman of the Subcommittee in the Senate, over his fight to reduce the size of the University of the District of Columbia and in fact, to stop the construction of the University. In an editorial on May 21, entitled, "The Raid on UDC," the Washington Post lets Leahy have it on both sides. This editorial is as follows:

"A back-door raid is being made on the fledgling University of the District of Columbia, the city's one public institution of

higher education and it should be smartly repulsed. The raid began with a General Accounting Office study of projections of the likely size of UDC in future years. There is room for legitimate argument about the precise numbers, but what the GAO did was wrong. Settling on a projection lower than the UDC's own, it took the unwarranted next step of suggesting that the new college's campus should not be in Mt. Vernon Square, the area long reserved for it. Rather, said the GAO, the university should set up in the old D.C. Teachers College facilities and in assorted buildings downtown. Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.), from his key Appropriations Committee outpost, followed by, in effect, seconding the motion to steal the preferred site from UDC.

This is unacceptable. To argue about student projections is all very well, but to cosign the new university to inadequate, dispersed, transportation-poor quarters lacking in amenities and, yes, in prestige is an affront this city cannot accept. The students UDC is meant to serve will not be attracted by the plant that the senator and the GAO have in mind. Let Mr. Leahy move the University of Vermont to the second floor over the grange hall and a couple of odd cow barns and then come back to Washington with his advice.

There is, however, a point buried in this charade. It is that to plan a university plant, you must know what kind of university you are trying to build: What are its student constituency's needs and what is being offered and planned to serve them? If you intend to prepare only PhDs and "supergrades," for instance, the university will be an elite

place, and its physical requirements will be relatively small. If--and this is far more likely here--you intend to prepare a range of students, many of intellectual competence and many of inadequate preparation--for a broad range of careers in government and the private economy of the metropolis, then the physical requirements will be larger. As it happens, this difficult but central question is being worked out right now by the UDC Board of Trustees. Its recommendations are due shortly.

To us, it makes sense to set aside the GAO-Leahy maneuver to steal UDC's site to receive and debate the UDC trustees' report on the university and to get on promptly with building the facility the city's aspiring students deserve--at Mt. Vernon Square."

May 24, 1978

The Kentucky Primary was held yesterday and all of the incumbents in the House were nominated, with the exception of John Breckinridge. Breckinridge was defeated by a State Senator by the name of Tom Easterly. There was a light vote and Easterly received a little over 17,600 votes and Breckinridge received a little over 17,100 votes. Senator Huddleston was nominated without any difficulty and if he has any sort of a race, it will be in November. Those running against Huddleston in the primary and in November, are unknown throughout the State and this makes it much easier for Huddleston.

This makes three incumbents now who have been defeated in primaries so far this year. Bob Nix of Pennsylvania, Dale Milford

of Texas and Breckinridge. I have never seen an incumbent defeated in a primary, where after the election occurred, if an investigation were made, you could ascertain without any question, why he was defeated. Breckinridge would never join us in the tobacco fight and we would have to call from the House Chamber to get him to come to the Floor of the House to join with us. Two weeks ago, we had another mean tobacco fight and he was not in Washington. He failed to appear to join with us in the fight and was not present to vote. He has the largest tobacco district in Kentucky and ever since he has been a Member, he has simply failed to join with us in protecting Kentucky and his District in many instances. The name Breckinridge was not enough. He spells it the same way as the famous Breckinridge family in Kentucky did, but he is not a descendent of that Breckinridge family. Most people in Kentucky have always believed that he was a direct descendent of the famous John Breckinridge.

It makes me feel sad when I hear an incumbent is defeated and especially when the defeat can be avoided.

According to word we now receive, the Conference Report on the Energy Bill should be presented within the next four to six weeks. A compromise was finally reached by the House Conferees on the natural gas issue.

Fighting still continues in Angola and the African situation seems to deteriorate almost daily.

May 25, 1978

Leon Jaworski, special counsel to the

House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, has finally forced the House International Relations Committee to approve of a Resolution warning South Korea that the House is prepared to cut off economic aid if the Seoul Government fails to provide sworn testimony from the former ambassador. On a vote of 31 to 0, the Committee agreed to compromise language which may compel South Korea to force Kim Dong Jo, former South Korean Ambassador, to testify before the Standards of Official Conduct Committee, concerning cash payments which Jaworski says he made to ten present House Members. The Resolution is not as strong as Mr. Jaworski wanted it to be, but it may be strong enough to force the testimony of the former ambassador. Jaworski, who is a rich lawyer from Texas, and really a publicity seeker who rode Watergate to a fare-thee-well. In fact, Jaworski who is representing the Committee, is making no charges for his services. The investigation by the Committee of present and former Members, has produced no new results or information and this really disturbs Jaworski.

The State Department had representatives before the International Relations Committee testifying that no such threat should be made to South Korea, one of our closest allies. South Korea furnished men in the war in South Vietnam, when all of the large countries in the world, who are supposed to be our allies stood on the sidelines and watched for 12 years.

From time to time, I really am amazed at the Members in the House from some of the states. When I first arrived, the State of

Georgia had a strong delegation, not only in the House, but in the Senate.

Senator George and Senator Richard Russell, were the two Senators and both were outstanding men. Either one was qualified to be President of the United States. Now this state is represented by Herman E. Talmadge and Sam Nunn in the Senate. During the past weekend, a story was written in the newspapers throughout this country, about Talmadge's acceptance of spending money from his constituents in Georgia ever since he has been in politics. He and his wife, are in a bitter divorce battle and during the testimony in the divorce case, it developed that Talmadge always had a lot of money in his pocket, but only cashed a few checks each year. He said that when he returned to Georgia each weekend, he met people all over the state, who handed him hundreds of dollars and this practice had continued ever since he had been in the Senate. He himself admitted that for months at a time, he did not have to cash any checks on his personal bank account. This man is a heavy drinker and his case has been referred to the Ethics Committee in the Senate. He is a former Governor of Georgia and is the son of "Ole Hummon" Talmadge. Ole Hummon was similar to his son in many respects.

Nunn's claim to fame, is based on the fact that he is a nephew of Carl Vinson, who served for 50 years in the House of Representatives.

Georgia does not have a strong man in the House of Representatives. There are two Democrats from Georgia serving their first term in the House, that are really not quali-

fied to serve. The Representative of the District that President Carter comes from is a nice man and that is about all you can say for him. John Flynt, the Chairman of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, is a controversial Member who has almost been defeated in every primary that he has made and this time he dropped out of Congress. So on down the line and it is right unusual when we have had Members like Paul Brown, Phil Landrum, Sid Camp and many others.

Bob Hope was 75 years of age today and one or two of the Republican Members convinced the Speaker that he should be eulogized by the House. Promptly at 10 a.m., Mr. and Mrs. Hope appeared in that section of the gallery reserved for the President and his family and for a period of 45 minutes, Members, including the Speaker, eulogized Bob Hope. After the House went into session, it appeared that there would be only a handful of Members on the floor so it was agreed that a quorum call should be held. Some 385 Members answered the quorum call and most of them left immediately because they were not in favor of what was taking place in the House Chamber. It ended up with some 45 Democrats remaining on the floor and about 65 or 70 Republicans. This is the day before we recess for Memorial Day weekend and a great many Members who want to get home this afternoon were incensed over the idea of eulogizing Bob Hope on this, the day they want to recess and a great many others believed that with all of the serious problems that we have before the Congress, this is no time to eulogize any comedian, regardless of his stature. The Republicans were in charge of the ceremony. Bob Hope was a strong supporter of Richard Nixon and has always been one

of the fundraisers for the Republican Party. Sitting in the gallery with his wife, he could see, without any question, that after the quorum call was over, many of the Members left the House Chamber. After the ceremony in the House, Bob Hope then went to the Rayburn Room just off the House Chamber and greeted the Members of the House and the employees who went out to meet him.

Bob Hope is an unusual man and is probably the richest motion picture actor and comedian in this country but I believed that with all of our problems, we had other matters that should have been transacted. Notwithstanding the way I felt about the situation, I remained on the floor because it was so evident that most of the Members were going to leave.

Some of these P.R. men in campaigns, really think of unusual stunts to perform during campaigns. In Tip O'Neill's last race, he had an opponent that caused him considerable trouble. The P.R. man working for his opponent had a television skit that lasted about two minutes and it must have been hilarious. First a lady appeared with a little boy in her arms about three years old, and he was inquiring as to what the noise was all about, with his mother telling him that they were at the airport and that tremendous noise was a 707 taking off. The little boy inquired as to where the plane was going and his mother said it was going to Europe on a junket and Tip O'Neill was on the plane. As the noise became louder, the mother said to the little boy, "wave now to the Speaker and say goodbye to Tip." The little boy, in his little voice, started waving and saying "Goodbye Tip, Goodbye Tip."



May 31, 1978

I was in Kentucky during the Memorial Day weekend and on Friday and Saturday, fished at Kentucky Lake. It was awfully hot and in two days, we caught two fish. Several hundred people were fishing in the section of the lake where we were and we never saw any fish in any of the boats or at the ramp each day. It was either too hot or there simply are not as many bass in Kentucky and Barkley Lakes as there used to be.

Three elections are being held in this country that are attracting considerable attention. The Senatorial campaign in Arkansas to fill the seat of Senator McClellan who died is really a donnybrook. The present Governor, David Pryor, who served with us in the House has 33% of the vote; Jim Guy Tucker, a Member of the House and the man who succeeded Wilbur Mills, has 33% of the vote and Ray Thornton, a Member of the House and former Attorney General has 32% of the vote. This means that a runoff will take place and you can flip a coin as to who will end up the winner.

In North Carolina there is a gubernatorial campaign underway and a Senate primary. Senator Helms is a Republican and he is up for re-election this year and it appeared for many weeks that Luther Hodges, Jr. would win the Democratic runoff and be the candidate against Helms in November. There was an upset and John Ingram, the Insurance Commissioner of North Carolina was the winner.

Since Senator Ed Brooke of Massachusetts publicly stated that he had perjured himself in a sworn deposition in his wife's divorce case, the field of candidates has increased.

He will have two or three women in the Democratic Primary running for the chance to be his opponent in November and in addition, Paul Tsongas, a Member of the House, along with a former Mayor of Boston and a State Representative will also be trying for the chance of taking Brooke on. Brooke married a white girl during World War II. He met her in Italy and he has two daughters. Brooke is the only black in the United States Senate and up until this last episode appeared to be a sure winner for re-election. In the deposition, he swore that some \$29,000 his wife said he possessed was borrowed money from a friend in the whiskey business in Massachusetts but it later turned out that this money was part of his mother-in-law's estate and he had simply used the money while serving as attorney for the estate. Brooke may be in serious trouble in November.

The President is very much disturbed over the situation in Africa. Cuba has troops in a number of African countries and is denying participation in the uprising in Zaire. A meeting of the NATO representatives is being held in Washington and they are discussing the situation as far as Africa is concerned. The President says that any new defense support role on our part in Africa will certainly not involve U.S. combat troops. We are furnishing the supplies and the planes to fly in members of the French and Belgium forces who have succeeded in taking back Zaire for the government. The President, in a strongly worded speech to the 15-nation NATO conference warned the Soviet Union and Cuba about the danger of the use of military enforcement throughout Africa.

We are now reporting all of our Appropriation bills and will start these bills on the floor in about ten days.

Two months ago a 353.9 carat diamond was discovered in the DeBeers Consolidated Mines near Pretoria in South Africa. This diamond was sold to a Johannesburg diamond cutting firm for about \$4.5 million. The new owner plans to cut this diamond into one major piece of about 120 carats bringing some \$10 million and the rest into smaller stones. It is the 29th largest diamond ever found. The largest is the 530.2 carat Star of Africa.

We reported the Public Works Appropriation Bill to the Full Committee today. The bill as submitted by the President, contains no new construction starts or projects under advanced engineering and design. This has been the practice now by several of our Presidents and in reporting the bill today, we added several new construction starts and projects under advanced engineering and design. In our District, one of the new projects for advanced engineering and design is the Campground Lake Project. In addition, we have the Taylorsville Lake Project under construction and the bill carries \$7,200,000 for this project.

We now have 68 nuclear plants in operation in this country and they are developing only 12% of the power that we consume. By 1990, it is estimated that nuclear plants in this country will furnish 30% of the power.

June 2, 1978

The junior Senator from Alabama, Jim Allen, suffered a heart attack yesterday and died. He was the former Lieutenant Governor of Alabama and was known to be the best parliamentarian in the Senate. He has been the leader of the filibusters that have taken place since he has been a Member of the Senate and in fact, was in charge of the present

filibuster that is underway which those in charge hope will be successful against the Labor Reform Act. Senator Allen was one of the most conservative Senators in the Senate and his sudden death, which was announced in the House late yesterday afternoon comes as quite a surprise. He was a large man, some 6' 2" tall and apparently had had no problems with his heart up until the time of his death.

This makes two vacancies now from Alabama since Senator John Sparkman, the senior Senator, has announced his retirement. Both must be elected during this calendar year of 1978. Shortly after Senator Sparkman announced that he would retire at the close of this term, Governor George Wallace, who is always running for something, announced that he would be a candidate for the Senate and expected to win without too much trouble. Wallace and his wife have just settled a right mean divorce suit and the polls showed that Wallace does not have the strength that he has built up over the years resulting in his election on two occasions as Governor. About two weeks ago, he announced to a group of his friends that he would not be a candidate and this also was a surprise because most people in Alabama believed that in the end, he would still run. With the death of Senator Allen, Wallace can now have himself named to the United States Senate and while serving can run for the office in the November election. Having two vacancies and with his campaign being made while he is a sitting Member of the Senate, would give him quite an advantage.

The House is meeting at 10 a.m. each day now and we will meet on Fridays until we finish the month of July. We will bring out all of our appropriation bills starting next week and within two weeks, should pass all but the District of Columbia and the

Defense Appropriation Bill. We are waiting for a budget amendment from OMB on the District of Columbia Budget and the mark-up has not been completed on the Defense Appropriation Bill.

June 3, 1978

President Carter has finally been baptized. The Washington Post carried an article this week on the front page stating that President Carter had frozen the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union. Before the article appeared, the President had informed the Post that their information was incorrect but the Post still carried the article. Yesterday, the President called a news conference and in a very angry manner said that the story carried by the Post was totally inaccurate and that it damages our country, it damages the credibility of the President and further that it damages the prospect for continuation of the basic policy of our government. The President went on to state that the basic policy had not changed since he was inaugurated as President. Judging from the stories that are in this morning's paper, the President really must be mad. In the news conference, he said that notwithstanding the fact that the Washington Post was advised that their story would not be accurate, the editors decided to go ahead anyway and publish the story. Benjamin C. Bradlee, Executive Editor of the Post said yesterday that with the greatest respect, the Post believes that its information is correct and that recent decisions made by the Administration have had the affect of freezing SALT negotiations in such a way that agreement this summer is precluded. The Post article went on to cite unnamed authoritative government sources, which according to the article, were close to the President and in key government agencies.

Jody Powell, the President's Press Secretary said that neither the Administration's criticism of the Soviet Union or of Cuba in the actions that have been taken in Africa would in any way delay the negotiations. The events taking place in Africa, according to the Press Secretary, will not be permitted to bring about a delay or a freeze on the SALT negotiations. SALT is the abbreviation for Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

This man Bradlee, the Executive Editor of the Post, is the man who has received quite a bit of publicity during the past three years. His way of life is right unusual to say the least.

We are still using our planes to fly in troops from France and Belgium to help the Zaire officials. France is asking other African countries to send in token units to solidify the position of Africa generally. Our State Department hopes that other African countries participate so that this uprising can be settled as quickly as possible.

The new art museum was dedicated this week. Paul Mellon and his sister, the late Mrs. Bruce are the contributors of most of the money used in constructing this building. Several weeks ago a story was carried in the papers in this country that the Mellon family was the wealthiest family in the world. Some had believed that Paul Getty or the Hunts of Texas, the Rockefellers of New York, or the Duponts of Delaware would be at the top of the list. The Mellon family is in the \$3 billion category.

June 5, 1978

The environmentalists put two southern Senators and ten Congressman on the "Dirty Dozen" list of politicians they want defeated in the fall election. Each year now for

about ten years, this list has been published and last year the Minority Leader, John Rhodes of Arizona and Gene Snyder, Republican of Kentucky made the list. They were very much upset over making this list and indicated as much in the media.

The list this year contains the names of two Republican Senators from North Carolina and South Carolina. Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina made the list and Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina is also included. The House Members are Armstrong (Rep.-Colorado); Garry Brown, (Rep.-Michigan); Devine, (Rep. of Ohio); Gradison, (Rep. of Ohio); Hansen, (Rep. of Idaho); Huckaby (Dem. of Louisiana); John Myers, (Rep. of Indiana); Risenhoover, (Demo. of Oklahoma); Ray Roberts, (Dem. of Texas) and Jamie Whitten, (Dem. of Mississippi).

When asked for his comments, Senator Jesse Helms said if Environmental Action had its way, the American people would starve and freeze to death in the dark. He went on to say that this group, composed of ultra-liberals, could not care less about unemployment or inflation.

The delegation from Texas in the House will have a lot of new faces next year. In the runoff this week, John Young, who has served 22 years in the House and who was one of those mixed up in a sex scandal, was defeated in the runoff. Dale Milford of Texas was defeated in his primary and Mahon, Jordan, Burlison, Poage and Teague previously announced their retirements. Bob Krueger is running for the Senate and this takes him out of the House.

The Washington Bullets are in the finals in the National Basketball Association Championship and have now won three games against the Seattle Supersonics who also have won

three. The final game will be played Wednesday in Seattle and if this game is at all like the one played yesterday with the Bullets winning 117 to 82, it will really be something.

June 7, 1978.

When I was elected a Member of Congress, Clifford Case was one of the Republican Members in the House from New Jersey. He was more liberal than James Roosevelt and I could never understand how he could be elected on the Republican ticket from New Jersey. He served some six or seven terms in the House and then ran for the Senate. He was elected to the Senate and had completed four terms when he was defeated yesterday in the Republican Primary by an ultra-conservative by the name of Jeffrey Bell. Case is 74 years of age and Bell is 34. This, of course, made a difference but not to the extent that the people were really amazed when Case went down. They had a very small vote in New Jersey and this also played a part in the outcome.

Our old friend, Wayne Hays, returned to politics yesterday by winning a six-way primary contest for a seat in the Ohio Legislature running up a 2 to 1 margin over his nearest competitor. This victory must really please Hays because when he left Washington, he was right at the bottom of the totem pole.

Max Baucus, a Member of the Committee on Appropriations, serving his second term, succeeded in winning the Democratic nomination for the Senate seat in Montana and Thad Cochran, a Republican House Member won the Republican primary for the Senate in Mississippi. The Eastland seat is up this time and Eastland has decided not to run.



A far reaching initiative that would slash property taxes and sharply reduce revenues for schools and local government was approved by California voters yesterday in a tremendous voter turnout. Proposition 13 was adopted about 2 to 1 and this trend may spread throughout the United States.

June 8, 1978

We are champions today. For the first time in over 30 years, we have won a championship and this time the Washington Bullets, our professional basketball team, won the championship of the National Basketball Association. This is the first major world championship since 1942 and the Bullets won the NBA crown 105 to 98 in the 7th and final playoff game. The team that we defeated was the Seattle SuperSonics.

We are now on the HEW Appropriations Bill for 1979 in the House and at the same time, we have the legislation which provides for federal assistance to New York City. New York City is just about ready to go bankrupt and unless this legislation is enacted, this will take place. I was designated by the Speaker to preside over the House during general debate on the New York City Financial Assistance Act of 1978 and I was in the Chair last night when the Bullets and the SuperSonics started their game. The game started at 9 p.m. our time, and the Pages in the House, who are my friends, from time to time brought up messages to me in the Chair concerning the score of the game which was underway. We have television sets in each of the cloakrooms and in this way, the Pages could keep me advised as to just how we were doing.

President Carter delivered the commencement speech at Annapolis yesterday and in effect, made two speeches. The President made what sounded like a balanced speech or a blunt but fair speech, and those listening said to themselves that the President was telling it like it is. The President, in fact, challenged the Soviet leaders to choose either confrontation or cooperation and he warned that unrestrained rivalry could lead to graver tensions between the two super powers. In his address during the 128th commencement exercises of the United States Naval Academy, the President balanced some of the toughest anti-Soviet statements of any recent President with an optimistic forecast for a new Strategic Arms Limitation Talks Agreement and a renewed commitment to seek a broadly defined and truly reciprocal detente.

Moscow immediately replied, asserting that it is the Carter Administration policies not those of the Kremlin that pose the main obstacle on the path of detente. Moscow's reaction was carried within hours of the President's speech on the official news agency, TASS, and is not therefore likely to be the Kremlin's definitive word. The angry tone causes me to believe that there is further trouble ahead as far as detente and final talks on a SALT agreement are concerned.

June 9, 1978

The Senate Ethics Committee has decided that an investigation of Senator Talmadge of Georgia and Senator Brooke of Massachusetts, should be made. Brooke admitted that he falsified figures in his divorce case and in fact, used some \$49,000 for his own personal use with the money being the property of his

mother-in-law, who has since passed on. Talmadge admits that for years, friends have given him thousands of dollars annually at parties and in many instances, just as he walked along the street and this money has been used for his own personal use.

The State Election Commission in Tennessee, refused to permit Senator Howard Baker to file his Qualifying Petition, because the Commission says that Baker's signature is forged and is not the Senator's signature. Baker maintains that he personally signed the Qualifying Petition and it was signed in the presence of his Administrative Assistant. The Chairman of the Commission says that the signature does not look authentic to him or the other Commissioners. Baker is in Tennessee today, trying to straighten out this matter.

The White House finally secured the assistance of Representative Holland of South Carolina, who agreed to offer an amendment to the Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations Bill yesterday. This amendment would have reduced the bill by \$233 million and the cut was made in the Basic Education Opportunity Grant provision of the bill. Holland offered his amendment and when the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole asked for the vote, which was a voice vote, Holland was not present on the Floor and no one else asked for a record vote. One of the White House aides said this morning, that Holland had to catch a plane and that was the reason he was not present after offering the amendment.

The Labor Reform Bill is really causing the Senate trouble. A filibuster is underway

and the Senate Majority Leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, moved yesterday to water down the Administration's Labor Law Revision package. For two days, the Senate was unable to shut off debate and the votes came following about two weeks of general debate.

One of our more distinguished refugees, exiled Soviet author, Alex Solzhenitsyn, said yesterday that our western society is rapidly taking on a terrible similarity to the state controlled societies of the communist world in its suffocation of spiritual life. He spoke at Harvard University's commencement. This man now lives in seclusion in Vermont and this is his first major speech in three years. He titled his speech -- "A World Split Apart" but judging from what he said, the title could have been -- "The Decline of the West."

Every so often, an unusual record is established in the world and this week, Naomi James, of Great Britain, became the first woman to sail single-handed around the world, traveling the dangerous Cape Hope route in a 53-foot sloop. Her 30,000 mile, 272-day voyage shaved two days off the world record set nine years ago by Sir Francis Chichester.

Maryon Allen, the widow of Senator James Allen, was appointed to the Senate yesterday by Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama. Immediately after being appointed, she announced that she would run in November to fill the unexpired term of her husband, which consists of two years. So far, Mrs. Allen is the only announced candidate for her husband's seat. A great many people in Alabama still believe that Governor Wallace would like to have this seat.

June 12, 1978

In Sunday's Washington Star there was an article concerning Judge David L. Bazelon, former Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals here in Washington. He is no longer Chief Judge, but is a member of the Court and actively participates. This article goes on to state that he is an unusual Judge and always full of questions. He is 68 years of age and was born in Superior, Wisconsin. His father came from Kiev, Russia and the article goes on to eulogize this man considerably. It states that he has accumulated quite a bit of property and one part of the article that really attracted my attention was that Bazelon has pioneered the frontiers between psychiatry and law and Jenny Waelder Hall, the psychoanalyst who treated Bazelon for several years said that he was always full of problems and conflicts.

I certainly can agree as to the matter of conflicts and should not have been surprised that he had been treated by a psychoanalyst. This is the same man who took great delight in deciding the rapid transit case here in Washington a number of years ago, reversing Judge Sirica, one of the able Judges in this country on several occasions in this particular case and finally succeeding in securing enough members of the Court of Appeals to sustain his position. This is the same man who had a conflict of interest because he had a home that he thought would be considerably affected if the bridge and I-66 were constructed. He sold this home for over \$100,000 to Senator George McGovern who now lives in this home. This man Bazelon lives at Watergate and regardless of the article, I have not changed my opinion about this man.

The Star is now owned by Time, Inc. and apparently they don't have the old records

of the Star or simply are not using them because if they checked this man Bazelon back, they would find a series of articles about him during the time he had made up his mind that the rapid transit case would be thrown out of court. These articles go on to discuss the fact that he sold this home and did not have the respect of any of the able lawyers in the City of Washington.

June 13, 1978

For a long time now I have written letters to my grandchildren and in each of the letters, I send along some of their spending money which they receive according to their age. A number of people here on the Hill know about these letters and in fact, I guess I am the only one that writes to his grandchildren every week. This applies to those who have grandchildren. My friend, Tim Lee Carter, who represents the 5th District of Kentucky, has known about these letters for sometime now. Last week, he asked me if I had not written a letter concerning the Panama Canal and when I told him that I had written one sometime back, he asked for a copy of this letter. In the June 12, 1978 Congressional Record on Page E3169 is a statement made by Congressman Tim Lee Carter and a copy of my letter concerning the Panama Canal.

Yesterday was another major milestone insofar as the House of Representatives is concerned. In fact, this was a historic occasion since it was the first time that the floor debates of the House of Representatives have been open to broadcast coverage. Speaker O'Neill announced last week that there would be radio coverage of our proceedings and this started yesterday. In fact, most Americans receive their news from broadcast

media and it was right unusual to turn on your radio here in Washington and hear the general debate on the floor of the House of Representatives. It's a little unusual when two Centuries ago the House of Commons tried to prevent publication of its debates in the newspapers and one of the great leaders of the Parliament, Charles Fox, observed that the best way to prevent an inaccurate reporting of its debates was to open up the galleries and make the debates as public as possible. Our action yesterday in opening up debates for broadcast by radio and next week by television is a milestone in the history of the House of Representatives.

We go back on debate today on the HEW appropriations bill and this bill has become quite controversial.

We report the Agriculture appropriation bill to the full Committee this morning and just for a change, we may have a little controversy in reporting the bill. It seems that the President and the Secretary of Agriculture want to control personally all research funds and beginning with the 1979 budget, issue grants of money, varying in amount, for research the same as the National Science Foundation has down for years. This, of course, takes this money away from the Congress and is strictly a political move on the part of our new President. He is wrong and my prediction is that the Congress will refuse to go along.

June 14, 1978

We passed the Appropriation Bill for the departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare yesterday. Before the Bill

passed, an Amendment was adopted reducing the overall amount 2%. The vote on this amount was 220 to 181 and the amount of the reduction was \$800 million. The 2% applied to the controllable spending in the Bill which is \$57.9 billion. Before the Bill passed, we also had a vote on the abortion Amendment and the House approved of the language in our Bill which is known as the Hyde Amendment.

The 2% Amendment has been offered off and on for years by Representative Miller of Ohio and yesterday, much to the surprise of everyone, the Amendment was adopted. This is another example of the reaction to Proposition 13 in California.

The school system in all of the state programs in California have really been affected by the adoption of Proposition 13. Yesterday's newspaper carried an article concerning the closing of the summer school programs in California's two largest school districts.

Castro has for days now, said that President Carter's statements and information concerning Cuba's role in the rebel invasion of Zaire last month, is incorrect and he has repudiated President Carter's statements. Yesterday, the White House Press Secretary, Jody Powell told reporters that the White House was willing to place the records of veracity of President Carter and Castro side by side and let the American people decide for themselves. This word battle has continued now for several days and Castro is now taking his case straight to the American people.

From time to time, Members of the House



visit Cuba and this week, one from New York and one from California, were there. During their visit, they talked with Castro and Castro says that United States and Cuban relations are now at their lowest point, since the beginning of the Carter Administration. Administration forces in this country say that Castro wants to exchange Lawrence K. Lunt an American and a former CIA aide who has been held by Cuba since 1965, for Lolita LeBron, who is now serving a 25 to 75 year U.S. prison term. This woman was one of the four convicted for shooting up the House on March 1, 1954. She is a Puerto Rican and was supposed to be from Puerto Rico at the time of the shooting. It is a little unusual for Castro at this time, to show so much interest in the release of this woman.

A number of elections were held yesterday in this country and in Arkansas, the Governor, David Pryor, won the Senatorial primary over Jim Guy Tucker, a Member of the House. This is the contest over the seat of Senator McClellan, who died several months ago and was really a close contest.

Carroll Hubbard, who represents the First District of Kentucky, is traveling all over Kentucky and making all kinds of noises which indicate that he may run for Governor next year. Carroll has settled down and is making a much better Representative. In fact, we all know him better and enjoy serving with him. Sometimes he comes up with an idea that is simply hilarious. Yesterday, while keeping in mind that his statement would probably be carried by the media since it pertained to Bella Abzug, he decided to make a one-minute speech following the prayer and the reading of the Journal and here is what he said:

"MR. HUBBARD, Mr. Speaker, I saw and heard through the news media late last week that President Carter has accused Congress of refusing to cooperate with his battle against inflation, suggesting that Federal lawmakers take heed of the California taxpayer revolt and its repercussions elsewhere.

Indeed, the voters of California, Ohio, and New Jersey last Tuesday sent Congress and the White House a loud and clear message. The people of this country want less taxes, less Government spending, and less Government regulations.

I am hoping that the President believes that the people in all 50 States would send Washington the same message.

It is shocking to read in this morning's edition of the Washington Post that the Federal taxpayers of this country will now have to help fund with their tax dollars a new National Advisory Committee for Women which, according to White House sources with whom I have talked this morning, will be federally funded.

The Associated Press, the Washington Post, the Washington Star, and White House sources indicate that President Carter is expected to name Bella Abzug codirector of this federally funded advisory committee for women.

I can assure President Carter that 99 percent of the taxpayers in the Commonwealth of Kentucky are opposed to any new Federal agencies or committees, and 99.9 percent of Kentuckians are opposed to their Federal tax

dollars being spent by Bella Abzug.

The voters in New York State said no to Bella Abzug in 1976 when she ran for the U.S. Senate. Twice since that time the voters of New York City have said no to her campaigns for mayor and the U.S. House of Representatives.

It is difficult to believe that President Carter interprets the taxpayer revolt in this country to indicate that what we now in Washington is Bella Abzug giving advice."

June 15, 1978

We were in Session last night until 11:30. We had the Legislative Appropriation Bill up for general debate and like the HE Appropriation Bill, a 5% Amendment cut was approved. This seems to be the trend and all appropriation bills may carry a 2% or a 5% reduction before we send them over to the Senate.

We take up today the Public Works Appropriation Bill and President Carter said yesterday that he would veto this bill if it contains the projects that he objects to. The bill as presented contains 40 new water projects which bring the total cost of the bill up by \$1.4 billion. One of the projects is the Yatesville project in Kentucky. We will pass this bill today and send it to the Senate and in the end, the President may have to veto the bill.

The Senate filibuster still continues and another closure vote failed 58 to 41.

It requires 60 votes for closure and the President and the labor organizations were really disappointed.

Before passing the Legislative Appropriation Bill, the House adopted an amendment 235 to 150 to have the House itself and not the privately owned networks, control the television broadcasting which will start on Monday. This amendment brought out all of the demagogues in the House, including the one who is leading the pack at this time. This Representative is from the State of New Jersey and her name is Millicent Fenwick. She was followed by Ronald V. Dellums of California and others.

June 17, 1978

The Supreme Court this week, ruled 6 to 3 that construction must stop on a TVA dam in order to preserve the snail darter, an endangered species under the language, history and structure of the Endangered Species Act of 1973. Chief Justice Burger wrote the opinion of the court and this project which has been under construction for several years, must stop. \$120 million has been expended so far on this project. Snail darters are about three inches long, which is just a little longer than a paper clip and so far, inhabit only, a small section of the river upon which the dam is being constructed. In the opinion, the Chief Justice says that even though the \$120 million has been expended and the snail darter consists of only a few hundred small fish, the Act passed by Congress means that only one decision could be handed down by the court. He went on to say that if the Congress wanted to construct

this project, it would have to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

Amending this Act would be an uphill job in this election year with the snail darter, the Sierra Club, the Audubon Society and the Good Earth people on one side, and those in favor on the other side.

Environmental controls and the Act discussed in the Supreme Court decision, are really slowing down a lot of projects in this country.

President Carter is spending the weekend in Panama, following a week of political unrest in Panama City over the new canal treaties. Trouble started on the university campus and continued for several days with two university students being killed. In order to prevent any further protest during President Carter's 23-hour stay in Panama, the government ordered the university closed indefinitely. A formal ceremony was held yesterday with the treaties being signed by President Carter and General Torrijos. Banners were up and down the street with large lettering saying -- "Carter Go Home." The situation was so serious that Carter was advised not to go to Panama.

The President has threatened to veto the Public Works Bill which passed in the House this week overwhelmingly. The key vote was on the Edgar Amendment, which was the Administration's view and this Amendment was voted down 234 to 142. The Amendment would have deleted funds for eight projects objected to last year by the President and removed by the Congress. We placed 28 new construction projects in the bill and the

President objects to all of these projects.

The bill will now go to the Senate and the Senate will no doubt pass the bill and then we will see about the veto.

Big business complains of big labor. This has been going on now for ten years and the fact that General Electric, the Ashland Oil Company, Firestone and many other companies have violated nearly all of the laws from time to time, the big companies still complain of big labor. Some five years ago, six Vice Presidents of General Electric were sentenced to federal reformatories and hundreds of millions of dollars of stockholders' money has been used in elections and in buying support of officials abroad by several of our large companies. Another case this week, which has been in court for some time, was decided with the General Electric Company agreeing to spend \$31.9 million over the next five years to settle a federal government complaint that the company discriminated against women and minority employees.

The filibuster continues in the Senate on the Labor Reform Bill and another vote to shut-off the debate will be taken next week.

Senator Brooke of Massachusetts, seems to be in serious trouble politically now over the false testimony that he gave in his divorce suit. He admits that he made a false statement and did not give true and complete disclosure of his financial condition. This sworn testimony is a matter of court record and the divorce case has been re-opened and the record sent to the prosecuting attorney for action. Brooke's daughter is the one

that is making the fight against her father and along with her sister, have maintained the position of the mother. The information to the press was from the oldest daughter. This may be the last of Ed Brooke. He was born in Washington and married his wife who is an Italian, during the war.

A poll recently taken in Washington, shows 57% of the people want legal gambling here. Such action in our Nation's Capital, of course, will not meet with the approval of the churches and the people generally.

The President of Italy resigned this week, following public charges of corruption. President Giovanni Leone resigned yesterday which was six months before the end of his seven-year term. The President maintains his innocence but still resigned.

This week Supreme Court handed down a decision that newspapers owning television and radio stations in the same community was permissible at this time, but that from the standpoint of serving the public, no newspaper could, after this time, own radio or television stations in the same city or community.

We marked up the District of Columbia Budget yesterday and I knew that the newspaper today would really complain. 222 new employees were requested. The City now has 46,000 employees and the population is only 705,000. The front page article in the Washington Post is entitled, "Hill Unit Votes \$28 Million Cut in D.C. Budget." The picture used of me is the one I like and it may be that the Washington Post is not going to fuss too much. They have one picture of

me with my mouth open, one eye apparently closed and with me off balance, appearing to be standing on one foot. This is a slight exaggeration, but down through the years, when this paper has blasted me some, they have used their picture. This article is as follows:

"The House District of Columbia Appropriations Subcommittee voted yesterday to cut next year's city operating budget by nearly \$28 million and to slash the federal payment \$53 million below President Carter's recommendation.

If upheld by both chambers of Congress, the action by the panel, headed by Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), would hold most municipal functions at current levels after Oct. 1, the start of the new fiscal year.

It would freeze all new hiring and prevent the start of new city programs, including the creation of a 50-member civilian corps to write parking tickets.

Carrying a warning by Natcher earlier this year to curb abuses, the panel cut \$10 million from the city's request of \$64.6 million for the fund that pays pensions to police and firefighters retired on disability.

A formal report on the bill, now being drafted, is expected to send city officials a clear message--that the days of congressional acquiescence is rising city budgets are ended.

For city operations in the next fiscal year, the District government requested just under \$1.298 billion, which the subcommittee



cut by nearly \$28 million to \$1.27 billion.

The city, with support from President Carter, asked for a federal payment of \$317 million as the U.S. government's share of the cost of running the city. That would be \$17 million more than the amount currently authorized by law. The federal payment actually appropriated for the current fiscal year is \$276 million.

However, the subcommittee could not approve any federal payment above \$300 million at this time, because Congress has failed to pass the necessary authorization for the \$317 million figure sought by the city and supported by the President.

The subcommittee said the city's budget would be balanced with the lower \$264 million federal payment it recommended yesterday, chiefly because the city's own taxes are expected to bring in \$31 million more revenue than had been estimated earlier.

The cuts--especially in the federal payment--surprised and angered top city officials and Del. Walter E. Fauntroy (D-D.C.), who termed the reductions "an unfortunate case of Proposition 13 mania" and a meat-ax approach to spending cuts. Proposition 13 was the ballot proposal approved in California last week that slashed real estate taxes.

Mayor Walter E. Washington said he was distressed and disappointed and declared that the congressional action proves the city's need for full control of its budget.

City Council Chairman Sterling Tucker,

who is challenging the mayor in the Sept. 12 Democratic primary, called the proposed cut in the federal payment "intolerable" and said the city will have to fight for approval of more money in the Senate.

Council member Marion Berry (D-At Large), chairman of the council's Finance and Revenue Committee and also a mayoral candidate, sought to put space between himself and his two main rivals.

Saying the city's budgetary "priorities were not right," he declared, "I think it is up to the mayor and Sterling Tucker to find out what to do, since it's their budget.

Barry was one of six council members who voted against the mayor's proposed budget last October. Tucker voted with the seven-member majority.

After council approval, the budget was transmitted to the White House, which in turn sent it to Congress with the president's support for the higher federal payment.

The measure now must go to the full House Appropriations Committee, then to the House, and then through a similar three-step procedure in the Senate.

On Capitol Hill, yesterday's action seems sure to restore Natcher's long-time image as a tough overseer of the city budget.

Last year, he was widely perceived as the city's champion when Sen. Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.), the new chairman of the Senate D.C. Appropriations Subcommittee, sought to

eliminate \$27 million requested for a downtown convention center and to cut the federal payment below the level recommended by Natcher.

In the end, the convention center money was approved after a seven month delay, provided the city meets stiff new requirements set by Congress. Leahy prevailed on the level of the federal payment.

A second-year outlay of \$47 million sought for the convention center was knocked out of the budget yesterday, but only because the city will not be able to quickly spend the first-year outlay of \$27 million.

The biggest sum cut from the operating budget yesterday was the \$10 million from the police and firefighters pension fund.

After three top-ranking officers of the two departments retired on tax-free total disability in a matter of weeks, Natcher called city officials on the carpet and demanded reforms in the way the program is administered.

The formal report on the bill is expected to tell city officials that they can expect the money restored only after reforms are carried out. The effect of the cut on the pension fund was not clear last night.

Another big cut in the city budget was \$6 million to hire a corps of civilian parking-ticket writers and hearing officers to take over most parking law enforcement from the police department. The program was expected to increase the city's spendable revenue by nearly \$20 million a year.

Subcommittee members eliminated the funds because the program has not been formally authorized by the City Council. The council voted preliminary approval on Tuesday night, and final enactment is weeks--and perhaps months--in the future.

Congress does not normally appropriate funds for programs, federal or local, that are not authorized under a separate law.

For the same reason, the subcommittee eliminated a \$1 million outlay to start a fund to help low-income residents make down payments on homes. That measure, too, received preliminary approval from the council on Tuesday.

City officials had sought in the budget to add 221 persons to the municipal payroll, including six for the Minority Business Opportunity Commission, which is supposed to channel city contracts to minority contractors: All 221 new jobs were refused.

The subcommittee voted to provide funds that would prevent a reduction of 171 members in the police force, keeping it at a strength of 4,141.

The subcommittee voted to approve \$500,000 for operation of the city's advisory neighborhood commissions, threatening to revive a controversy that flared last year. In both years, the city requested \$1 million. Last year, the House subcommittee eliminated all funds, but \$500,000 eventually was approved by a House-Senate conference committee."

June 19, 1978

Clifford Allen died this weekend. He represented the Nashville, Tennessee district and was serving his second term. He ran for Governor twice, and also made the race for Mayor on two occasions. When Richard Fulton was elected Mayor and resigned as a Member of the House, Clifford Allen, in a race consisting of a number of candidates, was elected. He remained on the Floor throughout the day and apparently spent very little time in his office. He had only been here a short time before he was nicknamed, "The Tennessee Talking Horse." I still liked Cliff Allen and was sorry to hear that he had died. Apparently he had suffered two or three previous heart attacks.

Israel and the Arab states appear to be as far away from a peace settlement as ever. This weekend the Israeli Cabinet, in a political victory for Prime Minister Begin, adopted a policy on the future of the occupied West Bank and the Gaza strip yesterday which is considerably short of the position that our country hoped Israel would take. Five of the 19 Cabinet members voted against Begin's proposal setting the stage for what could be a difficult session of Parliament today.

Someday one of our people will write a full and complete history of the Smithsonian, and when this history is written, that part of the history of the Museum concerning the Gellatly Collection will be right unusual. This man, John Gellatly, gave a fortune in art objects to the Smithsonian and when he died left his second wife \$79.00, an umbrella, and an empty suitcase. Among the collections that he gave to the Smithsonian were 1,640 paintings and art objects.

This man was born in New York City in 1853, and after his parents died, he was raised by an uncle in London, England. He later returned to New York and established a real estate and insurance business on lower Broadway. He accumulated millions of dollars and invested everything he had in his collection. Before he died he had to live in a small hotel and had difficulty paying his rent since he had invested everything he had in the collection which he gave to the Smithsonian. The second Mrs. Gallety died in 1970, after several lawsuits and bills which all failed and which, if they had been successful, would have awarded her several million dollars. Up to the time of his death, he continued to sell up his homes and his properties to add to his collection. When he was finally and completely broke, he took a cold bath during the winter time and opened all the windows in his hotel room in order that he might have pneumonia, which he did, and several days later died. This is only one of the many stories that could be written about the valuable collections that are now in the Smithsonian.

Today is another milestone in the history of the House of Representatives. On television some new sounds will be heard and seen across our land this week. The cameras now located in the House of Representatives will be controlled by the employees of the House but the transaction of the business of the House will be picked up by the different television stations and broadcast throughout the land. The media hails this as a welcome first step, but the limitations concerning the cameras is not approved by the media.

Bobby Baker's book is being released this week and excerpts appeared in the WASHINGTON STAR over the weekend. As Secretary of the Majority of the Senate, Bobby Baker was a power broker. He helped those who would help him, until he ended up in federal prison. In his opening chapter, he says that he arrived in Washington innocent in his half-formed belief that Congress comprised a collection of nature's noblemen. He started as a page and then, since he was a right astute young fellow, was sponsored by Lyndon B. Johnson throughout the balance of his career. He goes on to describe some of the hideaways, which are small rooms and offices throughout the Capitol Building. A great many of the senior Members of the House and the Senate still have one of those little hideaways. Baker, in his book, says that Senators such as Dennis Chavez of New Mexico, Tom Hennings of Missouri, Burnett Maybank of South Carolina, Pete Williams of New Jersey, and Clair Engle of California used their hideaways as a place to consume considerable amounts of whiskey. In some of the other hideaways, Members of the Senate, according to Baker, such as Alben Barkley, Estes Kefauver, Jack Kennedy, George Smathers, Lyndon Johnson, and Bob Kerr used their rooms for a meeting place with lady secretaries. According to Baker, all were guilty of consistent use of the hideaways for this purpose and he goes on to say that Bob Kerr of Oklahoma for years carried on what amounted to be a love affair with one of his secretaries and later paid her \$50,000. not to write her memoirs.

I imagine that Baker's book will sell like all of those others along this line.

To get around the Snail Darter, the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Department of the Interior agreed to redesign the \$120,000,000 Tellico Dam Project which was the main subject of a recent Supreme Court decision.

The Soviet Union is somewhat disturbed over the position that our President has taken in regard to the action of the Soviet Union in Africa. Yesterday the Soviet Union warned President Carter that his tough line on Soviet-American relations threatened to usher in a new cold war and might wreck efforts to control the arms race.

I am glad that our President was confronted with nothing else in Panama except signs telling him to go home. That was a dangerous trip and one that should never have been made.

June 20, 1978

My, my, my, the old Washington Post is really disturbed in today's paper. There is an editorial entitled "The House Budget-Shredders." This editorial is as follows:

"At least in California it was a proposition that people voted on. Here in the District of Columbia, the fiscal arrangements are being drastically altered by congressional overseers. Asking no one in particular, the House Appropriations subcommittee on the District, firmly guided by its chairman, Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), has just shredded the District's budget request for the coming fiscal year and de-



cided that the annual federal payment recommended by President Carter for the District should be clipped by nearly 17 percent. And thanks to the fiscal controls retained by Congress, Mr. Natcher & Co. could--and did--go a step further, proceeding to tell the District exactly what it should or shouldn't do with all the money available to it--an never mind that this includes that part of the District's revenue that is extracted from the local taxpayers.

What a convenient, reckless way for a member of Congress to show the folks back home that he's caught the spirit of Proposition you-know-what. In the case of Mr. Natcher, it was also an opportunity to demonstrate in no uncertain terms that he hasn't gone soft on the city--an allegation that had been kicking around ever since he went to bat for the city government's initial \$27-million request for a downtown convention center. Clearly, Chairman Natcher has no regard for the District's locally elected government--nor for the process by which the mayor and City Council reach decisions of such importance. Indeed, even Del. Walter E. Fauntroy, the District's lone emissary to Congress, was surprised by the cuts--which says something about Mr. Natcher's respect for a colleague with no floor votes to trade. Instead, he and the members of his subcommittee went ahead and voted to impose, among other things, a freeze on all new hiring by the local government and a hold order on any new programs.

Now, one needn't support every last budget item to realize that this is a god-awful way to try to run a city. It is also

a powerful argument not only for local control of local money, but also full-fledged District representatives in Congress who might merit at least some small measure of respect from Mr. Natcher and his members. In the meantime, every member of the House and Senate who does see some merit in allowing the democratic process to work in the nation's capital should work to undo the damage by voting to overturn the actions of Mr. Natcher and his subcommittee."

June 21, 1978

We have a new cartoon that is published in some 500 newspapers in this country. The title of the cartoon is "Doonesbury" and the cartoonist is a man by the name of Garry Trudeau. On Friday and Saturday of last week, Doonesbury was talking to his friend in the cartoon and he said that the \$6,000 parties that Korean businessman, Tongsun Park, gave for Speaker Tip O'Neill must have been real nice parties. The cartoon goes on to state that two parties were given and that in addition to the parties, Park gave the Speaker a set of golf clubs worth \$300 and hurricane lamps worth some \$200 at the parties. Speaker O'Neill, shortly after the Park affair started, admitted that he attended the parties given in his honor and that he received the gifts. An aide to the Speaker found out what the cartoons would show on Thursday and Friday of last week and immediately called the creator, Garry Trudeau, saying that the cartoons would be unfair and unfactual and that the Speaker would be terribly hurt if they were published. The cartoons were published and carried in all of the newspapers where the cartoon appears. Trudeau won, in 1975, a Pulitzer

prize for the political satire in his Doonesbury cartoon. In one of the cartoons about the Speaker, the cartoonist drew a little coupon to be clipped and mailed to O'Neill petitioning O'Neill to give out more information and insist on public hearings on various Members of Congress, including the Speaker, who received cash or gifts from Park. According to today's paper, the Speaker received some 200 letters with the coupon enclosed, but he does not intend to answer any of the letters.

The Speaker's attempt to halt the two comic strips failed and judging from my information, very little will come out of the hearings that have been held before the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

When Mike Kirwan of Youngstown, Ohio died, he was succeeded by Charles J. Carney. Carney is now serving his 5th term and in the Primary on June 6, succeeded in winning by 85 votes. Carney is right controversial and may have considerable trouble holding this seat. Mike Kirwan was a fixture for many years and very seldom even had a campaign.

June 22, 1978

Today we will present to the House, the Agriculture Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1979. The total of this bill is \$19,119,929,000. This is an increase of \$6,292,806,000 over the budget authority for Fiscal Year 1978. In 1978, the amount was \$12,827,123,000. The Domestic Food programs provided for in this bill total \$9,575,070,000. When you deduct this amount from the overall amount and then take out

the amount in the bill for the Food and Drug Administration, which totals \$300,313,000, you then have the sum of \$9,244,546,000 for agricultural programs.

The Food Stamp program totals \$5,779,200,000. The Special Milk program totals \$142 million and the Food Donations program totals \$11,500,000.

The House is expected to vote today on carrying out its threat to cut aid to South Korea because of the refusal of South Korea to provide its former ambassador for questioning by the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. This Committee is investigating the South Korean money that was paid to several Members of the House and Senate. The amendment will probably be offered to the Agriculture Appropriations Bill and the House Majority Leader, Jim Wright of Texas is preparing to sponsor this amendment. South Korea is earmarked for \$50 million for Food for Peace and this money is contained in the Agriculture Appropriations Bill.

Yesterday, we approved in the House, the Bill for Interior Appropriations which totals \$12 billion. A great portion of this amount is for the Energy Department. The usual 2% reduction amendment was offered, but failed this time, 211 to 198.

June 23, 1978

We passed the Agriculture Appropriations bill yesterday, 326 to 59. No amendments pertaining to tobacco were offered and this is the first time for several years that amendments to cut tobacco research or

the program generally, have not been offered. In fact, we read 40 pages of the bill during general debate before an amendment was offered. The first amendment called for a reduction in the amount appropriated for food stamps. Before we completed the bill, Majority Leader Jim Wright of Texas, offered an amendment which provided that \$56 million in Food for Peace aid to South Korea be deleted. Since South Korea so far, has refused to permit former South Korean Ambassador Kim Dong Jo to return to this country and testify about amounts of money given to House Members and Senators, the amendment was offered. The vote was 273 to 125 and before we voted, a number of speeches were made by Members criticizing the methods that we were using and especially since South Korea is an ally and proved during the war in Vietnam that it was a true friend.

Finally after weeks of filibuster in the Senate, the Labor Reform Bill was sent back to Committee for re-drafting. The sixth vote on closure was 53 to 45 and 60 votes are required to shut-off a filibuster. A number of switches were made and some took place in a maneuver to prevent the final vote from indicating that this was a final showdown and closure could not be voted. On several other votes, closure received 58 votes. It probably will be a while before we find out as to whether or not the bill is dead or the move to send it back to committee for re-drafting is a sincere move to pass the bill.

257 pieces of U.S. art seemed to have vanished from the White House and the Old Executive Office Building which is next door. The problem was brought to light recently by the National Journal, a government affairs

weekly, which raises the possibility that at least some of the paintings and fine artworks may have found their way into the private collections of former White House employees. According to the Journal, 1,930, pieces of art have been on loan to the White House since 1929 and that 257 are unaccounted for.

This seems to be the trend now, because Members of Congress who place valuable letters and memorabilia in university libraries have been advised later on that a great many letters and parts of the collection have suddenly disappeared. With a journal such as mine and with a lot of other things I have, I have often wondered what would happen if I turned my collection over to the Library of Congress or to some university.

Our old friend, Otto E. Passman will be 78 years old next week and his mental condition is now up for consideration in the U.S. District Court here in Washington. The question centers around his ability to assist in his trial, which charges him with accepting \$213,000 from Tongsun Park for helping the rice broker in deals between the U.S. and South Korea. So far, Passman has not pleaded to the charges because his lawyers say he is not competent to aid in his defense. Upon being examined recently by one of the doctors, the doctor reported that Passman indicated that he would do away with himself rather than stand trial.

Representative Donald Fraser of Minnesota, Chairman of a House Subcommittee on Internal Affairs, that has been investigating Reverend Sun Myung Moon's participation as a part of the Korean Central Intelligence

Agency, was sued yesterday for \$30 million by Reverend Moon. The suit named Fraser and two Subcommittee investigators. The charges are that the three men engaged in a conspiracy to violate and deprive Moon of his Constitutional rights. At least one man was sued for a large sum of money and, it is alleged, did so to strike back at Fraser known for the time that his suit against a Member of Congress, carrying out his duties under the Constitution, will be thrown out of court.

June 24, 1978

In sending back the Labor Reform Bill to the Senate to the Committee for consideration, this indicates clearly that it may be impossible to even secure 60 votes for closure. This is the number required to shut off the filibuster, and with the help of the President and the Secretary of Labor, Ray Marshall, labor is still unable to muster enough votes. One-third of the Senators are running for re-election this year; and some of those, such as Humphrey in Kentucky ask for labor's endorsement. If on this bill they're absolutely on the other side.

To me, the labor unions are weaker today in this country than they have been at any time since I have been a Member of Congress. Big business, including the Chamber of Commerce, is putting together millions of dollars each year to fight all kinds of legislation in the Congress. They are not only spending this money, but are also engaging in almost every political activity throughout the country. Labor seems

standing on the sideline mystified and bewildered as to what is taking place. You continue to hear about big labor unions and the big labor vote, but this is simply a falacy and is not in existence today. A part of the trouble has been brought on by the labor leaders selected at the national level to head the labor unions. A number of these men have simply been thugs and crooks, and down through the years, the members of the unions have lost their respect for their leaders. No longer can the whips be popped and those in the unions lined up to follow their leaders. Hoffa was sent to the penitentiary and his predecessor was also in serious trouble with a number of other labor leaders down through the years who were indicted for accepting bribes for sweetheart contracts and for violating almost every law in the book. Most all labor leaders, starting with John L. Lewis, were rich men and thousands of union members have never been able to understand where all the money came from.

The labor unions in this country today have fewer members in the 89 million work force percentage-wise than at any time in the history of our country.

What has happened to the Labor Reform Bill can happen to almost any bill now that labor is sponsoring. This bill passed the House 257 to 163 last October. Although a part of this bill can be considered unfair to certain industries, it corrects a number of conditions that have placed companies like the J.P. Stevens Company in a position to violate every law in the book and to come away unscathed.



Until the labor unions clean house at the top and then exercise enough courage to fight for their positions, there will be no change as far as the Congress is concerned, and the outcome of the legislation that they really believe in and say they need. Big business and the national Chamber of Commerce will continue merely along the way tipping the scales very much on their side until something is done to correct the situation in the labor unions in the country.

Every once in a while, the Supreme Court hands down a decision that makes sense. This week in a ruling that may lead to improving conditions or releasing a number of prisoners, the court held that inhumane confinement in isolation cells may violate the constitutional ban on cruel and unusual punishment. This decision was the first in which the court has applied the 8th amendment in penal institutions. The Judge acted in a case from Arkansas but the decision has major implications for numerous other states. The court ruled 8 to 1 that the district court is empowered to find a part condition such as punitive isolation unconstitutional. Some states say they can't afford to correct conditions that a federal judge has found intolerable, forcing them to consider releasing large numbers of prisoners on parole or to work release and half-way house programs.

After passage of proposition 13, the Governor of California and the California legislature has been placed in a position of having to act immediately to confront the situation brought about by this tremendous cut in property taxes. After the California

legislature rescued the states local government from the threatened doomsday effects of proposition 13 by voting them more than \$5 billion in state surplus funds.

The sum of \$5 billion is quite a surplus to build up when the taxpayers are suffering as they are in California and throughout this country. Certain reductions should have been made through the California legislature and maybe proposition 13 might not have been necessary.

California for several years now has accepted revenue sharing money from the government along with some 30 other states who have build up surpluses. With the federal government almost bankrupt, those states with surpluses accepted federal funds without batting an eye, and some consider it their just due. Maybe we have reached the day when Calvin Coolidge said that so many people in this country did not know who owned federal funds, and just seem to think that it was money that was forced to be given away without any restraints or controls. Also according to Coolidge, a great many people did not seem to understand where this money came from.

June 26, 1978

So far, President Carter has only vetoed three bills during his Administration. Last year, he vetoed the Energy Authorization Bill and a bill providing for inspection of rabbit meat. Last week, he vetoed a bill pertaining to fire fighters throughout the

U.S. with most of these people working for the Defense Department. The Bill provided for a total hourly pay raise of about 15%. The House will decide on Wednesday as to whether or not to try to override this veto. My guess is that such an attempt will fail.

President Carter is now making every attempt to ingratiate himself with Democrats. This past weekend, he spent two days in Texas, inspecting federal installations and traveling over the State. Democrats throughout this country generally believe that the President should get a little closer to the Democratic Party generally. He really received an enthusiastic welcome in Houston where a \$500-a-plate fund raiser was held.

It seems that both the Republicans and the Democrats are now smelling blood in Massachusetts, brought about as the result of the political wounding of Ed Brooke. More Democrats are announcing each day for the office of Senator and a number of leading Republicans hope that Brooke will withdraw so that Elliot Richardson can announce.

A disclosure of an endless chain of fraud and abuse in federal programs is touching off outrage among taxpayers and a flurry of corrective action by embarrassed government officials. HEW admits \$7 billion and according to some of the news reports, an estimate of some \$25 billion a year throughout the federal government is given as the figure.

June 27, 1978

The House adjourned yesterday over to Wednesday. For some ten years now, when a Member of the House died, we had our regular legislative program the day of the funeral

and the only way that you knew there was any difference was the fact that the flag over the Capitol Building was at half staff. This change started after the death of Mr. Rayburn and to me always was a mistake. Under our new Speaker, Tip O'Neill, we have returned to the old system and when a Member dies, the day of his funeral, the House will adjourn. William Ketchum, a Republican Member from California died this weekend and his funeral is being held today in California. This is the reason for the adjournment over until Wednesday and this is the way it should be.

Bill Ketchum had served for almost six years in the House. He was a Member of the Committee on Ways & Means and was an active aggressive Member of this Committee. When the Ways & Means Committee brought out its bills, he always participated and even though some of us did not always agree with him, we admired him for his courage and for his participation as a Member of the Committee. He was about 56 years of age and this past weekend, following a tennis match at one of the tennis clubs in his district, he suffered a heart attack and was dead upon arrival at the hospital. For about five months now, he decided that he should lose weight and had lost about 35 pounds. In fact, he looked bad. I was not too surprised when I heard that he had suffered a heart attack and died.

President Carter apparently has decided to do an about face as far as his dealings with the Congress are concerned. He is calling press conferences and emphatically stating that if Congress makes certain moves he intends to veto bills. This week, he threatened to veto his own tax cut and reform legislation if Congress adds provisions reducing taxes on capital gains. He said that the American people want some tax relief

from the heavy burden of taxation on their shoulders but that neither they, nor he as President would tolerate a plan that provides huge windfalls for millionaires and two bits for the average American. He was not smiling when he said this and on television, he seemed to be fully determined to take this course of action if the Ways & Means Committee reports out such a bill.

The President is right in this instance and I hope that he does not change his mind tomorrow. He has already retreated on his original tax proposals in terms of the size of the tax cut which was originally set at \$25 billion and has since been reduced to \$20 billion. It may end up nearly \$15 billion. He has also retreated on tax reform generally stating that maybe this is not the year for the tax reforms that he has in mind.

The President vetoed his third bill last week and we are waiting now to see what he does with the Public Works Appropriation Bill which contains all of our river projects.

In another move, the President has criticized Israel's refusal to make commitments about the future of occupied Arab territories. On television at one of his called press conferences, he said that Egypt's proposals which have changed somewhat, have been refused by Israel even though they have not been submitted formally. The President said he was very disappointed at the action of Israel but that he still hopes for real progress in bringing about a Middle East peace agreement in the next few months.

I presume that some of the Presidents advisors have told him that he must take a more positive stand on legislative proposals

and the situation in the Middle East, as well as Africa and then not back away. Recent polls show that some 60% of the people do not believe that he is making a good President or that he has the confidence of the people. He is at a low ebb at this point and can only go in one direction from the standpoint of improvement.

For years now, we have kidded our friend, Carl Perkins of the Seventh District of Kentucky over the fact that due to his close connection with the Bingham family in Louisville, the paper should be called "The Perkins Journal" instead of the "Courier-Journal." In yesterday's paper appeared an article about me which is right nice and in today's paper on the front page appeared another nice article. This is a little unusual because I certainly do not kneel down at the throne but am one Member of Congress who has believed all down through the years that the Louisville Courier-Journal could be and at one time was, one of the great newspapers in this country. Back during the Henry Watterson days, which was long before my time, this newspaper was affectionately known as "The Old Lady At The Corner". This title was obtained from one of Watterson's editorials.

June 28, 1978

An article appeared in Monday's Courier Journal entitled, "This Congressman Keeps in Touch With History -- and His Grandkids." This article is as follows:

"Dear James, Jeffrey, Paul, William and Peter:

America's No. 1 pin-up girl is quite a venerable lady.

She has never had a bath in her life and her nose is 54 inches long. She is a trifle thick in the waist since her waist is 35 feet around and she is very much overweight. She weighs 225,000 pounds.....

Dear James, Jeffrey, Paul, William and Peter:

Can you believe that one of the Presidents of the United States of America used to go "skinny dipping" in the Potomac River?..

These are the letters of a congressman to his grandchildren, letters that not only keep him in touch, but serve as personal history lessons.

The author always ends them this way:

"I hope this letter finds you well and happy, and with lots of love, I am, Your Grandfather, William H. Natcher."

A meticulous man, Natcher has kept a near-daily personal journal of his 25 years in the U.S. House of Representatives. The journal is bound in dozens of volumes and kept in an office safe. It will be made public, perhaps, "long after I'm gone," according to the 68-year-old Natcher.

In addition, beginning in 1965, the Bowling Green Democrat started writing letters in longhand each Saturday to his grandchildren, who now number seven--six boys and one girl, ages 5 to 18. Five of the grand-

sons live in Ohio and another grandson and a granddaughter live in California.

"Virginia (his wife) and I are proud of our six grandsons and our little granddaughter," Natcher said. "In fact, we would not take a million dollars apiece for them.

"In these letters I try to teach them a little bit about our country and about our history."

According to Natcher, America's No. 1 pinup girl, the subject of a 1976 letter, is the Statue of Liberty, who was celebrating "her 90th birthday" in October of that year.

Natcher pointed out, among other things, that the statue is a national monument under the administration of the National Park Service.

"She stands at the entrance of the largest harbor in our country and millions of people who have entered our country for the first time have seen this beautiful lady," he wrote.

A 1974 letter provided the grandchildren with the lowdown on John Quincy Adams and how he swam naked in the Potomac River when he was president.

Natcher quoted from Adams' diary about the time the former president's boat sank on the Potomac in 1825.

"So Mr. Adams, fully dressed, had to swim to the bank. He took his wet clothes off and then swam for a while when he was



joined by his son, John . . . . Then John and his dad, the President, without their clothes on, swam up and down the Potomac."

"This was common occurrence for this President," Natcher wrote, "and he never thought anything about it. He was simply an old skinny-dipper."

A more recent letter to his grandchildren addressed itself to the Panama Canal treaties, which were ratified this year by the U.S. Senate and signed recently by President Carter and the government of Panama. The two treaties turn over control of the canal to Panama by the year 2000 and guarantee the neutrality of the waterway.

Natcher recalled that two former Kentucky congressmen -- Maurice Thatcher and Swager Sherley, both of Louisville -- played important roles in building the canal.

Thatcher, before going to Congress, was civil governor of the Canal Zone from 1910 to 1913 during the final years of the canal's construction.

Sherley, he noted, was chairman of a House appropriations subcommittee that approved funds for building the canal.

Natcher was opposed to ratification of the new Panama Canal treaties, even though the House didn't take up the matter.

In his latest letter to the children of his two daughters, Celeste and Louise, Natcher tried to explain how a presidential candidate can receive the largest popular vote but still

lose because he didn't win enough electoral votes.

He used the example of the 1888 race between Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland, in which Cleveland lost even though he won the majority of the popular vote.

In an interview last week, Natcher acknowledged that some of the letters may be a bit advanced for his younster grandchildren. But he said the historical material will be valuable as they grow older.

About five years ago, he said he received a complaint from one of his grandsons who wanted Natcher to stop writing the letters in longhand and have them typed.

"He said that it was not a question of being able to read my handwriting -- which by the way is not good by any means -- but that some of the other kids were having trouble reading my letters when he would hang them up on the bulletin board at his school," Natcher said.

So, Natcher began dictating the letters to his secretary.

And now he has begun to put the letters in bound volumes, the way he keeps his journal. (Natcher personally pays for the binding.) The bound letters will be kept for the grandchildren, he said.

Natcher also is collecting future gifts for his grandchildren. The grandsons eventually will be given a collection of gavels that Natcher has received from the many times he has presided over the House.

The 2nd District congressman's reputation for fairness as a presiding officer prompted former House Speaker Carl Albert to select Natcher to preside if impeachment proceedings against former President Richard Nixon had ever reached the House floor in 1974.

Most recently, Natcher was given a gavel when he cast his 10,000th consecutive vote last month in the House, a record. Natcher has never missed a House vote since he came to the chamber in 1953.

For his young granddaughter, Virginia Jane Murphy, Natcher is buying porcelain and china plates.

He has bought a 1977 Christmas Plate of Royal Copenhagen China, an alabaster plate designed by hand and made in Italy, and a first-edition porcelain plate made in France.

Natcher, a private man who is known for avoiding publicity, wrote an introduction to the first bound volume of his letters to his grandchildren. It said in part:

"If for some reason or another my life is ever evaluated, I hope it is said that my strongest asset is my family. I want it said that my family is my greatest pride."

June 29, 1978

When the Supreme Court hands down a decision which is considered an historic one, the wives of the Justices gather and are present in the Supreme Court chamber

when the decision is announced. The Bakke decision was finally announced yesterday and following precedent, the wives of the Justices, in beautiful summer dresses, were present for the historic occasion.

The Court, in substance, upheld the principal of affirmative action to overcome past discrimination but at the same time, ordered the University of California to admit Allan P. Bakke. This was a 5 to 4 decision. Bakke, a 38-year-old white engineer, claimed that the quota system denied him entrance to the medical school even though his admission test scores were higher than many of those admitted under the minority program. The Court held that the plan in operation at the University of California Medical School at Davis, which established a rigid quota that reserved 16 of 100 places in each year's class mainly for blacks, Hispanics and Asian-Americans, was invalid.

There were three major opinions. Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr. announced the judgement of the Court and Brennan and Stevens each concurred in part and dissented in part. Three of Brennan's allies, Justices White, Thurgood Marshall, the black member of the Court and Blackmun each wrote a supplemental opinion. The text of all of the decisions ran a total of 154 pages. After Chief Justice Burger disclosed that the Bakke case would be disposed of, then Powell and all of the Justices with the exception of White, who wrote opinions announced them in whole or in part from the bench, a process that took about an hour. Marshall, after recalling how the Court decisions in 1883 and 1896 had strangled Con-

gress' efforts to use its power to promote racial equality, he cited the Brown case of 1954 when the Court made an about-face and started school desegregation. Now Marshall says that the Court has again stepped in to stop affirmative action programs of the type used by the University of California. He went on to say that he did not believe that the 14th Amendment requires the Court to avoid a rule which in substance would give consideration to race in an effort to increase the number of percentage of negro doctors. He went on to say that the experience of negroes in America have been different in kind, not just in degree, from that of other ethnic groups. He said that it was not merely the history of slavery alone, but also that a whole people were marked as inferior by the law.

Judging from reactions today, the left wing extreme organizations and the black organizations were bitterly dissatisfied over the decision handed down by the Court.

North Vietnam is again on the rampage. Some 60,000 North Vietnamese troops have invaded deep into Cambodia in the seven-month old war between the two countries. We witnessed North Vietnam's philosophy several years ago and now their leaders apparently want to take over all of the other countries in their immediate vicinity.

For over seven years now, we have had a fight each year in the Congress over tobacco. This year has been no exception, but so far, we have been right successful. An article appeared in Tuesday's Courier Journal, entitled "Natcher "Redirects" Anti-

Smoking Funds". This article is as follows:

"A cornerstone of Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano's anti-smoking campaign has been chipped away in a little-noticed action by the U.S. House of Representatives.

Califano's campaign has centered on the increasing number of children and teen-agers -- especially teen-age girls -- who smoke. And he asked for \$4 million in the 1979 HEW budget to allow the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development to do research on why children smoke.

The House, however, has approved an HEW appropriations bill that puts the \$4 million in a general research fund and takes away the special designation.

Califano apparently was unaware of the change, which was engineered by Kentucky Rep. William Natcher, D-2nd District, a ranking member on the House Labor-HEW appropriations subcommittee.

Natcher made it clear that the full House Appropriations Committee intended that research funds be used for the "highest priority" items and not for "lower quality" projects, as Califano's proposal was termed by Natcher.

And Natcher's Labor-HEW subcommittee has oversight powers to insure that the agencies abide by the intent of Congress.

In a speech yesterday, Califano spoke about adolescent problems, including smoking,

before the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences. And Califano pointed out, as he has before, that he had directed that funds be made available for research on youngsters' smoking behavior.

A spokesman at HEW's new Office of Smoking and Health said he didn't know about the House action and had no immediate comment.

When the HEW appropriations bill was being considered recently by the House, Natcher read into the Congressional Record a portion of his subcommittee's report that dealt with Califano's request for the \$4 million.

"The committee does not agree with this proposal," the report said. "The committee has refrained from earmarking specific amounts for specific categories of disease or types of research in the belief that such judgements should be made (through a review system) on the basis of scientific merit of the research applications involved."

Natcher's report said that the full Appropriations Committee mandated that all new research funds should be used for projects which "are assigned the highest priority ... specific amounts should not be earmarked for lower quality research only because of its subject matter."

Whether Califano will attempt to restore the child-smoking research money in the Senate wasn't known yesterday.

When Califano unveiled his anti-smoking

campaign last January, he called the research programs, "an important element" of the drive.

"This work should help us to understand better those factors responsible for a child's decision to start smoking or to adopt other behaviors which may ultimately be detrimental to his or her health," Califano said at the time.

Natcher had said he would agree to the \$4 million Califano had requested but was going to "redirect it," away from smoking and health.

Earlier this year, Califano had sought to "re-program" \$10 million from the current HEW budget to help get the new Office on Smoking and Health on its feet.

But Natcher stopped this move in the Labor-HEW subcommittee, which has to approve any transfer of already-appropriated funds from one project to another.

In another piece of legislation approved by the House last week, about \$3.3 million was requested for tobacco crop research for the 1979 federal fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1.

The Department of Agriculture had cut the crop research funds by more than half, saying that tobacco-producing states should pick up the tab.

The cut in Kentucky's share of the funds would have amounted to \$728,600. This year, the University of Kentucky received \$1.5



million for such research.

Again, it was Natcher, as a member of the House agriculture appropriations subcommittee who led the effort to restore the funds.

There was no debate on the House floor last week about restoration of the tobacco crop research funds. Agriculture Department officials, including Secretary Bob Bergland, had virtually backed down on their budget-cutting proposal.

It is likely that full funding for crop research -- which is directed at both tobacco production and studies of tar and nicotine content -- also will be approved in the Senate.

Kentucky Sen. Walter "Dee" Huddleston is a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee."

June 30, 1978

The Senate Ethics Committee finally completed its investigation of the South Korean money scandal. It seems that the only Senator who accepted any money from Park which could be questioned by the Committee according to its final report was my old friend, Senator John McClellan, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee. It seems, according to the Committee, that the late Senator John McClelland accepted only half of a \$2,000 contribution from Tongsun Park but still, according to the Committee, violated the law by not reporting the \$1,000. One of the investigators of the Senate Ethics Committee said that the Senator, who was very ill just before he died, told the investigator that he had taken a \$1,000

contribution and that it had not been reported. It seems that the Senate Committee report sheds very little light on Park's testimony that he also gave contributions to Senator Birch Bayh and to the late Senator Hubert H. Humphrey. Birch Bayh is presently a Member of the Senate and Senator Humphrey and Senator McClelland are dead.

The Senate report also states that according to the investigation of the Committee, Park also gave the late Senator Joseph Montoya (D-N.Mex.) \$3,000 plus a \$2,000 donation to a Montoya cemetery fund and gave former Senator Jack Miller (R-Iowa) \$3,000. The report goes on to state that Senator Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) said that he received \$1,500 in contributions from Park; former Senator Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) received \$500 and Senator Harry F. Byrd (Indep.-Va.) received \$500.

According to the report, no sitting Member of the Senate has violated any provision of the law and none violated any accept my old friend, Senator John McClelland who failed to report the \$1,000 that was given to him.

We recessed yesterday for the 4th of July and will convene again on July 10. I will go down home this afternoon.

July 11, 1978

The weather in Kentucky during the Fourth of July recess period was quite warm. Almost every day the temperature was in the high 80's and the water in the Lakes was too warm to do much bass fishing. When it is so hot the bass simply go down to the bottom out in the channel and stay there until night when they go in around the shore. We did not try to do any fishing this time due to the weather.

While I was home, I attended the funeral of Joe S. Garman who was 85 years of age at the time of his death. When I started practicing law, Joe Garman was County Judge and during my first case which involved about \$267 the Plaintiff in the lawsuit, George Rush, died in the witness chair. I represented the Defendant, Tessie Harris, who by the way, is still alive and 93 years of age. After Mr. Rush's attorney examined him, I asked him two questions and he dropped his head and died in the witness chair. I remember distinctly the attorneys in Bowling Green for several weeks after this event, stopped me on the street and asked if anyone had died that day. I could have almost shot them one by one.

A right fine old gentleman died yesterday in an automobile accident in New York. He was John D. Rockefeller, III, the grandson of the founder of Standard Oil and the eldest of five Rockefeller brothers. This Rockefeller was neither a politician nor a businessman but played an important role in public life as a fundraiser and a spokesman for causes and institutions that won his interest. He was very much in favor of public broadcasting and visited with me in my office on a number of occasions concerning the appropriations by the government for public broadcasting. Mr. Rockefeller was killed in a head-on collision about one mile north of his family estate in New York's Westchester County. The old John D. Rockefeller was known as our countries first billionaire.

This week in the House we have a great many bills under Suspension and in addition will take up the Civil Rights Commission Act of 1978, along with the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1978. The ESEA Amendments are a reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. I under-

stand there will be some 18 or 20 amendments and before it is over, impacted aid and several other parts of the bill will be placed under attack.

July 12, 1978

We are back in Geneva talking to the Soviet Union about limiting strategic armaments. Secretary of State Vance arrived in Geneva, Switzerland yesterday and in addition to discussing the limitation of armaments, will discuss with his Russian counterparts the matter involving the trial of two Russian dissidents who are charged with treason. This trial has received world-wide publicity and according to the media, there are really no true charges against these men but since both are unusual men and wanted to leave the Soviet Union, they were arrested and are now faced with a trial which may result in long-term imprisonment. Vance carried with him a personal message from President Carter to Soviet President Brezhnev about the trials of Scharansky and Alexander Ginzburg. The President continues to pursue his human rights policy and our intervention in the trial of these two men has disturbed the Russians no end.

The world's first test-tube baby, a child conceived in a laboratory outside its mother's body may be born in England in two or three weeks. The birth of the baby will be by caesarean section and this woman is carrying a product of her own ovum and her husband's sperm, joined in a laboratory apparatus because of a defect in her fallopian tubes which ordinarily carry a fertilized egg cell to the womb. If this is a successful birth, it will be after a 12-year effort by her doctor. This birth, of course, will arouse new debate about man's manipulation of nature.

- 10,310 -

We will report the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill to the full Committee tomorrow. In today's Washington Post, there is an editorial entitled "Restoring The City's Budget." This editorial is as follows:

"THE HOUSE Appropriations Committee, which reviews the District's budget tomorrow, should restore the portions of the city's budget cut several weeks ago by Rep. William Natcher (D-Ky.). Mr. Natcher, Appropriations subcommittee chairman for the District, unexpectedly slashed nearly \$80 million from the 1979 request, including \$53 million from the federal payment alone.

The cuts were capricious as well as substantial. One deleted item would have created a more efficient method of collecting parking fines, with an estimated revenue gain to the city of \$20 million. The subcommittee wiped out a \$1-million fund to help lower-income residents make down payments on their homes. Half the money requested for advisory neighborhood commissions was cut; more than 200 new staff positions were eliminated. As for the money the federal government pays to the city to cover the cost of local services, both the City Council and the White House have been trying to increase that payment. Instead, Mr. Natcher approved a federal payment \$53 million less than city officials requested and \$12 million less than Congress gave the District this year.

Mr. Natcher's action was prompted, at least in part, by a desire to eliminate waste and duplication in the District government. Undoubtedly he figured that a drastic cut would force local officials to tighten their belts. In one respect he is correct: There is inefficiency at city hall--even District government officials admit that. In the past several months, city officials have begun

making some internal changes on their own.

But our main objection to Mr. Natcher's recommendation lies here: He has taken upon himself the job of every local government of deciding how specific programs should be adjusted in the face of budget cuts. While Congress has the right to determine just how much federal money the District should receive, local officials should be the ones to figure out the least harmful way to trim the budget. Mr. Natcher has done more than confuse local planning. All by himself he has, informally but effectively, abridged District self-rule. The House Appropriations Committee should not let Mr. Natcher have the final say."

July 13, 1978

The House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct finally voted yesterday to start disciplinary proceedings against Representative John J. McFall of California, Ed Roybal of California, Charles H. Wilson of California and Edward J. Patten of New Jersey. In addition, the Committee voted to refer perjury charges against former Representatives John J. Rarick, (D-La.) and Nick Galifianakis, (D-N. Caro.) to the Justice Department for possible prosecution. The action, after 18 months of House investigation of South Korean influence buying, amounts to an indictment. Those charged will get to answer the charges in public hearings before any penalties are voted.

The Committee took no action against Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill and Majority Whip, John Brademas, who accepted cash and gifts from Park. Cash was accepted by Brademas and gifts by the Speaker.

McFall admits accepting \$4,000 in cash from Park in 1972 and 1974. He said he put this money in a secret office account and

used it for legitimate purposes.

Yesterday, we finally finished the largest parks bill in the history of this country. This bill authorizes some 150 projects in more than 40 states and passed in the House by a vote of 341 to 61. This bill increases development funds for 33 parks, historical sites and seashores. It creates 11 new National Parks and adds thousands of acres to existing Parks. The Department of Interior is very much against this bill because they say that it authorizes too much and goes far beyond a reasonable increase in the National Park set up.

We had our gymnasium supper last night and over 300 Members attended to eat the most delicious steak dinner that we have had in many years. We again invited President Carter but since he is on his way to Bonn, Germany this morning, he failed to attend. In fact, a great many of the Democratic Members who attended the dinner were a little miffed at the President because we heard nothing from him after extending the invitation to attend. The Members remember Jerry Ford, while he was President, coming to the dinner and having his picture taken with every Member present as well as the entire cafeteria staff including everyone in the kitchen. He remained with us all throughout the dinner and really had a good time each year. President Nixon always attended and President Johnson and President Kennedy attended on a regular basis.

This man, Andrew Young, who served with us in the House and is now our U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations is really something. Yesterday, in an interview to a French newspaper, he said that there are hundreds and maybe even thousands of people that he would call political prisoners in U.S. jails. Sec-

retary Vance immediately repudiated this statement and in an unprintable remark reacted bitterly to Young's interview. The White House Press Secretary, Jody Powell, when asked about the remark, said statements regarding U. S. foreign policy come from the President and the Secretary of State and that Young's statement does not reflect the policies of this Administration. Several House and Senate Members immediately called for the resignation of Young and Representative McDonald of Georgia tried to offer an impeachment resolution just before we adjourned the House last night. Adjournment was gavelled through quickly and McDonald may offer his resolution again today.

Coming at this time when the Soviet Union is trying several dissidents on fictitious charges, Young has really made his most serious mistake.

McDonald of Georgia is not at all friendly to Carter now since Jack Carter, one of the President's sons, attended a fundraising dinner in Georgia for McDonald and when called on to speak, said that McDonald should be replaced because he was not voting with his father. This was a little unusual and naturally McDonald does not feel too kindly toward the Carters.

July 15, 1978

Representative McDonald of Georgia presented his Impeachment Resolution on Friday of this past week and a Motion to Table was immediately offered by the Majority Leader. The Motion to Table was overwhelmingly adopted and therefore the Impeachment Resolution against Andrew Young was not accepted. Regardless of this action, Young's effectiveness has been completely destroyed and he should resign.



It seems that Senator Edward Brooke of Massachusetts has made another deal with his wife and after giving her just about everything that he has, she finally agreed to the second settlement and the divorce case will not have to be retried. Brooke is in serious trouble politically in Massachusetts and may not survive.

The Soviet Union has proceeded with the trial of the two dissidents and Scharansky was given a prison sentence of 13 years yesterday. President Carter deplored and condemned the sentence imposed and told a crowd of thousands of West Germans in Bonn that the United States will not retreat from the challenges of a time when the enemies of Democracy seem determined to test us.

We will present the D.C. Appropriations Bill to the House on Friday of next week and this bill has brought about several editorials and articles in the local papers.

July 18, 1978

We have the Indians in Washington this week. Some 1,000 American Indians have come into the city from all corners of the United States, dressed in native dress, and yesterday marched from the Washington Monument grounds to the West Front steps of the Capitol. They are here to approve pending legislation that would abrogate all U.S.-Indian Treaties they believe would take away their lands finally. They also maintain that their march on Washington is for the purpose of demanding the Government live up to prior agreements to allow them to exist as Indian nations with control over their own culture, education and destinies. They will be campaigning throughout the House and Senate Office Buildings this week and I presume

we will see a few of them before the week is over.

According to figures released to our Committee within the last 10 days, the Federal Government has 2.8 million people on its official civilian payroll and in addition, pays the salaries of at least 3 million to 4 million more. These additional workers' salaries are paid indirectly through government contracts, research grants and matching payments for the wages of local government officials. Our government only has a very vague idea as to actually how many of these workers are receiving money that comes directly from the Federal Government.

The political situation in Kentucky is certainly not good at this time. Governor Julian Carroll still maintains that someone is out to get him physically and continues to have some 3 to 5 bodyguards travel with him over the state and on each occasion when he leaves the state. He is backing a man by the name of Terry McBrayer as his successor with the race to take place next year. Carroll Hubbard, the Representative of the First Congressional District is considering making the race and has traveled over the state quite a bit during the past six months. In addition, the State Auditor, George Atkins, is actively campaigning for the office, along with Harvey Sloane, the former Mayor of the City of Louisville. Thelma Stovall, the present Lieutenant Governor, maintains that at the proper time, she will throw her hat in the ring and with labor's support, could be a right active candidate.

All of this is taking place at the present time, notwithstanding the fact that this is the year for the Congressional races and the Senatorial campaign and the Governor's campaign is not until next year. From time

to time, letters appear on the editorial page of the Courier Journal and one that appeared in Saturday's paper signed by a man by the name of Charles Blankenship from Louisville is entitled "Let's Retire Huddleston". This letter goes on to state that Huddleston voted to give away the Panama Canal and the author says that he has very serious doubts about Senator Huddleston's intelligence and judgments. He goes on to state that the traditional village idiot could vote for what he thought was good for the country but that is no logical reason for sending him to the Senate. Huddleston had no primary to speak of and the man who is the Republican nominee from Louisville is not known outside of Jefferson County. Huddleston apparently will be very fortunate in this race because if he had serious opposition from the Republican Party in Kentucky, he would be in trouble.

In speaking of the political situation in Kentucky generally, the people throughout the State are right dissatisfied with the present Administration in Kentucky and the Louisville Courier Journal almost daily carries articles insinuating payoffs in Frankfort and use of state property for illegal purposes.

July 19, 1978

The Judiciary Committee in the House finally reported out the ERA Amendment Extension legislation on a vote of 17 to 16. ERA is now before the States for ratification and has been for several years. It requires three more States for ratification and some four States, after ratifying, rescinded. The question is can a State rescind and since the deadline is March of next year, a great many women in this country who are backing this legislation demanded a seven-year extension.

The Committee voted out a three-year, three-month and eight-day extension which carries this Amendment on to June 30, 1982. Bella Abzug, who is right noisy and was finally eliminated in the House, is one of the strong sponsors of this extension and there are thousands of women on the other side who are just simply against the ERA. The bill will now go to the Rules Committee for the issuance of a Rule and my prediction is that this bill will not come up in the House this year. If this takes place, the extension legislation is dead.

President Carter has made every effort to curtail hospital costs and his plan submitted in January to curb costs was junked by the House Commerce Committee yesterday on a vote of 15 to 12. A substitute was adopted by the Committee endorsing a volunteer effort by hospitals to reduce their costs and further to establish a federal commission to recommend action if the hospital's effort fails. This of course, is simply a sham and served no purpose whatsoever. The President is very much right about this matter and even though he has apparently failed now, before too many years pass, a strong bill will be enacted.

Two American newspapermen were fined \$1648 in court costs with the provision that they print retractions within 5 days of articles that they wrote for The New York Times and The Baltimore Sun criticizing the Soviet Union. The two American correspondents are now in Moscow and even though they were notified of the trial, they ignored the notice and did not appear. This is another addition to our problems with the Soviet Union at this time. Yesterday, President Carter decided to impose new controls on sales of American technology to the Soviet Union and to cancel the controversial Sperry Univac computer sale to the Soviet news agency. These economic

decisions that are being made are in reprisal for last week's political trials in the Soviet Union resulting in prison terms for dissidents Scharansky and Ginzburg.

We now have before the House the Coal Slurry Bill which authorizes eminent domain for a pipeline from the west which would carry water and coal. The railroads are bitterly opposed and a great many environmentalists object to the use of so much water, which of course must come out of the rivers in the west and would be wasted at the time the coal reached its final destination. The President is backing this bill, along with the Department of Energy and the bill probably will pass.

July 20, 1978

The Coal Slurry Bill, which developed into a right controversial bill, was defeated in the House yesterday, 246 to 161. The railroad clout and environmental fears were just enough to defeat this bill. The environmentalists believed that use of so much water to carry coal in pipelines would be disastrous with water shortages all over the country and the railroads were contending that if this much coal was put in pipelines, a number of railroads would go under.

The President continues to have his problems. Several months ago, his chief staff member in the White House decided to take a big drink of whiskey and spit it down the blouse of a woman that he was not acquainted with in one of the local restaurants. Yesterday, it was disclosed that Dr. Peter J. Bourne, the President's Chief Advisor on Health and Drug Abuse in the White House and one of his long-time friends from Georgia who served in a similar capacity when the President was Governor, wrote a prescription using a fictitious name so that a drug known as

quaalude, a tightly restricted drug used at a physician's direction to produce sleep or sedation, which was ultimately to be used by one of the ladies on the staff at the White House, brought on an arrest of the person who presented the prescription. Bourne says today that he took what he believed to be legitimate precautions to protect the confidentiality of the individual involved. He went on to say that the use of a fictitious name on a prescription is one way of protecting confidentiality. This matter is now under investigation and it seems that the President continues to have problems with an amateur staff composed of some right unusual people.

July 21, 1978

On Tuesday of this week, the Judiciary Committee voted out the ERA bill on a vote of 17 to 16. Santini of Nevada, an ERA opponent, was absent at the time of the vote and the next day, he said that it was impossible for him to attend, but that he had left his proxy with Ron Mazzoli of Louisville. Santini is serving his second term in the House. When questioned, Mazzoli said that he did have Santini's proxy with instructions to vote against the extension of ERA. He further said that he tried to contact Santini before the vote so that he would not have to use the proxy but was unable to make the contact. On Thursday, the Courier-Journal carried quite a story about Mazzoli's failure to use the proxy. Santini and Mazzoli were on the same side and if the proxy had been used, the vote then would have been 17 to 17 and the Motion to Report the Bill out of Committee would have failed.

The President continues to have his problems. Yesterday, Dr. Peter G. Bourne resigned as advisor on Health and Drug Abuse and left the White House. Bourne issued a false prescription and it now appears that

on one occasion, Bourne, at a party here in Washington, together with about a dozen other people, participated in a cocaine party. This man started out with the President in Georgia and now leaves the White House in disgrace.

July 24, 1978

On Thursday night of last week, Representative Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.) was beaten and robbed outside of his Capitol Hill residence. Michel was jumped from behind as he opened the trunk of his car behind his house at 322 8th Street, S.E. at about midnight. Two or more men knocked him to the ground and beat him unmercifully, taking his wallet and his watch. He is still in the hospital with his eyes completely shut and his face and mouth badly swollen. A number of stitches were made in his tongue. This took place the night before I presented the District of Columbia Appropriations Bill and Miller of Ohio again attempted to place his 2% reduction amendment on this bill. The resentment was present in the House and he almost succeeded. None of the Democrats would stand up for a recorded vote and only 15 Republicans stood. Twenty is required and therefore, we won on a voice vote.

I explained to the House again that when the District of Columbia decides to cut employees, it is always the Police Department. The 101 police officers cut in the 1979 Budget were restored by our Committee and we will insist that the Senate leave these officers in the bill. After about 15 years we finally brought our Police Department up to 5,100 and we have 4,141 men and women in uniform.

With all of our problems concerning the weather at the present time, we are confronted with a transit strike which has continued now for two days. You should see the automobiles backed up from every direction. When the subway and buses stop running into the city, then it is either walk, catch a cab, or drive a car.

The economy grew briskly in the second quarter of this year but not as rapidly as the Administration believed. The increase was 7.4% in the Gross National Product but to offset this growth, inflation jumped to 10.1%. Double-digit inflation is the most serious problem confronting our country today.

July 25, 1978

Pete Rose hit safely in a National League record-tying 37th consecutive game last night. Five of his hits have been bunts and the third time up last night he attempted a bunt which failed with the people in the stands booing considerably. They were not in favor of a bunt but wanted a good clean hit. On his fourth trip to the plate, he got his hit to left field and tonight will have an opportunity to establish the National League record of 38 hits in 38 consecutive games. He tied Tommy Holmes' National League record of hitting in 37 straight games. Rose was indeed fortunate to get a fourth time at bat last night.

It appears that the subway and bus strike here in Washington may be over today or tomorrow and with the temperature ranging from 95 degrees to 100 degrees for several days now, all of us will be pleased.

President Carter said yesterday that he was deeply concerned over reports that



some White House staff members use drugs illegally and he warned that any staff member discovered doing so in the future would be fired. The President issued a memo to his eleven senior staff members requesting that the word be passed down the line and in the memo he said this must be obeyed or those using drugs must seek employment elsewhere. It seems that President Carter is having his problems almost daily now and this matter of use of drugs in the White House is just about too much.

July 26, 1978

Doctors in the small northwestern England city of Oldham yesterday delivered what is believed to be the first baby conceived in a laboratory. The child, a 5 lb. 12 oz. girl was born to Gilbert John Brown, a 38-year old truck driver and his wife, Lesley, age 30. The baby's health was described as normal following the birth by cesarean section at Oldham General Hospital. This child's birth is certain to lead to intense debate about man's manipulation of nature with a great many people inquiring as to whether or not man is justified in taking a step that could lead to the creation of a future race in laboratory test tubes. The two doctors involved had been working on this procedure since the early 1960's and Mrs. Brown had failed to have a child after 10 years because of a defect in her fallopian tubes.

Pete Rose established a new National League record by hitting his 38th consecutive hit in 38 consecutive games. Tommy Holmes established the National League record 33 years ago when he hit 37 consecutive times in 37 consecutive games. Holmes was present last night to greet Pete Rose upon establishing this record.

The wildcat metro strike was finally terminated here last night, much to the enjoyment of all of the people in our Capital City. This strike had continued on for seven days and had reached a serious point.

Yesterday the Senate gave President Carter a major victory by voting 57 to 42 to lift the 3½-year embargo on U.S. arms sales to Turkey. The President called this the most important foreign policy issue now before the Congress and within the next few weeks, the House will also vote on this matter

July 27, 1978

It seems that we have a number of candidates running for the House and the Senate who are not in favor of calling upon President Carter for assistance this November. Bill Bradley, the professional basketball player who is the Democratic nominee for the Senate seat now held by Senator Case of New Jersey, along with Andrew Miller, the Democratic nominee for the Senate from Virginia, have recently issued statements that they consider Carter a liability and would rather not have him appear in their states this fall. Senator Floyd K. Haskell (D-Col.) who is running for re-election and is in a close race also said that Carter was a liability and would be of no assistance to him in his race.

Our new Democratic National Committee chairman, John C. White of Texas, said yesterday at a breakfast meeting that candidates should stop taking cheap shots at the President. He went on to say that he was distressed with the degrading comments an increasing number of Democratic officeholders and candidates are making about Carter. He further said that personal attacks on members of your own party is poor politics and since the President is simply a sitting duck for

such criticism, the candidates should stop this practice. The real hitters in both parties never criticize fellow party members according to Mr. White.

Bob Michel, who was beaten right badly last week, received a call from President Nixon who inquired about his condition and during the conversation went on to say that the occupant of the White House, or as he expressed it, this crew in the saddle now, is giving the Republicans a lot of openings. This statement, of course, follows the President's admonition to the White House employees about the use of drugs and violation of the law generally. Michel, by the way, has seen to it that his picture has appeared in a great many papers throughout the country and has really played up the fact that he was beaten up and robbed. When you get right down to it, it was a matter of poor judgment. Certainly no award should be made to him for the judgment that he used in the alley in trying to whip two or more thugs without first tendering his wallet and his watch. He could have very easily been killed. In going back to former President Nixon's criticism of the White House, our old friend, Richard Milhous Nixon, apparently is overlooking Spiro Agnew, John Mitchell, H.R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and John Dean, along with all of the lesser convicted fry.

We have in the House a Member from Illinois who does not participate too much in the proceedings of the House or in his Committee assignment, but travels throughout the United States almost constantly. He is Phil Crane, Republican of Illinois, and yesterday, after emerging from a 25-minute meeting with Ronald Reagan in California, announced that he intended to run for the Office of President and would make a declaration before Labor Day. Crane, after talking with Reagan

said that the two really did not debate the point and only discussed 1980 in the most general terms. Crane was Reagan's Illinois campaign chairman in 1976. One of the real conservative Members in the Republican Party said after the Reagan meeting that it would be unfortunate if Crane announced since there are simply just too few of the conservative Members in the Republican Party around to elect a President. If Crane does announce his candidacy before Labor Day, he will be the first formal Presidential contender for the 1980 race.

I have just returned from the full Committee on Appropriations following the reporting out of the Defense Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1979. This bill contains \$119,300,283,000. This is the largest appropriation bill ever approved by the Committee on Appropriations. My Chairman, George Mahon, of Texas has announced his retirement and as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations, he reported his last regular bill to the Committee today. He was sworn in as a Member in the year 1939 and at that time our total budget for the United States was \$9 billion.

July 28, 1978

The House Ways & Means Committee approved, last night, a scaled down substitute for President Carter's tax plan that would cut capital gains rates sharply and also provide homeowners with a new one-time tax exemption for the first \$100,000 in proceeds from the sale of a private home. This \$16 billion bill contains approximately \$10.5 billion in tax cuts for individuals, \$3.8 billion in reductions for businesses and a \$1.8 billion cut in capital gains taxes. For

individuals, the existing rates would be changed and the \$35 per person tax credit now existing would be deleted and the personal exemption of \$750 would be raised to \$1,000. In addition, the bill provides for repealing the deduction for state and local gasoline taxes. The average reduction provided for in the bill would be about \$163 per taxpayer. In addition, the capital gains tax would be reduced from 49% to 35%. President Carter is against this reduction in capital gains taxes and says he will veto the bill if Congress enacts this measure.

Leon Jaworski said yesterday that he will resign as Special Counsel to the House Committee investigating Korean influence buying in Congress, explaining that South Korea's refusal to allow a former Ambassador to testify forces him to bring the inquiry to an end. South Korea, so far, has refused to force former Ambassador Kim Dong Jo to appear to testify or to force him to meet to be questioned anywhere in the world. Only four Congressmen have been cited by the Committee so far and they are McFall of California, Patten of New Jersey, Roybal of California and Wilson of California. Jaworski took over in the Watergate investigation and established quite a name as an investigator. He is bitterly disappointed over the turn of events in the South Korean investigation and since he is quite a publicity man, has finally thrown in the sponge.

Thirty of the first and second term Members of the House requested a meeting with the President and, after considerable confusion, finally had their meeting. They went down to complain generally about a great many

things and then, of course, after the meeting were interviewed by the press. In this morning's WASHINGTON POST an article appeared entitled "Lawmakers at White House: Cool Heels, Cold Words." This article is as follows:

The idea was for President Carter to sit down to talk legislation and politics with some of his Democratic friends from the House.

It might have helped supply what some of Carter's friendly critics say is lacking--more dialogue and idea-sharing between White House and Capitol Hill.

But Carter's session yesterday with Democrats elected in 1974--the group billed as the post-Watergate mavericks and reformers--didn't quite turn out as planned.

Some of the president's guests, left cooling their heels while Carter met privately with officers of the class of 94th Congress Democrats, finally gave up and left--less friendly than when they went in.

They grumbled that the friendly White House didn't even provide coffee or doughnuts to help them ease the wait. Rep. Leo Zeferetti (D-N.Y.) quipped that they couldn't even get a glass of ice water.

The meeting had been set for 9:30 a.m. Just minutes before 10 a.m., when the president still had not emerged from his private meeting, at least half a dozen of the waiting congressman left.

They weren't happy about it, but awaiting them at the House was a rollcall vote on a

resolution authorizing Congress to continue in session beyond its statutory July 31 close.

One who left, Rep. Carroll Hubbard (D-KY), a former chairman of the 94th class, was miffed. He remembered that in 1975, when the class was new in town, President Ford had them down for breakfast with luminaries such as Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and then-Defense Secretary James Schlesinger.

"Quite a contrast with our Democratic White House," he said.

The three dozen Democrats who waited until the president could see them were, according to Rep. Butler Derrick (S.C.), rewarded with a "very positive meeting."

What about his unhappy colleagues?

"If they can't wait 10 minutes for the president of the United States, they've got a problem. So what. So they're congressmen," said Derrick.

The White House view of the quest for dialogue?

"As often happens, the five minutes the president was supposed to spend with the class officers turned into 15," said a congressional liaison assistant.

"It was just unfortunate. It is probably something we shouldn't do again. The president is never late to his meetings."

This kind of procedure would never have occurred under a strong Speaker like Sam Rayburn, and even though most of those who were present at the White House are afraid politically, with some holding Republican seats, the meeting should never have been held. After complaining to the President very bitterly over the treatment some of them were receiving from the White House, the President, after one or two in very argumentative tones of voice made their statements, said to those in attendance that he was not obligated to re-elect them to the House and that it just so happened that he did not have this on his agenda. I do not blame the President, and was delighted to hear that he marched up on the front line with them when they got just a little rough with him.

For a number of years, the General Services Administration has been in trouble. Bribery and fraud apparently are ever present in this Administration and investigators have turned up evidence of thefts, fraud, kick-backs, extortion and waste across the country that amounts to more than \$100 million a year. Hundreds of workers are targets of investigations by at least two grand juries, the FBI, a Congressional Panel, and an internal task force. Just for an example, one contractor, who bid on a job for GSA, said that the contract was for painting 40 miles of pipe in a Washington Veteran's Administration building, in which the pipes were behind plaster walls and were never painted. Job specifications were prepared by some who had been wined, dined, and bribed. It seems that some witnesses, who have testified before one of the committees in Congress, say that over 500 employees in GSA were involved in the illegal activities. In



Reading the account in the newspaper of some of the events that have occurred, it is almost impossible to believe that such could occur in the Federal Government, and especially in the agency that is charged with seeing that the Federal Government is not defrauded and mis-treated by contractors, the public generally, and especially their own employees.

The Assistant Director of GSA is a man by the name of Robert Griffin. He is from Boston and has 35 years of experience in the Federal Government. He received his assignment after being endorsed by the Massachusetts politicians and especially after our present Speaker really went to bat for him. Yesterday, Bob Griffin was fired and the Administrator of GSA immediately issued a press release stating that he had the approval of the President for his dismissal of his assistant. The Speaker immediately contacted the White House and was advised that there could be no reinstatement of Griffin. Those from Massachusetts in the House are really angry at the firing of Griffin and this may bring on a right serious confrontation. Hamilton Jordan is no friend of the Speaker's, and he is the President's top man in the White House. The Speaker nicknamed Jordan, early in the game, that "jerk from Georgia," and hard feelings have existed ever since.

July 29, 1978

This battle continues on and today in The Washington Post there is an article entitled, "A Deeply Hurt O'Neill". This article is as follows:

"House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr. (D-Mass.), angry over the dismissal of his friend Robert Griffin from the General Services Administration, went to the White House yesterday to be pacified personally by President Carter, but emerged even angrier than when he went in.

"Griffin 'was treated in a shabby manner,' O'Neill said at a news conference, 'and I was treated in a shabby manner....I am deeply hurt'. He accused the White House of misleading him earlier this week about Griffin's fate.

"The White House quickly promised to find another job for the former deputy administrator of the GSA, and assigned no less a figure than Vice President Mondale to the task.

"Presidential spokesman Rex Granum conceded afterward that the White House was 'concerned' about its future relations with the powerful House speaker, and carefully, avoided feeding O'Neill's anger by trying to rebut the speaker's accusation.

"In response to questions, Granum also said he 'would try to get away from a discussion of the question as to how wonderfully the administration has handled this.'

"O'Neill is a close friend and sponsor of Griffin, a 35-year veteran of the GSA. But GSA Administrator Jay Solomon, struggling with Federal and internal investigations revealing widespread corruption in the agency, was said to have become convinced in recent months that he could not effectively run the sprawling agency because employees were not sure whether he or Griffin was in charge.

"He sought and received White House support to dismiss Griffin, stressing that Griffin was in no way the subject of any allegations.

"The White House decided on the dismissal Wednesday, and dispatched congressional liaison Frank Moore to brief O'Neill, Granum said. But, according to O'Neill, Moore told him he knew nothing of any impending dismissal and did not believe it would take place.

"The next morning, O'Neill read about it in The Washington Post. 'I learned what happened from the press,' the speaker said. The White House did not have the 'common decency' to inform him in advance, he told reporters.

"It is our feeling that we did not mislead him,' Granum said yesterday, but 'we have no desire to get into a prolonged discussion back and forth with the speaker.'

"Carter invited O'Neill to breakfast yesterday to discuss the matter. 'We feel that they had a reasonable' meeting, Granum said. The president(sic) then met with Griffin, 'expressed his appreciation for his years of service' and suggested that Mondale find some other job for him, Granum said. Griffin 'indicated his willingness' to pursue that pos-

sibility, Granum added.

"The president(sic) views it as a personality conflict that developed into a serious management problem,' Granum said. Carter explained to O'Neill and Griffin that 'he had no choice but to support Solomon.' The 'major question was who's in charge' at GSA.

"The president(sic) made it clear that there have been no allegations or charges that Mr. Griffin is involved in any wrongdoing or impropriety,' Granum said."

Jacqueline Kennedy married Aristotle Onassis, and he was probably the most peculiar man in the world. Apparently his daughter is a chip off the old block. A story appeared in today's Washington Post entitled, "Christina Onassis and Russian to Wed". This story is as follows:

"MOSCOW - Christina Onassis, one of the world's richest women, said yesterday that she plans to marry a Russian shipping official here Tuesday. The wedding would raise the possibility of a shift of influence over a major capitalist business empire to the capital of the strongest communist country.

"But Onassis, 27, told business associates and journalists that the control of the vast business enterprises built by her late father, Aristotle Onassis, will remain in the hands of his trusted executives led by Louis Andersen.

"Onassis' announcement, coming after days of rumors and denials about her romance

with Sergei Kauzov, 37, indicated that Soviet authorities have approved the marriage.

"The Soviet government has traditionally sought to discourage marriages between Soviet citizens and foreign nationals. Marriage licenses in such cases are granted with extreme reluctance and after protracted deliberations.

"Onassis, who owns business interests worth an estimated \$500 million, was obviously an exceptional case.

"Neither Onassis nor Kauzov was available for interviews. But when reached by phone at her heavily guarded suite in the Intourist Hotel, Onassis(sic) said she was 'getting married on Tuesday,' that she planned to live with her husband here and possibly raise a family.

"I can live here, I'm adaptable,' she said.

"Although there were no news reports about the impending wedding here, rumors have spread throughout the city, causing disbelief, birth and speculation.

"I've heard that Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis is coming to the wedding,' said an engineer from the Kuibyshev machine plant. References to Onassis' vast fortune and the fact that her father was married to the widow of President Kennedy are aspects of the impending marriage that fascinate Muskovites.

"Onassis first met Kauzov, a middle-chelon bureaucrat in the Soviet state shipping

firm Sovfracht, when she visited here in October 1976 to negotiate a business deal. At the time, she was trying to arrange for Sovfracht to charter several ships from her large fleet of tankers.

"Kauzov was subsequently assigned to Sovfracht's Paris office. A graduate of Moscow's Institute for Foreign Languages, he is fluent in English and also speaks French.

"While in Paris, Kauov(sic) quietly arranged for a divorce from his first wife Natalya. The couple has one daughter, Katya, 9. Mrs. Kauzov was given custody of the child.

"Kauzov, who lost one eye in a childhood accident, is described as a short man with thinning hair.

"Onassis, whose previous two marriages have ended in divorce and annulment, is the only surviving child of Aristotle Onassis. Her brother, Alexander, was killed in a plane crash in 1973.

"No other information about the prospective wedding was available except that the couple will be married in a civil ceremony at one of Moscow's 'wedding palaces'. If the ceremony follows standard Moscow practice, it will last less than 10 minutes.

"Beyond these facts, there is speculation concerning Kauzov's future career prospects, Onassis home here and the future ownership of Onassis shipping and real estate interests. Would the couple have children here.

"Under Soviet laws, such offspring would automatically be regarded as Soviet citizens.

"Greece, where Onassis is a citizen, does not generally recognize Soviet marriage and any children would be considered illegitimate for inheritance purposes.

"Another intriguing aspect of the impending marriage is Kauzov's future employment with Sovfracht. He is said to be on extended leave of absence. But Soviet authorities insist that all able-bodied persons must hold jobs and the refusal to hold a job can lead to legal action on charges of 'parasitism.'

"Some Moscow journalists privately joked about the prospects of the future husband of the Greek heiress holding a \$100-a-week job. But these journalists clearly relished the public excitement generated in the West over Onassis' plans to settle here at a time when there is widespread publicity about authoritarian impulses of the Soviet government, economic deprivations and other difficulties of daily life.

"Kauzov himself has sought to dispel speculation about any financial motives in his romance.

"In an exclusive interview with London's Daily Mail, he said, 'Capitalism and Communism have nothing to do with love.'"

July 31, 1978

Pete Rose continues to hit each game and

is breaking records almost every day. He hit successfully in 43 consecutive games and after breaking the National League record, is well along his way to overtaking Joe Dimaggio.

The peace talks in the Middle East are at a complete standstill. President Sadat said yesterday that there will be no more Middle East peace talks until Israel agrees that all occupied territories must be returned to the Arabs and recognizes that the land issue is non-negotiable.

Starting back in the year 1964, I tried to convince the city officials here in Washington and those who wanted to build a rapid transit system, that the fare box would not retire interest and principal payments and further that the system would cost over \$5 billion instead of the \$2½ billion that they presented each time before our Committee. In addition, I knew back then that all of the bonds guaranteed by the federal government would have to be paid by the federal government. In yesterday's Washington Post on the front page, appeared headlines stating that Metro is in the throes of financial crisis. The article went on to state that the subsidy required to maintain the subway and the lack of funds to complete the system has never been resolved. The article further stated that it will require \$100 million more to operate the subway and buses this Fiscal Year, than will be collected in fares. It now appears that no part of the interest on the billions worth of bonds sold and guaranteed by the federal government has been paid and it will cost at least \$3.5 billion more to build all of the planned 100-mile



subway than was predicted ten years ago.

The Post article does not admit that the Post was wrong ten years ago along with the other predictors as to cost.

In addition, to the front page article, two additional articles are in the same paper. One entitled, "Continued Rise in Construction Costs Key Factor in Metro's Image Problem." This article is as follows:

"The cost of constructing Metro increases every time it is re-estimated and that fact has contributed as much to Metro's long-term image problem as anything else.

What started in 1969 as a \$2.5 billion system was subsequently re-estimated to cost \$2.9 billion, then \$4.5 billion, then \$5 billion and now \$5.6 billion with no significant change in what was to be constructed.

It is generally agreed now that the system will cost about \$6 billion, including several million to correct some mistakes made in earlier design and construction. Even that \$6 billion figure assumes that Metro's construction program will pick up speed after federal approval of the long-range financial plan that the local officials are preparing. The federal budget for fiscal 1979 contains no money for Metro construction for the first time in years.

Delays and Vietnam War-era inflation have been the primary factors in Metro's rising construction estimates, according to Metro's Donald R. O'Hearn, who has been responsible for most of the cost forecasts.

When O'Hearn and his staff first estimated Metro's cost in the late 1960's they built in assumptions that the entire 100-mile system would be completed in about 10 years and that the annual inflation rate would be 3.5 percent.

Almost 10 years have passed and only 25 miles of the system are actually in operation. The annual inflation rate is running at least twice the 3.5 percent predicted and it has been higher than that several years.

Delays in the construction schedule have been forced by Congress which held up appropriations for two years; by citizens, who thought the subway was a fine idea as long as it did not run under their house; by requirements for environmental impact statements after construction has started; by strikes, and by the court-ordered addition of elevators to make Metro fully accessible to the handicapped.

O'Hearn said that the cost increases that have afflicted Metro are but a reflection of what has happened in construction generally. The prices of some key commodities, such as carbon steel, reinforcing steel and asphalt paving, have more than doubled during the life of Metro construction and have, in fact, outstripped on a percentage basis the Consumer Price Index.

The average hourly wage for a laborer has increased from \$3.55 when Metro began to \$9.77 today.

Cost overruns on expensive tunneling

contracts have run about 10 percent. Social Security has increased dramatically. Workmen's compensation insurance costs have skyrocketed.

Although all that is true, part of Metro's image problem stems from the fact that it was quiet about the inflationary pressures on its long-term budget during the years of heaviest inflation.

No public re-estimate of cost was made from November 1970 until January 1974, a period during which the cost increased from \$2.9 billion to \$4.5 billion. The cost is now officially re-estimated every six months.

"Metro's construction schedules have always been far too optimistic and have always assumed congressional appropriation levels that simply were not realistic," an important federal official said. "We have yet to see a figure that really represents what we think Metro will cost."

Alan F. Kiepper, the general manager of the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA), where a new subway is scheduled to open in December, has had a similar experience with costs there. Now, he simply refuses to issue estimates on what it will cost to complete MARTA.

"There is no way anybody can say how much anything will cost beyond about 18 months." Kiepper said in an interview last October. "Anybody who tries is just building a rope to hang himself."

Another article entitled, "Federal

Government Holding the Bag If Metro Defaults on Construction Bonds." This article is as follows:

"Once upon a time, when Washington area residents and Congress decided it would be nice to have a subway here, they designed a grand plan to build one that not only would carry people, but also would make money

In fact, serious studies by learned consultants showed, the subway would make enough money to pay back almost \$1 billion in construction costs, borrowed over 30 years, and to pay the interest on that money during those years.

The consultants were wrong. Nobody seriously thinks the subway will make money. Nobody seriously thinks the subway will make enough money to pay off those bonds.

The federal government is holding the bag and is unhappy about it. Here is how it happened:

Bond analysts would not sell Metro's bonds until there was some guarantee beyond fares that the interest would be paid. In 1971, the federal government provided that guarantee, and the bonds were sold.

If Metro defaults on an interest payment, the federal government must pay the bill. The interest on the bonds is expected to be \$1.5 billion over 30 years. That means that the total debt interest and principal, spread over 30 years will be \$2.5 billion.

Some of the local jurisdictions that make up Metro insist the debt is not theirs, but Metro's. They are afraid to contribute

interest payments for fear that doing so will establish a precedent that will make them liable for years to come.

Interest on the bonds is due at a New York bank every six months. The annual interest payments rise to a peak of \$58 million in 1982. If the principal is to be repaid-- and there is no requirement for this to happen-- a fund can be established for that purpose in 1983.

Metro has met the interest payments so far by using its own investment income and by persuading Congress in a series of short-term agreements to kick in a substantial federal share while waiting for a permanent solution to the problem to be devised. Congress has been contributing 80 percent and Metro 20 percent, following the formula that now prevails for federal aid to mass transit construction projects generally.

Metro's 20 percent has come from investments Metro makes with unspent construction dollars, a source with a limited life span. So far, none of the local governments has had to pay.

Most local governments favor some kind of permanent federal-local sharing formula, probably 80-20. If the bonds are retired under the 30-year schedule, the 80-20 formula would mean that Metro would make annual payments on a steadily increasing scale topping at \$75.8 million in 2012. Local government shares for that peak year, it is estimated, would range from \$795,000 for Alexandria to \$5.7 million for the District of Columbia.

The federal government is known to

favor a plan that would retire some of the bonds early, thus increasing one-year costs but saving money over time. Tough bargaining is ahead.

If Metro defaults, some "stern action" would have to be taken in the words of one federal official.

One "stern action" that has been considered would be for the federal government to withdraw the money it contributes annually to Metro's operating costs--about \$20 million this fiscal year. That idea was suggested in 1975 by the deputy undersecretary of transportation, Theodore C. Lutz. Now he is Metro's general manager."

August 1, 1978

The House is meeting at 10 a.m. each morning with the exception of Friday morning when we meet at 9 a.m. Every effort is being made to enact all necessary legislation before the two-week August recess and before we finally adjourn in October. Certainly the leadership is too smart to attempt to have a lame duck session after the November Congressional and Senatorial races.

This week we have before the House the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill, the Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill and the Defense Appropriations Bill. A number of small bills are also before the House but we will spend most of our time on Foreign Aid and Defense. Today the usual amendment will be offered on the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill to lift the embargo of arms to Turkey. The President is making every effort to have this embargo lifted and the vote in the House will be extremely close. During the first part of the week, an effort was made to work out a compromise but according to

to my information, this failed and we are now back to where we were some two years ago.

August 2, 1978

Pete Rose's batting streak ended last night at 44 consecutive games. On his first two times at bat, he hit line drives which were caught and on his last time at bat, he struck out. He was on his way to either tie or surpass Joe Dimaggio's record, 56, set in 1941.

Columbia Broadcasting Company yesterday at its regular newscast period throughout the country on television, in the morning, at noon and again at 6 o'clock, cited Rose's record up to yesterday and then flased on a picture of me and cited my all-time record in the House of never missing a vote or a day in over 24 years.

By a close vote of 208 to 205, the House responded to President Carter's appeal yesterday and brought to an end the controversial 3½ year old Congressional ban on the sale of U.S. arms to Turkey. The House vote which followed a similar repeal action by the Senate last week, means the Carter Administration will now be able to deal with Turkey in seeking a Cyprus solution, free of the embargo restrictions imposed by Congress after Turkey's 1974 invasion of Cyprus. Just for a change in a long time, all seven Members from Kentucky voted together for the lifting of the ban on the sale of U.S. arms to Turkey.

Along with Rose's record, which has appeared on the first page of the newspapers

now for days, we have had stories pertaining to Christina Onassis who inherited one of the great private fortunes totaling some \$500 million from her father, the shipping magnate, who before his death, married Jacqueline Kennedy. Christina has been married twice before and this time, married a \$120-a-week Soviet shipping official that she met several years ago in contract dealings pertaining to the use of the Onassis ships for the Soviet Union. Christina Onassis was married in Moscow yesterday and will live in a small apartment with her new 37 year old husband and his mother. Christina is 27 years old and like her father, is quite a freak. This is a right unusual marriage.

August 4, 1978

On Wednesday, the Republican nominee for the United States Senate in Virginia, Richard D. Obenshain, was killed in a plane crash near Richmond. While flying at night with two pilots, the plane crashed and burned about a quarter of a mile from the Chesterfield County Airport. This man had developed into a right good candidate and it appeared that he probably would win. The Democratic candidate in Virginia for the Senate is the former Attorney General, Andrew P. Miller. At the Republican convention which selected Obenshain, John W. Warner, the former Secretary of the Navy and the present husband of Elizabeth Taylor, the actress, made a strong bid and was in second place on the ballot. He is now making every move to take the place of Obenshain on the November ballot and a decision will be reached within the next few days by the Republican State Committee consisting of some 70-odd people. It may be that Mills Godwin, the former Governor, will be offered this spot.



We still have Foreign Aid Appropriations on the floor and will go next to Defense Appropriations. The Foreign Aid Appropriation Bill is being strongly contested and the final vote probably will be much closer than usual.

The big controversy between the Speaker and the President continues on. This controversy is the result of the firing of Tip O'Neill's friend, Robert Griffin, as assistant Administrator of G.S.A. Yesterday Griffin was named as a \$50,000 a year assistant to Robert Strauss, the President's trade negotiator. This of course was just a landing spot for a man who probably should have been fired years ago.

The South Korean Government has finally assured House Leaders that former Ambassador Kim Dong Jo will supply investigators with details about cash payments he is alleged to have made to Members of Congress. Jaworski has resigned as Chief Counsel of the Committee and this new development may produce some results insofar as a few Members of the House are concerned, who, up to this time, have simply laid low.

August 5, 1978

Beginning in 1964, I said that \$2½ billion would never complete the rapid transit system and that those in charge should simply tell the truth about the cost. The same applied to operation cost, and interest along with payment of bonds. Now, they finally admit that this rapid transit system, if completed, will cost \$6.6 billion. In today's Washington Post appeared an article entitled, "Cost of Subway is Now Estimated At \$6.6 Billion." This article reads as follows:

"Metro board members, seeking to work their way out of a complex financial and political dilemma, have reached a tentative agreement on a proposal to complete the subway that will require a significant infusion of both federal and local dollars, The Washington Post has learned.

Under the proposal, the total cost of the 100-mile subway system is estimated at \$6.6 billion, the highest total ever officially projected. At least \$2.08 billion in new congressional appropriations and \$520 million in local funds would be needed.

The plan envisions a two-stage schedule to complete the system. Each stage is a carefully balanced political compromise that gives all of Metro's partners at least some new construction and maintains the integrity of the 100-mile concept on which Metro was first organized.

The two-stage construction schedule is part of a financial plan Metro must present to Transportation Secretary Brock Adams by Aug. 31. Key Metro board members briefed Adams, James T. McIntyre Jr., director of the Office of Management and Budget, and other ranking federal officials on Wednesday. Federal reaction to the two-stage approach and the rest of the plan was invited before the board formally releases the plan Aug. 17.

'We were impressed with the enormous amount of work and the adroit political skill that went into that (Metro) presentation,' a top federal official said. 'We are concerned about the numbers.'

The two-stage approach is necessary because the final projected cost of Metro far exceeds the federally imposed ceiling of about \$5 billion. Metro board members attempted to fit a first stage within the \$5 billion limit, and put the second stage beyond that.

They do not quite succeed. Metro has 25 operating miles now and has another 35 miles under construction and fully funded. That 60 miles will cost about \$4 billion.

The first stage of the new Metro proposal is estimated to cost \$1.4 billion, or \$500 million more than the Adams ceiling. That first stage includes:

-Completion and operation of the Green Line between the Gallery Place and Anacostia stations.

-Completion and operation of the Yellow Line between the L'Enfant Plaza and Pentagon stations.

-Completion and operation of the Orange Line between Ballston and Vienna.

Completion and operation of the Yellow Line between the King Street and Van Dorn Street stations.

-Substantial construction of the Green-Yellow line between the Fort Totten and Prince George's Plaza stations. Concurrent with that is an agreement between the District of Columbia and Prince George's County that the Green-Yellow line will not be operated north of Gallery Place until it is completed all the way to Greenbelt.

-Some tunnel construction and track work, but no new operating stations, north

of the Silver Spring station on the Glenmont line.

The second stage essentially would be to complete the system, filling in the gaps on the Greenbelt line, the Glenmont line, the Rosecroft Raceway line and the Franconia-Springfield Line. Options would include advance land purchase for possible future routes to Tysons Corner and to Branch Avenue.

'We are not talking about anything less than a 100-mile system and that's what this plan assumes,' D.C. Transportation Director Douglas N. Schneider said yesterday. 'This is not a recommendation; this is a plan. We want to hear some reaction to it.'

The central problem for the Metro board has been devising an approach that would have something for everybody within the \$5 billion ceiling (give or take \$400 million). That amount of money would exhaust the funds that could be appropriated by Congress from the interstate highway transfer account. Virtually all interstates once planned within the Beltway have been eliminated and the money has been transferred to Metro.

The stage one proposal solves political problems.

In Virginia it gives Fairfax County and Falls Church some operating railroad. Furthermore, it gets the subway beyond the Ballston station, which makes Arlington County happy. Alexandria and Fairfax County both want the Van Dorn station. All of that can be built relatively cheaply, because it is all at or above ground level.

The opening of the river crossing between the Pentagon and L'Enfant Plaza makes it possible to get trains to the Anacostia-Gallery Place segment, therefore making the District of Columbia happy and shortening by some 10 minutes the trip between the Pentagon and the Southwest office area.

The Anacostia-Gallery Place link gets the Metro into the District's most poorly served and poorest section. 'In addition to Anacostia, we get the Archives, the Waterfront and the Navy Yard,' Schneider said. 'Plus, our Anacostia riders can transfer directly to the Red Line at Gallery Place.'

The construction of the Fort Totten-Prince George's Plaza segment would commit Metro to that corner of the region. Furthermore the construction would be a tunnel under the Fort Totten Park area instead of an elevated railroad, solving a major political problem for D.C. in that neighborhood.

The D.C.-Prince George's agreement commits D.C. to completing its segment from Gallery Place to Fort Totten and commits Prince George's County to completing its segment from Prince George's Plaza to Greenbelt. Furthermore, it eliminates consideration of Columbia Heights as an interim terminal, something that has been seriously proposed but which presents major traffic, cost and land-use questions.

The additional work on the Glenmont line north of Silver Spring keeps the region committed to that segment, a non-negotiable demand of Montgomery County.

The financial plan, under Adams' direction also must address the question of how Metro will pay the interest and principal on \$1 billion in federally guaranteed revenue bonds already sold for construction. The Metro board is proposing that local governments pay no more than 20 percent of the interest and the federal government at least 80 per cent. That percentage formula is the same that would be applied to construction costs generally.

The plan also outlines possible sources of local revenue both to raise the local construction costs and to pay the annual operating deficits, projected to total more than \$300 million annually by 1990 for the combined subway and bus systems.

Some elements of the plan may be changed before it is forwarded, but authoritative sources agreed that the central outline is in place. Federal acceptance is quite a different question, however."

August 7, 1978

Pope Paul VI, whose 15-year reign as the spiritual leader of some 600 million Roman Catholics died yesterday after suffering a heart attack. The Pope was 80 years of age and suffered bad health for a number of years. I presume that he will go down in history as being the only Pope who visited five Continents during his reign as the head of the Catholic Church. He must have always felt sad about Rome and certain other parts of Italy which are just about under the complete domination of Communists.

Speculation started today as to his successor more than at any time in the last four centuries, there is a possibility though highly unlikely that a non-Italian may become Pope. The churches 16 Cardinals

around the world were being summoned to the conclave that will elect his successor. This will be the 263rd Pope. Western Europeans will be outnumbered for the first time in eight Centuries by Princes of the Church from North and South America, Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe and Australia.

We go back to the Defense Appropriations Bill in the House today and will read the bill under the five-minute Rule. This is the largest appropriation bill ever presented to a Congress.

Ahead of Pope Paul VI, we had Pope John and he was my favorite. He was 80 years old when he was elected Pope and when the announcement was made to him that he had been elected, he said--"Oh my God, at the end of the road and at the top of the heap". On one occasion while serving as Pope, one of his sisters saw a picture of him in one of the Italian newspapers and decided that he was not being fed properly. She baked some bread and prepared several of his favorite sausages and took them to the Vatican. They informed her that she could not see the Pope at that time but she simply sat down and said that she would wait until they would let her see him. They decided then that they had better let her see him, which they did and she and the Pope were both well pleased.

August 8, 1978

The big fight in the Defense Appropriation Bill which is on the floor is the question of whether or not a \$2½ billion nuclear carrier should be included in the bill. We now have twelve carriers and four are nuclear. The President and the Administration are against the new carrier but the shipbuilding interests and those on the Subcommittee who want the big carrier finally succeeded yesterday in defeating an amendment that would have removed the

carrier from the bill. Notwithstanding the position of the Administration, the Subcommittee on Department of Defense Appropriations added the \$2½ billion for the carrier. If this carrier stays in the bill, it will require some 4½ to 5 years for construction and will come closer to \$3½ billion than \$2½ billion. Just a sitting duck now and the question of keeping shipbuilding employees engaged and pacifying the shipbuilding interests is just about the question that we have to solve.

August 9, 1978

A number of states held primaries yesterday and one was the State of Georgia. Mrs. Betty Talmadge, the divorced wife of Senator Herman E. Talmadge, Democrat of Georgia, was defeated in her bid for the House seat being vacated by Representative John J. Flynt, Jr. Mrs. Talmadge's two opponents, both State Senators, will meet in an August 29 run-off. Mrs. Talmadge finished third with State Senator Virginia Shapard receiving 48% of the vote and Senator Peter Banks receiving 25% of the vote.

In other primaries, Senator Robert P. Griffin, Representative of Michigan, easily won re-nomination to a third term with Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia winning an easy victory in his re-nomination race in Georgia.

A House Subcommittee yesterday, on a vote of 8 to 3 approved of a bill creating a new cabinet level, Department of Energy. This bill may be brought up before we adjourn this Session of Congress.

Unless an Energy Bill is approved this



Session, there probably will be a Lame Duck Session of Congress after the November election. It has been 17 months since the House passed an Energy Bill and the Conferees have been battling for months over the bill passed by the House and the one passed by the Senate.

In speaking of women running for office, Governor George Wallace's divorced wife is now running along with 12 other candidates for the office of Governor of Alabama. She has now petitioned to change her name on the September 5 primary ballot from Corneilia Wallace to Mrs. George C. Wallace.

Another attempt will be made to obtain an agreement in the Middle East. Sadat and Begin have agreed to meet on September 5 at Camp David with President Carter.

August 10, 1978

The most controversial bill that we have had before the House in several weeks is the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, five year extension legislation. I was selected to preside over the House during general debate and we started on the bill at 2:30 yesterday afternoon. At 11:00 last night, a number of amendments had been adopted which just about gutted the bill. The Subcommittee Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor in the House, had very little help from the leadership or from the members on his Committee and he was simply swamped. Finally after amendment after amendment had been adopted on roll call votes, Hawkins moved that the Committee rise. The Speaker was against this motion and indicated as much to me, but the motion prevailed. Before the motion was adopted, Dellums of California, in a loud tone of voice, made a speech stating that the leader-

ship had failed to make any move to help this Committee and that they were simply standing by permitting amendments to be adopted which would destroy the bill. The Speaker was present on the Floor when this speech was made.

During debate on the bill, the Majority Leader, Jim Wright and Pete Stark of California entered into a loud argument in the corridor just off the House Chamber, with cussing and loud noises prevailing. They were taking off their coats to fight when other Members interceded.

This was one of the most difficult bills that I have ever presided over and with over 300 Members remaining on the Floor at all times, it was a fight from beginning to end. The bill goes over till Tuesday of next week and when that time arrives, it may be passed over for another month. For instance, one of the Catholic Priests in the House, Cornell of Wisconsin, offered an amendment that will penalize local governments that misuse CETA money. On a voice vote, Mr. Cornell won overwhelmingly and I announced the decision. He jumped up and asked for a roll call vote and I informed him that he had won, but he still insisted on a roll call vote. This is one of those amendments that compares favorably to God, Country and Flag and on a roll call vote which required considerable time, his amendment was adopted 407 to 1.

For months now, newspaper articles and editorials have criticized the way CETA is being operated and last night the House was ready.

August 11, 1978

We are still spending long days trying to avoid a Lame Duck Session of Congress. Unless there is a change, we probably will have to come back after the November election.

Last night, we passed the Income Tax Reduction Bill which also cuts down capital gains tax. The bill passed on a vote of 362 to 49. After the White House amendment, offered by Representatives Fisher and Corman was defeated, the Speaker made a very impassioned speech urging the House to leave the Committee on Ways and Means and adopt the White House Amendment. On a roll call vote, the House turned down the amendment 249 to 167. This bill now goes to the Senate.

The bill provides for \$10.5 billion in reductions in income tax for individuals. Under the bill, the personal exemption would be increased from \$750 to \$1,000 and the standard deduction would increase \$100 with single persons having a deduction of \$2,300 and married couples having a deduction of \$3,200. On sale of homes, the first \$100,000 of profit would not be taxable. Capital gains taxes would be reduced from 49% to 35% which is a \$1.8 billion reduction. The bill would also create an automatic inflation adjustment for taxes on capital gains. The bill contains a \$3.8 billion tax cut for businesses.

We take up Civil Service Reform in the House today and this will bring about another battle.

The President and George Meany, President

of the AFL-CIO, are at a constant battle now and according to front page stories today, President Carter was reported to be absolutely livid at Meany's statement yesterday concerning the President's inability to have legislation enacted.

President Carter has obtained pledges from Egypt and Israel to stop propaganda attacks on one another and has brought about a silencing in his Administration of frequent criticism of both countries and their inability to reach an agreement.

August 14, 1978

Pope Paul was buried on Saturday and now the Cardinals are in the process of selecting his successor.

We dedicated the old court house reconstruction project in Hawesville on Saturday and this is another milestone in the development of this county. Since I have been in Congress, we have reconstructed the Cannelton Lock and Dam, constructed a new bridge across the river, built a new Post Office building in Hawesville and Lewisport, improved the water and sewer systems in Hawesville and Lewisport, brought in a large steam plant in Hancock County, constructed a new city building in Lewisport. As a result of these projects over the last 25 years we now have 6 large industries in Hancock County, including Martin Marietta Aluminum Company which is operating in Hancock, the largest rolling mill in the world, along with Southwire which is another large company. These are two of the large indus-

tries now operating in Hancock County.

On Saturday night, we had a big Democratic picnic at the Sports Center in Owensboro and there were over 3,000 people present.

Israel now plans to establish five new Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank and this may seriously raise more tensions in the Middle East. Coming at this time, when there is to be a September 5 summit meeting in this country, is not good.

Cleveland, Ohio has a controversial 31-year-old Mayor by the name of Dennis J. Kucinich. A recall election of the Mayor was held yesterday, which was Sunday, and he narrowly survived the recall election by 276 votes.

Kucinich received 60,308 votes out of 120,340 votes. This is a 50.1% margin. Last November when he was elected with the votes being 180,000, he won by 3,000 margin.

August 16, 1978

After defeating a key amendment to give states the right to rescind their approval of the ERA, the House yesterday voted 223 to 189 to extend for 39 months the time states have to ratify the measure. I voted for extension of ERA and I also voted for the amendment giving the states the right to rescind. Womens groups, labor unions, the Administration and Catholic nuns were sent to Catholic House Members to insist that ERA was not tied to abortion. This was just enough to put the bill over.

We are now on the Budget Resolution and I am in the chair. This legislation is strongly contested and it will probably be late tonight before we finish this bill.

August 17, 1978

We finally passed the Budget Resolution last night 217 to 178. This was much better than the first Budget Resolution this year which passed by only six votes. This is a much more important bill than most people believe it is. Under the present law, a deficit ceiling and a spending ceiling must be fixed before any appropriation bills can be approved or any spending takes place in this country.

Three American adventurers aboard the Double Eagle II passed over the Irish coastline at 20,000 feet last night finally achieving the century-old dream of soaring across the Atlantic under a balloon. Max Anderson, Ben Abruzzo and Larry Newman, all of Albuquerque, New Mexico were jubilant. They said they almost jumped out of their skin when they reached the Irish coast. They are still soaring along and will probably land somewhere near Paris, France today. Early yesterday the three men set a new endurance record for unpowered balloon flight, passing the old mark of 107½ hours established during an attempted Atlantic crossing in 1976.

There was a lot of excitement on Capitol Hill yesterday. Heavily guarded and completely surrounded, James Earl Ray told a House Committee that he was the victim of a frame up in the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. He told the Committee that he did not shoot Martin Luther King, Jr. and his plea of guilty was obtained by fraud.

I have always believed that this killing developed from a conspiracy and regardless of the fact that this man now tells the Assassinations Committee in the Congress that he did not kill Ray, I have always believed that he did and was paid to do the job.

The purchase of the gun, knowing the location where Martin Luther King, Jr. would stop for the night, being able to get out of Shelby County when all the roads were blocked and finally, to go abroad where he was arrested, is just too much for me when it is said that he alone, without any assistance, did everything that he did. An article appeared in the WASHINGTON POST today entitled "Ray Tells Committee He Didn't Kill King". This article is as follows:

"In a rambling, picturesque narrative of his life on the run, a nervous but defiant James Earl Ray told a House Committee yesterday that he was the victim of a frame-up in the assassination of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

'I did not shoot Martin Luther King, Jr.,' said Ray, who pleaded guilty to the shooting in 1969 but then recanted his confession. 'The plea was procured by fraud.'

With some variations, Ray spun out for the Select Committee on Assassinations essentially the same version of the King case he has been relating for years.

Ray told a hearing room crowded with reporters and U.S. marshals that a mysterious smuggler named 'Roual' (so Ray spells the name, but he pronounces it 'Rah-ule'), who helped finance Ray's travels through the United States, Canada and Mexico in 1967-68, set a trap so Ray would be blamed for the King killing.

Ray's colorful, 90-minute opening statement, covering his escape in a breadbox from a Missouri prison in April, 1967, his flight from Memphis after King was shot there on April 4, 1968, and his arrest in London three months later, con-

tained all the elements of a paperback thriller: grand conspirators and petty crooks, brothels and B-girls and numerous close scrapes with the law.

Ray's memory of his fugitive days was inconsistent. He could reel off the precise street addresses of flophouses and bars he had visited in three countries and the names and nationalities of people he had met briefly there.

But he could recall almost nothing about the room he had rented in a Memphis boarding house across the street from King's motel on the day King was shot. He had forgotten the names and precise locations of the drugstores and bars he said he visited on the day of King's murder--the places that would constitute his alibi.

When Ray finished his presentation, committee Chairman Louis Stokes (D-Ohio) began questioning him about discrepancies between the statement he had just given and several prior versions he has offered.

After about an hour of Stokes' questioning, Ray's lawyer, Mark Lane, asked that the hearing be stopped for the day.

Lane said Ray was exhausted because of harsh conditions at a nearby federal prison where he is being confined this week. The committee agreed to stop the session.

'He's made his pitch,' observed Rep. Samuel L. Devine (R-Ohio), a committee member, after the abrupt adjournment. 'I'm not sure he wants to be cross-examined.'



After the hearing Ray and Lane complained to U.S. District Court Judge William B. Bryant that federal prison officials had mistreated Ray. Bryant ordered the U.S. Marshal Service to take over Ray's custody from prison authorities. Lane said he was satisfied.

Ray is scheduled to return to the witness table at 9 a.m. today. His testimony will be broadcast by WETA-TV (Channel 26) and WETA-FM radio (90.9).

Mindful of the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy, and of Ray's history of prison escapes, the committee draped a heavy blanket of security over the Rayburn House Office Building hearing room.

There were 17 badge-wearing U.S. marshals in the room, and presumably others were interspersed among the spectators. Other marshals and Capitol police guarded the corridor outside. Seven Marshals accompanied Ray when he came in.

The committee ordered all spectators to remain seated and stationary when the witness was moving in or out. Accordingly Ray's first entrance was made to a virtually hushed chamber. For two minutes the only sound was the chirping of still cameras and the whirr of videotapes.

Ray, 50, a thin man who wears his hair in a high wave above his forehead, appeared tired and anxious as he entered the room looking like a traveling salesman who had driven all night to meet a hostile customer.

Ray was placed under oath before he testified, but the procedure had no

practical import. He is serving a 99-year prison term for the King killing, and could face additional charges for escapes and other crimes. Thus the prospect of a jail sentence for perjury or contempt of Congress would presumably not be a serious deterrent in his case.

Ray read his 38-page statement in a clipped, nervous voice barbed with a soft country twang. At first, as he read the paragraphs asserting his innocence, his tone was defiant. Toward the end, he seemed anxious just to finish.

Ray's picaresque narrative began on April 23, 1967, when he escaped from the Missouri State Prison at Jefferson City by hiding in a large box of bread loaves that were shipped fresh daily out of the prison bakery. He had \$250 and a portable radio with him, he said.

(That radio was discovered a year later outside the Memphis boarding house just minutes after King had been shot. It was one of the keys that led the FBI to pursue Ray for the murder.)

Ray then zig-zagged through the Midwest, living on odd jobs and burglaries. 'At this period,' the statement said, 'My shoes had fell off, consequently I had to make forcible entry into a store to obtain another pair.'

Through the assistance of a friend, Jack (the Cat Man) Gorwin of St. Louis, Ray said, he obtained a pistol. He then set out for Canada and, running low on funds, used 'the pistol Mr. Gorwin had purchased for me' to rob a brothel of \$1,700.

Soon thereafter, 'in the Neptune Tavern, 121 West Commissioners St.,' Ray said, he met Roual. Ray has previously described this person as a 'reddish-haired French-Canadian' and as a 'Latin' with sandy-colored hair. Yesterday, he said Roual had 'dark hair with a red tint in it' and 'spoke with a slight Spanish accent.'

Roual and Ray worked together smuggling goods across international borders, Ray said, first from Canada to the United States and later from the United States to Mexico. Several times, Ray recounted, customs officers almost caught them, but they escaped, barely, each time.

Early in 1968, Ray and Roual lost contact. Ray busied himself taking a correspondence school class--'a locksmith or rather, a lock-picking course,' he called it--and answering an advertisement in a Los Angeles newspaper placed by a woman 'who listed herself as a nympho-something.'

'Of course, I had been in jail six years,' Ray said.

In March 1968, Ray was working with Roual again, according to the statement. At Roual's urging, Ray bought a 30-06 rifle and cartridges and delivered them to Roual in Memphis the day before King was shot, Ray said.

On the day of the murder, Ray said, he went to various shops and bars, and was at a gas station having his car serviced at the moment King was shot. He cannot remember which gas station it was, he said

Later, when he tried to return to the rooming house where Roual had told him to register, Ray found it surrounded by police. He fled immediately to Atlanta and a month later he had reached London, where he was eventually arrested."

August 18, 1978

For many years, the House and the Senate have acted upon the requests placed in the Legislative Appropriations Bill in such a way as to not interfere in the others affairs, this is called comity between the two Houses. For several months now, a third new office building that has started on the Senate side has been under attack by the media and by a few of the Senators. On a roll call vote several weeks ago, the majority of the Senators voted to continue this project which will cost well over \$100 million. In fact, this building will cost about \$135 million. Defying the tradition that one chamber does not interfere in the other's affairs, the House voted overwhelmingly yesterday to kill the money for the Senate's new office building. On this roll call vote of 245 to 133, the House voted to delete \$54.8 million for the building which is a supplemental request and this request was contained in a \$6.8 billion Supplemental Appropriations Bill. My Chairman, George Mahon of Texas said that in his 44 years in the Congress, this was the first time that he had seen this rule violated.

The Senate was so mad following the House vote, that they almost decided not to approve of the recess resolution which the House had already adopted and which provides for a two week recess. Finally some assur-

ance was given the Leadership in the Senate by the Leadership in the House and the recess resolution was approved. The House action irritated several Senators and Senate Majority Whip Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, said that the House action was a "dirty trick." Senator Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin a vigorous foe of the \$135 million building, said comity was a ridiculous precedent and the House of Representatives has every right to step in when it sees that the interest of the taxpayers is being flouted by the Senate.

We will now see what takes place in the next several weeks because this action could bring on trouble. The majority of the Senators are right on the spot since they have persisted on building this large palace at the expense of the taxpayers who are very mad about this move.

Yesterday the Secretary of Transportation, Brock Adams committed the Federal Government to the goal of completing the 101-mile metro subway system, but said that the up-front guarantee of millions of dollars should come from the Washington area governments. In fact, he said that he would be against any bill which provided that the Federal Government should put this additional money up to complete the subway. It now appears that the total cost of the subway if completed, will be between \$6.7 billion and \$6.9 billion. He said further that Washington would have to stand in line with the other cities and receive its part of the mass transit federal money which is a 80/20 formula with 80% being federal funds.

The three American daredevils who crossed the Atlantic Ocean beginning at the coastline of Maine, were simply mobbed by Frenchmen when they landed in a wheat field outside of Paris yesterday. The 11 story high Double Eagle II, flying both the Stars and Stripes and the French Tricolor, touched down just before dusk near the hamlet of Miserey, 50 miles west of Paris, ending a six-day, 3,200-mile trip.

Using material based on an extensive investigation and a laundry ticket, the House Select Committee on Assassinations tore holes in the story of James Earl Ray yesterday, which again makes him out the biggest liar probably in this country. The Committee's questions and evidence indicated strongly that Ray traveling alone, stalked King through three Southern states before the assassination in Memphis on April 4, 1968.

If Ray told a true story about what happened, in my opinion, he would say that he did kill Martin Luther King, Jr. and was promised hundreds of thousands of dollars which have never been delivered. Just enough money was delivered so that he could get out of Memphis and go to Canada and then abroad where he was arrested. Those in the conspiracy with him apparently feel real safe because they know that Ray cannot tell the whole story without admitting that he actually killed King.

President Carter took the extraordinary step yesterday of vetoing a \$36 billion weapons procurement bill that he said would weaken the nation's military preparedness.

The President announced his decision on television last night and said that he was vetoing the bill because Congress included in it, \$2 billion for a new nuclear-powered aircraft carrier that is opposed by the Administration. The President was against the carrier and so was I. The President said in his veto message that it was not a question of money, but it was a question of how that money is going to be spent and whether it will be concentrated in the most vital areas of need or diverted to less crucial projects. The President is just as right as he can be and my guess is that any attempt to override the veto will fail.

I go down to Kentucky today for the two week recess period and will travel in my District.

September 5, 1978

I have just returned to Washington from the Labor Day Recess period. During my stay in Kentucky, I spent a day in each of our 12 counties and when we either recess or adjourn in October, I will pick up where I left off and go through out my District.

The people in Kentucky are very much concerned about inflation and everywhere that I went they wanted to talk about inflation and the high cost of living. I am indeed fortunate that I have no opposition in the November election because there is not only a lack of interest in the election, but a lot of people who are just upset. This applies through out the United States and any Democrat holding a close District could be in trouble.

The House will meet at 10:00 am on Thursday and Friday of this week and in addition to a number of Conference Reports, we will take up the Civil Service Reform Act and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.

September 6, 1978

During the recess period, the new Pope, John Paul I was selected and again the Catholics selected an Italian. On Tuesday the inaugural for Pope John Paul I was held and our Vice President, Fritz Mondale was there representing President Carter. In addition, three Senators and half a dozen Congressmen along with two mayors and an Archbishop were also there as representatives of our country.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat along with Israeli Prime Minister Begin arrived at Camp David yesterday to meet with President Carter in a search for a compromise which could end the Arab-Israeli conflict. Both Begin and Sadat have avoided any public show of flexibility in preparations for the meeting, although both have emphasized good will. President Carter planned to explore with each man privately, the situation and then the joint meeting would start.

We have a probe underway now in the General Services Administration. According to information furnished to us in the Congress, some \$100 million has either been stolen or received by contractors for work never performed. A great many indictments probably will result from this investigation and it could make Teapot Dome appear as a mere incident.



Former President Nixon has decided to travel some more. He was in Kentucky for the dedication of a new community building and recently said that he would travel to Australia. The newspapers in Australia have editorialized the proposed trip and in the Sydney Sunday Telegraph appeared an editorial asking if there is no end to the arrogance of Richard Nixon. The newspaper went on to state that the Australian Government must tell this self-confessed cheat that he is not wanted in their country.

Last night on television and on the radio, it was announced that Representative Daniel Flood of Pennsylvania had been indicted on three charges of perjury and theft and another charge of receiving money fraudulently through the mails. In all probability this morning's paper will carry a front page story concerning my Chairman.

September 7, 1978

Stories appeared throughout the United States yesterday concerning the indictment of Daniel Flood. In this morning's Louisville Courier-Journal, there is a story indicating that Flood will also be indicted on a number of other charges and since I am number two on the Subcommittee on Labor-HEW, I will probably be elected Chairman next year. The story in yesterday's Washington Star is entitled, "More Problems Loom for Flood After Indictment." This story is as follows:

"The indictment of Rep. Daniel J. Flood on charges of testifying falsely to a trial jury and to a grand jury may be just the first of a series of legal actions against the flamboyant congressman.

The Pennsylvania Democrat, who has served 30 years in the House and is running

for a 16th term, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Los Angeles yesterday. He immediately denied the allegations in a televised news conference at his home and termed the charges the result of testimony by "desperate men, under pressure."

Others familiar with the various investigations of which he is a focus, however, said the indictment might be just the start of a series of legal problems for Flood, who has been accused of having used his position as head of a powerful House subcommittee to influence government contracts in return for cash payments.

Flood has been accused by a former aide of having received \$100,000 or more for having as one investigator put it, "muscled agencies" over the years on behalf of various contractors businessmen and constituents.

Flood, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee's subcommittee on labor, health, education and welfare, has during the past year become a focus of grand jury investigations here, in New York and in Philadelphia as well as in Los Angeles. All of the various investigations center in one way or another on allegations that he may have improperly benefitted from government contracts he was able to steer to specific contractors.

A chief accuser is a former aide, Stephen Elko, who earlier this year was sentenced to three years in prison after being convicted on charges of bribery, perjury, conspiracy and obstruction of justice, and who has since been cooperating with federal investigators.

In his statement yesterday, which Flood said would be his last word on the subject until it is "disposed of in the courts," he flatly denied having lied under oath and also denied all the "implications" of the charges as well.

The "implications" are that Flood received cash payments from persons who had benefitted from actions taken by himself or his aides.

One count charges that he lied when he told a federal grand jury that he had not received \$1,000 in cash from Daryl Fleming, a former lobbyist here. Another charges that he lied when he told a grand jury that he had not received \$5,000 in cash from William F. Peters, a former operator of West Coast trade schools who was seeking help in getting federal accreditation for his schools.

The third count charges that he lied when he said during Elko's trial that he did not know that Peters had given \$5,000 in cash to Elko, who at the time of the alleged payment was still Flood's aide.

In the past, all three -- Fleming, Peters and Elko -- have alleged that some of the payments were made in an effort to have Flood's office help the schools get the accreditation needed to become available for federal student loan guarantees.

Both charges, lying to a trial jury and lying to a grand jury, are felonies, carrying maximum penalties of \$10,000 in fines and five years in prison on each of the three counts.

Among the other potential legal problems

for Flood, however, are these:

A federal grand jury here is looking at charges by a Brooklyn rabbi that he gave Flood "at least" \$5,000 in bribes to help funnel public money into an anti-poverty agency he was operating in New York. The rabbi, Leib Pinter, pleaded guilty in May to felony charges of bribery and tax evasion.

A federal grand jury in Philadelphia is looking into Flood's role in the awarding of a lucrative contract by a hospital there to the law firm of another Pennsylvania Democrat, Rep. Joshua Eilberg. The contract with Eilberg's firm was made after Flood had strongly backed a \$14.5 million congressional appropriation for an expansion project sought by the hospital.

Investigators in Los Angeles reportedly are looking into the question of whether Flood attempted to obstruct justice by trying to persuade Elko not to testify against him.

Flood has maintained all along that he did nothing improper in any of these matters, and he repeated this yesterday at the news conference in Wilkes-Barre.

"For 30 years I have served the people who elected me in the best manner I knew how and time after time they have demonstrated their confidence by returning me to office for 14 additional terms," he said. "I have never done anything to destroy that confidence and, ever mindful of that fact, I am certain that these charges will be proven false, charges made by desperate men under pressure."

Flood, 74, a former Shakespearean actor,

often appears on the House floor and at public functions in theatrical-style costumes that have at times included top hats and capes and red, white and blue tennis shoes.

He has a flair for theatrical entrances as well, having once descended by helicopter into a flood scene in his home district and announced that he had ordered the Army Corps of Engineers not to permit the Susquehanna River to rise another inch."

September 8, 1978

The President won a real victory yesterday, the House voted 206 to 191 to uphold the President's veto of the \$37 billion Defense Authorization Bill. Those attempting to override the veto failed, even to win a majority of the House and fell 74 votes short of the two-thirds required. The President said he vetoed the bill because it included \$2 billion for a nuclear powered air-craft carrier. He maintained that the Armed Service Committee cut other items he considered vital to National defense. Immediately after the veto action, the Senate started a bill through, identical to the one passed earlier except that it deleted the carrier. At this time, carriers are simply sitting ducks and I thought the President was right. I voted to sustain the President's veto.

The summit conference between Sadat, Begin and President Carter continues on at Camp David, Maryland. The President has stepped up the pace and yesterday the three met for a five hour period.

President Carter has asked his closest

political friend, Charles H. Kirbo, attorney of Atlanta, Georgia to serve as unofficial advisor and to monitor the current investigation of the General Services Administration. Grand Juries are now holding sessions and this investigation may prove to be one of the most thorough and productive in the history of our federal government.

September 9, 1978

Last year I made a speech at the National Limestone Institute Annual Convention here in Washington. This was the year that I received the annual award for services rendered for Agriculture. The recipient of the award each year is honored at the annual banquet and then the next day, the recipient addresses the convention. After being informed that I would receive the annual award and would be expected to deliver an address following the award ceremony, I was advised that if possible they wanted me to address the convention on major matters before the Congress and major matters confronting the world generally.

During my address, I said in part that one of our friends down through the years, the Shah of Iran, appeared annually in this country for the purpose of reestablishing his image with his people. Following my address, two or three of the members of the Limestone Institute, said that they were right surprised by my statement concerning the Shah of Iran because they have never heard that he was having any difficulties whatsoever in his country, so my remarks came somewhat as a surprise.

During the week, the Shah of Iran has really been having his problems and in Tehran the Army troops fired submachine guns into a crowd of several thousand and some 58 people were killed and several hundreds seriously injured. In addition to Tehran, disturbances have broken out throughout several other sections of Iran and conditions are very unsettled. According to the radio this morning, the Shah has decided to take a trip to Europe and it may be that unless conditions improve rapidly, this may be the last of the Shah. During his visits here in Washington each year, students from Iran, who attend two of the universities, protested against his visit, and in order not to be identified wore paper masks. Some of the Shah's people took a great many pictures hoping to identify the students who were in the protest lines and who were calling for his overthrow. Yesterday's civil disturbances throughout Iran were the worst that ever happened in this country in over 15 years. In attempting to modernize his country and, at the same time, hold on to complete power as a ruler, the Shah has consistently had trouble. With billions of dollars from the sale of oil and attempting to westernize his country bringing the people above the poverty level has produced unfulfilled expectations among a great many students in this country and the citizens in Iran. It seems that a great deal of the opposition is not only from the students and from those at the poverty level, but is coming from conservative land owners and citizens of Iran who bitterly oppose the Shah's westernization of the country. The Shah has had difficulties with the country Moslem leadership and it goes back to the year

1963 when one of the religious leaders was sent into exile after attempting to lead a coup against the Shah. The picture is anything but bright and Iran, with about 34.4 million people inhabiting 636,293 square miles of plains, mountains and deserts, is in serious trouble. The Shah is a constitutional monarch and he appoints the Prime Minister and the other Cabinet members. Oil was discovered in Iran in the year 1908 and revenues last year reached almost 20 billion dollars.

Yesterday, I served as Speaker Pro Tem and during general debate on one of our bills that was considered in the House as if in the Committee of the Whole, the Majority Leader requested permission to speak out of order and he announced that good meetings have been held by the President with Mr. Began and President Sadat and that a short statement had been released to the press asking the people in this country and throughout the other countries involved to pray this weekend that a joint understanding could be reached by the parties involved and real steps taken to bring about a peace settlement.

It seems to me that from the press releases that I have read this week, Egyptian President Sadat in his negotiations at Camp David is pushing for a total failure of the talks rather than for his acceptance of half success of what he sees as an arrangement that does not give him the concessions he needs in order to have the Arab world follow his suggestions. It seems that all three participants have entered the talks eager to make them successful but all three have come to the meeting with difference sets of options that include the possibility of failure. This makes it exceedingly difficult



to really reach any agreements concerning future talks or peace proposals that should be accepted by the countries involved.

Inflation is still the major problem confronting our country. The Labor Department yesterday reported the first good news that we have had concerning inflation this year. The Department said that wholesale prices fell 1.9% in August, the first such decrease in two years. Inflation today is about 10.8% and non-food items, which rose 0.8% in July increased only 0.4% in August. The annual rate for items along this line has been about 11%.

Teague of Texas introduced a resolution which is now before the Rules Committee. As I have stated before, this resolution provides that any Member of Congress who is under indictment or being charged with any criminal offence that carries a sentence of two years or more must step aside if the Member is serving as Chairman of a Committee or Subcommittee in the Congress. I understand now that on Monday a number of the Members in the House will ask Dan Flood of Pa. and Charles Diggs of MI. to voluntarily stand aside thereby preventing the necessity of a roll call vote in the House on the resolution which, in all probability, will be reported out by the Rules Committee early in the week. Diggs is Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia and Flood, of course, is Chairman of Labor, Education and Welfare Appropriations. I have my doubts that Diggs will stand aside and the same may also apply to Flood.

September 11, 1978

After watching 60-Minutes on CBS

television last night, I can understand why there will probably be no significant achievements at the Camp David meeting. Part of the 60-Minutes program showed Prime Minister Begin in Israel traveling and talking to people in the occupied zone which the Egyptians are demanding be returned. You see Mr. Begin and hear him making promises to the people that under no circumstances will he agree to return this territory or to make commitments affecting their homes and buildings which have been erected since the six-day war. This seems to be a political matter with Mr. Begin and his people and it will take a miracle for anything of consequence to resolve from the meeting at Camp David with Mr. Begin, President Sadat and President Carter.

We have troubles in Rhodesia and Nicaragua at this time and Prime Minister Smith declared marshall law in parts of Rhodesia and President Somoza has stepped up his battle with the rebels by using government troops in several Nicaraguan Cities.

September 12, 1978

We have a first-termer in the House from California by the name of Robert Dornan. This gentleman is a Republican and he represents the 27th District in California which includes a portion of Los Angeles. This section of Los Angeles is composed of a great many actors and actresses. Dornan was on television for some time and this was his occupation at the time he was elected to Congress. He professes to be an ultra-conservative and has made a number of wild, raving speeches since he has been in the House.

He is not too close to the Republican Members from California and certainly is not a favorite of the Democratic Members from that state. Since he has been here, I have often wondered who would take him on in the election this year. His opponent in November this year will be Carey Peck, Gregory Peck's son and a number of fund raisers have been held here in Washington for Carey Peck. Yesterday Gregory Peck was here with his son for a fund raiser and Ted Kennedy, along with several others from the House and Senate appeared at the fund raiser. As far as names go, Peck should be a little better than Dornan, but Dornan says today that he has quite a bit of movie power of his own and among those supporting him are Gene Autry, Irene Dunne and Pat Boone. This should be a race where a great many Hollywood celebrities participate and probably will be the most exciting House campaign in the State of California.

There seems to be a lull in the Camp David meetings and I still have my doubts that anything worthwhile will result from this summit.

The Mayor's race is today in Washington and it seems that Walter Washington, the present Mayor and Sterling Tucker, the Chairman of the City Council, are running neck and neck with Marion Berry a member of the City Council following along in close pursuit.

My birthday was yesterday and this morning I received the following letter from President Carter:

"To Congressman Bill Natcher

Rosalynn and I join in sending you

best wishes on your birthday.

May you enjoy a successful and happy year.

Sincerely,"

s/ Jimmy

September 13, 1978

Apparently we have had an upset in the Mayor's race here in the City of Washington. District of Columbia City Councilman Marion Berry is leading by some 1,200 votes. Sterling Tucker, who was supposed to win or at least be up close to first place, is second and Walter Washington, the incumbent Mayor, is running third. There is some 1,100 absentee ballots to be counted and this could change the results a little. The final results will not be known for several days.

Our former President, Richard M. Nixon signed a contract yesterday to write a book about the challenges facing the Nation for the remainder of the Century. This will be the third book for the former President. His second book, "R.N., The Memoirs of Richard Nixon," appeared on the National Best Sellers List for three months following its publication in May. Before signing the contract for this book, Nixon had planned a trip around the world and when Australia said that he was not welcome in their country then it appeared that Nixon might change his mind. Apparently, the warning from Australia was just enough so he has now decided to write another book.

September 14, 1978

The House Committee on Ethics and Official Conduct reported yesterday that Representative Joshua Eilberg, Democrat of Pennsylvania had broken House Rules and the Federal Criminal Law when his law firm paid him more than \$100,000 of his share of the \$500,000 fee to help a Philadelphia hospital get a federal grant. The Committee voted unanimously Tuesday night to file the charges and also is working on charges that Representative Daniel Flood of Pennsylvania worked with Eilberg in securing the federal grant.

Tongsun Park is back in town and he also appeared before the Committee testifying under oath that he gave Representative Ed Roybal of California \$1,000 for his campaign which was never reported by Roybal. Passman who is now under indictment, suggested to Park that he give John Rarick of Louisiana and Roybal campaign contributions.

Before the week is over, we will take up a Resolution for additional funding for the House Assassinations Committee. Very little has been accomplished by this committee and a struggle will ensue when this Resolution is presented.

Marina Oswald Porter, the wife of Lee Harvey Oswald, testified yesterday before the House Assassinations Committee and the article in this morning's Washington Post is as follows:

"Testifying softly that she has

been trying to "forget the bad," Marina Oswald said yesterday that she lied to the FBI and the Secret Service after the assassination of President Kennedy because she was afraid of being prosecuted herself.

But even now, 15 years later, she refused to say whether she thought her late husband, Lee Harvey Oswald, killed the president. Oswald, she indicated to the House Assassinations Committee, was still a mystery to her, a man she could never understand.

"I know one side of Lee, she testified near the end of a day-long hearing, "but it would take a judgement of his whole character to put all of the pieces together. I don't think I am qualified to do that."

Flanked by four federal marshals, she identified herself to the committee yesterday morning as "Marina Porter," a quiet suburban housewife who lives near Dallas with Kenneth Porter whom she married in 1965.

A plainly reluctant witness at times, she professed to have forgotten much about the day of the assassination and the night before, when Oswald came home for dinner for the last time.

But she said that she had realized months earlier, when he tried to assassinate Gen. Edwin Walker, now retired from the Army, in April 1963, that Oswald was quite capable of killing someone.

"All of a sudden, I realized it wasn't just a manly hobby (he had) of possessing a rifle," she said. "It seemed like he was

capable of killing someone with it. I was very disappointed. I had no place to go."

"Why didn't you go to the police?" committee counsel James McDonald asked.

"I should have but I didn't," Marina Porter replied. "I guess whatever sense of loyalty was in me . . . .," she added, then halted before finishing the thought, "I could not speak English, anyway," she concluded.

She also made clear that she was afraid of her first husband. At one point, Rep. Richardson Preyer (D-N.C.), asked her whether it had ever occurred to her to dispose of the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle and the pistol that Oswald had bought, especially when they were living apart, he in New Orleans after the Walker incident and she in Irving, Tex., with a friend, Ruth Paine. The rifle was stored in the Paines' garage.

Marina Porter said she never really entertained the notion. "Most of the time I try not to do something that would antagonize him," she told Preyer. "he was quite brutal sometimes toward me."

"What do you think he'd have done if you had gotten rid of the rifle?" Preyer wondered.

"He'd probably get rid of me," she replied with a nervous laugh, then paused, "I cannot say what he would have done," she added.

Smartly dressed in a tan skirt and

striped brown blouse, Marina Porter, now 37, depicted herself in the harrowing days after the assassination as a frightened young woman distracted by fears of what might happen to her and mortified by what had happened in Dallas. She said she wanted to protect her husband, too, and she quite frankly developed a quick distaste for the FBI.

"The FBI was sometimes a little bit too brutal, she protested. "In some ways I wanted to punish them by giving incorrect information."

Accordingly, she said, she did not tell the FBI of Oswald's trip to the Cuban embassy in Mexico City in September 1963. She denied seeing ammunition around the houses and apartments where they lived. She even lied to the Secret Service, although "they were the nice guys," when she told them that Oswald had never used the alias of Alek Hidell.

"I thought if I told them about Mexico (City), I would be as responsible as he was for what he did," she told the committee. "I was trying to protect myself as well." As for misleading the Secret Service, she said, "my emotional conditions weren't quite normal."

Despite all that, Porter insisted, "when I gave testimony to the Warren Commission, it was the truth."

The committee's questioning was markedly gentle and uncritical. At one point,



National Public Radio reporter Nina Totenberg told her audience that the panel was handling Marina Porter "with kid gloves." Moments later, chief committee counsel G. Robert Blakey handed the reporter a note. It said: "Do you want us to beat up on a widow?"

"In fairness, he was teasing," Totenberg said later.

Warren Commission critics have charged the FBI and the Secret Service put pressure on Marina Oswald to incriminate her husband and thus led her to change her testimony on various points.

She denied that she was ever pressured to give any evidence which she knew to be false. She said she misled them at first because of "human mistakes, human error in my character.

"It was not because they tried to twist my arm and told me what to tell," she said.

The testimony, which continues today, began with Marina's recalling how she and Oswald met each other in Soviet Russia in March 1961 -- at the city dance hall in Minsk. They were married six weeks later. "He was polite . . . he was courteous. He was quite attractive," she said.

Once they were married, she began to suspect that he might be an American spy because he kept writing secretive notes in English that he refused to discuss with her.

She thought he might be "making reports to somebody he didn't want me to know." It

was not until after he was killed himself, she said, that she found out he'd been writing his "historic diary," an account of his life in Russia.

Even so, she made clear she could never figure her husband out. "He was always making some stories or lies," she said.

In any case, she said "Lee was very secretive," so much so that she doubted he had any accomplices" in any of his schemes.

As for that day in Dallas, she said, "it was hard for me to believe he really was aiming at Mr. Kennedy." Oswald, she insisted, had never spoken ill of the president. She said she used to speculate that he was really trying to hit Texas Gov. John Connally, a former secretary of the Navy to whom Oswald had once written about his unfavorable discharge from the Marines."

In a major victory for President Carter the House yesterday overwhelmingly approved a bill making possible unprecedented changes in the 100 year old Federal Civil Service system. The vote was 385 to 10 and there should be now difficulty in the House and Senate Conference.

September 16, 1978

Muhammad Ali, better known as Cassius Clay, still can dance. Muhammad Ali won back the heavyweight championship last night for a third time and he is still the king. He is 36 years old and he took back the championship from Leon Spinks, an alley fighter, who was fortunate enough to fight

Ali when he was out of shape. Muhammad Ali is still the skilled fighter and in fact, I believe that he and Sugar Ray Robinson are the two most skilled boxers of all time.

It seems that President Carter has concentrated at the Camp David summit on building a Middle East peace with his proposal of an interim three-way sharing of power by Arabs and Israelis in the West Bank territory of the Jordan River. The summit will continue another week and I still have my doubts that anything good will come out of this meeting.

September 18, 1978

The leaders of Egypt, Israel and the United States publicly announced last night their agreement on a framework for settlement of the 30-year conflict in the Middle East. The general terms of the accords were announced at a dramatic ceremony in the East Room of the White House that followed 13 days of tense negotiations at President Carter's Camp David retreat. The accords, which are in no sense a final resolution of the conflicts in the Middle East, were described as frameworks for agreement in the Sinai as well as in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. They were signed by Israeli Prime Minister Begin and Egyptian President Sadat and witnessed by President Carter at 11 p.m. last night.

The announcement was a surprise as far as I am concerned because I did not believe from the information we were receiving that anything would be signed regardless of whether it was temporary or permanent.

Briefly, the agreements signed provide for a framework for peace in the Middle East covering the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip areas now occupied by Israel. In addition, a five-year transitional period of civil self rule for Palestinian inhabitants was agreed upon and withdrawal of Israeli military forces in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip to garrisons in specified locations. Negotiations involving Egypt, Israel and elected representatives of the Palestinians and Jordan as the others named will join in a final determination of the status of the allies. It was further agreed that no new Israeli settlements are to be established during the negotiations and security arrangements may involve United Nations forces. An exchange of letters will take place covering the status of East Jerusalem and an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is to be signed within three months. Israel's withdrawal from all of the Sinai is to begin within 3 to 9 months after signing of the peace treaty, with final withdrawal to be within three years. Israeli air fields in Sinai are to be returned to Egyptian civilian control and several security zones of several kinds are to be established in the Sinai. Normal relations between Egypt and Israel will be established at the completion of the first major Israeli withdrawal.

It seems to me that the two separate peace accords signed last night offer a chance for a Middle East peace but they are so fragile that they could be quickly torn apart by political allies of the Egyptian and Israeli leaders. Sadat appears to be taking the greater risk by giving up more on principle and apparently he has opened the way to signing a separate peace with Israel without obtaining at the same time, an Israeli promise to give back all of the Arab lands occupied in the 1967 war.

Last night the President announced that he would address a Joint Session of Congress tonight at 8 p.m. and no doubt will receive quite an ovation.

September 19, 1978

I had breakfast at the White House this morning.

The breakfast was held in the circular room just off the driveway at the rear of the White House. This is the basement level of the White House and in fact, I say the rear when this originally was supposed to be the front of the White House and this portion of the building faces the Ellipse. The circular room where the breakfast was held is a beautiful room with painted pictures all around the walls of the early settlers and roadways with carriages and horses. One scene is of Plymouth Rock and another is of Niagara Falls showing small boats just down the river from the rapids. In this room is a beautiful fireplace and the room is large enough for four circular tables which will seat 10 individuals each. Attending the breakfast were a number of Members from the House along with the Secretary of the Department of Energy, Mr. Schlesinger and the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, William Miller. We had place-cards and I was seated next to Mr. Schlesinger. In this room there is a beautiful portrait of Andrew Jackson. In addition, there is a beautiful Grandfather's clock that actually works and is of the 1800-year period. There is also a beautiful desk in this room made of fine mahogany and it appears to be of about the year 1750.

Mr. Schlesinger spoke to us about the energy bill that is now pending before the Congress and this, by the way, is one of the

most important bills that we have before us today. William Miller, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board spoke to us about deficits and balance of payments and the reason why an energy bill now is necessary. The value of the American dollar abroad and the total number of barrels of oil imported into this country today were all portions of his speech. He also said to us that there is \$500 billion of our money abroad and this huge amount, of course, enters into the value placed upon the dollar by those abroad. Up and down the dollar goes since there are so many abroad.

Just before Mr. Schlesinger spoke, President Carter appeared and made a 10-minute statement concerning the importance of passage of this legislation. He seemed to be in fine shape physically and much rested from his appearance before the Joint Session of the Congress last night. After making his statement, he then boarded a helicopter and is on his way to speak in Atlanta, Georgia at noon today.

I arrived for the breakfast a little early and the waiters and the headwaiter were completing the arrangements for the breakfast. Just off of this particular room to the right before you enter the long passageway in the White House there is a small room which contains glass cabinets all around the walls. In these cabinets are pieces of china that have been used down through the years beginning with George Washington and extending up to the present time. A great many of the pieces are replicas and this includes the five or six pieces from the time of George Washington. The headwaiter who explained the different pieces frankly said that most of those in the cabinet from the days of George Washington were simply replicas. You have never seen as many different beautiful pieces of China and

in some instances during the period of one or more Presidents only one or two pieces of China appear in the cabinets. This is a beautiful exhibit and one that I did not know was in the White House.

I am purchasing small plates for my Granddaughter, Virginia, from the Danbury Mint and so far, have received two replicas of China in use at the White House at different times. I have received one from the Benjamin Harrison China Collection and another from the Abraham Lincoln China Collection. There will be ten more pieces of ten other Presidents and all of course are replicas. The one that I have of the Benjamin Harrison China and the Abraham Lincoln China are now a part of the collection at the White House and are identical to the two that I have. The headwaiter was very much interested in my story about the Danbury Mint and the 12 pieces and said to me that he would see if he could order these pieces because he did not know that any company was selling replicas of White House China. This makes me more proud of my limited judgment concerning plates and my judgment in purchasing the 12 plates from this Mint. In addition to the Danbury Mint collection I have other plates which I am collecting for Virginia and one day she will really enjoy having the collection that she will receive from Virginia and I.

The chandelier in the circular room in which the breakfast was held is of the Twentieth Century vintage and I presume that the beautiful chandelier that was in this room originally is now in the Capitol Building. I enjoyed the breakfast and this breakfast, by the way, consisted of two kinds of sausage, bacon, poached eggs on toast and scrambled eggs.

Last night, President Carter addressed a Joint Session of the Congress and he had with him as his guests, President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin. These two men, together with their delegation, sat in the Presidential section of the gallery, one on either side of Mrs. Carter, in the front row. They received quite an ovation from those at the Joint Session and along with Mrs. Carter was her son, Chip and her young daughter, Amy. Amy, occasionally applauded for her father, but was more interested at times in either a crossword puzzle or a game that she appeared to be playing to occupy her time. She seemed to have a good time and this is her third appearance at a Joint Session. This Joint Session of Congress was a very dramatic Session with the President's speech devoted entirely to the agreement that has been reached at Camp David that was announced on Sunday night at the White House. The President spoke for about 35 minutes and made a good speech. I do hope that this is a giant step forward in the settlement of the troubles in the Arab and Israeli section of the world. One of the wits on our side of the aisle last night said that of course Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat were still in this country and would be present at the Joint Session because both of them were afraid to go home. This probably was the most dramatic Joint Session of Congress that I have ever attended. My mother would have been proud because according to word that I received today, when the President stopped and shook hands with me on the way out of the Chamber, the scene was televised throughout this country and around the world. I always sit in this section next to the center aisle and most of the time, the President will stop and shake hands with me. Last night, the camera, in showing the Members present, was focused on our section several times and this would have pleased my mother.



The chairs in use at the White House for breakfasts and dinners are very thin gold-painted wooden chairs. They are all right rickety and when a large man sits in one of them, on occasion, one will break. Down through the years since I have been a Member of Congress, when one of the chairs in the East Room or in the rooms where breakfasts are served breaks, the President says to the Member, who suddenly finds himself on the floor, that he can take the chair with him. Of course the Member is delighted and he has the chair repaired and then he has a conversation piece. The one I sat in this morning was right rickety and I was hoping that it would break so that I too would have a conversation piece, but it did not break and I will have to try again.

September 20, 1978

For several days it appeared that there would be smooth sailing in regards to the Camp David meeting. Now it appears that there is a sharp dispute between the Carter Administration and Israel over differing interpretations of Prime Minister Begin's pledge to freeze Jewish settlements in the West Bank territory. So far, the exchange of letters required to seal the Egyptian-Israeli bargain struck at the Camp David summit has not been delivered due to the conflict that has come up over the West Bank.

Mr. Begin continues to talk and he told an Israeli television audience on Monday, that the phrase "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" - was a phrase written into the accords and crucial to Sadat's ability to win Arab acceptance of the agree-

ment and has no meaning. Begin said that he accepted it to please Sadat and Carter. He now says that even though they all accepted everyone has his own interpretation.

We still may be a long way from a peace treaty and unless Mr. Begin stops talking, we may never reach that point.

The President won another victory yesterday when the Senate on a vote of 59 to 39 rejected an attempt to scuttle the natural gas pricing compromise.

There were some upsets in the primary elections yesterday. One-term Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts was defeated in his primary by a conservative Democrat by the name of Edward J. King. Ed Brooke, the black Member of the Senate is leading with a slim margin in his Republican primary in Massachusetts and although he probably will win, must again face the voters in November.

In an extraordinary tape recording played before the House Assassinations Committee yesterday, Cuban President Fidel Castro denied any complicity in the assassination of President Kennedy and insisted that a warning he issued 2½ months before the 1963 murder had been widely misunderstood. Castro in 1963 made his remarks to an Associated Press reporter. He said at the time that United States leaders should know that if they are aiding terrorist's plans to eliminate Cuban leaders, they themselves will not be safe.

Yesterday, the Majority Leader, who was serving as Speaker asked me to relieve him shortly after he assumed the Chair and before he returned, we had passed 19 bills and conference reports. We adjourned about 7 p.m. and during the day, we had roll call vote 800. This is almost the record. The first

year I was a Member of Congress we had 76 roll call votes. This was the Second Session of the 83rd Congress. In the First Session of the 84th Congress, we also had 76 roll call votes. Quorum calls are not counted in either of these two years but when counted, the total was less than 150. In the year 1970 we had 449 roll calls; 472 in 1971; 462 in 1972; 726 in 1973; 727 in 1974; 828 in 1975; 864 in 1976 and 782 in 1977. It now appears that we will establish the all-time record this year. When we pass 864, this will then be the record.

September 21, 1978

We go back on the CETA Authorization Bill late this afternoon. I am presiding over the Committee and if we are fortunate, we will complete this bill by 7:30 p.m.

Either before or after we finish CETA, Clem Zablocki, the Chairman of the International Affairs Committee in the House will present a Resolution commending Prime Minister Begin, President Sadat and President Carter. I do hope that this Resolution is presented today because the agreement that we have heard so much about is rapidly falling apart and may not be in existence at the end of this week. Mr. Begin is still in New York City expounding his philosophy and according to some statements made yesterday, the interpretation that all of us in this country place on certain provisions of the two signed agreements simply are not so. Mr. Begin should go home.

September 22, 1978

At times in the House, we have something

to take place that is right unusual and at the same time real funny. Today while I was presiding over the House on the CETA Authorization Bill, one of our new Members, Ron Flippo of Alabama offered an amendment which really changed the CETA bill. On a voice vote, I announced that the amendment was defeated and then Flippo asked for a division and on this division, he only received 7 votes. This should have been enough warning but he still insisted on a roll call vote. He succeeded in having 20 Members to stand with him to get a roll call vote and sitting at the front of the Chamber, I could see that a number were standing, who were very much against the amendment and had something else in mind. Finally, I announced that a sufficient number were standing, which is 20 and a roll call vote was ordered. The electronic device that we now use gives 15 minutes to the Members to vote and at the close of the 15 minutes the machine goes off and the voting is over. For the first 12 minutes of the vote, there was only one green light on the board. The green light is the aye vote and the red light is the no vote. With only one green light on and over 200 red lights, you could hear the laughter throughout the Chamber and while sitting in the chair, I was advised that the board on the wall over the Speaker's chair carried only one aye vote and this was Flippo's vote. At the end of 13 minutes, a second green light came on and just for meanness, Flippo's friends as well as those seriously against his amendment pounced on the Member voting aye with Flippo and got him to change his vote. This step still left one aye vote on the board and at that time, over 300 no votes. At the close of 14 minutes, another green light appeared

and the same procedure took place with this Member then changing his vote, leaving only one aye vote on the board. At the close of the 15 minute period, there was still just the one aye vote and this was Flippo's and there was 377 no votes. Just for meanness, the Members of the Alabama Delegation, who like Flippo, joined with the other Members in the House to see if they could keep the vote down to one and this is the way the vote ended. Flippo must feel like a little homicide is now in order and especially with his own Delegation joining in. I have never seen this take place in the House before and even in the Gallery, the people were soon alerted as to what was taking place and you should have heard the laughter when the vote was finally announced.

September 23, 1978

President Carter is campaigning in North and South Carolina this weekend for a pair of underdog Democratic candidates. He paraded his newly won reputation as peacemaker and, just for a change, some of those running for House and Senate seats would now like to have him appear in their states. To offset somewhat the President's appearance in North Carolina, Senator Jesse A. Helms, the Republican running for reelection took out ads in several North Carolina newspapers welcoming Carter to the State and praising the framework of peace agreements the President helped negotiate with Israel and Egypt. State Insurance Commissioner John Ingram, Helms' Democratic foe in November told President Carter at an airport rally that Helms rode Richard Nixon's coattails to Washington and that those in North Carolina did not intend for him to ride President Carter's coattails to a second term.

The Mayor's race was held in the District of Columbia on September 12, and now some 11 days later the final results have not been announced. Some 7,000 ballots are now being counted after it was discovered that the electronic counting machines did not count this group of ballots. It seems that a felt pen had to be used and some 7,000 or more voters used ballpoint pens. Barry is still leading with a count of 32,072 over Tucker's 30,579 and Washington's 29,096. Tucker announced last night that the City's vote counting system is a perfect farce and that he will ask the D.C. Superior Court to throw out the results of the September 12 primary and order a new election. If the District government is unable to count ballots for an election, they will, of course, have trouble convincing three fourth's of the States that the Constitutional Amendment giving them at least one Congressman and two Senators should be approved.

Today I went over to the Capitol grounds and harvested my buckeyes. There are three trees on the west front and four or five of us know where the trees are located. Each year during the middle of September, when the nights start to turn cool, they drop. This morning I picked up about a peck and from time to time during the year I give boys and girls one and tell them to keep it and they will never have bad luck or rheumatism.

September 25, 1978

We have 25 bills that will be called up under suspension of the House rules today and according to the Whip Notice, we will be

in Session Monday through Thursday until 8 p.m. and will adjourn at 3 p.m. on Friday. On Wednesday we will go until we finish the bills on the Calendar for that day. We are still trying to adjourn by October 14.

The 95th Congress has been severely criticized on a number of matters. For instance, the energy bill passed in the House 18 months ago and we still have no legislation signed into law. A great many people in this country sincerely believe that our welfare program is absolutely disgraceful and that we need welfare reform. Spending continues at a reckless rate and according to a great many people, Congress has made only a few feeble gestures toward fighting deficits and waste. The budget for Congress alone now exceeds \$1 billion and this has been severely criticized. Platoons of assistants to lawmakers are not necessary and Congress should not surround themselves with unnecessary employees. In addition, the people criticize us for running away from national problems and the fact that we show very little backbone in dealing with special interests. One constructive step, according to some of the complainants, would be to cut the number of committees and subcommittees. There are now more than 300. A real tax reform bill is very much in order but the proper committees do not seem to get around to considering this matter. Too many Members are often absent and do not vote.

These are some of the complaints that we hear almost daily.

September 26, 1978

At least 147 people were killed yesterday

when a Pacific Southwest Airlines jetliner collided in mid-air with a single engine Cessna 172, that was apparently practicing landing approaches. This was the worst air disaster in U.S. history. All 135 aboard the big plane were killed and the two people in the small plane were killed. At least 10 other people were killed on the ground and a number of houses were set on fire.

Yesterday, with 25 bills on the calendar under suspension, the Speaker asked me to preside and at 6:30 last night, we completed action on the 25th bill. This was almost the record as far as suspension is concerned.

September 27, 1978

At a meeting with the President yesterday the Black Caucus in the House entered into quite an argument over a number of proposals which would help with unemployment in the black communities and with welfare generally. During the meeting, a confrontation took place and apparently the President and the Vice President who also were in attendance, were somewhat startled when Representative John Conyers, Jr., Democrat of Michigan, stalked out of the White House. Conyers offered a proposal for a Camp David meeting to consist of the Black Caucus and the Leadership in the Congress. The President rejected this call for a Camp David summit conference on unemployment and after a heated exchange with Mondale over who should be blamed for the failure of the Congress to enact the Humphrey-Hawkins Bill, Conyers left the White House. Vice President Mondale entered into the discussion and said that the Senate



Republicans were to blame, but this did not satisfy Conyers and the Black Caucus.

The count of the City votes was finally completed yesterday, many days after the election and Marion Barry, one of the most controversial figures ever to appear in Washington, was declared the winner.

Most of the Nation's rail service came to a halt yesterday as the railroad clerks' union expanded a two month old strike against the N and W Railway to 43 other lines across the country, after temporary injunctions to stop the picketing had been obtained by a number of the railroads. This strike which now affects most of the Nation's railroads, left thousands of Washington area residents without rail service to Western Maryland, Virginia and the South.

We are still attempting to conclude all legislative business and adjourn finally on October 14. Yesterday we had a full day and adjourned just before 8 pm.

Today, we will probably go until ten or eleven o'clock.

The HEW Appropriations Bill is in the Senate and day before yesterday, Senator Ford of Kentucky offered an Amendment to delete the \$4.5 million additional funding requested by Secretary Califano for his anti-smoking campaign. Not another Senator from the 19 states producing tobacco was on the Floor to assist Senator Ford and he was really shafted. He withdrew his Amendment after opposition developed from Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana

and Senator Ed Brooke of Massachusetts. Ford agreed to some sort of language to be contained in the Conference Report concerning the use of this additional \$4.5 million. Certainly I do not intend to join in any such agreement.

September 28, 1978

The House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct voted yesterday recommending that Representative Roybal (D-Cal.) be censured because he converted to his own use and then lied about a cash contribution he received in 1974 from Tongsun Park. Also during the day, the Committee voted that Representative Wilson of California be reprimanded, which is a lesser penalty, for making a false statement about \$1,000 that he accepted from Park in 1975 as a wedding present. The censure recommendation is the strongest disciplinary action this Committee has ever taken. If approved by the full House, Roybal will have to stand in the well before his Colleagues and listen to the findings of guilt, but the action will not affect his voting rights or his right to continue as a Member. If the House votes to reprimand Wilson, findings against him will also be read in the House Chamber but he does not have to be present or to go to the well. His rights and future as a Member are the same as Roybal.

This Committee will, within the next few days, act on the charges against Representative McFall (D-Cal.) and Representative Patten of New Jersey. It is my understanding that these two men will also either be censured or reprimanded.

There is a feeling of bitterness among those that are being censured and reprimanded since no action was taken by the Committee on

evidence secured against Representative Brademas of Indiana, the Democratic Whip or Representative Foley of Washington, the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus. The Members under investigation also criticize the Committee for not doing something in regard to the golf clubs that the Speaker accepted from Park and the parties that Park gave for the Speaker.

Israel's Parliament, yesterday approved on a vote of 84 to 19 the peace proposals agreed to at Camp David. This was a major victory for Prime Minister Begin who had made a long speech appealing to the members of the Knesset for approval of the agreements. Earlier, Begin had told the members of his Cabinet that he would resign unless he received a majority vote of the members of the Knesset.

King Hussein of Jordan is now really in the middle and a great many of his subjects believe he will be damned if he does, and damned if he dosen't.

Yesterday was a right good day for the President. After months of political combat, the Senate finally voted 57 to 42 for the natural gas compromise that President Carter now calls the heart of his energy program. The measure to end price controls on newly discovered natural gas for 1985 easily survived its final Senate test and now the measure comes to the House where supporters believe that it will be approved and sent to the President. If we approve the bill in the House, it will end 30 years of national debate on gas pricing.

Unless the railroad strike ends by noon today, the President says that he will act and the railroads will again start running. The Secretary of Labor, Ray Marshall is

now meeting in a marathon, last-chance talk with railroad officials and union officials, hoping to avoid a takeover by the government.

The criminal trial against Representative Diggs of Detroit opened yesterday and his attorney is still using a right unusual defense. He is saying to the jury that what Diggs did has been done by many other Members of the House and that it was recognized as proper. The \$101,000 in federal funds diverted from the salaries of his employees to his own personal use was not illegal, according to Diggs' attorney. After seeing a picture of the jury, I would not bet a nickel that he is convicted.

The Democratic National Committee held a \$1,000 a plate dinner last night here in Washington and even though the House was in session throughout the dinner and we did not adjourn until 10 p.m., several of the Members slipped off and went downtown for the dinner. The President, in his speech before the gathering, said that we must eliminate wasteful government spending in order to successfully fight inflation in this country. The major problem before our country, according to the President, is inflation and he called upon his entire Administration and the Congress to set an example and certainly not pass any more legislation that is considered wasteful. According to my information, the President was warmly received when he entered the banquet room at the Washington Hilton Hotel and is still glowing from his success at Camp David. According to my information, when the President campaigns this Fall for House and Senate Democrats, the speech that he made last night will be the main theme of his campaign speeches for Members of the Congress.

For many years now, I have wondered about Billy Graham, the famous evangelist from North

Carolina. He admits that his organization has accumulated nearly \$30 million from his crusades throughout this country and around the world. This week, in one of his sermons, he was hit with an over ripe tomato and the woman who threw the tomato said that she was sick and tired of big business religion. Graham answered by saying that religion on the scale that he has participated in must be conducted along business lines. This man is still one of the poorest speakers I ever heard when he is suddenly called upon to stand up and speak on some subject other than religion.

Our Subcommittee on District of Columbia Budget Appropriations yesterday approved the the City's plan as submitted for the construction of a civic center. The title of the article in this morning's Washington Post is, "House Panel Backs Center." This article is as follows:

"While Mayor Walter E. Washington sat and listened, members of a House subcommittee bid a touching and laudatory farewell to him yesterday and then gave the outgoing mayor what he wanted most from them- approval of the city's revised plan for the proposed Washington Civic Center.

Having helped control many a District of Columbia government budget over the years, the House District Appropriations subcommittee particularly its chairman, Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), was effusive in its praise for the mayor and his 11 years of service as the city's chief executive.

"I have served on this subcommittee for 24 years, and I want to commend you for a job well done," Natcher said.

"You served during a time when almost

anyone would have failed . . . but you did not fail, and the city is in better shape than in any time I've been here," he said.

A powerful subcommittee chairman who single-handedly blocked the mayor's pet convention center proposal five years ago and who was not an early or enthusiastic advocate of home rule, Natcher made a veiled reference to Washington's recent primary election defeat and told him he would always be well regarded here.

"History will record the fact that you've been a good mayor," Natcher said, "and as we go into the future the people will appreciate you more."

Washington, who officially conceded his election loss yesterday and promised to support primary winner Marion Barry in November, was clearly moved by the praise and later thanked subcommittee members of their compliments.

The occasion for this informal testimonial was the mayor's appearance before the subcommittee for a crucial public hearing on the city's revised proposal to build a \$99 million convention center near Mount Vernon Square. At Natcher's not unexpected urging, all but one of the five subcommittee members in attendance backed the new plan.

The revised proposal, scaled down in size and cost from an earlier plan that encountered much congressional opposition, is expected to receive careful scrutiny next month by the more skeptical Senate District Appropriations subcommittee, which must also approve the project before funds can be spent

Citizens Association made an impassioned plea to Natcher to allow District residents to approve or disapprove the center in a referendum.

"Please Mr. Natcher, it's really not fair. Let us decide how we want to spend this money," said Hubbard, who complained that most of those supporting what she called "this lame-duck project," including Linowes, do not live in the city.

With Washington sitting at the table with her, Hubbard said the mayor had been undeservedly praised, was inaccessible to citizens and had shaken the public's faith in government because of his administration's "proclivity for taking the advice of people who don't live here."

Rep. Clair Burgener (R-Calif.), noting the city council's unanimous support for the center, said he hoped Congress could eventually "cut the apron strings" and give the District "true home rule." But Rep. Gunn McKay (D-Utah) voiced a lone subcommittee objection to the project, warning that the city's estimates for its success were faulty and that "we have not seen the last on this project."

September 29, 1978

Pope John Paul I, died in his sleep last night only 34 days after becoming Pope. He was elected on August 26, following the death of Pope Paul VI and his reign is believed to be the fourth shortest reign in history. The death of the leader of the world's 700 million catholics, came as quite a surprise. Prior to his election he had a

on construction.

Its chairman, Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.), engineered a compromise agreement in May that would allow the center to proceed once the city showed it would not be a burden on D.C. taxpayers.

A key element in the agreement requires that there be enough commitments of private "spin-off" development from the center to provide tax revenues equal to the facility's annual loan repayment and operating costs.

Leahy, who has announced he will hold hearings on the revised plan. Oct. 10 and 12, has criticized the city's list of likely spin-off projects as being insufficient. Natcher's committee yesterday did not raise the subject.

Representatives of the city's hotel, tourist, labor and business sectors continued to argue enthusiastically for the controversial project, saying a convention center is vital to the District's economic well-being.

Robert Linowes, president of the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, told Natcher's subcommittee the city "has made a sincere and successful effort" to meet the conditions necessary to win approval for building the center.

"At stake," Linowes said, "are 4,000 new jobs in the retail and service industry... relief for city taxpayers through new sources of revenue ... and change in the social and physical environment" of the city's old downtown area.

But Harriet Hubbard of the Dupont Circle



number of operations and apparently was in right poor health.

The railroad strike continues and striking railway clerks have defied a back-to-work order that was issued yesterday by President Carter.

Last night the Senate on a vote of 72 to 11 passed a bill setting up a Department of Education. This will be a Cabinet level department and will bring to the Cabinet a separate voice for education. The National Education Association supports the new department and the American Federation of Teachers is against it. Creation of this department is one of the campaign pledges made by President Carter during his campaign.

We are staying late at night, hoping to adjourn finally by October 14. The Conferees have finally agreed on a natural gas bill and are now meeting to put together an energy package which will be presented to the House and Senate before we adjourn.

President Carter said again yesterday that the Public Works Appropriation Bill is completely unacceptable to him. We believe that he will veto the bill and if he does, our chances of overriding the veto are good in the House.

Researchers said yesterday that a new blood test will reveal hard to detect cancer before traditional symptoms appear which would allow for early treatment and a better chance of cure.

The Senate agreed last night to cast

a final vote next Friday on the proposal to extend the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. The compromise means that ERA opponents will not try to stop the Bill by prolonged debate. It was agreed that there would be up to 10 hours of debate on the Bill next Tuesday and Wednesday, with a final vote on October 6. I believe that the extension bill will also pass the Senate.

We finally passed the Highway and Mass Transit Bill yesterday which contains authorizations totaling \$60.9 billion. On a roll call vote of 367 to 28, this bill passed the House. The Carter Administration says this bill is too expensive and now the bill will go to Conference. The bill provides for \$11.1 billion a year for highway and highway safety programs for the next 4 years and \$4.1 billion annually for both capital and operating assistance for mass transit programs. Most of the highway programs would be paid for out of the highway trust fund.

The Diggs trial continues underway here in Washington and according to one of the witnesses yesterday, payments totaling \$1,200 a month in kick-backs were made and the money used to pay Diggs' personal bills.

September 30, 1978

The railroad strike is over. The clerks have gone back to work and the picket lines removed from some 42 railroad operations throughout the United States.

The death of the Pope will bring about the election of a new Pope within the next 3 or 4 weeks. Pope John Paul I, apparently was a very delicate man. He had been in the hospital on eight occasions and had had four operations.

We now have a number of Members cited by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. Yesterday, Charles H. Wilson of California directed a letter to each Member of the House stating that what he did was not a violation of the House rules, but that it was to the best interest of the House of Representatives and in the best interest of his constituents that he not contest the recommendation of the Committee. This will mean that the House of Representatives will reprimand Charles H. Wilson and he will not contest the action. This sets a precedent now for 3 or 4 other Members and I am just wondering what they will do.

October 2, 1978

We are still trying to adjourn by October 14.

Today we have 6 bills before the House and since this is a Jewish holiday there will be no legislative votes and the same applies for tomorrow when we have 25 bills again under suspension. Votes tomorrow will go over until Wednesday. For Wednesday and the balance of the week we have 26 bills with some having a rule for 2 hours or more of general debate. We were advised by the Speaker on Friday that we would be in Session every night this week until late.

The United States and the Soviet Union failed to settle their differences on a new treaty limiting their strategic nuclear arsenals yesterday, but scheduled another round of talks in Moscow which will take place in the next 60 days.

Jordan is not satisfied with the Camp

David agreements and the United States must participate fully and take a part in the decision making for any formula pertaining to the West Bank, Gaza and Jerusalem. This is the demand that King Hussein is making. Foreign and Defense Ministers from Egypt and Israel have been invited to Washington next week to begin negotiations on a peace treaty between the two Middle Eastern neighbors that have been enemies for 30 years.

According to word we received, the President is carefully following his political pollster Patrick H. Caddell and intends to take the Democratic Party in that direction. Recently in a speech before the Black Caucus Banquet, President Carter said that all Democrats, those in his Administration and those in Congress, must set an example and not pass legislation that is identifiably wasteful. The President's pollster said many months ago that we now have almost half of the voting population with some college education and with the middle and upper middle voting group growing so large that this is the group in the future that can change elections.

October 4, 1978

President Carter has finally decided to veto the Public Works Appropriation Bill. He continues to describe this bill as a classic example of pork barrel legislation. He will send the veto message to Congress sometime during the day tomorrow and on Friday, we will make every effort to override his veto. I understand that Senate Majority Leader, Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.) made a speech on the Senate floor yesterday criticizing the President for making the wrong decision and he says that every effort will be made in the Senate to override the veto.

This veto message compares favorably with the message that President Eisenhower sent to the Congress in 1958. This was the first veto message of a Public Works Appropriation Bill in many years.

We completed our conference with the Senate on the appropriation bill for the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare last night about 9 p.m. Before we concluded our conference on the 110 amendments in disagreement, I succeeded in taking out of the bill the \$6 million added by the Senate to be used for smoking and health education. This is one of Secretary Califano's pet projects in which he is attempting to control the personal habits of the people. I always vote for every dollar for cancer research and research generally on all of the dread diseases. This \$6 million was over and above the \$30 million that we have in the bill for smoking and health education. The increase was \$10 million and I recommended that our Subcommittee accept the \$10 million when we had the bill on our side. Senator Ed Brooke of Massachusetts and Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana were the two that simply shafted Kentucky's two Senators and all of the other Senators from the 19 tobacco states. We reversed the tables last night and you should have heard the hollering. Out of the 16 conferees present, 13 ended up on my side and with all of the help that I received from the other conferees, I had no difficulty in striking the Senate language and also taking out the additional \$6 million that the two Senators added.

We have just established the all-time record for roll call votes in the House. At 3:15 this afternoon, we cast 865 roll call votes. Two years ago, we cast 864 and last year we fell just a little under the 864 figure. With some 20-odd votes backed up for today which go over from Monday and Tues-

day of this week, due to the Jewish holidays, we will really run the figure up by midnight tonight.

October 5, 1978

We had a small filibuster in the House yesterday, those opposing the new cabinet-level Department of Education Bill started using the rule book in demanding that the Journal be read in its entirety and that no unanimous consent request be approved along with other maneuvering to stop consideration on this legislation. Finally an agreement was reached with the Majority Leader, Jim Wright of Texas, for the passing over of the legislation until next week. Wright, later at a press conference, said that he seriously doubted if the bill could be taken up next week since this is the week we are trying to adjourn and have more unfinished business ahead of the Education Department which would make it absolutely impossible for consideration of this bill during this Session of Congress. The bill passed in the Senate and NEA is really campaigning to have the bill passed in the House this year so that in the 96th Congress it will not have to start all over again. Under the bill the Department of HEW would be split in two for creation of the separate Education Department. Many special interest groups such as veterans, indians, backers of the Head Start program, School Lunch and Child Nutrition programs succeeded in having their program excluded from the Education Bill so no opponents of the bill say that setting up a separate department will not increase efficiency.

The House Ethics Committee voted yester-

day to reprimand Congressman John J. McFall, Democrat of California and at the same time voted to find my next door neighbor Congressman Edward J. Patten, Democrat of New Jersey, not guilty. An article appeared in this morning's Washington Post entitled, "Ethics Committee Clears 1, Votes Reprimand for 1." This article is as follows:

"One House Member was cleared of charges of misconduct last night, and the lightest possible penalty was recommended against another as the House committee investigating South Korean influence-buying ended its disciplinary proceedings.

By 8-to-0 votes, the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct found that Rep. Edward J. Patten (D-N.J.) was not guilty of two charges of making contributions to his local party organization in his own name with money from South Korean businessman Tongsun Park.

Earlier in the day, Rep. John J. McFall (D-Calif.), former House majority whip, was found guilty on one of the three charges of breaking House rules. The committee then recommended that the full House impose the reprimand on McFall.

Rep. John J. Flynt Jr. (D-Ga.), chairman of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, announced the McFall findings after a 2½ hour deliberation, which was interrupted several times for votes.

Specifically, the committee voted, 8 to 3 to find McFall guilty of failing to report as a campaign contribution \$3,000 in cash he received from Park in 1974.

McFall put the money in a secret office account in increments, and later borrowed part of it to help his daughter buy a car.

Two more serious charges against McFall were rejected.

The committee defeated, 9 to 2, a charge that McFall converted the money to his own use. Members also voted 7 to 4, against the final charge that McFall broke House rules because the money he took and the favors he did for Park could have been construed as influencing his duties as a Member of Congress.

The committee then voted, 8 to 2, to recommend to the full House that McFall be reprimanded. When a member is reprimanded, the findings of guilt against him are read before the full House, but he doesn't have to be present. The penalty does not affect voting rights.

Rep. Bruce F. Caputo (R-N.W.) left before that vote was taken.

"I feel my reputation for integrity and honesty have been upheld by the committee action and I've been completely vindicated," McFall said.

He said the reprimand related only to a technical matter"--the failure to report the campaign contribution--and predicted that his constituents would take that into account in next month's election.

In final arguments in the Patten case, committee counsel Jeffrey Harris said the key piece of evidence was a 1975 letter in



which Patten took credit for a \$500 donation to the local county Democratic committee.

Defense attorney Michael Madigan argued that a handwritten note on the letter was meant to clear up what Patten has agreed was a misimpression" that the money came from the congressman.

An aide was supposed to have reported properly that the money was not actually Patten's. It was illegal at the time for a foreign national such as Park to make campaign contributions.

A tearful Patten told reporters after the decision was announced: "I'm very happy. This has been a terrible ordeal and I'm glad it's over."

Committee member Millicent H. Fenwick (R-N.J.), clearly upset by the committee action in the McFall case, stormed out of the room before the formal announcement. Later she told reporters she thought all three counts of the charge had been proved and that the penalty wasn't harsh enough.

Fenwick added that she felt the committee vote was sincere. "It's the point of view that distresses me," she said. "These offenses against ethics are really far more serious than the (other committee members) seem to feel they are."

The committee voted last week to recommend disciplinary action against two other members, Reps. Edward R. Roybal and Charles H. Wilson, both California Democrats. It was recommended that Wilson be reprimanded and that Roybal be censured--a more serious

penalty--for making false statements about money they received from Park.

Yesterday's actions all but finished the 18-month-old House investigation which grew out of reports of payments to members by Park. The committee also tried to question former Korean ambassador Kim Dong Jo about accusations that he too had made payments to members to encourage their support for aid to South Korea. Those efforts were stymied several times, leading to the departure of special counsel Leon Jaworski and the effective end of the investigation.

The committee was briefed Tuesday by William H. Gleysteen Jr., the U.S., ambassador to South Korea. But members have refused to comment on the meeting and on how or if they will respond to Kim's recently received letter describing some of his activities.

Flynt had announced with some fanfare earlier that Kim, the ambassador in Washington in the early 1970s, had agreed to cooperate with the committee in telling of his relations with members of Congress. Kim is suspected of making or directing payments to several current House members. But it has been reported that he acknowledged making only one contribution to a former member. That incident had already been publicized.

During final arguments in the McFall case yesterday, John W. Nields Jr., committee chief counsel, attacked the way McFall had handled the money he received from Park.

Nields noted that McFall's top aide

Raymond Barnes, had destroyed a note from Park identifying the cash as a campaign contribution and that Barnes had deposited the money in a bank on several different occasions because he thought it would look bad to deposit such a large amount all at once.

Nields said letters McFall wrote to the president of South Korea at Park's request "leave the impression that Park had been able to purchase some influence from Congressman McFall."

McFall's attorney, George Olsen countered that the committee charges did not meet the legal definitions that the cash was a contribution or had been converted to McFall's personal use. Olsen said Nields used a "rather active imagination" to twist innocent actions by McFall through innuendo and implication. He said the congressman did favors for Park, not because of money, but because Park was known as an agent for the sale of rice from McFall's congressional district.

McFall's relationship with Park was first disclosed shortly after the 1976 congressional election. It is usually cited as a factor in his defeat later that year in his campaign to become House majority leader."

As a lawyer, I have never heard of such a defense as Representative Charles Cl Diggs Jr, Democrat of Michigan is using in his trial which is now underway in Washington. An article appeared in today's paper entitled, "Diggs Admits Using Staff Pay For

Bills." This article is as follows:

"Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D-Mich.) acknowledged in testimony yesterday that he had used the congressional salaries of his employes to pay his personal bills but said that he had not intended to do anything illegal.

Diggs took the witness stand in his trial in United States District Court here following the earlier appearance of four major civil rights leaders--Corretta Scott King, United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young, Detroit Mayor Coleman Young and the Rev. Jesse Jackson--all of whom strongly endorsed Diggs' honesty and integrity.

In his testimony, Diggs insisted his employes had willingly made their salaries available to him so he could pay his bills. In that respect as well as in others, Diggs' testimony differed sharply with the earlier testimony of major prosecution witnesses who said they had either resisted or been reluctant to pay Diggs' bills.

Diggs testified that he arranged in 1973 with his office manager, Jean G. Stultz, to pay some of his bills. "I was in very dire financial straits. She was dealing with the creditors. I said, "Can you help me out?" She said, "Yes, I'm prepared to help you out."

Stultz testified last week that her agreement to help Diggs with his bills--after he had inflated her salary and used the excess to do so--was against her wishes, that she believed the arrangement to be improper and

that she had gone along with it only because Diggs had made the issue virtually "a condition of employment."

Diggs has been charged by the government with 29 counts of mail fraud and illegal diversion of more than \$60,000 in congressional salaries to pay his personal and congressional bills.

According to Diggs, the arrangement with Stultz began in 1973 after he became chairman of the House District Committee and arranged to have what he described as the traditional portrait of himself painted to hang in the committee hearing room.

Stultz, Diggs testified, told him that Diggs' administrative assistant, Dorothy Quarker, had suggested that Stultz pay for the portrait from her salary. Diggs said that when Stultz asked him if that was proper, he replied "As far as I know you can do anything you want with your salary."

Subsequently, Diggs testified, Stultz's salary was increased to help pay for the \$2,500 portrait. Later, Stultz helped Diggs pay his mortgage and other personal expenses and even lent him \$1,000 to avert a mortgage foreclosure on his home.

In her testimony last week, Stultz said she had objected several times to the financial arrangement she had with Diggs. Yesterday, however, Diggs flatly contradicted her. "There was never a time that I can remember that she expressed any unwillingness to make a portion of her salary available to me." Diggs said. "She was willing to do it. She loaned me money."

Asked by defense lawyer David Povich if the payments were a condition of employment, Diggs said, "She could have quit anytime she wanted to." The salary money went directly into her bank account, Diggs said. "I had no control over it...She could spend her money for whatever she wanted, whenever she wanted....She could have cut it off anytime she wanted to."

Similarly, Diggs said that Felix R. Matlock a congressional employe, who worked in Diggs' Detroit district office, had never complained about portions of his salary being used to pay expenses of his congressional office.

Diggs, 55, the senior black representative in Congress after serving since 1955, answered defense lawyer Povich's questions in a deep, steady voice for about 90 minutes. On cross-examination, Diggs matched the combativeness of Justice Department prosecutor John Kotelly.

Diggs acknowledged that he had hired Jeralee Richmond to work for his Detroit funeral home and to do some congressional work, but that Richmond had received only her congressional salary as compensation. Diggs did not dispute Richmond's earlier estimate that she had spent only 20 percent of her time on congressional business and the rest working for the funeral home.

"What she did after she took care of my congressional business was her business," Diggs testified. "What she did beyond that was not my concern."

Diggs acknowledged putting Richmond on

his congressional staff in 1974 when he had an opening but no funds to pay her. Diggs said he did so because Quarker was on her "death bed" and he thought he could give Richmond back pay later.

Then Kotelly asked Diggs if he had been "planning ahead" in giving Richmond the job. "I knew Dorothy Quarker was going to be dead within the next 30 to 60 days," Diggs testified. "If you call that planning ahead, then, yes, sir." Richmond subsequently was given back pay to compensate her for the first months of her employment.

Earlier, the jury heard from four of the most prominent members of the civil rights movement, who appeared in quick succession to vouch for Diggs' honesty and integrity. U.S. District Court Judge Oliver Gasch limited narrowly the testimony of the four witnesses--called to testify solely on Diggs' character--to the question of his reputation and their opinion of his truthfulness.

None of the four qualified his or her support in any way. Mayor Young a friend of Diggs since boyhood, told the jury, "In friendship and politics, the coin of exchange is a man's word and I've never known Charlie Diggs to lie or go back on his word."

Ambassador Young, who served two terms in Congress with Diggs, said, "In my dealings with him he's always been honest and straightforward---a man you can trust.

Jesse Jackson, president of People United to save Humanity said Diggs' character is

impeccable. His leadership has been based on his integrity.... I trust him absolutely."

And Mrs. King, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.'s widow, told the jury, "In my opinion, Congressman Diggs is a man of great integrity and honesty and a man of dedication."

The trial is to resume this morning with further cross-examination of Diggs."

I have just returned from the House Chamber following the roll call vote on the motion to override the President's veto of the Public Works Appropriation Bill. The Speaker, the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader all made speeches calling for the override of the veto and every whip check made on both sides showed that the veto would be overridden substantially. This did not take place.

The President and every Member of his Cabinet have been on the telephone for hours this week calling upon the new members on the Democratic side and the Republicans on the Republican side who are faced with strong opposition, urging that they vote with the President to sustain his veto. A great many promises were made and the knapsack was just as full as any cartoon that has ever been drawn of Santa Claus on Christmas Eve delivering out of that huge bag, which almost made the sled topple over backwards. I received a handwritten letter from the President this morning and also received a typewritten letter from the President, urging that I vote to sustain the President's veto. Every move was made and we simply were lead up to the precipice and roughly pushed over. I have never seen such a defeat since I have been a Member of Congress. We were outsmarted and outmaneuvered. This again shows that our leadership, not only on the majority side,



but on the minority side, weak. All of the undecided Members voted solid to sustain the veto and a number of Members who had committed their votes to override, changed their minds in the last minute and notified the Speaker, or the person they had talked with about overriding, that they would have to change their vote.

This places the President in a position now where he will not hesitate at any time in the future to veto a bill and his stock with the people will go up considerably. He said this was a pork barrel piece of legislation and was inflationary and against the best interests of this country. This was his main argument in the letter that I received and notwithstanding the fact that all seven of us from Kentucky voted to override, we were in a category of being one of the few states where they all voted to override. Again, we were outmaneuvered and from now on, we will have a right different market deal with at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

October 6, 1954

This morning the papers have front page stories about President Eisenhower's victory in his veto of the Public Works Bill. I believe a great many promises were made and probably we will never find out just how many. A little article appeared in the Washington Post entitled, "The Heat Was On" This article is as follows:

"Lillian Carter is going to campaign against a Republican congressman from Missouri. Now, she is having second thoughts: the Republican voted with the President on the water bill."

Rep. James J. Florio (D-N.J.), who also voted with the president, thinks he had reason to believe the White House will support some public works projects he has wanted for his district.

A California congressman says he was told his state might lose a defense contract if he voted wrong.

For a year and a half now, President Carter has been the student and House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr. (D-Mass.) the No. 1 tutor as Carter has learned how to deal with a frequently balky Democratic Congress.

In the shootout over the water bill yesterday, pupil and tutor were on opposite sides, and the pupil president won. Moreover, he did it at least in part in traditional style, with an old-fashioned mixture of carrot and stick threats and promises.

The White House campaign ended in victory yesterday when the House fell 53 votes short of the two-thirds margin required to pass the appropriation bill over the veto.

Although the floor speeches and the press releases that accompanied yesterday's vote would suggest that every member decided the question was only the public interest in mind, members of Congress were trading stories all day about personal and political interests that swayed individual decisions.

Such stories accompany every big struggle on the Hill, of course, but members on both sides of yesterday's vote agreed that the arm-twisting on the public works veto was

almost unparalleled in the two years since Carter came to Washington.

The president had almost every member of his Cabinet working the telephones this week. "I got a call from the secretary of defense," said Rep. James F. Lloyd (D-Calif) a member of the Armed Services Committee. "I thought he was going to talk about (aircraft) carriers. No, he says, he just thought he'd ask me to vote for the public works veto."

Lobbyists from nearly every government agency were dispatched to the House side of the Capitol yesterday to seek last-minute conversions. There were so many jammed together outside the doors of the House chamber when the vote started at 1:45 p.m. that the corridor looked like the Tokyo subway at rush hour.

The president needed all the fire-power he could muster, because he was opposed by the entire Democratic leadership of the House. The leadership had a potent weapon--a threat that members who supported the veto might lose out in later public works bills.

"They told me that the Public Works Committee was keeping a list of everybody who votes to sustain (the veto)," said a junior member from the Midwest. "It was a kind of way of saying I'll never get another project for my district."

Carter countered that kind of pressure by promising several members that he would support their pet projects in the next Congress.

"When the president called me, I told him I was worried about the veto because there are some good projects in the bill," said Florio, the New Jersey Democrat. "And he told me that they would go through in the next bill without any trouble."

The White House showed it could be accommodating in other ways as well.

When Rep. E. Thomas Coleman, a freshman Republican from Missouri got a call Wednesday from Frank Moore, the chief White House lobbyist, he told Moore he was inclined to back the president.

"But I told him it was a little aggravating to do it," Coleman said, "because Chip Carter was in my district this week campaigning for my opponent. And Miss Lillian is going out there next week.

"And Frank said maybe the Carters could rethink that trip."

The president focused much of his personal effort on first-and-second term members, who are less accustomed than their senior colleagues to the pork-barrel ethic that no member of Congress questions another's project.

That emphasis turned out to be precisely right, because the junior members voted most heavily to support the veto.

Carter also paid unusual attention to Republicans. Several junior GOP members received personal calls from the president, and yesterday morning 30 republicans were invited to a working breakfast at the White

House, where Carter told them that he was deeply appreciative of Republican support on such earlier bills as the Civil Service law changes and executive branch reorganization.

"That made an impression," said Rep. James A. S. Leach (R-Iowa). "It was good to hear him say that because we have helped him on something and we've never gotten much credit for it."

The National Park Service is still endeavoring to implement their proposed Master Plan. An editorial appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal on Sunday, September 24, 1978 entitled, "Nostalgia shouldn't block needed changes at Mammoth Cave Park." This editorial is as follows:

"For Nostalgia, you can't beat the 53-year-old hotel at Mammoth Cave National Park. It recalls the leisurely front-porch lifestyle of the days when getting there was tough, but the living was easy once you made it.

That's half the reason--the more understandable half--that so many leaders in the Kentucky caves region are battling to save the old hotel from demolition. The Interior Department this month backed away from razing the building just as local residents were obtaining a federal court restraining order against the move.

The other reason some want to save the hotel is the longstanding conflict between local interests and the U.S. Park Service

over operation of the park. The focal point of this conflict has been the service's master plan. Among other changes, it calls for eventual removal of lodging and other commercial enterprises from the "historic entrance" area to the caves. That's where the hotel is located.

Local interests consider razing the old hotel to be the first step in the master plan. Maybe so, though it would be hard to make a case--whether or not the plan is implemented for keeping the old hotel. The 46-room wooden structure opened in 1925. It has been closed to overnight guests since July 1977, when fire inspectors found that it didn't meet a single requirement of the life-safety code. The only public facility now in the building is a gift shop.

The cost of bringing the building into compliance with fire codes was estimated last year at \$800,000. That seems exorbitant. So does the expense of maintaining the structure for even limited use.

The Park Service also has agreed to review the master plan, and to consider an alternative offered by the Barren River Area Development District. This review is in response to language inserted in a congressional appropriations bill by Representative Natcher, and apparently near passage. His provision would bar implementation of the master plan pending such a restudy.

The review won't hurt anything since plans to relieve intolerable overcrowding near the park's historic entrance already are at a standstill. On the other hand, the

study isn't likely to add many new facts to the much-debated questions. But the review might be useful if it educated more Kentuckians on what will be needed to improve the park while preserving the wonders that are its reason for being.

No amount of restudy seems likely to refute the Park Service view that commercial facilities and jammed parking lots eventually should be removed from the area around the historic entrance. That's a long-range proposition, since removal is planned only as existing facilities reach the end of their usefulness. Aside from the hotel, the other buildings there are relatively new.

The Park Service and most local groups with whom it is at odds aren't really far apart on the basics. Neither side can fairly be accused of lacking interest in preserving the park from pollution and overuse. The strongest factor in the conflict is the feeling of local park boosters that they're dealing with a bureaucracy which is unresponsive and unwilling to give area citizens much voice in the park's future.

That complaint may not be entirely fair. And it's clearly not possible to let local interests control a national park, as some in the area seem to wish. But they deserve a serious hearing. The best result of the restudy would be a better understanding between the Park Service and the people of the caves region. Both should work toward that end."

October 7, 1978

Next week should be the last week of the second session of the 95th Congress. We have a number of Conference Reports on the appropriation bills to pass before we adjourn along with a tax reduction bill and an energy bill. The tax bill and energy bills are right controversial and very important. We passed a tax reduction bill many months ago and 18 months ago passed an energy bill. Both have stalled in the Senate. The Senate voted yesterday to add \$5.8 billion in extra cuts for middle income taxpayers and corporations to the 22.9 billion tax bill. The President is against the additions added yesterday and has indicated that he may veto the Tax Bill. With his success in the veto of the Public Works Appropriations Bill, he will be a little bolder in the future with his vetoes.

The Energy Bill boils down mainly to a natural gas deregulation measure.

This week the Senate took up the E.R.A. Legislation and on Thursday voted down a rescission amendment which would have given the States the right to rescind at any time before three-fourths of the States approved the constitutional amendment. Yesterday, the Senate on a roll-call vote of 60 to 36 voted to extend the time limit for ratification until July 30, 1982. The deadline had been March 22, 1979. The House approved the extension 233 to 189 in August. Both the Kentucky Senators voted against the extension.



There is a Bill pending in the Congress which is H.R. 11409. This legislation provides for the lifting of import duties on Canadian night-crawlers which are imported into this country in the amount of some \$8 million a year. Before the Bill was approved by the Senate Committee, the worms were replaced by opera glasses, binoculars and several other items. The Bill is before the Senate Finance Committee and one of the sponsors said that he did not know that the worms had been an amendment out of the Bill. This Senator is Senator Matsunaga of Hawaii and he further said in addition to thinking the worms were still in the Bill that they seemed to be one of the few special-interest items that aren't still wriggling around, looking for a niche in the nations's tax or tariff laws, as the 95th Congress lumbers toward adjournment.

During the week, we finally concluded our Conference with the Senate on the Labor-H.E.W. Appropriations Bill. All of the money matters were settled and we take back to the House and the Senate the abortion provision in the Bill as the item in disagreement. I took out of the Bill all of the additional money added by Senators Brooke of Massachusetts and Senator Bayh of Indiana which would have continued the crucifixion of tobacco. Kentucky's two Senators and the Senators from the 18 producing states simply were shafted by Brooke and Bayh when the Bill was before the Committee on Appropriations in the Senate and on the Senate Floor.

The debate was too rough before the Conference for Bayh and he had important matters to take care of in his office and Brooke finally tossed in the white flag.

October 10, 1978

On Saturday October 7, a jury in Federal Court here in Washington finally reached a verdict in the case of Representative Charles C. Diggs, Jr., Democrat of Michigan.

An article appeared in the Washington Post entitled, "Diggs Found Guilty on All 29 Counts." This article is as follows:

"Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D-Mich.) was convicted yesterday on all 29 counts of mail fraud and illegally diverting more than \$60,000 of his congressional employes' salary to pay his personal and congressional bills.

Diggs, the senior black member of Congress and chairman of both the House District of Columbia Committee and the International Relations Subcommittee on Africa, stood with his hands folded in front of him as courtroom clerk LeCount Patterson read off each count to the jury foreman, Leon C. Perry.

"Count one," Patterson read.

"Guilty," Perry replied.

"Count two," said Patterson.

"Guilty," Perry replied.

Patterson and Perry continued through all 29 counts--11 of mail fraud and 18 of making false official statements--and Perry responded "guilty" to all 29. A poll of the jury showed that all 12 jurors--nine women and three men--agreed with the verdict.

Diggs, who showed no visible emotion as the verdict was announced faces imprisonment of five years on each of the 29 counts and a

total fine of \$191,000. No date was set by U.S. District Court Judge Oliver Gasch for sentencing.

Diggs, 55, has already won a Democratic primary in the 13th District of Michigan and said yesterday that he will stand for reelection to his 13th term in the House of Representatives in November. Clearly expecting to win reelection, Diggs said he will present himself in January for seating, "just as I have" for the past 12 terms.

Under the 1969 Supreme Court decision involving the late Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.), who was excluded from the House by a majority vote, a member may be excluded only if he fails to meet qualifications involving his age, residency or citizenship.

The House could seat Diggs and then expel him by a two-thirds vote, but according to one expert, only three members have ever been expelled--all at the time of the Civil War. No member, according to this expert has ever been expelled by the House for corruption.

Diggs could be stripped of his committee chairmanships by a majority vote of the Democratic caucus for any reason. "They could take his chairmanships away because they don't like the way he parks his car," the source said.

Diggs, describing himself as "generally disappointed" with the verdict, said he would appeal it. Asked if he agreed with the argument made occasionally in his home district that he had been singled out by the

"white establishment" for prosecution because of his position in Congress, Diggs quoted with approval the comment of his defense lawyer, David Povich, that there is something unholy about the case. "I think Mr. Povich put it in the proper perspective and I stand on that interpretation."

Jury foreman Perry, in a telephone interview yesterday afternoon, said the consensus of the jury from outset was that Diggs was guilty. Perry said the jury had proceeded carefully--taking almost nine hours over two days--to examine all of the evidence in order to be conscientious in returning its verdict.

The evidence against Diggs--covering a period from 1973 through 1976--involved five of his former and present employes.

The principal witness against Diggs was his former office manager, Jean G. Stultz who testified that beginning in early 1973, Diggs has inflated her salary and then used the surplus over her normal pay to take care of personal bills and some congressional expenses.

Stultz testified, under a grant of immunity from the prosecutors, that she had entered into the arrangement unwilling after Diggs had made the matter virtually "a condition of employment."

Another employe, Felix Matlock who still works for Diggs in his Detroit district office, said that his salary had been raised so that he could pay bills incurred by Diggs' district office. Matlock said he went along

with the arrangement, when it was presented to him, because he "didn't want to make any waves."

Ofield Dukes, a Washington public relations man who testified that he worked as a media consultant for Diggs, had his pay increased by Diggs so that bills for recording radio programs, purchase of air time and newspaper advertising could be paid. Dukes testified that his billing procedure for Diggs was the same as it was for other, non-congressional clients. Diggs defended the money paid to Dukes as being congressionally-related.

The jury also heard testimony from Geralee Richmond, who was placed on Diggs' congressional payroll--and is still on it today--in 1974. Richmond testified that she spent about 20 percent of her time doing constituent work for Diggs in Detroit and the rest trying to collect bills for Diggs' funeral home, the House of Diggs. The only salary Richmond received was from Diggs' congressional payroll for this work.

Finally, the jury heard evidence concerning money paid to George Johnson, a Detroit certified public account who handled Diggs' financial affairs as well as those of the House of Diggs.

Johnson said that he was put on Diggs' congressional payroll after complaining to Diggs that he was owed a substantial sum of money by both Diggs and the funeral home. Johnson received more than \$19,000 in congressional pay, although he testified he did no real work for Diggs other than talking to

him occasionally about black economic development and black enterprise.

Eventually Johnson testified, he asked Diggs to take him off the payroll when Johnson said he could find "no rationalization" for getting the congressional pay.

In his own defense, Diggs testified that the facts were much as the prosecution had presented the, except that his employees had voluntarily paid bills and that their salaries were for them to use as they wished. Diggs refused to concede under cross-examination by Justice Department prosecutor John T. Kotelly that the salaries were raised for the purpose of paying bills--only that salaries were increased and bills were paid. "Those are two separate propositions." Diggs testified.

Diggs also called as character witnesses five prominent black leaders--D.C. Delegate Walter E. Fauntroy, Coretta Scott King, United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young, Detroit Mayor Coleman Young and the Rev. Jesse Jackson, all of whom told the jury of 11 blacks and one white that Diggs was a man of the highest honesty and integrity.

They all testified under cross-examination by Kotelly, however, that they had no knowledge of Diggs' personal finances."

I was amazed at the verdict of the jury because I believed that it would be a hung jury notwithstanding the fact that Diggs is guilty.

At times it seems that members of the

Supreme Court really play politics. Senator Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona complained bitterly last week about pressure that was exerted upon him by the Chief Justice. An article appeared in the local paper entitled, "Chief Justice Hit Ceiling, Sen. DeConcini Charges." This article is as follows:

"A "very, very irate and rude" Chief Justice Warren E. Burger "yelled at me that I was irresponsible" in connection with legislation to overhaul the administration of the bankruptcy laws, Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) charged yesterday.

In a telephone call on Sept. 28, shortly after the House approved a compromise bill of which Burger disapproved, the chief justice also said that "I'm going to go to the president and get him to veto this" and that he would call a news conference, the freshman senator said.

"Burger yelled at me--just screamed at me," he added.

Supreme Court press officer Barrett McGurn told reporters that Burger would not comment on the remarks of the senator, who is chairman of a Senate Judiciary subcommittee responsible for bankruptcy legislation.

McGurn said only that Burger "did indeed express his very great concern about the House bill becoming law," while speaking in his capacity as chairman of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

The conference, the policymaking body of the federal judiciary, has strongly opposed the legislation as approved by the House, although the Senate has substantially modified it since the exchange between De-

Concini and Burger.

McGurn said that there has been a cordial relationship between the senator and the chief justice.

In a telephone interview, DeConcini emphasized that he had not volunteered his recollections about the conversation, on which he took no notes. Instead he said, he had described the encounter to Christine Collins, a Gannett News Service reporter who had called him about it.

DeConcini also said that he believed that Burger had learned about the House compromise just before calling him, and happened to make him the target of his wrath simply because he was the first legislator to be reached by the chief justice.

Spokesmen for several other legislators involved with the legislation told a reporter yesterday that Burger on all occasions has been polite in conversations with them.

"I think he just lost his temper, and I happened to be on the other end of the phone" DeConcini said. "I have no bone to pick and no vendetta toward the chief justice" He added that "I don't suggest he's done anything legally wrong," although he did not believe a judge should "lobby," as he says Burger did.

Burger "not only lobbied, but pressured and attempted to be intimidating" when he telephoned about the compromise, which was developed by House and Senate members, including himself, Deconcini said.



Unlike the Senate version of the bill approved by the Judicial Conference, the very significantly different House bill would have provided for 200 new bankruptcy referees with the status of federal judges and with pensions more generous than those for members of Congress and FBI and CIA agents, McGurn said.

He said the conference saw no need for 200 new judges, objected to the bill's provision for their being represented in the conference, and warned that the measure could greatly increase the costs of bankruptcy administration."

October 11, 1978

Representative Charles C. Diggs, Jr., convicted Saturday of defrauding the government in a payroll kickback scheme, sent a letter to me yesterday, along with a copy of his letter to the Speaker stating that he would continue his normal responsibilities and activities on his two House Committees if he is re-elected in November, but for the time being, would step aside as Chairman. Under the Rules of the House, when a Member is convicted of a crime that carries a penalty of two or more years in prison, then that Member shall not participate in Committee business or vote either in a Committee or in the House. Diggs, in his letter to the Speaker, said that he would comply with the House rules and that if, of course, he is re-elected and is successful with his appeal, would expect to resume his normal role as chairman. My guess is that Diggs' appeal will not be reversed and Ron Dellums, another black Member, will ultimately take over as chairman of the District of Columbia Committee. Dellums is from California and represents the Berkeley section, which is one of the wild sections on the West Coast. Dellums

will be considerably more militant than Diggs. The local press has carried editorials to the effect that the standing Committee on District of Columbia should be abolished and the Committee should become a Subcommittee of the standing Committee on Government Operations. This is the move that was made in the Senate about a year ago and with Home Rule now in operation in Washington, the District of Columbia Committee on the House side should now become a Subcommittee.

We are still trying to adjourn by midnight on Saturday and we are working early and late. When we start around-the-clock meetings with all of the pressures, we end up with several Members in the House ill and one or more dying. Yesterday morning, Ralph Metcalf, one of our black Members from Chicago, had a heart attack and died within a few minutes. Ralph was the famous runner who went to the Olympics in the 1930's and won a gold and silver medal. He ran the 220 and the 440 and when I was in law school at Ohio State, he and Jesse Owens ran against each other and on one or two occasions, Metcalfe beat Owens. Owens picked up four or five gold medals in the Olympics in the 1930's. Everyone in the House liked Ralph Metcalfe and about six years ago, Mayor Daley, who was very much in charge of the City of Chicago, notified Metcalfe that he was through and that he intended to beat him. Ralph represented a District that is mostly black and notwithstanding an able black opponent, he beat the Mayor right good.

Ian Smith has been in this country now for about ten days and he has with him the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole. Both Reverend Sithole and Prime Minister of

Rhodesia Ian Smith were on "Meet the Press" Sunday and I thought they did a good job. They are in this country seeking support and so far, President Carter has refused to see the Prime Minister and the Reverend at the White House. They met with the Secretary of State yesterday and have been up on the Hill meeting with Members of the House and Senate. I think the President is making a mistake in refusing to see the Prime Minister of Rhodesia.

October 12, 1978

We lost another Member this morning. Goodloe Byron, who represented the 6th District of Maryland, was out jogging and dropped dead. He was 49 years of age and for a number of years had entered several marathons. This always happend when we start the morning, noon and late night sessions.

We are still trying to adjourn by midnight on Saturday and the Washington Post believes that we are having too many roll call votes. In today's paper, there is an editorial entitled "Bad House-Keeping". This editorial is as follows:

"By the time Congress leaves town on Saturday, the House will have set two dubious records. One will be for Most Roll Calls in a Year; the previous high (864 in 1976) was exceeded last week. The House is also likely to outdo itself in Most Yeas and Nays Cast Without Any Clear Idea What the Vote Is About. It could hardly be otherwise when members have to vote in quick succession on at least six conference reports, three supposedly minor or noncontroversial bills and perhaps a half-dozen measures requiring fuller debate. That's today's agenda; tomorrow and Saturday could be worse.

Granted, some end-of-session turmoil is

unavoidable. Big tax bills always come late. The energy package remains to be passed. House action is also needed to continue ACTION's programs and keep the Endangered Species Act alive.

Still, one may wonder why so much work remains at the end of the year. The answer is not that Congress has been loafing, or that various factions have held back some dubious bills--such as the proposed Department of Education--in hopes of sliding them through in the last-minute crush. Beyond all the maneuvering, what's noteworthy is that the House has been going at a frantic pace for months. Committees have kept churning out bills. Major measures have piled up on the calendar, with the leadership calling up one, then jumping to another, then going back to the first in mid-fight.

Meanwhile, over 400 bills--another record--have come up under 'suspension of the rules.' That streamlined procedure is supposedly for minor and noncontroversial matters, but many congressmen complain that they can't be sure what's going through when 15 or 20 bills rush by in one day.

How can the House break the general law-jam? The Democratic Study Group and others want to curb the number of roll calls. That could save some time. Rep. George E. Danielson (D-Cal.) has calculated that in the first half of this year, 517 roll calls ate up about a third of the House's time--and the outcome was overwhelmingly one-sided in 40 per cent of those votes.

Still, some roll calls are useful. If Members aren't made to think about a bill, even for a few seconds, they may not look at it at all--and Lord knows what might slip through then. And that points to the heart of the problem: The volume of business has gotten too

great. Past Congresses have created too many programs and agencies for the current Congress to review or at least reauthorize. Moreover, the House's vaunted 'democracy'--the advent of lively new members, the spreading-out of subcommittee power, the increases in junior members' staff--has generated a constant flood of new projects and proposals, each with energetic sponsors who can tell you in a trice why their measure is vital to the republic.

Streamlining procedures may only increase the glut. House members don't need more time to dream up and promote more projects. What they need is fewer subcommittees, less entrepreneurial staffs and, above all, more self-restraint. If they did fewer things, they just might do them better--or at least less frenetically. It's something to think about while waiting for the umpteenth roll call late tonight."

I failed to state that Goodloe Byron was serving his fourth term in the House from the 5th District of Maryland and his father and mother also served in the House from the 6th District of Maryland. His father, William D. Byron, served in the 76th and 77th Congresses and was killed in an airplane crash in February of 1941. He was succeeded by his wife, Mrs. Katharine Byron, who served from May 27, 1941 to January 3, 1943.

October 13, 1978

My Chairman, Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.) was indicted again yesterday, here in Washington. An article in this morning's paper is entitled "Flood Is Indicted On Conspiracy, Bribery Charges". This article is as follows:

"Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.) was

indicted yesterday on charges of trading his influence as a powerful House Appropriations subcommittee chairman for \$65,000, bank stock and a promise of \$100,000 more.

A federal grand jury in Washington returned the 10-count conspiracy and bribery indictment, alleging that the colorful 74-year old Flood and his former top aide, Stephen B. Elko, plotted to "corruptly influence" nine federal government agencies on behalf of businessmen who paid them for help in getting federal grants.

Those named as giving money to Flood included Dr. Murdock Head, a prominent Washington physician who heads the nonprofit Airlie Foundation and is now on leave from George Washington University; a rabbi from New York who has already pleaded guilty to bribing Flood, and a housing developer from Flood's district.

All those named except Head are cooperating with Justice Department prosecutors, according to one source familiar with the investigation.

Head, who previously had denied making payments to Elko or Flood, is alleged to have given \$27,000 to assure that his foundation and school would get federal contracts that were let without bids. The U.S. attorney's office in Alexandria is continuing the investigation of Head, sources said.

Yesterday's indictment was the second against Flood in recent weeks. The congressman, who is up for reelection in November, was charged last month in Los Angeles with

perjury in connection with a related case.

Flood issued a statement yesterday saying he denied all the charges "totally and unequivocally." He said, "I am confident I will be proven innocent in a court of law."

He also noted the timing of the indictment so near the election and added, "Neither absurd charges nor their attendant innuendoes will prevent my constituents from expressing once more their belief and trust in my integrity."

Veteran Justice Department officials said the indictment was one of the most sweeping against a public official in memory. A federal grand jury in Philadelphia is still investigating the role Flood and Rep. Joshua Eilberg (D-Pa.) played in getting federal grants for a Philadelphia hospital.

The House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct already has charged Eilbert with breaking House rules and federal law in that case by taking more than \$100,000 from his law firm while it represented the hospital before a federal agency.

The key witness against Flood was Elko, his administrative assistant from 1970 to 1976. Elko is now serving a prison term on a bribery conviction growing out of one of the deals mentioned in yesterday's indictment of Flood.

The former aide began cooperating with federal prosecutors late last year. His testimony against Flood was corroborated by records and by other witnesses to the alleged payoffs, one source said.

Bribery cases against members of Congress are usually difficult to prove because legislative actions are protected by the Constitution's "speech and debate" clause. But the charges against Flood center on his alleged pressuring of federal agencies for grants, not specific legislative acts.

The conspiracy count of the indictment charges that Flood and Elko schemed, throughout Elko's tenure as top aide, to trade influence for \$65,000 and the bank stock.

The nine bribery counts allege that Flood accepted \$16,500 and extracted a promise that a housing developer in his district would pay him \$100,000.

The money figures are larger in the conspiracy count because it includes alleged transactions from more than five years ago, too old to be prosecuted in specific bribery counts.

Besides the \$27,000 Flood allegedly received through Elko from Head, the indictment cites these specific instances of payments to the congressman:

\* In 1972, William Fred Peters and Deryl Fleming paid \$6,000 for help in influencing the U.S. Office of Education to help their West Coast trade schools group to get accredited so they would be eligible for federal funds.

This is the same case Elko was convicted in, and all three men have turned government witnesses against Flood.

In addition, Peters allegedly gave Flood



\$5,000 cash in 1972 to influence Department of Housing and Urban Development officials to purchase prefabricated homes.

\* In November 1972, T. Newell Wood, an official of the First Valley Bank in Flood's congressional district, gave the congressman 100 shares of stock in the bank for help in getting federal banking officials to approve a merger.

\* Also in 1972, Dr. James Carper, of Dallas, Tex., paid \$7,000 in cash through Elko for aid in getting a half-million-dollar manpower training grant.

\* In June and September 1974, Gary Frink, of Washington, paid \$6,000 through Elko, for aid in helping influence National Cancer Institute officials "to award a research grant for testing of a cancer detection device to the Denson Corporation."

\* In October and November 1974, Robert Gennaro, a home builder, paid \$3,000 in checks and \$2,000 in cash for help in getting federal housing subsidy funds for a 100-unit project called Crestwood Hills, in Flood's district. Gennaro also promised to pay Flood another \$100,000 for his influence, one of the bribery counts added.

\* In 1975 and 1976 Rabbi Lieb Pinter paid \$6,500 for Flood's influence in helping him get grants from the Labor Department and Community Services Administration. Pinter has been convicted of bribing Flood.

The bribery counts refer to two of the alleged payments by Head, two by Frink, the

\$100,000 promise by Gennaro and four of the cash transactions with Pinter.

John M. Dowd, an organized-crime section attorney who recently left the Justice Department, coordinated the investigation with FBI and Internal Revenue Service agents and U.S. attorney's offices in Los Angeles, New York and Pennsylvania.

The Flood investigation actually goes back to 1975 when a Senate subcommittee began checking reports of payoffs by trade school officials on the West Coast.

Elko agreed to resign from his post as Flood's top aide in the summer of 1976 in hopes of heading off the Senate inquiry, sources have said.

But a federal grand jury in Los Angeles also began investigating the schools. Slowly, over the next two years, Peters, Fleming and finally Elko were targeted by prosecutors and either convicted or turned government witness.

At one point early this year a federal grand jury in Los Angeles was investigating whether Flood and a Washington lawyer friend, John L. (Roy) Ingoldsby, had tried to keep Elko silent by arranging payment of his legal fees and helping him find work at he left Flood's office.

Ingoldsby told The Washington Post early this year that he had helped pay Elko's West Coast lawyers. But he insisted the payments were not Watergate-type "hush money" because all the transactions were by check.

A conviction on the conspiracy charge

against Flood is punishable by a five-year prison term and a \$10,000 fine. Each bribery conviction could bring a 15-year prison term and a \$20,000 fine."

October 14, 1978

This is the day that we are supposed to adjourn the 95th Congress. We were in Session until 1:30 this morning and adjourned about the same time the day before yesterday. We hope to adjourn sometime early tomorrow morning and maybe as late as 8:00 Sunday morning.

Yesterday the House voted to reprimand Charles H. Wilson, Democrat of California, John J. McFall, Democrat of California and Edward R. Roybal, Democrat of California. Roybal was cited by the House Committee on Ethics and Official Conduct and the charge called for censure. The House believed that he was no more guilty than McFall and Wilson and a motion to recommit was adopted which changed the charge to reprimand.

The Senate Ethics Committee is still investigating Senator Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts and Senator Herman Talmadge of Georgia. The charges against these two men are serious.

Among the conference reports and bills that we finally passed before adjourning early this morning was the Energy Conference Report. A terrible fight was made and in a dramatic 207 to 206 vote, the House wrapped five energy bills into a single package. It appeared for awhile that the Rule providing for the conference report would be defeated.

The President was jubilant over the

adoption of the Rule providing for the Conference Report on Energy, but apparently has lost quite a bit of interest in the tax bill legislation now pending before the committee which provides for a tax reduction of about \$16½ billion.

We have finally agreed to a waterway toll bill. On a vote of 287 to 123, the House passed the bill providing for the construction of a new lock and dam and also for a waterway toll.

President Carter has been more successful with his program during the second Session of the 95th Congress, than he was during the first Session. His request for a new Energy Department was approved, but so far, only the Senate has passed the bill providing for the new cabinet-level Department of Education. With the rush that will take place today, which provides for a delay for the Members to attend the two funerals, adequate time is not available for general debate upon the new Department of Education, which is quite controversial in the House.

The streak of misfortune that has accompanied Elizabeth Taylor, the famous movie actress, continued on when she swallowed a piece of chicken which lodged in her throat and was immediately rushed to a hospital. She is now married to John W. Warner, the former Secretary of the Navy and the Republican candidate for the United States Senate in Virginia. The campaign is underway and she is traveling throughout the state with her husband.

Representative Daniel J. Flood, who is

now under two indictments, said last night that he fully expects to be reelected to a 16th Congressional term. He issued a statement in which he said that none of the absurd charges would prevent his constituents from expressing once again, their beliefs and trust in his integrity. My understanding is that his people will reelect him regardless of all the charges, but I do not believe that he will be elected again as Chairman of the Labor-HEW Subcommittee by the Democratic Caucus.

From time to time, stories are written about me which appear in newspapers and magazines around the country. In the October 18 issue of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT is an article pertaining to the Members of Congress and the computers that they are using to answer their mail. The article goes on at great length to show how these computers are used by Members of the House and Senate in writing to their constituents. But the article states that this does not apply to our office. I am described as one Member of Congress who opens his own mail and personally answers the letters. I have received copies of the article from several people around the country and one arrived this morning from Pennsylvania. The letter is as follows:

Dear Sir-

Was reading my U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT and the last paragraph really caught my eye. See Page 48 enclosed.

Do you think we are related?

My Grandparents- GEORGE E NATCHER MARRIED  
SALLIE EGOLF

To my knowledge they lived in Cumberland County all their lives, and my grandfather was a farmer.

My dad- WILLIAM E . NATCHER MARRIED  
CLARA J. NEFF

My father was a ~~trainer~~ and driver

of trotters and pacers, and he had some world record horses

ME-ROBERT W. NATCHER-MARRIED

BETTE H.HANNON

I went to Carlisle High School-Peirce Jr. College, and Catawba College, Salisbury, N. C. played football, basketball, baseball, track, and I'm a pretty good golfer.

Ever up our way stop to see us

Cordially,  
Bing

I advised Robert W. Natcher that within the next few weeks I would write a more detailed letter setting out the facts concerning my family. My Grandfather, William Houston Natcher was born in Pennsylvania and I am positive that this letter is from some one of our relatives.

October 14, 1978

We have been very fortunate in our family during the past several months. The year 1977 was a bad one but everything has worked real well so far during the calendar year of 1978. Virginia has had no problems since her second operation in Philadelphia and our six little grandsons and our little granddaughter seem to be doing just fine. Celeste and Louise are right busy with their families and Louise is attempting to write one or two books.

In summing up the first two years of Jimmy Carter's Administration, you could say that as far as the domestic programs are concerned, he rates just a little above average. As far as foreign affairs are concerned, he has done right well. The Camp David meeting was a real asset.

We still have about 6% unemployment in this country and inflation is about 10.8%. Inflation is the major problem confronting

our people at this time.

If we can enact a good energy bill before we adjourn this Session of the 95th Congress and pass a reasonable tax reduction bill, we will end this Congress with a right good record. We have established a new Energy Department and next year the legislation providing for a Cabinet level Department of Education will be before the House and the Senate. I continue receiving two or three letters a week from the President and all of the ladies in our office here in Washington are of the opinion that he should stop writing so much because this makes his letters less valuable. The day before yesterday, I received two letters and another one today. Very few weeks pass that I don't receive one or more letters from the President.

If I do not miss a vote between now and the final hours of this Session, I will have a perfect voting record since I have been a Member of Congress. I was sworn in as a Member on January 6, 1954 and I have not missed a vote or a day since I have been a Member. During the year 1978, my record was placed in the GUINNESS BOOK OF WORLD RECORDS. I am extremely proud of the fact that I have never accepted a campaign contribution since I have been in politics. This has helped me represent the people of the Second Congressional District much better and with my position now on the Appropriations Committee, it helps every day.

We will be back in Washington on December 2 or 3 to reorganize the House and then we will be back in January to begin the First Session of the 96th Congress. I look forward to the 96th Congress and do hope that we continue to have peace around the world and that we are able to conquer our problems concerning inflation, unemployment and other problems pertaining to agriculture and education. I am very optimistic

about the future and believe that the future holds the best of everything for our country.