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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DIST. OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XXXIX

October 17, 1978

After being in Session from noon on Saturday until 7:30 pm Sunday night, we finally adjourned the Second Session of the 95th Congress. We will reorganize the House in December and the Sine Die Resolution provided for adjournment until January 15, 1979.

I am now back in Kentucky and will travel throughout my District in the next few weeks.

Yesterday, a new Pope was elected. Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, (pronounced Voy-tee-wah) 58 years of age, was elected. He is the Archbishop of Poland and is the first non-Italian to be elected in 450 years. He immediately took the name John Paul II.

Two fine old gentlemen are leaving the Senate this year. They came to Congress during the Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt and they are Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi and Senator John J. Sparkman of Alabama. Now they are both old men leaving Washington and the United States Senate for good, going back to the south to their homes. Neither wants to go, but after all, Sparkman, who is now 78 years old, has been on Capitol Hill for 42 years, the first ten of them in the House, and Eastland, 74 years of age, has been a Senator since 1941. When Sparkman came to Washington, our President, Jimmy Carter, was selling peanuts for a nickel a bag in Plains, Georgia. When Eastland was first sworn in, Japan had not yet attacked Pearl Harbor. Eastland intended to make one more race, but he soon found out that he would have Primary and November opposition. Sparkman is not well at all and I know that the members of his family must have prevailed upon him to retire.

October 26, 1978

I am traveling in my District and I spent the day, yesterday, in Edmonson County. This county is the former home county of United States Senator M.M. Logan and Congressman Beverly M. Vincent. I went all around and saw a lot of people and ended up at the Brownsville High School where I spoke to the Civics Class. I have worked hard to bring this County along since I have been in Congress. This is one of my small Counties and is a Republican County. Projects like the Nolin River Reservoir, the manufacturing plant now located there, the new water and sewer system, the water district in the County, the new Postoffice building, the new public use building next to the Court House and a number of other projects have really helped this County.

October 30, 1978

The 1978 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded jointly on Friday of last week to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. The two Mid East leaders for 11 months engaged in an often difficult drive to end 30 years of Arab-Israeli hostility had been mentioned prominently as likely candidates for this prestigious prize. The prize carried a stipend of \$165,000 and ironically it comes at a time when Israel and Egypt have once again hit a snag in their negotiations.

I am back in Kentucky now and this weekend went fishing with three of my friends down on Kentucky Lake. We caught a few nice fish but should have caught more.

On Sunday, I spoke at Elizabethtown for Senator Walter D. Huddleston in his campaign for re-election. There is no interest whatsoever in the election this year, not only in Kentucky but throughout the United States. A

poll recently released by Gallup shows that only 32% of the people in this country will vote in the November 7 election. Certainly those who do not vote should not complain.

There is an article in the newspapers by the AP about those Members in the Congress who are either under indictment or have been reprimanded by the House. Eilberg, Flood, McFall, Roybal, Wilson, Diggs and Burke are all pictured and the story maintains that they will all be re-elected without too much trouble.

In Flood's district the article says that his people are raising a \$250,000 defense fund for him in the two indictments which carry 12 charges and are not only raising the money for his defense fund, but are working day and night to re-elect him.

My next door neighbor, Ed Patten, must be in a terrific re-election battle. An article appeared in this weeks' papers that his newspapers are really going after him and he is fighting back. He was one of those that succeeded in being dismissed by the Ethics Committee and not reprimanded.

November 1, 1978

The stock market took another plunge yesterday when it was announced that the price of gold had gone up to \$243 an ounce and the value of the American dollar has gone down throughout Europe and in Japan. We hear every day that a great many people, including some of the leaders in industry and in labor are demanding that the President call us back into session so that a mandatory wage and price control law can be enacted. Inflation is really playing havoc with the value of the American dollar and anyone who has any gold certainly is very fortunate.

November 3, 1978

The election in Kentucky is winding down to a close and it appears that there will be the lightest vote in many years. The polls show that some 32% to 34% of the people in the United States will vote this November 7. In Kentucky it will be the lightest vote percentage wise during my lifetime. The people are simply turned off and with inflation rampant and the high cost of living facing the people every day, they are just not interested in politics. The Sixth Congressional District race between Tom Easterly and Larry Hopkins appears to be a right close one and according to reports that I receive every day, either one can win. There are still a lot of people mad about the way labor treated Breckinridge when he was defeated in the primary. In Senator Huddleston's race for re-election, he is very fortunate in that he has a non-entity running against him and with his votes on the Panama Canal and his failure to vote on many controversial issues during the past two years, certainly should act against him if he had a strong opponent. It appears that he will win with a small majority in Kentucky.

From time to time, Associated Press articles are carried concerning the amount of money collected by candidates for Congress and especially those who have no opposition. An AP story was carried throughout the United States this last week entitled "Some Candidates Don't Spend Much". This article is as follows:

"Running for Congress apparently can be an expensive undertaking--even if no one else wants the seat.

Federal Election Commission figures show that 30 members of Congress unopposed for re-election this year raised more than \$1.7 million and spent over \$1 million of it. That

comes to an average campaign fund of about \$57,000 each and spending of just over \$33,000 each to defend the unchallenged seats.

In addition, 26 candidates who faced only minor opposition raised another \$1.7 million and spent just under \$1.4 million on their races. All candidates in the second category either won their primary battles with more than 70 percent of the vote or have only third-party or write-in candidates in the general election.

There is nothing illegal about such fund raising. In fact, a well-stocked campaign chest often can aid a congressman's bid for re-election by discouraging opposition. And the funds collected this year can always be used to pay for future campaign expenditures.

In 1977, the 30 unopposed congressmen raised \$906,832 and spent \$474,997 on campaign activities ranging from large dinners to travel expenses and postal stamps. In 1978, the group raised \$823,380 and spent \$552,288.

The star fund raisers during the two-year period were Rep. James M. Collins, R-Texas, a member of the House for 10 years, and Rep. Billy Lee Evans, D-Ga., who is running for his second term in Congress. Collins raised \$217,356 while Evans was second with \$183,035, according to the latest FEC figures.

In contrast, two veteran congressmen--Rep. William H. Natcher, D-Ky., and Rep. Charles Bennett, D-Fla.--got by without any help from their friends.

Natcher raised and spent a grand total of \$20 in his bid for re-election. The source--his own pocket.

Bennett put the bite on himself for \$2,890 in campaign contributions. Of that, \$2,875 went to pay his election filing fee to the state. The remaining \$15 went for postage.

Bennett has been in Congress 30 years, and Natcher has been a member of the House for 25 years."

November 9, 1978

I was reelected to the 96th Congress on Tuesday of this week. I had no opposition in the Primary and in the November election. This is the first time that I have been unopposed on both sides since 1960.

Carroll Hubbard of the First Congressional District was also unopposed on both sides and he was reelected. Ron Mazzoli of the Third District, M.G. (Gene) Snyder of the Fourth District, Tim Lee Carter of the Fifth District and Carl Perkins of the Seventh District were all reelected. In the Sixth Congressional District, Tom Easterly defeated John Breckinridge in the Primary and was defeated by Larry Hopkins, the Republican. There was a lot of resentment in Breckinridge's District following his defeat and in addition, it was disclosed that Labor had given over \$30,000 to Easterly. This is a very conservative District and Easterly was just too liberal and does not have the record that Hopkins has. I believe that Hopkins will make a good Member even though he may only serve one term. This is a strong Democratic District and this means that in 1980 there, of course, will be a move to oust Hopkins. The election was right unusual in many respects. In the House we will have 277 Democrats and there will be 157 Republicans. There were some upsets that really surprised me. Cederberg of Michigan is the



Ranking Minority Member on our Committee on Appropriations and he was defeated. He was serving his 13th term and is from a strong Republican District. My old friend, John McFall, who also serves on our Committee on Appropriations did not survive the Tongsun Park money episode. We also lost Rooney of Pennsylvania, Meyner of New Jersey, Pattison of New York, Blouin of Iowa and several others that surprised me.

In the Senate, Thad Cochran, a Republican from Mississippi in the House was elected to the Senate. This was no surprise because I had heard for months that he would win. He will be the first Republican Senator from Mississippi since reconstruction days. Hathaway of Maine lost, along with Griffin of Michigan, McIntyre of New Hampshire, Anderson of Minnesota and several others. In fact, in Minnesota, the Republicans picked up both seats in the House along with the Governorship. Al Quie, a Member of the House from Minnesota and the Ranking Minority Member on the Committee on Education and Labor won the Governorship. Percy of Illinois, Tower of Texas and Randolph of West Virginia just barely pulled through. It appears that the Republicans have picked up four seats in the Senate.

Some famous names went down in defeat on Tuesday. Gregory Peck, the movie star's son, lost in his race to unseat Dornan in California. George Bush, Jr., a Republican failed in his attempt to win George Mahon's seat. Senator Stennis' son in Mississippi failed in his race to win the Thad Cochran seat which was vacant by virtue of Cochran running for the Senate. A number of other well-known individuals throughout the country failed in their bids either for House or Senate seats.

The outcome of the election clearly indicates that the people in this country are as mad as they can be over inflation and federal spending. This was sounded all around the country and must be respected in the 96th Congress.

During the past week, Gene Tunney, the old heavyweight champion died. He was in his 80's and was the victor in the long count against Jack Dempsey.

Here in Kentucky the Governor's race has been underway for months now even though we had the Congressional and Senatorial campaigns this year. The Governor's race is next year and so far, there are five announced candidates on the Democratic side and at least three on the Republican side. Carroll Hubbard of the First Congressional District will announce on December 11.

Our present Governor, Julian Carroll, is my friend but he is right unpopular and there is an investigation generally of his administration being conducted by the FBI and others. The Governor will go out a very unhappy man because he has been in a media fight ever since he has been in office and has failed to accomplish a number of political moves which he considered important.

November 14, 1978

The Washington Star is now carrying on the front page, "The Katharine Graham Story". Katharine Graham is the President of the Washington Post and owns the controlling interest. She is the daughter of Agnes Meyer and Gene Meyer. She married Phil Graham who succeeded in saving the Washington Post when it was about ready to go under. He put together two radio stations and a television station with the Post and this was just enough

of a gamble to save the Washington Post. Phil Graham was a very attractive man and loved beautiful, wild women and whiskey. The first of a five-part serialized story in last night's paper goes on to describe Katharine Graham and the description is right rough. Her favorite cuss words and meanness are described very much in detail and in 1962 her husband, Phil, had left her for an Australian popsy. This is the description given of the woman that he was going with at that time. Phil Graham, at this time, wanted to buy out Katharine Graham's share in the Post and two years later the story goes on to state that Phil Graham committed suicide. On and on the story goes about Katharine Graham and I am just wondering as to whether or not she was actually interviewed for the series of five articles or if the story is just being written without interviews. The pictures of Katharine Graham used with the story were taken by Washington Star photographers and they are really something.

This woman is probably one of the meanest women that I have ever met in my life and life has been very unhappy for her for some years now.

November 15, 1978

During the 95th Congress, we had four Senators that died and four House Members. Senator John McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, Senator Lee Metcalf, Democrat of Montana, Senator Hubert Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota and Senator James Allen, Democrat of Alabama, were the Senators that died. Representative Clifford Allen, Democrat of Tennessee, Representative William Ketchum, Republican of California, Representative Ralph

Metcalf, Democrat of Illinois and Representative Goodloe Byron, Democrat of Maryland were the House Members who died.

During the 95th Congress, 31 House Members announced that they would retire at the close of the Congress and 10 United States Senators announced their retirement.

Thirteen House Members ran either for governor or the United States Senate and six House Members were defeated in running for the Senate. During the 95th Congress, six House Members resigned, with two of those being Bergland and Adams, who went into the President's Cabinet.

Five House Members were defeated in the primary and three Senators were also defeated in primaries.

Representatives Flood, Eilberg and Passman are under indictment and are to be tried soon. Representative Hannah was tried and convicted and is now serving his sentence. Representative Diggs has been tried and convicted and his case is on appeal.

The longest Congress in history ran from January 3, 1947 to December 19, 1947 (1st session) and from January 6, 1948 to December 31, 1948 (2nd session).

This 80th Congress lasted 712 days.

The runner up, the 77th Congress, was just one day back at 711 days. The 77th Congress was 1941 (346 days) and 1942 (365) days.

The longest single session of the House

of Representatives or the Senate ran a full 366 days (90th Congress).

Other long Congress' were the 91st (704 days) and the 78th (695 days).

The 23 longest Congress' were from 31st to the 91st, and ranged from 291 day session to a full 366 day session.

Iran is still under military rule with students and others setting fire to buildings and causing disorder generally. They are demanding that the Shah resign. For years now, we have brought the Shah to this country to re-create his image and this may be the finish for his rule.

Public opinion polls for the November election this year were really off and some so bad as to seem almost fraudulent. Senator Thomas McIntyre, Democrat of New Hampshire employed a pollster and the poll showed that he had 59.5% of the vote and his opponent, a gentleman by the name of Humphrey, had 30%. On Election Day, Humphrey won.

The Peace Treaty is still a long way off between Egypt and Israel and negotiations continue to break down.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives yesterday rejected the proposed Constitutional Amendment to give the District of Columbia full voting representation in Congress. It may be a long time before three-fourths of the states approve this Amendment and in fact, the odds are that it will never be approved.

I am back in Washington for three days and will return to Kentucky today.

- 20,00 -

November 20, 1978

Politics is still the damndest in Kentucky.

The Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, Thelma Stovall, really dropped a bombshell on Friday of last week. Governor Julian Carroll was in North Carolina attending a Governor's Conference and Lieutenant Governor Stovall decided to call a special session of the legislature. Her call includes five proposals which are all of great concern to the people in Kentucky. First, she proposes to increase the state income tax deduction and then to freeze state property tax assessments at current levels. Next she proposes to eliminate increases in utility bills without a hearing and then increase the power of the utility consumer intervenor in opposing rate increases. Finally, she proposes that the state district court system be modified. These are all important issues as far as the people are concerned and when the legislature meets on December 11 those who are against most of these proposals will certainly stay home next year. When notified, Governor Carroll said that he was shocked and astonished to learn second hand of Mrs. Stovall's action. He said of course it was purely political since she was one of the five announced candidates for Governor in the race next year.

I recall back in the year 1935 when Happy Chandler caught Governor Lafoon out of the State and called a special session of the legislature to provide for a primary instead of a convention. The courts at that time held that the call of the special session by the Lieutenant Governor who was acting as Governor could not be revoked when the Governor returned to the State. This means that we will have a Special Session.

My old friend, Leo Ryan of California was killed last week in Guyana, a former British Colony in South America, along with a number of reporters and television cameramen. He flew to Guyana to investigate a sect which is supposed to contain 1200 Americans lead by a man by the name of Jones from California who had previously been run out of the State of California. With a number of members of the sect who had decided to leave and return to America, Ryan's plane and another plane were attempting to take off from a jungle airport when a tractor trailer pulled up with members of the Jones sect who opened fire and killed Ryan, along with several newspapermen and television photographers. Ryan was always a right adventuresome sort of a fellow and during the six years that he had served with us in the House, he was always taking trips to countries where the safety of the visitor could not be protected. At one time, he entered Folsom Prison and served eight days to find out how the inmates were treated and on a number of occasions traveled to South Africa into countries where the safety of the visitors could not be protected.

November 28, 1978

The U.S. Army, last week completed the task of removing 912 bodies from Jonestown in Guyana. These people died about one week ago when cult leader Jim Jones lead them to commit suicide. Removing the bodies which were decomposed must have really been a task. These bodies were flown to Delaware and the authorities are now in the process of identifying all of the bodies and turning over to relatives the ones that are claimed. This is one of the most horrible events that has happened in this world.

This man Jones, for a number of years promised Utopia and simply delivered death.

Following the assassination of Congressman Ryan, the doctor and the nurse in the Jonestown camp concocted the poisonous brew and with the exception of a few who were shot, the others lined up and committed suicide.

Information has been obtained from records kept at Jonestown that this would take place if the camp was disturbed by anyone from this country. Yesterday afternoon the Mayor of San Francisco and one of his supervisors were assassinated. The Jones tribe left the San Francisco area and immediately following the assassinations there were some people who believed that this might be connected with what took place in Jonestown. Another supervisor had been fired and in a fit of rage, since the Mayor would not re-employ him, he killed the Mayor and one other supervisor. Apparently this case has nothing to do with the Jonestown horror.

December 1, 1978

The Governor's race is really underway in Kentucky. In traveling throughout my District during the past 40 days, I find the people very much unconcerned generally about politics and especially about who is elected Governor in 1979. Our present Governor is in a running battle with the media and this has now existed for over a year. His candidate at this time is Terry McBrayer who at one time scattered rumors throughout the Seventh Congressional District that Carl Perkins was sick and would retire from Congress. Perkins' blood pressure immediately started up and ended at about 199½ and he informed McBrayer that he would consider retirement in the year 2010. Carroll Hubbard, who represents the First Congressional District, has said that he will announce for Governor on December 11. There is every indication that this will be a dirty, knock



down, drag out primary and unless the Democrats are exceedingly careful, the Republicans may again win in Kentucky when the November election rolls around.

December 5, 1978

Representative William A. Steiger, age 40, a Wisconsin Republican, died in his sleep at his home here in Washington on Monday. Bill Steiger was elected when he was 29 years old and for some time, had difficulty entering the House Chamber because the Doorkeepers thought he looked too young to be a Member. He was a Member of the Ways and Means Committee and was one of the able Members on the Republican side in the House. Steiger was a diabetic, but there was no confirmation that the condition was related to his death.

Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska was in a plane crash yesterday at Anchorage, Alaska and the Senate Minority Whip was seriously hurt and his wife Ann and four other persons were killed when a chartered private plane crashed near the airport. Five were killed and there were only two survivors. Apparently there was no reason for the crash and Senator Stevens is in the intensive care unit in serious condition at the Anchorage Hospital.

Both the Democrats and the Republicans met in caucus yesterday and an article appeared in this morning's Washington Post which covers right fully, the proceedings that took place in both caucuses. This article is entitled, "House Caucuses Save GOP's Anderson and Budget Seats." This article is as follows:

"Conservative House Republicans

failed yesterday to oust Rep. John B. Anderson of Illinois from the third-ranking leadership post but installed two of their own in lesser posts at a party caucus.

Anderson defeated conservative Rep. Tom Kindness (Ohio), but conservative Rep. Bud Shuster (Pa.) beat moderate Rep. Bill Frenzel (Minn.) for chairman of the policy committee and conservative Rep. Trent Lott (Miss.) defeated Reps. Lawrence Coughlin (Pa.) and Willis Gardison (Ohio) for chairman of the Republican research committee.

Other top leaders of both parties were reelected without opposition yesterday at the party organizing sessions for the House in the next Congress.

While Republicans, who have little to say about the rules governing the next Congress, finished their work yesterday, Democrats were just beginning to discuss some 52 rules changes on their four-day agenda.

In one major change adopted yesterday, Democrats extended to six years from four the time a member can serve on the House Budget Committee, the only one with a rotating membership. This almost assures the reelection of Rep. Robert Giaimo (Conn.) as Budget Committee chairman in January.

Put off until today were rules changes that would automatically prevent a convicted member of Congress from serving as a chairman of a committee or a subcommittee or from voting in the House until he has served his sentence. The move would affect Rep. Charles Diggs (D-Mich.) who has been sentenced to three years in

prison for taking salary Kickbacks from his staff. Another member, Rep. Daniel Flood (D-Pa.), has been indicted on bribery charges.

In the contest for chairman of the conference of all House Republicans, Anderson was reelected over Kindness 87 to 55. It was the third time in Anderson's 10 years in the post that he has confronted a conservative challenge.

Anderson, 56 and a House Member for 18 years, is widely regarded as one of his party's most articulate orators, and is giving some thought to running for president. But House conservatives consider him too far left of the GOP mainstream to be among the most visible spokesmen for House Republicans.

Kindness, a second-term, was nominated by Rep. Gene Snyder (Ky.), who said Anderson supported the Republican Party position less than half the time, a statistic that Anderson's supporters deny. Snyder conceded that Anderson is a fine speaker: "I just wish he was on our side more."

Rep. Barber Conable (N.Y.) insisted Anderson had a good party support record and said the party should not want "docile or passive" leadership.

Minority whip Robert Michel (Ill.) said the party needed a "man of stature to harmonize" differing views.

Kindness said later he would have won except for the "unusual degree of participation by the incumbent leadership."

Shuster was elected chairman of the

House Republican Policy Committee by a vote of 80 to 55 over Frenzel, who had been chairman of the Republican research committee and was trying to move up a notch. Shuster campaigned hard for support from the 36 freshman Republicans at their orientation sessions last week.

Lott, a six-year member and a prominent conservative on the House Rules Committee, was elected chairman of the Republican Research Committee with 82 votes received by moderates Coughlin and Gradison.

The policy committee sets Republican positions on major issues, and the research committee gives the House Republicans background material and statistics to use in debate.

A rumored attempt by conservatives to block designation of liberal Rep. Silvio Conte (Mass.) as ranking minority member of the House Appropriations Committee did not materialize.

In the Democratic caucus, the Budget Committee membership extension to six years from four was offered by Rep. David Obey (Wis.), who argued that an "extremely tough year for the Budget Committee" lies ahead and it couldn't afford to lose its most experienced members. He said the rotation period meant the chairman barely learned his job before he had to give it up, and with an inexperienced chairman the House committee was at a disadvantage when it meets with the Senate committee, on which membership is permanent. The proposal passed, 50 to 30.

Obey also proposed allowing a member who

is elected chairman during his last two-year period to serve another two years, for a total of eight. That change could benefit Obey, who was in line to be a candidate for chairman this year if Giaino's term was not extended.

Rep. Abner Mikva (Ill.) argued against changing the rules for the sake of people now on the committee. Mikva said the proposal was "gradually wiping away rotation," which he said had been adopted to ensure fresh input on the committee. This Obey-proposal was approved 61 to 30.

Today Rep. Peter H. Kostmayer (Pa.) is expected to offer proposals that would prevent a convicted member from chairing a committee or subcommittee or from voting on the floor until the sentence is served.

Diggs, who was chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, voluntarily agreed to give up that chair after his conviction, but he wanted to keep the chairmanship of an African subcommittee on the House International Relations Committee.

House rules state that a convicted member should refrain from participating in committee business or voting until he is reelected. Diggs was reelected in November, after his conviction. Kostmayer would drop the re-election provision from the rules. He said he would also like an automatic vote on expulsion from the House for a convicted member after appeals are exhausted.

"I don't think convicted felons should be allowed to vote in Congress. I don't think they should be even allowed to serve, but pending their appeals we're in a dilemma because

we want to be fair," Kostmayer said.

A proposal by Rep. Matthew McHugh (N.Y.) would require a caucus vote on all subcommittee chairmen who have been convicted, censured, reprimanded or otherwise admonished by the House.

In addition to Diggs, Rep. Charles Wilson (Calif.), chairman of a post office subcommittee, would be affected. Wilson was reprimanded for accepting money from South Korean businessman Tongsun Park, key figure in the Korean influence-buying scandal.

Currently only appropriations subcommittee chairmen must be elected by the caucus. Flood, who is chairman of the Labor-HEW subcommittee of appropriations, intends to seek reelection despite his indictment.

Reelected without opposition were top leaders of both parties--Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill (D-Mass.), Majority Leader Jim Wright (D-Tex.), Majority Whip John Brademas (D-Ind.), Caucus Chairman Tony Foley (D-Wash.) Minority Leader John Rhodes (R-Ariz.) and Minority Whip Michel."

This man, Jim Jones who along with 911 other members of his flock, who committed suicide in Guyana, was really a character.

Apparently he had hidden at least \$10 million in banks abroad. An article appeared in this morning's Washington Post entitled, "Peoples Temple Leader Reportedly Hid at Least \$10 Million in Banks Abroad." This article is as follows:

"The Rev. Jim Jones reportedly

stashed at least \$10 million in secret bank accounts around the world during his reign over the Peoples Temple.

The details of Jones' financial wheeling and dealing began to unfold Sunday in newspaper reports on both the West and East coasts.

The New York Times reported that Jones had established at least six, and perhaps more than a dozen, bank accounts in Switzerland, Panama, Guyana and other countries, using anonymous numbered accounts and dummy corporations.

And a mysterious international battle has begun for the fortune which some former church members estimate to be as high as \$15 million, the newspaper said.

In California, real estate was a million-dollar business for the Peoples Temple from its arrival in the community of Ukiah, the San Francisco Examiner said in a copyrighted story.

Even though most Peoples Temple holdings were sold by the time of the tragedy at the church's Guyana mission, the cult still gets income from other properties acquired by purchase or gift, the newspaper said.

Real estate records in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Mendocino counties showed the total value of property held by the cult over a period of just a few years exceeded \$2 million, much of it donated by members who gave all their worldly possessions to Jones' church to show themselves to be true Christians.

Former Jones aides have disclosed that

he often spoke of channeling the church's millions to the Palestine Liberation Organization and that he mentioned giving money to the Soviet Union.

Now the fortune is apparently up for grabs. The FBI is trying to identify the accounts and remaining members at the Peoples Temple headquarters in San Francisco say they intend to keep operating and the funds are theirs.

But families of people who gave up property to the cult have begun to file claims and people who lost family members in Guyana are expected to begin filing for financial assistance.

Meanwhile, the Los Angeles Times reported that attorney Mark Lane received more than \$10,000 in fees and expenses from the Peoples Temple this fall to launch a "counteroffensive" program against the groups' purported enemies.

The report was based on documents the newspaper said were presented by temple members who worked with Lane. The documents indicate that Lane was hired by temple leader Jones because of his conviction that a vast governmental conspiracy was out to destroy him and his church.

The documents include a legal strategy memorandum written by Lane detailing plans to fight the alleged conspiracy. There is also a photostat of a \$10,000 check from the temple to Lane, contradicting Lane's public statements that he wasn't being paid by the temple.

This weekend Lane conceded he had



received the \$10,000 check and said the temple owed him an additional \$2,800. He would neither confirm nor deny receiving another \$7,500 in cash that temple member Jean Brown said in a sworn affidavit that she gave Lane on Nov. 9.

Brown said she gave Lane the Money at Los Angeles International Airport for an advance look at an unfavorable article prepared for the National Enquirer. The article was never printed.

"I never received any money to purchase an article, that's as far as I can go", Lane said. But he added that: "I don't see anything wrong" with such an act, and he admitted meeting with Peoples Temple members in Los Angeles at that time "about refuting or investigating statements that were made in various articles," including the National Enquirer article.

Lane claimed the questions about his role as an adviser to Peoples Temple were minor compared to what he said was the government's failure to prevent the deaths at Jonestown and the fact that \$7 million in temple money is still in numbered bank accounts abroad.

Lane said he had learned the numbers of those bank accounts from Terry Buford, a former high-ranking official of the temple and that he had cabled those banks on Saturday, directing them to freeze the accounts until further notice.

In New York, the FBI said that four fugitives, now apparently living in Guyana,

may try to reenter the United States with a group of Peoples Temple survivors.

Agent Terry Knowles of the FBI office in Queens said the four fugitives "might try to take advantage of the confusion, they might try to take advantage of the event and use it as a vehicle to get back into the country."

An FBI spokesman in Manhattan who asked not to be identified said, "The best information we have now is that they were not members of the Peoples Temple, that they were just residing down there."

Knowles identified the four as David Hill, Albert Louis Brandford, Herman Benjamin Ferguson and Claude Elvin Hubert. All face federal charges of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution.

Hill, who has called himself Rabbi Cleveland seven years ago while appealing convictions on nine counts of corporate blackmail. His appeal was denied. Hill is the leader of the House of Israel, which he says has 8,000 members and which is not connected with organized Judaism. (Related Hill story on this page.)

Branford is charged with leaving St. Louis in 1972 to avoid a rape charge. Ferguson is charged with fleeing New York State where he is charged with conspiracy to commit murder, and Hubert is charged with murder in Los Angeles."

December 6, 1978

Pete Rose, baseball's most sought after 1978 free-agent, signed yesterday with the Philadelphia Phillies for \$3 million over 4 years, which is the record of all-time. Pete Rose is still breaking records and broke the

National League's consecutive game hit record and is now trying to break Ty Cobb's all-time record.

Our Speaker really has his problems. At a dinner this week, he and his son were just leaving when a photographer rushed up with a lady and just as they were in front of the Speaker, the lady opened her raincoat and she was naked. The camera flashed and the next day at the meeting with the new Members, the Speaker, in a very droll manner, said that every Member should be very careful because he could have been in trouble, he said, if he had been alone. The Speaker seems to find all the pitfalls but somehow flounders out each time.

The Democratic Caucus will conclude today, and a resolution will be adopted pertaining to Members who have been indicted and those who have been convicted. Their status as subcommittee chairmen and committee chairmen will be decided in this resolution.

This man, Jones, who committed suicide at Jonestown, Guyana, apparently had letters of endorsement from a great many important people. One was a very strong letter from Joseph Califano, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Califano says that he has no recollection of ever sending a letter of endorsement to Jones and is requesting that the FBI obtain a copy so that he may see if it is a forgery. The search continues for millions of dollars deposited by Jones around the world. Several of his followers have been arrested for the assault on Congressman Leo Ryan from California.

The Shah of Iran is still in trouble. This week, a strike by workers in the oil field, who are opposed to the Shah, has reduced oil production to 90% of normal

production. Fighting continues in the streets of Iran and a number of people have been killed. The Shah will be exceedingly lucky if he survives.

An investigation has been under way now for several months in the FBI. FBI Director, William H. Webster, announced yesterday that two FBI supervisors will be fired but that 58 street agents, who were involved in illegal break-ins, wiretaps, and mail openings, will be exonerated.

The Supreme Court, in a right unusual decision yesterday, ruled that passengers in someone else's car have no right to privacy that would stop police from searching it. This was a split decision, 5 to 4, and gives police considerably more power to obtain evidence of a crime and use it against passengers in cars.

Senator Ted Stevens apparently will recover from the plane crash at Anchorage, Alaska. I presided over the House during the Bill on the Alaska Land Claim Act, which was right controversial, and was the Bill that gave Nick Begich so much publicity. Following the passage of the Bill, he and Hale Boggs were in a small plane in Alaska and they have never been heard from since. Flying at this time of year is especially dangerous in Alaska and, in fact, flying at any time of the year is a right serious matter in that State.

We are still attempting to bring about a settlement in the Middle East. Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, is planning on flying to the Middle East today in an effort to break the deadlock in the Egyptian-Israeli treaty negotiations. Egypt is insisting on a number of changes in the proposed peace agreement. One change would provide that the Egyptian-Israeli peace accord does not

take precedence over Egyptian alliances with its Arabian neighbors. The second change that Egypt is insisting on is a provision setting forth a time table and a schedule for implementing the West Bank autonomy plan in the Camp David Accords.

We will go back in Caucus again this morning at 10 o'clock.

The House of Representatives has decided to investigate the Peoples Temple that operated under Jones in Jonestown. This investigation will be held by the House International Relations Committee and, in addition, proposals will be made following the investigation as to the use of funds located by the U.S. government to reimburse the Treasury for costs incurred in bringing home survivors and bodies from the Jonestown Temple colony.

It seems that the D.C. amendment for two Senators and the appropriate number of Representatives has gotten bogged down in the legislatures around the country. Some of those here in Washington are of the opinion that Walter Fauntroy, the D.C. Delegate, should play a much less prominent role in the ratification drive. Fauntroy now says that he has agreed to a compromise with some of those who were resentful of his position and he will share command of the campaign with a board drawn from a broad spectrum of the community and civic leaders. Fauntroy is not a very forceful man and in certain parts of the U.S. would not be too impressive. It may be many a day before three-fourth's of the States ratify this amendment.

December 7, 1978

Another book has been written, and this time Susy Park Thomson is the author.

While working on the Hill, this little South Korean girl was just about into everything. She says she knows a great deal about Congressmen. She never was romantically involved with Carl Albert, although there was gossip to that effect going around the Hill. She did maintain a very close relationship with Democrat Bob Leggett of California, according to her book, but this was not a romantic relationship. She does not like our present Speaker and the book contains a whole lot of nasty stuff about Tip O'Neill.

House Democrats yesterday adopted a number of resolutions pertaining to Members under indictment and those convicted of crimes. We battled for quite a while over the question of closing the Caucus to the media, but finally the Caucus was closed until all matters were debated on questions of indictment, conviction and removal from office. The Leadership, including the Speaker and the Majority Leader, spoke in favor of closing the Caucus. Front page stories appear today about the move to close the Caucus and Daniel Flood of Pennsylvania, who is Chairman of probably the most important subcommittee in the Congress, will be affected by the resolutions adopted yesterday. We hope to conclude the Caucus today and this will take place notwithstanding the fact that Bill Steiger's funeral will be held in Wisconsin.

Former President Nixon will arrive in Washington today to attend a dinner with former aides who belong to the so-called February Club. He has just returned from France and England where he gave a series of interviews and made a speech at the Oxford Union. The last time the former President was here was to attend the funeral of Hubert Humphrey.

December 8, 1978

We finished the Caucus yesterday and the Republicans are very much disturbed over some of the changes in the House rules that were adopted. Instead of 20 standing for a roll call vote in the Committee of the Whole, under the new rules the required number will be 25. This stops some of the Republicans from entering into minor filibusters because 25 is much more difficult to secure than 20. The ratio between the Democrats and Republicans now in the House, is a little less than two to one and the Republicans are complaining about the number of Members that they will have on the Rules, Appropriations, Ways and Means and Budget Committees. John Rhodes, the Minority Leader said that the action in establishing ratios was simply a naked grab of power and since the Democrats have the votes, all he could do was to complain publicly.

We will now wait until the 96th Congress convenes on January 15, 1979 for further action concerning adoption of the new rules and committee assignments.

I will return to Kentucky today and finish traveling in my District and I am looking forward to Christmas.

December 14, 1978

For the past ten days we have had floods in Kentucky from nearly all of the rivers. Beginning about two weeks ago rain started falling over all of the state and before it ended, we had some 9 to 11½ inches. New Haven, Lebanon Junction, Boston, West Point and several other small towns and communities were almost flooded out in our District. Beginning on Sunday of last week I started making my request that at least three or four

of our counties be declared disaster areas. The Governor, after flying over the state, called upon President Carter for a declaration placing seventeen counties in the disaster area. Four of the seventeen were in our District. We are now in the process of cleaning up and repairing roads and bridges and I do hope that when all of this water finally comes down the Ohio River it will not cause problems at the lower end of my District.

Sometimes we have right unusual events take place in the House and recently one received considerable publicity. The staff of defeated candidate Newton I. Steers, Jr. (Rep.-Md.) joined together and prepared a Resume for the entire staff requesting employment for the staff as a unit for \$228,000 a year. In addition to placing an ad in a Capitol Hill newspaper, the staff in search of a new boss sent completed sets of Resumes to each of the new 77 House Members elected in November. So far none of the incoming Members has expressed any interest in buying the staff as a set and now they are searching individually for jobs. This man Steers has served with us now for four years in the House and knowing him as I do, I was not at all surprised to hear what his staff was doing.

On Tuesday of this week, Prime Minister Golda Meir, the pioneer and stateswoman who helped build modern-day Israel was buried. Prime Minister Begin and members of Mrs. Meir's family were present along with some 400 dignitaries from around the world. The United States delegation numbered 42 and was headed by Mrs. Lillian Carter, the mother of President Carter. Mrs. Meir died at the age of 80 after a 15-year battle with cancer. According to her wishes, no eulogies were given and the Chaplain stated--"The Lord Giveth and the Lord Taketh Away". Blessed is the name of the Lord." This just about ended the funeral.



This was a great lady and she spent a large portion of her life in Wisconsin.

December 28, 1978

During the Christmas recess our Secretary of State has traveled back and forth to Israel and to Egypt hoping to bring about a peace agreement. It appeared at Camp David that there might be an agreement signed by December 15 but so far no agreement. In fact, the parties seem to be further apart on the question of the West Bank than at any time since the meetings began in Washington. President Carter, of course, had hoped that this agreement would be signed and for the first time in about 50 years we could have peace in that part of the world.

The President, during this period turned his attention to the reopening of diplomatic relations with the Peoples Republic of China. An American delegation landed in Taiwan yesterday and were sent there to assure the people of Taiwan that under no circumstances would we turn our back on an old friend notwithstanding the fact that the President is cancelling the mutual security pact on January 1, 1979. Pictures appeared in this morning's papers showing eggs and red paint being thrown at the cars occupied by the American delegation as they traveled down the street in Taiwan.

During the Christmas season, I always receive a number of right unusual Christmas cards. As a general rule, beautiful cards are sent out by the President and the Vice President. This year the President and his wife signed the Christmas card and it is a beautiful card showing a photograph taken in 1877 of the White House. The drive in front of the White House is simply covered with beautiful horses and carriages coming

and going with dignitaries wrapped in rugs and most of the men wearing high silk hats. In addition to the cards from the President and the Vice President, I always receive a real nice card from Congressman and Mrs. Antonio B. Won Pat. Tony is a very small man and everybody in the House knows him. This year I received an unusual card from the Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea and his wife. This gentleman is I.K. Chung. I also received a beautiful card from the Korean Consul General.

Jay Rockefeller, the Governor of West Virginia has a beautiful card with a colored picture of his wife, himself and two sons and beautiful little daughter. Jay Rockefeller, of course, is hoping that the future will be real good to him. I also received a real pretty card this year from the Consulate General of the Republic of China.

My old friend, Warren Magnuson, the Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee in the last 10 years has become a right outstanding amateur artist and his card this year is a copy of an original oil painting entitled "Bound For Church" which was painted by Senator Magnuson. This is an unusual card and one with a man and woman dressed somewhat similar to the usual dress in Holland on their way to church. In addition, I received a beautiful card from Dr. and Mrs. Ku Cheng-kang. I also received an unusual card from the Office of the Governor of the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas. Another card was from the Ambassador of the Republic de Cote d'Ivoire aux Etats-Unis d'Amerique.

These are some of the Christmas greetings that I received this year. Since most of them are real unusual cards, I am placing them in my letterbook.

The Shah of Iran agreed today to take a vacation and in leaving Iran, this may mean that he will not return.

During the year of 1978, we had a number of unusual events take place. The mass killings and suicides by members of the Peoples Temple in Jonestown, Guyana is one of the top news stories of the year.

The meeting at Camp David, between President Carter, Begin, and Sadat, created quite a bit of excitement. So far, no peace treaty has finally been agreed upon.

One of the most important events was the President's sudden announcement that we are severing diplomatic ties with Taiwan and will establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. A great many people in this country agree that trading with China would be good at this time but some are still concerned over the severing of the treaties that we have with Taiwan.

In traveling in Kentucky, and the same applies throughout the United States, you hear constantly that the people want federal spending reduced as much as possible. One reaction to this took place in California when Proposition 13, which was a tax rebellion, was adopted overwhelmingly.

During the year 1978, we had the deaths of two Popes, Pope Paul VI and John Paul I. John Paul II is the new Pope and so far has done right well.

Inflation, which has been hovering at about 10%, is the major problem in this country and has been all year. The dollar has declined throughout the world and every effort must be made in the new year to do

something about inflation.

One of the most controversial issues of the year was the ratification of the two Panama Canal Treaties by the Senate. If the House had been permitted to vote, both would have been turned down.

The Nation's worst air disaster took place in San Diego this year and the world's first baby conceived in a laboratory was born in Britain.

The Mayor of San Francisco, George Moscone, was assassinated along with one of his supervisors, Harvey Milk.

We passed a great many Bills in the House and the Senate during the year 1978, and were confronted almost every month with allegations against certain Members where charges were brought before the Ethics Committee. Three Members were reprimanded; one was convicted in court; two others are under indictment and are to be tried this year. We had all kinds of problems as far as South Korea with certain Members in the House and this was referred to as Koreagate. Koreagate was not as bad as Watergate but still not good.

January 10, 1979

I am back in Washington preparing to start the First Session of the 96th Congress. This could be one of the most difficult years that we have had since I have been a Member of Congress.

The Republicans in the House seem to always be searching for something that will give them considerable publicity and be embarrassing to the Democrats. The move

now by the Republican Leadership composed of John Rhodes of Arizona, Minority Leader, John Anderson and others is to force the Democratic Majority to vote on a Resolution to expel Representative Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D-Mich) from the Congress. This move, of course, would kick off a bitter battle since the Congressional Black Caucus leader Representative Parren J. Mitchel (D-Md.) said the Caucus intends to back Diggs in any fight over his seat. Diggs was convicted of accepting kickbacks from his office employees and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. This case is on appeal and I presume that the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct in the House will make some move in the Diggs case. Several days ago I received a letter from the Government Classes of Apollo High School in Owensboro, Kentucky calling for the expulsion of Diggs.

Apparently we have changed our position on Iran. The Carter Administration has abandoned any hopes of restoring the Shah of Iran to full power. The State Department is today emphasizing its support for a civilian government to succeed the Shah as the countries effective authority.

A number of our Senators are traveling these days and the delegation that is in Peking, China issued a statement yesterday that according to their conference with Chinese Vice Premier Ping, China has offered to allow Taiwan to maintain its own armed forces after reunification with the Mainland. At the same time, we hear reports that the Peoples Republic of China hopes that Taiwan will join the Mainland through peaceful negotiations but if this fails, other means could and probably will be used. In the mail this week I received a letter from the National President of the American Legion Auxiliary. She enclosed a copy of her letter to President Carter in which she explained that she and her

husband, Earl B. Bigalow have recently returned from a trip to the Far East and during their trip visited Japan, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Republic of China, Okinawa and the Republic of Korea. This lady went on to say that they arrived in each country with no pre-conceived opinions and they were amazed to find the loss of credibility on the part of our country as a world power. She further stated to the President that in South Korea, Taiwan and in Okinawa, they discovered an area of concern as to the present lack of trust of the United States. In a concluding statement in her letter she emphatically said that if our country believes that it can resolve the problems of the Middle East then certainly we should have been able to guarantee that Taiwan would remain an independent nation through a hands off agreement with the Peoples Republic of China.

Cambodia is about ready to fall under an onslaught from Vietnam. Vietnamese troops and Cambodian rebels have taken over the capital of Cambodia and if Cambodia falls, next this group who is sponsored by the Communists will turn their attention to Thailand.

You can always depend on the Supreme Court at least once or twice a year to bring out a decision that really startles a great many people in our country. A divided Supreme Court yesterday reiterated what it calls the sensitive and earnestly contested abortion area by narrowing the power of a state to protect fetal life. The Court ruled in a Pennsylvania case that it is for the physician and not the legislature to decide if there is a reasonable likelihood of the fetus sustained survival outside the womb with or without artificial support. Of course the main practical impact of the

decision is to defer the states from trying to have paid or regulated abortions in the period of mid-pregnancy when the fetus is approaching or is in the stage of viability. Immediately a Catholic Bishop by the name of Kelly, speaking for the National Conference of Catholic Bishops said that the Supreme Court has abandoned its constitutionally defined role and has acted as a maker of social policy, a policy which the people reject. On the other hand, the American Civil Liberties Union was jubilant.

Katherine Graham, the Board Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Washington Post Company named her son, Donald E. Graham, as publisher of the Washington Post, effective today. Graham is 33 years of age and looks a whole lot like his father, Philip Graham who committed suicide a number of years ago.

January 12, 1979

We are all set to go on Monday, January 15, the first day of the 96th Congress.

All of our 77 new Members are looking forward, along with the old Members, to being sworn in on that date. It is a little unusual to have Members announce their retirement before a Session begins but Senator Schweiker of Pennsylvania announced this week that he would not run for re-election to the Senate in 1980. Representative Treen of Louisiana, who ran against Hale Boggs in 1962, 1964 and 1968 and finally winning after the death of Boggs, has announced that he will run for Governor in 1979.

I guess I am starting off the year right because the Washington Merry-go-Round carries a right nice article about me this week. Ordinarily Jack Anderson and the

Washington Merry-go-Round are not very nice to the Members of Congress.

January 15, 1979

Governor Marvin Mandel's conviction on bribery and mail fraud charges was overturned Thursday of last week by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. It now appears that Mandel, either today or tomorrow will go back in as Governor and serve until Wednesday when the new Governor is inaugurated. After his conviction, he stepped aside and the Lt. Governor Blair Lee took over the assignment.

President Carter apparently was very much hurt over the criticism of his Administration by Bella Abzug and shortly after meeting with the National Advisory Committee for Women, he had his man, Hamilton Jordan, notify Mrs. Abzug before she left the White House, that she was fired as Co-chairwoman of the National Advisory Committee for Women. Yesterday, Mrs. Abzug was on Issues and Answers and was quite restrained. This woman really has had her ups and downs and if she had her way, would be the first queen of the United States of America.

The Shah of Iran is apparently headed for the United States within a week or two. This may be the last of the Shah.

Quite a bit of publicity has resulted from the 9½-hour operation that John Wayne, the American movie actor, had last week. This man is 71 years of age and is one of Hollywood's biggest stars. Sometime back he had open heart surgery and then a cancer operation on his lung. In the 9½-hour operation, his stomach was removed when a cancer condition was discovered. He is known as "The Duke" and is one of the



best known movie actors in this country today.

The Secretary of HEW really had his day this past week when he announced the 1979 Smoking and Health Report prepared by the Surgeon General. I was called upon for a statement and the following is what I said:

"I intend to read the new report very carefully to see what changes have taken place since the 1964 report was released. Changes resulting from careful research. Tobacco is produced in 118 of Kentucky's 120 counties and the people in Kentucky, have for years, believed that if tobacco is harmful to the health of our people, we must do something about it. This is the reason why we built a research facility at the University of Kentucky in 1958 and why we called upon the people in Kentucky to vote to increase the tax to be used with Federal research funds at the tobacco research facility. Certainly no one can object to the Federal Government advising our people fully and accurately of the results of research efforts which are true and accurate. The 1964 report was based in the main on suppositions and certainly when Surgeon General Luther Terry appeared before the Agriculture Committee following the 1964 report, it was fully developed that this was the case. Along with the Surgeon General's announcement today which has certainly been orchestrated to the nth degree, I hope Secretary Califano will next turn his attention to the \$7 billion which is wasted and lost in HEW as the result of abuse and fraud according to his own statement last year. As one Member of the Committee on Appropriations, I intend to urge that he now spend a little more time concerning the \$7 billion that he talked so much about last year."

January 16, 1979

Yesterday when we were sworn in, we had almost one hundred children in the House Chamber with their fathers. They were running up and down the aisles and they occupied so many seats that a number of the Members had to stand during the swearing in ceremony. On the front page of one of the local papers is a picture of a little boy sound asleep in one of the seats and the uproar apparently did not disturb him at all. The Resolutions carrying out our action in the December Caucus were adopted and after the Speaker was sworn in, we adopted the Caucus Resolutions notwithstanding the fact that some of the Republican Members seemed to be somewhat put out over the fact that the majority had the right to approve of such Resolutions without general debate in the House. This, of course, is the usual procedure followed by the majority party.

President Carter will not criticize his brother Billy Carter either in private or in public meetings, notwithstanding the fact that Billy, with his ethnic slurs, pro-Arabian comments, and an interview at Penthouse magazine, has really caused the President trouble.

Billy in his actions, seems to have developed a love--hate relationship toward his older brother.

The White House announced yesterday that a formal dinner would be given honoring China's Teng Hsiao-peng. Presidents Ford and Nixon have been invited to the White House dinner and President Nixon immediately accepted the invitation.

Our State Department officials believe

that regardless where the Shah of Iran takes his temporary vacation, he will eventually make his permanent residence in the United States where many members of his family already live.

The Republicans have started the Presidential race for 1980 early and so far, Crane of Illinois and Reagan of California have announced their candidacies. Baker of Tennessee is watching from the sidelines and may shortly enter the contest.

We adjourned the House yesterday until Thursday of this week, to permit the Steering Committee to complete its work in the assignment of the new Members to Committees. We will go back in Session on Thursday.

January 17, 1979

They were dancing in the streets in Iran when the Shah left the country yesterday. Girls tossed flowers from upper story windows and civilians embraced the soldiers who were on guard duty throughout the country. With tears in his eyes, the Shah left Iran for Egypt and the United States. He piloted his own jet Boeing 727 plane on the journey and after spending a few days in Egypt, will then come to the United States. This will probably be permanent exile as far as the Shah is concerned. The Shah and the members of his imperial family have amassed a great fortune estimated to run into billions of dollars. One economist in Iran estimates the assets of the entire royal family at more than \$20 billion. This amount would either exceed or equal the wealth of any of

the other royal families of the Mideast oil producing states.

The Steering Committee is now in the process of making recommendations for the election of the chairmen of the twenty standing committees in the House and they are further recommending the filling of vacancies of the different committees. We will have four of the old Members in the House on our Committee on Appropriations, along with three new Members.

Jamie Whitten of Mississippi was nominated by the Steering Committee for Chairman of the Full Committee on Appropriations on a vote of 19 to 5. There are certain organizations who have objected to his election to the Appropriations Committee for the Chairmanship and most of these organizations are from the environmental group.

Representative Daniel J. Flood is in District Court here in the City of Washington in a trial that is predicted to last for at least one month. Flood's Administrative Assistant, Steven B. Elko, is the Federal Government's chief witness and he is now in the process of testifying that Flood accepted thousands of dollars in bribes for his services in securing federal grants and loans.

Supporters of the proposed D.C. Voting Rights Amendment to the Constitution are having trouble in securing approval by three-fourths of the states. So far, only the State of New Jersey has approved this Constitutional Amendment and it is now before the legislatures in Maryland, New York, Wisconsin, Missouri, South Carolina and North Dakota. Votes

are expected either this month or next in these states.

January 18, 1979

A number of American businessmen are now traveling in China. Some have never been to China before and since President Carter announced that we would renew our diplomatic relations with Peking, businessmen throughout the world are now traveling in China hoping to enter into trade negotiations which will normalize trade between the countries involved. These businessmen in traveling in China are visiting farm communes, kindergartens, universities, textile mills and artistic and historic landmarks. These businessmen are coming out of China very much pro-China. They are bringing back reports of the courtesy and friendship that prevail while they were there and state quite emphatically that the Chinese are a happy and honest people. Much to their surprise, no tips are accepted and there are no unwed mothers in China. They were advised that China may have finally established a stable population growth rate by late marriage and use of the Pill.

Those from America are somewhat surprised when they find men and women working side by side in every occupation, including road and building construction. The people in China are strongly motivated to work hard because they are paid more when they produce more. Wages at \$20 to \$88 per month, of course, are very low by our standards, but housing and utilities at \$6 per month are highly subsidized. In China the skilled craftsman gets three to four times the wage of a common laborer and they have a pension

plan for retired workers. Sick and injured workers are cared for, but those who don't work, don't eat. The Chinese are impressing the American businessmen with their desire to import all the foreign technology they can get their hands on and their desire is a massive education effort to adopt modern technology which will bring about a development of new technologies of their own origin. Our businessmen believe that we can help the Chinese achieve a higher standard of living which will bring about a stronger China and one who would be a friend to our country. Upon returning to this country, the majority of the businessmen are urging that we immediately start to normalize our trade relations with China, because if we fail to do so, Japan and Europe will simply take over.

January 19, 1979

Theodore Lutz, the 33 year old financial wiz who presided over the successful opening of the 26 miles of Metro subway, resigned his post as Metro General Manager effective in April. Lutz succeeded General Jackson Graham who resigned after considerable turmoil over the cost of the rapid transit system. In the beginning, they tried to convince us that this 102 mile system could be constructed for \$2½ billion. I said in the beginning that it would be \$5 billion or more. The estimated cost to finish the system is now between \$6 and \$7 billion. Lutz now says that he is simply "burnt out" and the daily confrontations of major emergencies is just too much for anyone man. This simply means that another general manager will have to be selected and the cost will still remain about the same or even a little higher.

The situation in Iran remains serious, unless there is a change. A military coup may take place any day. The religious leader, Khomein, who is in Paris directing the uprising, now wants to take over the government himself and this may bring on more trouble. The Daniel Flood case continues underway in federal court and the government's chief witness, a man by the name of Elko, who served as Flood's Administrative Assistant, admitted on the stand yesterday that he had lied in a number of instances about who actually got all of the bribe money.

Barbara Jordan, the black Member from Houston, Texas, who did not run for reelection this last year, is now an instructor at the University of Texas. Before she left here she lost about 50 pounds and simply looked awful. In today's paper there is an article stating that she is denying that she has a serious bone disease. Barbara Jordan is a brilliant woman and made quite an impression when she was here in the House of Representatives.

January 20, 1979

The District of Columbia voting rights Amendment that is now going throughout the United States, is not being very well received. Yesterday the North Dakota State Senate voted 41 to 9 to indefinitely postpone consideration of the voting rights Amendment. North Dakota joined Delaware and Pennsylvania in voting against the proposal which would give the District of Columbia two Senators and at least one Member of the House. Three states, New Jersey, Michigan and Ohio have ratified the proposed Constitutional Amend-

ment. If the Amendment is to become law, 38 states must ratify it by the summer of 1985.

Former Attorney General John Mitchell was released from federal penitentiary in Alabama yesterday. He is the final Watergate defendant to be freed.

Since it now appears that Iran will be taken over by Moslem leaders, the White House has ordered United States intelligent agencies to produce a world-wide study of Moslem religious movements throughout the world. The growing political impact of the Moslem religion generally, in many areas of the world, is causing the leaders of a number of countries considerable trouble.

A former Washington lobbyist testified yesterday that he made a \$1,000 cash payment directly to Representative Dan Flood. Another witness testified yesterday that Flood has received \$4,000 worth of bank stock that the government contends was a bribe. A Pennsylvania banker was the witness concerning the stock and unless Flood can prove that he paid for this stock this may be the clincher.

January 22, 1979

The followers of Khomeini, the Moslem leader, are very much concerned about his announcement of returning to Iran on Friday of this week. A great many of his strong supporters believe that this will give the army an excuse to take over the country. The Federal Election Campaign Committee has recently released the amounts expended in the



Congressional and Senatorial campaigns. According to the Committee, the average Senate seat cost \$1,058,671 to win in 1978, compared to \$552,423 in 1974. Just by way of comparison the price tag on a U.S. Senator rose almost three times as fast as the price tag on a quart of milk in that period.

The average House candidate winner or loser spent \$108,000 in 1978. The figure in 1976 was \$71,000. The year of 1978 witnessed the first million-dollar House campaigns. Carter Burden, a silk stocking Democrat spent \$1.4 million, or \$20 a vote in a losing bid in Manhattan. Representative Robert L. Livingston, a Republican, spent \$1.3 million to win in New Orleans.

According to the Committee, the lowest amount spent in the U.S. was the \$20 which my campaign reports showed for the Second Congressional District of Kentucky.

January 24, 1979

Elizabeth Taylor, the famous movie actress, was probably the unhappiest person attending the State of the Union ceremony last night in the House of Representatives Chamber. The wives of the Senators, who attend the State of the Union message, are seated in Gallery number 1, which is to the right of the Speaker and faces the Members as they are seated in the Chamber. This means that you can see the President enter the Chamber and come down the center aisle, but when he is speaking, you can not see him because he too is facing the Members in the House.

President Carter delivered a good speech

last night and it was not too long. Mrs. Carter, Amy and their two sons were in the Gallery along with Mrs. Mondale, the wife of the Vice President. Of course, the Republican's say that the speech was simply fluff and an attempt to get the economy underway in a bed of quicksand. The President really shows his age now and has aged considerably since he was sworn in, in January of 1977.

Last night the President asked the American people to help him build a new foundation for the country, recognizing the limits of our government activities at home and U.S. influence abroad. This was the President's second State of the Union message to a Joint Session of Congress and a national TV audience. The President devoted the longest section of his speech in his request to the Congress to support his new budget, which he maintains is fair and his promise to the American people that a SALT agreement will be approved and our deterrent force will still remain overwhelming. He stressed certain domestic matters such as the government's desire to hold down rising hospital costs.

The President received more applause when he mentioned ERA than at any other point during his State of the Union message.

The twenty standing Committee Chairman in the House were elected in the Caucus yesterday and all of the Members in the House were elected to their Committee assignments. I was elected again as a Member of the Committee on Appropriations and I am now number three on the Committee that contains 55 Members. Jamie Whitten of Mississippi, the Dean of the House, and the Senior Member on our Committee

on the secret ballot which is mandatory, had 88 Members vote against him.

The new Mayor of Washington, Marion Barry, really is something. With a social secretary for his wife and a lot of other changes that he hopes will stick, is now attempting to build the office of Mayor into a large fiefdom. A ceremonial office with the Mayor greeting the foreign visitors to this country and expecting them to also stop by his office as well as the White House.

It now appears that the army in Iran which has blocked the airport, will not permit the Moslem leader who has been in exile in Paris from returning to take over control of the country. The situation in Iran is a long way from settled.

January 25, 1979

We are finally underway in the 96th Congress.

We will have our overview hearings on the budget on January 31 and February 1. The Full Committee meets and we have before the Committee, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Chairman of the Federal Reserve System. After the Chairman of our Committee finishes with the witnesses on his questions concerning the budget for Fiscal Year 1980, he then passes the witnesses down the Committee line according to seniority. Each one of us who are Chairman of Subcommittees will, in addition to directing general questions concerning the budget, ask

questions directly concerning that part of the budget that we are in charge of. Most of the time, these hearings are good and at least gives us an opportunity to ascertain just why increases were demanded and why reductions are suggested in the overall budget. After the overview hearing is completed, we then divide up the budget and start the hearings.

I received a letter today from Dan Flood. His trial is underway in the City of Washington and in his letter he tells me how much he has enjoyed our friendship over the years and he looks forward to serving in the future with me on the Subcommittee on Labor-HEW and on the Full Committee on Appropriations. He enclosed a copy of his letter to our new Chairman, Jamie Whitten in which he requested that his name not be submitted for the Chairmanship of the Labor-Hew Subcommittee. He did request that he be permitted to remain on the Subcommittee on Labor-HEW and on Defense. Personally, I have always liked Dan Flood and I feel sorry for him.

Consumer prices jumped again during the month of December and the cost of living has increased a little over 9%. Inflation is still the most serious problem confronting our people.

January 26, 1979

In the House of Representatives at the present time we have 129 Roman Catholics, 75 United Methodists, 70 Episcopalians, 60 Presbyterians, 57 Baptists, 30 Jews, 19 Lutherans, 6 members of the United Church of Christ, 12 Unitarian Universalists, 10 Latter-day Saints

and 6 Diciples of Christ. Only 6 Congressman list no religious affiliation, while 19 designate themselves simply as "Christians" or Protestants."

The fact that we only have 57 Baptists surprises me. Throughout the United States we have Baptist churches located on almost every corner.

Since we spend a lot of money here in Washington, I often wonder who are the largest taxpayers in the 50 States. We received information recently that in New York State, there are more people whose annual income tops \$1 million, than any other state, according to the Internal Revenue Service. There are 179 individual income tax returns from New York State with incomes of \$1 million or more. The other states with tax returns showing at least \$1 million in income are: California with 142; Texas with 133; Illinois with 61; Pennsylvania with 59; Florida with 55; Ohio with 48; New Jersey with 41; Connecticut with 31; and Kentucky with 31.

At the State of the Union message on Tuesday night, Mrs. Carter, the wife of the President was in the President's section of the Gallery along with her two sons Jeff and Chip and her small daughter Amy. Mrs. Mondale the wife of the Vice President sat in the same section just across the aisle from the members of the President's family. Amy just comes in with a book and a box containing a little game and from time to time, she looks up from what she is doing and waves to the President while he is delivering his speech.

January 27, 1979

On the way to my office this morning, I was informed that former Vice-President, Nelson A. Rockefeller, three times a can-

didate for the presidency, died last night of an apparent heart attack, while he was working in his office in New York City.

He was 70 years of age, and in my book, was an outstanding American. Rockefeller was elected four times as Governor of New York and was sworn in as Vice-President on December 19, 1974 and served under Gerald Ford, who completed the term of Richard Nixon. Rockefeller was selected by Jerry Ford for the office of Vice-President and he, as provided for under the constitution, was elected by the House and the Senate. I presided over the House when Nelson A. Rockefeller was elected Vice-President.

For a great many years now while in Washington, I have had my hair cut in a small shop on Independence Avenue, just across the street from one of the buildings of the Library of Congress. In going into the barber shop this morning, I said to my barber, that I was sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Rockefeller; and just across the street on the grounds of the Library of Congress building is the flag pole, and the flag was at half-staff. I remarked that I was sorry to see the flag at half-staff this morning. My barber spoke up immediately and said that that was not the reason the flag was at half-staff, it was because of an article in the morning issue of the Washington Star entitled THE DISTRICT - AND HOUSE - DEPENDED ON REP. NATCHER. The barber shop was full and all of them laughed. I had not read the article at that time; but after reading it now and based on a great many articles that have been written in the past about me in the Washington papers, this one is not too bad. After reading the article, I remarked that it might be a little unusual if the move that

the staff writer described in detail did not actually take place. This article is as follows:

The name William H. Natcher for many people conjures up the image of the District's foremost budget cutter.

He is the man who as chairman of the House District Appropriations subcommittee single-handedly blocked the proposed subway and proposed convention center, who ordered the District to increase D.C. taxes or he wouldn't give them their requested federal payment increase, who in his Southern gentlemanly soft-but-firm tone chastized numerous D.C. officials over the years for appetites grander than the District's pocketbook.

But now that the Kentucky representative is stepping down as chairman after 18 years, the one thing that anyone close to the situation is quick to say is that "the District is losing a friend."

Natcher will remain on the D.C. subcommittee, but is relinquishing the chairmanship to assume the leadership role being vacated by Rep. Daniel Flood on the Appropriations' labor and health, education and welfare subcommittee.

Although the rhetoric and headlines every year targeted what programs were headed for the Natcher ax, the actual figures are that, during Natcher's tenure, the District's operating budget requests - before the current year's when the shadow of Proposition 13 echoed in most congressional committees - were cut less than one-half of one percent.

Today, the District has a \$1 billion budget in addition to millions more in federal program funds and is at the tail end of a 10-year capital program unmatched in any other city, one Capitol Hill staffer pointed out. "Basically, he has supported the city and what it's wanted," the staffer said.

"He has basically supported us except where certain issues had a larger perspective than the city," a District Building official agreed.

The two primary examples of those exceptions are the subway and D.C. police department.

Natcher, adamant about the need for a "balanced transportation system," held up funding for the new Metro system for two years, attempting to force D.C. and Arlington to build driveways as well as a subway.

And he has been a sharp-eyed friend of the D.C. Police Department, refusing all proposed cuts and standing fast on the need to add an additional 2,000 officers to the District force in the late 1960s.

Both items "scarred his image, maybe somewhat unfairly," one person who worked with Natcher a number of years recalled.

The subway versus highway controversy came at a time when blacks were fighting superhighways as "white men's roads through black men's homes," and the police additions came when the D.C. Department was "just plain unpopular," the source said.

Natcher vigorously opposed the D.C. convention center proposal when then Mayor



Walter E. Washington first suggested it, but after home rule was enacted, the chairman said it was the city's decision to make, and he became an active supporter of the project.

The annual appearance before Natcher was an uncomfortable one for many D.C. bureaucrats, especially those who had been cited in a GAO report or newspaper story for financial waste or other shenanigans. The reports and articles always laid in a pile to his right, ready for refreshing the memory of a forgetful witness.

However, said one who appeared before him regularly for more than a decade, "if you met his number one requirement of absolute candor and had done your homework, you always got a fair shake with Natcher."

And although Natcher requested detailed statistics from each department annually, only once in his 18 years as chairman did he ask for a special investigation in any area and that was at the request of another committee member. Similar investigations have not been infrequent by his counterparts in the Senate.

Another difference between Natcher and the Senate side of the hill has been that senators have relinquished the D.C. Appropriation Subcommittee chairmanship just as soon as another became available.

Another aspect of Natcher's chairmanship that the District government may miss is that, once Natcher had approved the budget the fight was over, several persons agreed. The full Appropriations Committee and then the full house would take only a pro-forma vote adopting his package.

While the District budget, over which Congress has total authority, is generally of little to no interest to other members, several hill insiders said it could easily come in for more scrutiny by the full committee and on the floor under a new and more liberal chairmanship. "Under Natcher's care, everyone is assumed it was well taken care of," one member said. (sic)

One phrase used by everyone asked about Natcher was "a man of integrity."

For the District, this meant a chairman who never called the District Building to recommend someone for a job or who used his almost absolute voice over District resources for other personal favors.

A very private man who avoids the press except to extend a courtly "good morning," Natcher also never used the chairmanship for political headlines.

Natcher's replacement won't be clear until next week when appointments to the committee are completed. The uncertainty is, at least in part, because it is one of the least promising leadership posts in the House.

The Carter administration is supporting the District's goal for achieving financial independence from Congress by 1982 and a set formula for the federal payment to D.C. If both of these come about, the House Subcommittee could be abandoned. It now appears the new chairman will likely be a freshman and thus an unknown quantity for the District.

January 29, 1979

Vice Premier Teng, the leading figure and China's new connection with the West arrived in Washington yesterday for talks with President Carter and a nine-day tour of the United States. This man is considered by U.S. officials to be the most powerful figure in the Peking leadership. The Chinese Civil Airlines jet, which was purchased in this country, refueled in Alaska and then came on in to Andrews Air Force Base. He was met at the base by Vice President Mondale and Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance. A number of Members of Congress were present and Chinese diplomats.

We will elect Subcommittee Chairmen this week in the full Committee on Appropriations and then the names will be sent to the Democratic Caucus which will probably meet either on Thursday or one day next week. So far everything seems to be in order and there should be no serious difficulty in the election of the 13 Subcommittee Chairmen.

The situation in Iran still is serious and the religious leader Khomeini is still insisting that he will leave Paris and return to Iran to take over. The Prime Minister who is now in charge since the Shah is away on vacation states that he will remain as Prime Minister in spite of the renewed violence that is taking place throughout the country.

Prior to landing in this country, China's Vice Premier Teng was interviewed by Hedley Donovan, Editor-in-Chief of Time, Inc. and the interview appears in the current issue of Time Magazine. Part of the interview is excerpted in the Washington Star today. Teng

in the interview referred to the Soviet Union as a hot bed of war and said the United States is in strategic retreat. This was an 80-minute interview and Teng went on to say that it is imperative for the United States and China to unite if we really want to be able to place curbs on the polar bear. He further said that the worst characteristic of the Soviet Union is that it adopts the attitude of bullying the soft and fearing the strong. We cannot only depend upon the strength of Europe because that is not enough, according to Teng. At one point in the interview, he came out strong against a U.S. and Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty and cited as one of his reasons a letter which appeared in the Washington Star which was recently sent to President Carter signed by 170 retired American generals and admirals in which they warned of the consequences to the United States of a Salt II Treaty. Teng said he very much approved of the letter and that in the near future the Soviet Union's strategic force may surpass that of the United States. According to Teng the nuclear arsenal of the Soviet Union and the constant development of their strategic weapons means that we can say that the Soviet Union is already on a par with the United States.

January 30, 1979

I have just returned from the re-organization meeting of our Full Committee on Appropriations. I was elected Chairman of the Subcommittee that appropriates the money for the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The former Chairman requested that he be permitted to stay on this Subcommittee and he is now

Number 2, sitting in the next seat to me. I'll also succeed in staying on the Subcommittee Agriculture Appropriations and I am now Number 4 on this Subcommittee. The new Chairman of the District of Columbia Budget will be Charles Wilson of Texas and he requested that I remain on the Subcommittee with him. Since I have been on this Subcommittee for 24 long years, it is a little unusual to stay on the Committee after this change in Chairmanships. Since he requested that I remain with him, I agreed and I will now be Number 2 on this Subcommittee.

We elected the other 12 Subcommittee Chairmen in the Full Committee this morning and now all 13 of our names will be submitted to the Caucus for a final vote which, by the way, is by secret ballot.

January 31, 1979

Our Government announced yesterday that most Americans in Iran are requested to leave immediately. This is the largest and probably the most dramatic move that will take place since U.S. personnel were evacuated from Saigon in April of 1975. Our U.S. Embassy in Tehran requested all of the estimated 10,000 Americans still in Iran to leave temporarily at the earliest feasible date. Another move has developed in Iran which is right unusual and that is the desertion of soldiers from the Iranian army.

Seventy people were arrested here in Washington yesterday as the result of rock throwing incidents and disturbances generally brought about since the visit in this country of Vice Premier Teng. Bonds of \$10,000 were set and those engaged in a pitched battle

in Lafayette Park will be vigorously prosecuted. Bottles, rocks and lead weights and other objects were thrown at the police and the police counter-attacked by clubbing many demonstrators and arresting 70 before the crowd was dispersed.

Election of the Subcommittee Chairmen by secret ballot on our Committee on Appropriations will take place on Tuesday of next week in the Democratic Caucus. My election to the Subcommittee on Labor-HEW has produced a number of articles in the newspapers throughout the country and certainly will mean considerably more work as far as I am personally concerned.

February 1, 1979

We go back in today on our overview hearings on the budget for Fiscal Year 1980. It is obvious that throughout the budget a number of substantial reductions were made in programs that the President knows will not be approved by the Congress. Programs pertaining to Health and Education which would be reductions of a substantial nature over the 1979 programs.

The religious leader Khomeini ended his 14 years of exile and returned to Iran yesterday. He was met by millions of his supporters. He flew from Paris, France to Tehran and throughout the capital city, millions of Iranians shouted their welcome. The return of this man at this time will continue the uprisings and unrest in Iran. In a brief speech at the airport, this religious leader said that the imperialists want to push the Shah to return to Iran but that there was no

chance that he would ever come back. He said that now since the Shah was gone, the people must prepare for the next step, which was full freedom.

This man Teng is still in our country and he is a right outspoken individual. In a luncheon meeting with reporters he said that China has moved troops to its border with Viet Nam and suggested it might be necessary to teach the Vietnamese some necessary lessons.

February 2, 1979

The tractors are back. Several hundred farmers are in Virginia and Maryland this weekend on their way into Washington. Most of them are camped in Fairfax County. Last year during the months of January and February, we had several thousand farmers here in Washington demanding 100% of parity. I presume that those that are gathering here during this month and next month are also insisting upon 100% of parity. It is recognized throughout the country that the American farmer is not receiving a fair share of our National income. 100% of parity would end up with a great many farmers selling to the government and instead of \$13 billion worth of surplus commodities it could go as high \$30 billion. 100% of parity is important but changes are necessary which would help the farmer make a little profit when he sells his commodities. You cannot produce corn at \$2.12 a bushel and make any money.

Teng is now in Texas and will travel for several more days before returning to China. The statements that he made in Washington

apparently have upset the Soviet Union considerably. At each of his stops throughout the country, Teng is making statements to the effect that it is imperative to oppose and contain the Soviet Union. After Teng called for unity of the U.S. and China plus Western Europe, Japan and other countries, the Soviet Union called upon our country for clarification of our position. The Soviet Ambassador met with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance yesterday and demanded a clarification. President Carter signed certain agreements with Teng concerning trade and student visitation in this country, but so far no other agreements have been announced.

Today Iran is much quieter than it has been for several days. The religious leader is now in the process of deciding how to go about ousting the present Prime Minister. The army apparently is marking time and before too many days, we may have considerably more trouble in this country.

The Dan Flood trial was completed yesterday and after arguments were made to the jury, the jury retired for two hours. The jury now has the case again and have been out since 9 o'clock this morning. Judging from the evidence that was presented, Dan Flood will be exceedingly fortunate if he has a hung jury.

From time to time I obtain figures concerning the federal budget and our deficits. Beginning with the Fiscal Year 1967, the budget totaled \$158,254,000,000 and we had an \$8,702,000,000 deficit. From 1967 Fiscal Year through the 1979 Fiscal Year, we have had deficits every year with the exception of



1969 when the budget totaled \$184,548,000,000 and the surplus was \$3,236,000,000. The following is a list of the Federal Budget and Deficits in millions.

<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>DEFICIT (or surplus)</u>
1967	\$158,254	-\$8,702
1968	178,833	-25,161
1969	184,548	+ 3,236 (surplus)
1970	196,588	- 2,845
1971	211,425	-23,033
1972	232,021	-23,373
1973	247,074	-14,849
1974	269,620	- 4,688
1975	326,185	-45,188
1976	366,439	-66,434
1977 (Transition Quarter Fiscal Year changed figures are for 3-mo. period.)		
	94,729	-12,956
1977	402,725	-44,963
1978	450,836	-48,839
1979	493,368	-37,379
1980 (Est.)	531,566	-29,013
1981 (Est.)	577,973	- 1,216

February 2, 1979

The jury in the trial of Dan Flood reached its deadlock last night after seven hours of deliberation with no evidence that it will ever be able to reach a verdict. The deliberation will continue today according to the United States District Judge after stating to the jury that he was very reluctant to dismiss them at this time after having spent three weeks on the trial. The Judge went on to remind the jurors that they could render a partial verdict with separate votes on each of the eleven counts of the bribery, conspiracy and perjury indictment. The jury

sent word back to the Judge that they did not understand a partial verdict and requested that he explain this to them. The Judge said he would do so this morning.

Some of the most important people in this country attended memorial services at the Riverside Church in New York City for former Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller. They were present for a final good-bye to a grandson of the nation's first billionaire. President and Mrs. Carter sat in the front row with Rockefeller's widow and her family. Former President Ford, Vice President Mondale, Chief Justice Warren Burger, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, and U.N. Secretary-General Waldheim were among the many distinguished visitors. Rockefeller's youngest brother David and two of his children by his first marriage paid tribute to Rockefeller shortly before Henry Kissinger delivered a right emotional memorial service, the final eulogy.

I still am of the opinion that if Jerry Ford had carried Rockefeller on his ticket as Vice-President, he would not have been defeated by President Carter.

In Iran today there is an imminent showdown taking place between the Prime Minister and the opposition leader Khomeini. Khomeini says that the Prime Minister must resign immediately or be kicked out and that he is now preparing plans to take over the government. Some 70 deputies have resigned and if 65 more resign this will bring about the Prime Minister's resignation due to lack of parliamentary support.

Vice Premier Teng continues his travels through our country, and after a week of jokes and smiles he still continues to exert every possible means of making friends in this country. I am really surprised at the

positive position that this man has taken against the Soviet Union during his visit to our country.

In the Louisville Courier-Journal, on Wednesday, January 31st appeared an article entitled "Rep. Natcher is nominated to head House Appropriations Subcommittee". This article is as follows:

"Kentucky Representative William Natcher was nominated yesterday for the powerful position of chairman of a House appropriations subcommittee responsible for programs that represent nearly 40 percent of the federal budget.

Natcher, D-2nd District, was unanimously picked by the full House Appropriations Committee to head the Labor-Health, Education and Welfare subcommittee that Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., recently gave up.

Appropriations subcommittee chairmen, because of their importance, must be elected by the caucus of all House Democrats (the majority party controlling Congress) and approved by the House. Approval of Natcher for the Labor-HEW post is considered a certainty.

Flood is standing trial on charges that he took bribes in exchange for his help as Labor-HEW subcommittee chairman in obtaining federal funds.

The Labor-HEW subcommittee oversees the spending of more federal money than any other subcommittee in the House.

During the present fiscal year, the combined budget for the two federal agencies--the Department of Labor and HEW--is \$218 billion. The Carter administration has proposed a \$236 billion budget for next fiscal year.

For many years, the defense budget was the largest money bill that faced Congress. But next year, the Department of Defense budget request is more than \$100 billion less than Labor-HEW.

The Labor-HEW budget covers all the nation's major social programs--everything from unemployment insurance and Social Security to Medicare--as well as funding for education, occupational safety, job programs, and the Mine Safety and Health Administration.

For the past 18 years, Natcher has been chairman of the District of Columbia appropriations subcommittee, a post that meant little back in the Western Kentucky district but frequently put him the spotlight in the nation's capital.

The 69-year-old Bowling Green attorney will step down from the District chairmanship to accept the Labor-HEW job.

Because of his seniority Natcher will remain as the No. 2 person on the District of Columbia subcommittee.

In addition, Natcher has risen from seventh to fourth in seniority on the House agriculture appropriations subcommittee.

Because of retirements last year, Natcher has risen to third in seniority on the full House Appropriations Committee.

Natcher, in his 26th year in Congress, is outranked only by Rep. Jamie Whitten, D-Miss., the new full committee chairman who is in his 38th year, and Rep. Edward P. Boland, D-Mass., in his 27th year.

In the 96th Congress, Kentuckians will hold two of the most powerful positions in the House.

Rep. Carl Perkins, 7-th District, the Dean of the Kentucky delegation with 31 years of seniority, is Chairman of the Full House Education and Labor Committee, which has the responsibility for authorizing programs.

Natcher's Labor-HEW Appropriations-Subcommittee will have the power to fund many of the programs authorized by Perkins' committee."

February 5, 1979

The farmers are converging on Washington this morning. There are several thousand tractors here in the City and early this morning they moved in to the City on their way to the Capitol building. They are seeking 100% of parity.

A mistrial was declared in the Dan Flood case. Eleven of the jurors were for conviction and one held out in the very beginning saying that he believed that Flood was guilty, but too old to send to jail. Flood was exceedingly lucky.

My successor to the Chairmanship for the District of Columbia Budget will be Representative Charles Wilson, a democrat of Texas; and Charlie really is a character. In today's Washington Post, there appeared an article entitled "Natcher's Successor Goes Where the Action Is". This article is as follows:

"The House Appropriations Subcommittee on the District of Columbia normally is not regarded as a plum assignment, but when ambitious Rep. Charles Wilson(D-Texas) was named to the post last week, one of his Texas colleagues said, "watch out, Charley only goes where the action is."

Wilson, a 45-year-old moderate from rural East Texas, frankly admits he grabbed the slot for political reasons that any chairmanship is better than none at all.

"I'm doing my duty." Wilson said indicating he expects to be rewarded. "This should enhance my standing. I'm part of the leadership, even if it is the District subcommittee.

The post became vacant when its long-time occupant, Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) moved up to chairmanship of the more prestigious Labor-HEW subcommittee, vacated by the indictment and trial--now mistrial--of Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.)

Some of the more conservative members of the House Democratic leadership reportedly like the idea of keeping the subcommittee--which has veto power over the city's budget--in tight-fisted hands at a time when the House District Committee is under the control of a vigorous new liberal chairman, Rep. Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.). Dellums also is the new vice chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Both Dellums and Wilson see their new posts as providing opportunities to use the District of Columbia as a laboratory for examining (sic) urban problems. "The difference," Wilson said, "is that my ideas aren't going to cost any money."

Wilson emphasized that although he and Dellums may differ about how much Congress should spend on the District of Columbia, "we are very good buddies" and they plan to keep in close touch with each other.

Wilson also said "there is not much that Natcher has done that I would have disagreed

with, although I may be a little more inquisitive."

Wilson said, for example, he agreed with Natcher's support of proposed convention center in downtown Washington.

However, he voted against the D.C. Voting Rights Amendment last year on the House floor. Wilson said he thinks D.C. delegate Walter E. Fauntroy ought to have a vote but that the District of Columbia should not have two senators.

"The amendment would not have passed except that everyone believed someone else would kill it." Wilson said, "But many members were afraid to vote against it for fear of being called racist. I'm sure I'll be called a racist every time I do something (as chairman) that isn't popular."

He said that about 20 percent of his Texas constituents are black "and they all support me."

Wilson said he's anxious to find out "why it costs so much more to run an Eastern city than one in the Southwest."

The two possibilities that come to mind, Wilson said, are that "either the benefits are higher (here) or the efficiencies are lower."

Wilson said he might use Washington and Houston for comparisons. "I have a hunch the District will not compare favorably" with Houston, he said. Houston's suburban sprawl is making Wilson's second congressional district one of the most populous in the country.

Among other subjects Wilson may want to explore at hearings are the impact of rent control and a speculators' tax on the city's growth and tax base. Wilson acknowledged a personal interest in the latter as a "modest investor" in real estate. He and his wife, from whom he is separated, are partners in four houses on Capitol Hill. Each of them lives in one, they rent a third and are rehabilitating a fourth.

His residence is "right in the combat zone" near 12th and C Streets SE, Wilson said.

Wilson said he also owns a 5 percent interest in Elan, a K Street discotheque controlled by two Houston friends, Lance McFadden and Buddy Temple.

Although his congressional district may be the most rural in America--the largest towns, Orange and Lufkin, his home, have only 23,000 residents each--Wilson said he has loved Washington "since I lived here in 1960 when I was in the Navy" He said he was a Kennedy volunteer, and I had the only car in town with Texas plates that didn't have an LBJ bumper sticker."

He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1956, and after four years in the Navy went home to Texas, where he soon was elected to the Texas legislature. He also managed a lumber yard.

He was elected to Congress in 1972 to the seat that became vacant following the conviction of Rep. John Dowdy, who incidentally was a long-time member of the House District Committee. One of Wilson's five primary opponents that year was Dowdy's wife.



Wilson displayed his political acumen--some might call it in-fighting ability--early in a career that is now in its fourth term by winning a seat on the coveted Appropriations Committee over the opposition of his colleagues in the powerful 22 member Texas Democratic House delegation.

Following a tradition established in the 1930's, the delegation endorsed strictly on the basis of seniority, Rep. Richard C. White of El Paso for the slot.

"But I did my campaigning before the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee," Wilson said, and "when the votes were counted, I had the spot. It really caused an earthquake, though everyone has forgotten it by now," Wilson said.

The seniority rule, Wilson happily notes was adopted after two Texans "didn't speak to each other for five years" following a contest for a seat on the same committee in 1937. The spot went to Rep. Albert Thomas who had a couple months seniority over another newcomer to Washington, Rep. Lyndon B. Johnson.

Wilson said he picked the District sub-committee "because that was all that was left. It's always left."

Rep. James M. Collins (R-Tex.) calls Wilson "the most politically astute member of the Texas delegation. Wherever the action is, Charlie's there."

Collins said Wilson demonstrated his ability to show up in the right place again last year when House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill (Mass.) named Wilson as an at-large member of the ad hoc committee on energy, which allowed Wilson to be a strong voice for the oil and gas interests in his home district.

Collins, a conservative and one of two Republicans in the Texas House delegation, said Wilson "will be here (in Congress) forever...anyone who wants to run against him ought to first be examined by the state authorities. He's unbeatable."

Wilson's main interest on the Appropriations Committee has been as a member of its subcommittee on foreign operations. He acknowledges that he is "a hawk on defense," which he dates to his training at Annapolis. Wilson is perhaps best known in the House as the foremost supporter of the government of President Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua.

Sen. Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.), chairman of the Senate D.C. Appropriations Subcommittee, called Wilson the other day "with congratulations and condolences," Wilson said.

And Mayor Marion S. Barry called him Friday afternoon and invited Wilson to meet him at the District Building on Tuesday. Among items to be discussed are the size of the annual federal payment, how to fund pensions of city employes (sic) and whether the city should take over control of St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Natcher, who has been on the D.C. subcommittee 24 years, will remain as one of its five Democratic members.

"I pleaded with him to stay on," Wilson said.

The other Democratic members are Reps. Louis Stokes of Ohio, Gunn McKay of Utah and Bill Chappell Jr. of Florida. House Republicans have not decided who their two members will be."

February 8, 1979

The farmers are still in town and a number of them have been arrested as a result of disturbances which in some instances were right serious. There are about 2,000 tractors and trucks here and of course they want to park these tractors right up on the Capitol steps so that the Members of Congress can see them everyday.

An article appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal on Sunday, entitled "William Natcher: Heading Toward a Power Position." This article is as follows:

"Several of Rep. William Natcher's colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives chuckled about a scene the other night when President Carter made his State-of-the-Union address to Congress.

As Carter strode down the center House aisle, he was followed as usual by his cabinet members, including Joseph Califano, secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW).

When Califano spotted Natcher near the aisle, he literally pushed a startled Secretary of State Cyrus Vance aside so he could reach over to shake the Bowling Green congressman's hand.

It was only a handshake, but it was a symbol that Bill Natcher, as he identifies himself on the telephone, has become a very powerful man in Washington.

In a few days, unless something complete-

ly unexpected occurs, Natcher will be elevated by his fellow House Democrats to chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee for the Departments of Labor and HEW.

The panel oversees the spending of more federal dollars (a proposed \$236 billion next year) and more government programs (from welfare payments to disease control) than any other subcommittee in the House.

Califano has been around the Washington scene long enough to realize that he should get better acquainted with the gentlemanly, patrician-like lawyer from Western Kentucky. Especially if the HEW secretary wants to see his agency's programs and budget remain somewhat intact in Congress.

As a score of local and national newspaper reporters have discovered, Natcher isn't an easy man to know.

He is a private man who assiduously avoids the high-visibility efforts made by other House and Senate members.

He rarely talks to the media, and, unlike most politicians, he never holds press conferences. In the past, his only press release of the year has been to duly note that he has continued his perfect congressional voting record in a House Career that began in 1954.

(The "Guinness Book of World Records" lists this accomplishment in its "Legislatures" section, reporting that as of April 14, 1978, Natcher had participated in 3,669 quorum calls and 6,274 roll-call votes.)

Natcher isn't a part of Washington's after-work social scene, where the business

of the nation's capital frequently continues into the night over drinks.

A teetotaler, the 69-year-old Natcher dutifully attends only breakfasts, lunches and receptions for Kentucky constituents or state-related interest groups.

While chairman of the District of Columbia appropriations subcommittee for 18 years he turned down many invitations from district officials to honor him at dinners and cocktail parties.

In an interview last week, Natcher said he had warned other District of Columbia subcommittee members to avoid such entertaining.

"If you accept those type things, they will soon get a piece of you," Natcher said frankly, "and I don't want anybody owning a piece of me."

That rigid personal philosophy has made him one of the rarest of politicians in this age of costly campaigns. He refuses to accept any contributions in his re-election races and sends back donations that are made. All campaign costs are paid out of his pocket.

While not a wealthy man, Natcher has numerous property holdings in his hometown of Bowling Green. His congressional financial-disclosure statement last year put a total value of \$149,263 on his property and other assets such as bank stock.

Characteristically, Natcher publicly

listed his finances down to the penny, although it wasn't required by Congress. Many of his colleagues used only broad ranges of figures to indicate their wealth, or lack of it.

Natcher's reputation for integrity and honesty is in stark contrast to that of the man he will replace as chairman of the Labor-HEW appropriations subcommittee.

Rep. Daniel Flood (D-Pa) voluntarily stepped down from the post when he went on trial last month, charged with one count of conspiracy, three counts of perjury and seven counts of bribery.

Pennsylvania media bombarded Natcher last week for interviews and comment on the Flood case. But the Kentuckian resolutely refused to discuss the man he has worked next on the Labor-HEW subcommittee for so many years. "My only comment is that Dan Flood is a friend of mine," Natcher told those who called.

However, it was Flood's fall that created the opportunity for Natcher to rise to the important subcommittee chairmanship and throw off the burdensome District of Columbia job he has held for nearly two decades.

Natcher loves the U.S. House of Representatives and some friends say privately that his fondest dream has been to become its speaker. While he seems unlikely to reach that goal, he is called upon frequently by the Democratic leadership to serve as acting speaker during controversial and emotional debate.

Natcher presided in the House for much of the final all-night session of the 95th Congress last year, standing much of the time ramrod straight, while ruling on a multitude of procedural questions that he has mastered during his long service.

If impeachment proceedings against Richard Nixon had reached the House several years ago, then-Speaker Carl Albert had determined that Natcher would preside. The Bowling Green attorney, Albert explained, had the respect of the House for his fairness and his knowledge of the rules.

Natcher recalled last week that when he arrived on Capitol Hill he spent much of the first four months sitting in the House chamber watching the venerable Sam Rayburn in action as speaker.

One day, Natcher said, Rayburn motioned for him to come to the podium. "You've been sitting out there for a long time," he told the freshman congressman. "I've been watching you. You've been here long enough to preside. Take the gavel."

"I've been presiding (as acting speaker) ever since." Natcher noted.

Now that he is giving up the District of Columbia-subcommittee chairmanship, Natcher is receiving plaudits from the Washington media that once castigated him for his tight-fisted control over the district's budget and his resolve to hold back subway funds, insisting on a "balanced transportation system."

A banner headline, for example, in The Washington Star recently said, "The District -- and House -- Depended on Rep. Natcher."

Natcher's life, he acknowledges, is going to change as he takes over the Labor-HEW appropriations subcommittee. "There is going to be a lot of pressure," he said adding, "I won't have any problem utilizing my time."

The Labor-HEW appropriations bill will take up as much as 10 weeks of day-long hearings, with 400 or more witnesses, including HEW and Labor Department officials, doctors, scientists, welfare experts and many others.

"I will be receiving twice as much mail now," Natcher estimated.

And, most likely, the congressman from Bowling Green will be hearing much more often from the HEW secretary.

However, Califano will be dealing with a subcommittee chairman who is more conservative than the liberal Flood and could have some problems.

"I personally like Joe Califano," Natcher said. "But I disagree with him on a number of matters."

While Chinese Vice Premier Teng was visiting in this country, he made all kinds of statements about the Soviet Union and in fact kept the President and the State Department tetering on the brink because President Carter still hopes to have a SALT agreement signed with the Soviet Union within



the next few months. In fact, Teng's statements really surprised not only the Diplomatic Corps in this country, but all of us on the Hill. On his way home, Teng stopped in Japan and while visiting with the Japanese Premier, said publicly that the Carter Administration's policy toward Iran as well as a number of countries in Africa, clearly showed a lack of direction and mishandled the situation in Iran. In fact, he rebuked the Carter Administration for failing to take a tougher line against Soviet interference in Iran, Africa and elsewhere. According to reports of his talk with Japanese officials, Teng said the United States is allowing the Soviet Union to place a lot of pawns on the world's chess board and that things cannot be allowed to go on this way. He further went on to say that since he was a guest in this country, he was not able to express the criticism of us that he expressed in Japan. History may record the fact that this little man Teng, is just a blatherskite and one who is seeking not only sympathy, but direct assistance from us in warding off the Soviet Union in its dispute with Communist China.

February 9, 1979

There is a move underway in this country today to call a Constitutional convention. 22 states so far have voted resolutions calling for a Constitutional convention. The Constitutional convention would be called for the purpose of enacting the necessary amendment or amendments that would bring about a balanced budget and bring spending in line with revenue. In addition,

in the Congress, we have a number of bills that have been introduced which provide for a Constitutional amendment providing that we can not spend more than the revenue that is received each year. If this Constitutional amendment was enacted by the House, it would be sent then to the states for ratification.

If either move is successful, I hope it is the one providing for the Constitutional amendment to be submitted to the states rather than the calling of a Constitutional convention with all of the pressures that we have today and the mood generally of big business and labor, a Constitutional convention would be disastrous as far as our country is concerned. I hope that we watch both moves carefully so that we can act in time to shut off a Constitutional convention. Presentation of a balanced budget would be a step in the right direction and might bring about the complete answer which would then make it unnecessary for us to travel in either direction.

The religious leader in Iran continues each day to notify the Prime Minister that he must surrender his position or be arrested and removed. The present Prime Minister who was named by the Shah before he left, says that he will never surrender in an atmosphere of chaos, grenades and molotov cocktails.

We have a new Senator from the State of Massachusetts. He is Paul Tsongas and he served with us in the House until he defeated Ed Brooke in November of last year. Shortly after his election he said that he was determined not to be over-shadowed by his senior colleague Senator Ted Kennedy.

This has proven easier to say than to do since Kennedy is in the news everyday trying to position himself for a draft in 1980. With his Subcommittee on Health and his new Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, Kennedy is grinding out press releases by the hour. Yesterday, Tsongas called in reporters to announce that he was about to make his maiden Senate speech on energy. He said he had asked Kennedy the other day if he would kindly stop a few days and let him in the press.

Yesterday Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker of Tennessee set himself at odds with his House counterpart Representative John J. Rhodes by endorsing a Constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget unless Congress, by a two-thirds vote approves a deficit. Baker who is a potential Presidential candidate said Congress has shown over the past 15 or 20 years that it does not have the will to discipline itself and a Constitutional amendment is necessary. Baker went on to say that unless Congress initiates the amendment, the states will order the convening of a Constitutional convention to do it. Baker says that he is not afraid that a run-away convention might tear up parts of the Constitution, but believes it is best for Congress to submit amendments to the states for ratification. John Rhodes, the Minority Leader in the House says that he does not believe that such an amendment makes sense and the best way to handle the matter is for Congress to hold down spending.

February 12, 1979

The Justice Department is now investi-

gating the hung jury episode which took place in the Daniel Flood case, regarding jury tampering. Almost from the beginning after the case was submitted, the jury reported to the judge that it was hopelessly deadlocked. Finally after hours and several days, the judge declared a mistrial and discharged the jury. Eleven of the jurors believed that the defendant was guilty and one man by the name of Cash said to the other eleven that he believed Flood was guilty but that he would not vote to send an old man to jail. In addition this juror said that he had received confidential information that over \$100,000 had been stolen from Flood by two or three of the witnesses who testified against him. There was no information concerning this event during the trial but it is true that the FBI obtained similar information during its investigation of Flood but the testimony was not offered to the jury. This made it right unusual for this man who swore that he knew nothing about the case to have such information. The Justice Department has not decided as to whether or not another trial will be held and now says that this decision will be made after the jury tampering charge is completed.

The Iranian government under the leadership of Prime Minister Bakhtiar, fell this weekend after armed civilians took over most of Tehran and top military commanders swung their support behind the drive for a new Islamic republic. This Prime Minister was named by the Shah before he left Iran and this now means that there will be no return of the Shah. The religious leader, Khomeini is now in complete charge of Iran and the Lord only knows what will happen to Iran now.

According to diplomatic sources the Prime Minister handed in his resignation to the man named by Khomeini and then went underground. Mobs burned the home of this Prime Minister and ransacked his office. Rumors started immediately that he had committed suicide but so far this had not been confirmed.

The rapid developments in Iran have placed our State Department in a position of being unable to state a policy for dealing with the rapid developments taking place in Iran. With the U.S. influence in Iran sinking to its lowest level in four decades, the Administration refused all public comment and turned its immediate attention to the security of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the estimated 7,000 American civilians, military advisors and diplomats still in Iran.

President Carter's energy advisors are now privately conceding that we will probably return to gasoline lines and Sunday gas station closings as Iran's oil shut-down continues through the rest of the year. Yesterday on Face the Nation, Senator Jackson said gasoline prices could rise to one dollar a gallon in the next year and Sunday sales will soon be a thing of the past. According to my information, deliveries of gasoline to some service stations in Washington are beginning to drop as a result of the Iranian cut-off of oil.

We have started our hearings on Agriculture Appropriations and this week, will have Secretary Bergland before the Committee. A great many of the farmers have left Washington and we still have about 4 inches of snow on the ground and it is about 20 above zero this morning. It has started snowing within

the last hour and this makes it extremely difficult on tractor parades and the manuever s that the farmers have been making for two weeks.

We will start our hearings on Labor-HEW next week and then the battle will begin. This is the bill where the fight will take place this year.

February 13, 1979

The Nelson Rockefeller family is now insisting upon an inquiry concerning his death. I presume that the request comes from either his children by his first wife or from one of the brothers. The newspapers have carried a number of articles since he died of a heart attack that the time element has never been established. It seems that he was at the condominium apartment of a young lady who has been assisting him in preparing a book. In his Will which was announced in the paper yesterday, he forgave a \$45,000 debt involving this young lady. It seems that he gave her the money, interest free, to buy her condominium. It was first reported that the young lady called officials at 11:15 pm but it now develops that he had his heart attack about 10:15 p.m. Those who first entered the apartment said that there was no indication of any material being used in preparation of a book. A table contained food and wine for two and Rockefeller was on the couch at the time the ambulance attendants arrived at the condominium. According to the newspapers, the young lady called one of her girlfriends and asked her to get Rockefeller's chauffeur. Apparently his heart attack took place at 10:15 and the authorities were not notified until about 11:15. The young lady was dressed in a housecoat and the ambulance attendants, upon

being interviewed have given the story that certainly does not correspond with the first reports of his death. Rockefeller has grown children by his first wife and two small boys by his second wife. His second wife's husband accused him of going with his wife long before the divorce took place and now an inquiry will be made which will be anything but good as far as the Rockefeller family is concerned. I always liked Nelson Rockefeller and am sorry that there is some question about when he died and under what circumstances. Of course the newspapers and the media are having a big time with their interpretations of the story. In today's newspaper there is a story concerning the revival of rumors pertaining to Thomas Jefferson. A novel entitled "Sally Hemings" is to be released soon and this is the name of the beautiful long-haired slave named Sally Hemings who, rumor has it, was the mother of seven of Thomas Jefferson's children. Historians who have written books about Jefferson are very much upset about this latest book which the printer says is carefully written after much research. Some of those who know about Jefferson say that there is a great deal of psychological evidence from Jefferson's letters that indicate the affair took place. One of the historians, Virginus Dabney, former Richmond Times Dispatch editor says that this rumor is not true and that Jefferson's nephews admitted fathering Heming's children. We are now living in a time when scandal and sex can be exploited to great financial advantage and the sad part about this case is that after destroying a man's image, you can never get it back.

February 15, 1979

It seems as though we are not doing too

well around the world.

Yesterday our U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan Adolph Dubs was killed when Afghan police stormed the hotel room where he was being held by terrorists gunmen who had kidnaped him a few hours earlier. His death, the apparent result of the crossfire between police and the kidnapers drew harsh criticism from our State Department which had warned the authorities there that we wanted restraint used in the efforts to free Dubs. This is either the fourth or fifth Ambassador that has been assassinated at different times during the past several years.

In Iran we are not doing much better. Armed Iranian guerrillas attacked the American Embassy in Tehran, wounding a U.S. marine and after quite a siege the guerrillas were over-powered by the local forces in charge in Iran and our Ambassador and his staff were freed.

In Iran economic problems will probably develop which will bring about a monetary collapse and more political convulsions.

In another part of the world President Carter, who really has his problems was confronted in Mexico City when a blunt warning that Mexico intends to build a more equal relationship with its neighbor to the north was issued. In toasting our President on his visit to Mexico, the President of Mexico said that it is difficult particularly between neighbors to maintain cordial and mutually advantageous relations in an atmosphere of mistrust or open hostility. Upon landing in Mexico President Carter received a real cool reception and you could tell by the small crowd of school children and Mexican employees that it was put together in a hurry.



The Secretary of Agriculture appeared before our Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations yesterday and during my discussion with him concerning the need for more income for the farmer, we discussed the farm debt which now totals \$136 billion. This amount is tremendous and real serious. In addition, I asked him about his proposed reduction for tobacco research of \$1,290,000 and the reduction of \$144,000 for inspectors and graders. Tobacco is in serious trouble and in the 16 states producing tobacco we believe in more research but at the same time are not in favor of having this program destroyed. I will ask our Subcommittee to put back in the bill the two amounts deleted.

February 16, 1979

The Justice Department announced yesterday that it will re-try Representative Daniel Flood whose first bribery, conspiracy, and perjury trial ended January 27 in a hung jury. A single juror held out against a guilty plea and this is now under investigation.

February 17, 1979

The execution of four generals accused of treason, mass murder and torture during the reign of the Shah is just the beginning according to word that we receive from Iran. By the way, the four generals were all executed on the roof of the building that is the headquarters of Khomeini, the religious leader who is now in charge of Iran. This religious leader is really something.

The first executions were carried out by a firing squad after they were sentenced by revolutionary courts set up under the new government in Iran. Twenty other officials have been condemned to death and more executions are to follow. Some say the executions

are being carried out to satisfy leftist guerillas who have so far, not been satisfied and apparently want a real revolution.

The President returned from Mexico yesterday and this trip was really a failure. Nothing was accomplished and our President must have really been embarrassed by the statements made by the President of Mexico.

February 21, 1979

During the weekend, we had a 20-inch snow here in Washington. It started Sunday afternoon and snowed until Monday morning. Everything has been at a standstill ever since. This is the first time since 1922 that we have had a snow like that here in Washington. Instead of a mild winter, we are having a very bad winter. For the first time in the history of record keeping, all five of the Great Lakes are frozen over.

On Monday at the reading of Washington's Farewell Address, which is always given by one of the new Members, Bonner of Tennessee not only read the address, but offered the opening prayer because the Chaplain was unable to come through the snow to the Capitol Building. The Speaker Pro Tempore named by the Speaker lives only one block from the Capitol and he opened the Session, recognized Bonner for the prayer and then Bonner for the reading of the Address, and with only one other Member present in the House, then adjourned.

February 26, 1979

The Louisville Courier-Journal carried an editorial on February 13 entitled: "Fitting responsibility for a Kentucky workhorse in Congress". This editorial is as follows:

"During Congressman William Natcher's long rise to power in the House of Representatives, his fellow Kentuckians' knowledge of his work has been obscured by his relative anonymity as a member of the Appropriations Committee and as chairman of the subcommittee handling District of Columbia funds.

He has been known for his perfect attendance and voting record since his first day in the House in 1954, for his work on behalf of tobacco programs and water projects, and for his ability to get reelected 14 times without soliciting campaign contributions. But these qualities have made him more a regional curiosity than a known congressional quantity.

Meantime, his colleagues have come to respect him as a presiding officer almost without peer. The intention of Speaker O'Neill to have Mr. Natcher chair the House debate on the impeachment of President Nixon, if it had come to the floor, was just one sign of the respect he has earned for even-handedness with the gavel and knowledge of the rules.

Yet these qualities, while helpful, might not seem the exact match for the challenge Representative Natcher now faces as head of the Appropriations Committee's subcommittee for labor, health, education and welfare--a job to which his fellow Democrats elected him this week.

To the ideologue, there might be reason to question the selection. Representative Natcher sometimes is thought to be a closet conservative, a stone-age Democrat who only recently began scoring high in AFL-CIO Cope voting indices.

Yet he could be the best member of the House for the Labor-HEW position. Mr. Natcher's

reputation on the D.C. appropriations subcommittee for knowing the District budget better than the officials who made it up is legend. He disturbed a lot of people with his rigid views on public works planning, rejecting dollars for subways until bridges and highways were completed in keeping with his plans. Yet behind his paternalism was a strong job of what has now come to be called 'oversight.' He served as a taskmaster--a skinflint watching every dollar and holding city of Washington administrators to an exacting standard of performance.

As head of the Labor-HEW subcommittee, Mr. Natcher will preside during consideration of the Labor and HEW budgets, which constitute 42 percent of federal spending. That's bound to put him more in the limelight. But it's unlikely to change the quiet, unassuming reliability of a Kentuckian who in many ways can be justly called a congressman's congressman."

Fighting continues in Vietnam between the Chinese and the Vietnamese. China has crossed the border and is about ten miles into Vietnam, along a stretch of border that continues for about 100 miles. Notwithstanding the fact that they have moved in just to bloody the nose of Vietnam over Vietnam's action in Cambodia, they are losing thousands of men. This border war has caused the death of thousands on both sides and the Vietnamese are fighting China just like they fought us for twelve years. The North Vietnamese are known throughout the world to have about the fourth best Army and the way they kicked us around clearly indicates to me that in case of another world war, we should hire Vietnam to fight on our side. When this border war started, everyone of course believed that China would march right into Hanoi and shake Vietnam real good and this would be the end. They are having to fight every step of the way and they are not doing too well.

Former Philadelphia Congressman Joshua Eilberg was sentenced in Philadelphia on Saturday to three to five years which was probated and was fined \$10,000 after he unexpectedly pleaded guilty to a federal conflict of interest charge. Eilberg is 58 years old and was indicted when a Philadelphia hospital received a \$14.5 million grant from a federal anti-poverty agency with the government maintaining that Eilberg with the influence of Dan Flood, succeeded in having this project approved and with both of them receiving money for their labors. This ends the Eilberg case and Flood's new trial is to start sometime in June.

Billy Carter is now in the hospital in Georgia suffering from emphysema and for months now his anti-semitic remarks and other remarks have been right embarrassing to the President. Recently the President said that he was terribly concerned with the whole situation of Billy Carter, including his health and that he totally disassociated himself from his comments. The President went on to say that Billy's comments are objectionable and foreign to everything about the way we live in this country.

He made this statement to Bob Strauss, the President's representative in our trade negotiations and he new, according to Strauss, that this statement would be repeated. Finally the President has issued a statement disassociating himself and this statement is long overdue.

During the past few weeks, Senator Adlai Stevenson of Illinois has indicated that he will not run for re-election to the Senate in 1980 and is instead leaning more than ever toward running for President.

Finally we struck a blow for liberty. Yesterday the new Subcommittee that I am Chairman of agreed with the \$74 million in recissions out of the \$227 million requested by the President. This is the first time that our Subcommittee has ever gone along in making reductions on any requests for the Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare.

There will be a fight on the Floor over our reduction and we had quite a battle yesterday before the Full Committee. Yesterday's action before the Full Committee was my first presentation as Chairman.

Since my election as Chairman, our mail has really increased and we have no trouble in this office now, finding something to do.

March 3, 1979

For well over a year rumors have circulated throughout Kentucky that the FBI is making an investigation of Julian Carroll the Governor and his Administration generally. From time to time, we have heard that indictments would be returned in Federal court against officials in Kentucky. The FBI and the District Attorney of the Eastern District of Kentucky have for months now, refused to verify any of the rumors. This past week the Frankfort State Journal, a right good newspaper in Kentucky carried an editorial entitled, "It's Time for Carroll to be Straight." This editorial has been reprinted in other papers in Kentucky and is as follows:

"There no longer is merely a dark

In Illinois, we have a Republican Governor and Senator Percy is the other Senator and he is a Republican. You might say that the state is more solid today on the Republican side than it has been in many years. This, of course, enters into the Stevenson change of mind and the Lord only knows what would happen if Adlai Stevenson, Jr. was the Democratic nominee for President. His father was strictly a dreamer and a theorist and in his two attempts against Eisenhower, really embarrassed the Democratic Party.

February 28, 1979

They really had an upset in Chicago yesterday. The last of the big-city political machines was wrecked when Mayor Michael A. Bilandic conceded that he had been defeated in the Democratic Mayoral primary by Jane Byrne. Miss Byrne was a protege of the late Mayor Richard J. Daley, but broke off with city hall following the death of Mayor Daley and has been after Bilandic ever since.

March 2, 1979

Prime Minister Begin is back in this country and President Carter is making every move possible to carry out the Camp David agreement. If carried out, a peace treaty would result. Begin has been right difficult to deal with and for that reason, President Sadat is not here in person, but he is represented by his people. There is still a whole lot that must take place before any peace treaty is agreed upon.

cloud hanging over Frankfort. Rather, a dark viscid mist seems to have wrapped itself around the Carroll Administration as a means of protecting it from the searching eyes of those who would learn exactly what has been going on here for the past four years.

It is time for Gov. Julian Carroll to emerge from within that mist and play straight with the people of Kentucky.

The State Journal reported Wednesday that Gov. Carroll, trusted by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and warned against leaking information about a vital Justice Department probe here, promptly violated that trust.

The FBI probe, which took place in 1975 involved negotiations for early parole between the wife of an Eastern Kentuckian serving a term for manslaughter, a Virginia attorney and the Frankfort law firm of Hazelrigg and Cox. Told of the investigation and, according to The State Journal's sources, warned not to reveal its existence, the governor almost immediately informed his close friend and political ally, attorney William Curlin of Hazelrigg and Cox.

Mr. Carroll refuses to discuss the story with the newspaper but earlier told The Associated Press that he was never informed by the FBI to keep the parole investigation secret. We find it incredible that the FBI, or any investigative agency for that matter, would bare the details of a complex and sensitive investigation to an outsider, as Mr. Carroll was, and not insist



that the information remain secret. That simply does not make sense.

The parole negotiations--which, by the way, might have been proven entirely proper had not the governor acted so precipitously collapsed and the federal investigation was irreparably damaged. Later, when a federal grand jury in Detroit looked into the matter, several Kentuckians testified, including Mr. Curlin, his partner in Hazelrigg and Cox, Sam McNamara, and others. Gov. Carroll voluntarily wrote the U.S. Justice Department in Detroit a letter which The State Journal learned was an explanation of why he told Curlin of the investigation.

Astonishingly, his office tells The State Journal that the letter from the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to federal prosecutors investigating the governor's close friends and political associates somehow cannot be located. That frankly pushes credulity outside the limits of reason.

Further, if the letter were found, The State Journal was told, Mr. Carroll considers its contents to be confidential and would not permit it to be made public.

There, again, the mist enshrouds this governor. Are the people of Kentucky not to know the fullest possible details of any involvement of their chief executive in a high-level federal probe of the circumstances surrounding the possible granting of an early Parole in Kentucky?

Gov. Carroll has a responsibility to

release that letter and to erase any questions that arise from its existence.

The State Journal also reported on Feb. 14 that U.S. Attorney Pat Molloy in Lexington has asked the Justice Department to empanel a special grand jury to look into the FBI's wide-ranging investigation of the Carroll Administration.

Reportedly, as many as 40 FBI agents have probed everything from the notorious Pepper warehouse deal to personal service contracts and truck purchases. For months this capital city has been holding its collective breath for the symbolic shoe to drop on an administration whose many accomplishments seem destined to be lost in the quagmire of scandals.

This newspaper frequently has called for local grand jury investigations of fantasyland leases, sweetheart purchase contracts and penny-ante used car deals. The entire spectrum of alleged abuses, however, is too great for a single prosecutor and a month-long local jury to properly look into.

A special federal grand jury, meeting for as long as 36 months with the power to search into income tax records and personal finances, is the only way to dissipate the mist that envelopes Julian Carroll and those who have attached themselves to his administration for good as well as bad. We urge the Justice Department to act speedily--and in the affirmative--on Mr. Molloy's request."

It seems that President Carter and

Prime Minister Begin, who have their pictures made with great smiles, have agreed on nothing. During 4½ hours of meetings on Thursday, the two leaders failed to find any common ground for overcoming the differences between Israel and the government of Egypt. The talks are to continue through Sunday, but Begin immediately after arriving in Washington, issued a statement that the United States was tilted toward Egypt. The talks were set up here in Washington, after Begin rejected Carter's bid for a new Camp David meeting.

Fighting still continues in Vietnam between the Chinese and the Vietnamese.

President Carter this week, submitted stand-by gasoline rationing proposals and other fuel saving actions, but said he has no intention of putting them into effect at the present time.

March 5, 1979

From time to time I see articles in magazines pertaining to Mike Murphy. Mike Murphy is the father of Virginia Murphy and she is one of my favorite people. In fact, I am collecting beautiful little plates for her and hope to have a nice collection when I'm finished. In the February issue of Fortune Magazine is an interview of Mike Murphy with the subject being money managers. Mike is an expert in money matters and this is a right interesting interview.

Prime Minister Begin is on his way back home and there was no agreement between he

and the President. You can tell from the pictures that appear in the newspapers that they are far apart and this goes back to the Camp David meeting. I believed at that time that they were still far apart.

We have the Secretary of HEW before our Committee tomorrow. We are well underway on the \$242 billion budget for the Department of Labor and for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The Chinese are still in Vietnam and if you believe the reports coming out of Vietnam issued by the Vietnamese, they have killed thousands of the Chinese soldiers. This I do not believe, but making claims is one of the real arts in Vietnam.

The President did submit new peace proposals to Begin who will return and talk to the Israeli Cabinet. President Sadat may return to this country in the next eight or ten days and at least the President should be commended for making every effort to settle this controversy.

March 6, 1979

Today we take up the first Recission Bill reported by our Committee during Fiscal Year 1979. This will be a test as to whether or not the Congress will sincerely make an attempt to reduce federal spending.

President Carter will leave tomorrow for Israel and Egypt. He is making every move possible to bring about a peace treaty in the Middle East and the fact that he is

going there clearly indicates that some decision may have been reached and with just a little urging may bring about a peace treaty.

China announces the end of its invasion into Vietnam and states that it is withdrawing its troops after teaching Vietnam a lesson.

March 9, 1979

We have in the House from the City of Chicago a Member by the name of Abner J. Mikva. He is a Democrat and he represents a very close District. He served with us for about 4 years and then he was defeated and dropped out of the House. On the next go-round, he won and has been with us now for about 8 years. Each two years he has real close elections and in fact, four years ago it was so close that they had to have a re-count to decide as to who had won the race. Mikva is 53 years of age and serves as a Member of the Judiciary Committee. He is one of the most liberal Members that has ever served in the House and his liberal views have been his downfall in the silk-stocking District that he represents. In the last election he won by a few 100 votes and was immediately nicknamed "landslide Mikva". I have often wondered as to how long he would last and just how much he could take, since each two years he has to go through another close election that requires hundreds of thousands of dollars and many hours of campaigning.

Yesterday President Carter selected Abner Mikva as one of the appointees to fill

two vacant seats on the U.S. Court of Appeals here in Washington. This is the court that Judge Bazelon has served on for so many years and this is the Court of Appeals that is well known throughout the United States as one of the most liberal and most politically minded of any Circuit Court throughout the 50 States. With the exception of about 3 members, political hacks are members of this court and Judge Warren Berger, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has publicly said that it is indeed a blessing that we have no more Circuit Courts that compare with the one here in Washington. Knowing Mikva, as I do, he will just fit comfortably in one of the seats on this court and in fact, can sit as close as he possibly can to Bazelon who is also a political hack from Chicago, Illinois. Bazelon was brought to Washington by former President Truman and after serving a hitch in the Justice Department, landed on the U.S. Court of Appeals here in our Nation's Capital. Mikva talks fast and is easy to approach and will just suit this particular court. The other vacant seat on the court will go to Patricia M. Wald who is in the Justice Department and is 50 years of age. Wald is also about in the same category as Mikva. She will be the second woman sitting on a Federal Appeals Court and served for quite a while on the D.C. Crime Commission and was a staff attorney for Neighborhood Legal Services here in Washington. While serving as Chairman of the D.C. Budget Subcommittee, I had an opportunity on several occasions to have this lady appear before my Committee. Considering everything I would say the President made a serious mistake in naming either one of these people to the U.S. Court of Appeals. This is the court that

is just under the Supreme Court of the U.S. and if he had to name them to the Appeals Court I guess it was best for him to keep both of them in Washington.

President Carter is in Cairo, Egypt and according to the newspaper reports today that eventhough it is a little early to tell, President Sadat says that with just a few more changes he is ready to sign the peace proposal, which has also been approved by Prime Minister Begin. After meeting for several hours with Sadat, with the talks focusing almost entirely upon the unresolved issues between Egypt and Israel, according to the reports, peace may be a lot closer than we think here in Washington. I do hope that the President is successful because he really took a big gamble when he made this sudden trip to Egypt and to Israel.

The women in Iran may bring about the downfall of the religious leader Khomeini who is in charge. Yesterday, thousands of women marched in the streets of Iran carrying banners and shouting, "down with Khomeini." The women are very much upset over Khomeini's directive that they must continue wearing the usual garb of Moslem women and that westernized clothing is out of order. The women are mad and this may come as a whole lot of trouble.

March 10, 1979

President Carter said yesterday that he and President Sadat had not reached an agreement on the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty Compromises, but he would do the best he could to resolve the differences between the two countries. Certain proposals were made by Egypt yesterday and were submitted to Carter. This may take more time than expected. President Carter will go to

Israel today, and I do hope that after all of this work, he is successful.

Unemployment in our country dropped slightly during the past quarter and it is now 5.7%, according to the Labor Department.

We now have trouble brewing in Yemen. It seems that when one battle is over, another breaks out in another country. At least the Chinese soldiers are withdrawing from Vietnam.

From time to time in writing my weekly letters to my grandchildren, which I have now done for several years, I write one that is somewhat interesting. My last letter pertains to Allyn Cox, the famous muralist who is painting a beautiful mural in the Capitol Building at this time. This letter is as follows:

"Dear Jeffrey, Paul William & Peter:

Almost every day I see Allyn Cox, the famous artist who most of the time is working out of sight on a scaffolding above the ground floor on the House side of the Capitol on his most famous mural. The present project will require at least one more year before it is completed.

Mr. Cox and his two assistants painted the ceiling portion of the east corridor on the first floor of the Capitol Building on the House side several years ago under a project sponsored by the National Historical Society. This mural depicts the early history of our country with men, women, horses and a number of other animals that live in this country. From this end of the corridor to the other is a complete story of the early history of this country. This east corridor is the one that begins at the Sergeants at Arms bank for the House members and extends to the main entrance to the dining room. When completed,



10, 322

this mural was signed by and dated by Mr. Cox. He also permitted his two assistants to sign it with him, which is a clear indication of Mr. Cox's character. Very few famous artist will ever permit their assistants to sign their names on the wall at the beginning of the mural. Immediately after the scaffold was removed and the mural ready for acceptance and inspection, I noticed he permitted his assistants to sign their names with him.

The mural which also has men, women, horses and buggies, boats crossing the rivers with soldiers and many other objects are on the ceiling in the corridor of the first floor of the Capitol Building beginning at the elevator and extending north to the revolving door leading to the outside of the building. This project is also being sponsored by private groups and will cost the Government nothing. Mr. Cox has no deadline and he and his assistants are doing a magnificent job. Most of the painting is performed by Mr. Cox who, by the way, is 82 years old, and his assistants, who lie on their backs on the scaffold and paint the different objects that are a part of the mural. This makes it right tedious and awful tiresome.

At one point in the mural there is a school teacher and a group of children in front of a small backwoods school. Every character painted is first painted in the nude on a large beaver board which is some 4 1/2 feet high and 3 feet wide. Then Mr. Cox and his assistants paint the clothes and dress the objects with their painting. This, I presume, makes the body structure perfect and the clothes to be added are on a real life-like body. This guide is then used by the painters up on the scaffold to paint the person or object in as a part of the mural.

When Mr. Cox was 9 years old, his grandmother brought him to the Capitol Building and as a little boy he noticed that the frieze around the rotunda had not been completed. Even as a little boy he said that he intended to finish it, and this he did in 1953 carrying on the historical mural frieze begun in 1877 by Constantino Brumidi and continued by Filippo Costaggini. The second man who painted on the frieze around the rotunda fell and was killed. This stopped the completion of the mural. It is a little unusual when you think that Mr. Cox was the man who completed the mural and now at the age of 82 is in charge of painting the mural in the corridor of the Capitol Building on the House side on the first floor.

I am enclosing a picture of Mr. Cox standing in front of a part of one of his murals which is on the ceiling and is the one that he and his assistants are presently painting.

I do not know just what amount is being paid for the mural but I presume it will run 2 or 3 hundred thousand dollars. Before starting the mural on the ceiling, the ceilings were repaired and placed in perfect order.

Some day I will attempt to write a story about the Capitol Building as I know it, and a part of this story, of course, will be about Allyn Cox, the famous muralist and his visions of the American scene which are a part of this beautiful building.

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

Your Grandfather,"

March 13, 1979

The bribery trial of former Representative Otto E. Passman, Democrat of Louisiana opened in Monroe, Louisiana yesterday after a very difficult week of selecting the jury for the trial. Passman is 78 years old and served for many years as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Appropriations. He was indicted a year ago, charged with receiving more than \$200,000 from Tongsun Park the millionaire South Korean businessman in return for pressuring the U.S. government and the Korean government into the purchasing of rice. A second indictment charged Passman with failure to pay taxes on the pay-offs that he received from Park. Passman has a right able lawyer and several months ago, his attorney succeeded in having both indictments consolidated and this then placed him in a position where he could demand a trial in his home State. The government attorneys immediately agreed to the consolidation without any trouble and then Passman's attorney immediately asked that the trial be held in Louisiana. By consolidating the income tax evasion charge, this placed Passman's attorney in a position to make the demand since for many years in federal court it has always been the practice of permitting an income tax evasion defendant to have a trial in his home state. Passman's lawyer did better than that because he finally maneuvered the trial into Monroe, Louisiana the hometown of Passman. I have my doubts that the government will get a conviction and after weeks and weeks, will end up with a hung jury.

The Republican Party is making loud

demands now for an investigation of the Carter warehouse business loans which were made by Georgia banks. With some question now being raised as to whether or not there was adequate security. The loans were made at the request of Bert Lance, who served for a short time as Director of the Office of Management and Budget. The Republicans really believe they have something here.

President Carter is returning home tonight after making a brief stop-over in Cairo, Egypt. The President will return to Washington without the peace agreement signing and with the new information received from Begin that he is not in a position to close out any peace treaty since it must first go to the Israel Knesset, which is the Israeli Parliament. First Begin said it must be submitted and approved by the Knesset and of course, even if some agreement had been reached it might take weeks before the Knesset either approved or disapproved. The President has worked hard and is very much disturbed over the failure to reach some agreement this weekend in the Middle East. The President had been willing to spend hundreds of hours to bring about a successful negotiation but when he was advised by Begin that the Knesset must approve, he was then disturbed to the extent that he knows that a treaty is still a long way off.

March 14, 1979

Much to the surprise of a great many people in this country, it appears that President Carter has finally succeeded in bringing about a settlement of the problem in the Middle East in so far as Egypt and

Israel are concerned. President Carter was just about ready to return home this past weekend when he decided to stop over for two days in Cairo, Egypt and continue his meetings with Sadat and Begin.

Finally Begin agreed and said that he would resign unless his Cabinet and the Knesset approved of the agreement that he had reached with President Carter. An article appeared in the Washington papers yesterday entitled, Carter Hailed on Dramatic Break-through; Israel Cabinet Votes 15-0 for New Proposals." This article is as follows:

"Israel's Cabinet approved today the two final compromises on an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty that were worked out by President Carter.

This left only Cabinet and parliamentary acceptance of the complete treaty before it can be signed, possibly in Washington late next week.

There were rumblings in the Cabinet and parliament about the implications of moving toward autonomy for Israeli-occupied Palestinian areas, which is scheduled to follow the treaty's ratification. But Israeli sources said acceptance of the treaty seemed assured. Prime Minister Menachem Begin said after a 6½-hour Cabinet meeting that he had telephoned Carter to report approval for the compromises.

"I informed him that the two last outstanding issues were resolved today by a positive decision of the Cabinet." Begin told reporters. "The president was very glad to

receive the information."

The Cabinet voted 15-0 for the compromises, with one member not voting and one absent. It is scheduled to meet again Sunday to consider final acceptance of the whole treaty package. That includes commitments for autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza strip as a step toward a comprehensive peace settlement with Israel's other Arab neighbors. But those neighbors, Syria and Jordan, have refused to join the peace effort so far and remain hostile.

Commerce Minister Gidon Patt said today's action did not complete the work the Cabinet still needs to carry out examining the treaty in its entirety.

"The road is open to a peace treaty," said another minister. Yitzhak Modai. He said details remained to be worked out "but there will be a peace treaty."

The Israeli radio said Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan submitted to the Cabinet a document he and Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir prepared that enumerates the U.S. economic and political commitments to Israel and which is to be attached to the treaty.

The Knesset, Israel's parliament, is expected to debate the treaty on Monday and Tuesday. The ratification of the treaty, once signed, requires only a simple majority of the 120-member Knesset. So the debate next week would authorize Begin to join with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in signing the treaty if only 61 members approve. Israeli sources predicted 75 or more votes for it.

Israel radio today cited estimates of at least 85 positive votes. Begin has said he and his government would resign if the Knesset did not approve it.

Egypt's prime minister and foreign minister, Mustafa Khalil, was quoted today as saying the signing could take place in Washington next Thursday or Friday.

An English version will be signed then that will be binding on both countries. Begin said yesterday. Then he and Sadat would exchange visits to sign an Arabic version in Cairo and a Hebrew version in Jerusalem, Begin said.

Reports from American and Israeli sources on what the two last compromises involved were somewhat conflicting. Reporters traveling with Carter on his peacemaking mission understood that the last two issues involved Israel's access to assured oil supplies and the Gaza strip.

Begin had been insisting upon an Egyptian commitment to sell to Israel oil from fields developed in the Sinai peninsula during Israel's occupation. Egypt refused to guarantee sales. The compromise reportedly involved a 15-year U.S. assurance to make sure Israel gets the oil that it is having a harder time obtaining since Iran's new regime cut it off. Some apparently would come from Sinai, although without a specific treaty commitment on it.

The Gaza problem arose from the autonomy move. West Bank Palestinians have been

reluctant to participate in the scheme, so Egypt wanted to move ahead in Gaza and play a role there with its own liaison office. Israel was reluctant to accept that. Some reports said the compromise involves Israel's dropping of the demand for Sinai oil in return for Egypt's dropping its insistence on a role in Gaza. There was no official confirmation of that, however.

Some sources here said the second issue in the last-minute compromises was not Gaza but the timing of Israel's troop withdrawals from the Sinai and an exchange of ambassadors between the two countries.

This account of the second issue was broadcast by Israel radio, apparently indicating official sources.

The decisions yesterday brought a sense of national joy and relief to this country. But there was recognition that the West Bank and Gaza autonomy problems will be difficult ones. And the continued hostility of Syria and Jordan was worrisome.

Following Begin's lead, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt also decided to put the peace treaty package, before his Cabinet and Parliament for approval before signing."

March 16, 1979

The White House is now attempting to sell the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt to Saudi Arabia and to Jordan. We have committed ourselves to spend at least \$5 billion if the treaty is signed and the Palestinians are still upset over the fact



that there still is no settlement of the Palestinian problem.

Our relations with West Germany could improve. Privately West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is saying that from the standpoint of Europe the United States has given up its leadership going back as far as the Nixon Administration and that from the standpoint of military and economic leadership West Germany will have to take over. The German Chancellor said that he did not see anyone in New York or Washington attempting to take the leadership as far as the economy is concerned and since Japan will sit on the fence and follow whoever leads, it is now up to the Europeans especially the French and the Germans. I was sorry to hear of the statement made by the West German Chancellor because the Americans and the Germans are more alike in my opinion than any other two countries in the world. From the standpoint of initiative, ability and general shrewdness our two countries are very much alike.

Senator Ted Kennedy really was upset in the Senate Wednesday when the Recission Bill was up for consideration. The side that he was on was not in favor of granting the President's request to recissions totaling a little over \$700 million and upon a roll call vote of 55 to 41, the Kennedy forces went down. Kennedy is very much wrong about this matter because the people in this country want federal spending reduced and they want a balanced budget. We are now going to conference on the recissions on Tuesday of next week and we should have no trouble bringing out a good conference report.

March 17, 1979

In the Otto E. Passman trial now underway in Monroe, Louisiana, the attorney for the defense is cross examining Tongsun Park considerably on the question of Park's deliberately lying in the beginning as to payments to Passman and other Members of Congress. Park, this weekend under cross examination said that it was true that he originally lied about making any payments to Passman because he wanted to protect Passman and that loyalty in Asian countries is a big issue; and, at the beginning he hoped the whole thing would blow over. Park also denied knowing Flood and according to the newspaper reports, Passman might do better than a hung jury.

In speaking of Flood, his new trial is set for June 4 and apparently he will be dismissed from Georgetown Hospital in the next few days.

The Palestinians are really up in arms over the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. Their leaders say that if the treaty is signed this will immediately bring on a war with Syria, Jordan and others on the side against Egypt.

This weekend, President Carter is at Camp David and he has summoned his principal economic and political advisers for the weekend meeting with a full-scale review of energy issues and the administration's increasing anti-inflation program to be reviewed in detail. Inflation still remains over 9% and with the energy crisis right around the corner with weekend closings of service stations to start soon, the President really has his hands full. The President will make a major speech on the energy policy sometime during the latter part of this month and also

will deal with the other problems and issues which are being discussed at Camp David this weekend.

This Session of Congress has been right slow in starting. With federal spending a major issue, a great many new programs that some of the more liberal people want have been filed away and the committees now holding hearings are spending most of their time on legislation which expires this year and over which there is no controversy. The appropriations committee is holding hearings on all 13 bills and in the main, the action during this First Session will be over federal spending, inflation and the energy crisis. No additional laws are necessary as far as energy is concerned and it is simply a matter of biting the bullet and bringing about considerable conservation of oil to stave off real problems in the future.

March 19, 1979

We are now waiting for the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. In the meantime, President Carter sent his Foreign Advisor Brzezinski along with an Assistant Secretary from the State Department, his son, Chip Carter and one of the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to Saudi, Arabia and Jordan hoping to keep these two countries from going off in a tangent following the signing of the peace treaty. According to the media, Saudi, Arabia and Jordan are still bitterly opposed to the peace treaty and has given no assurance of what it will do following the signing. For several years now, Saudi, Arabia has granted about

\$2 billion a year in foreign aid to Egypt and if this is cut off, we probably will have to make up the difference.

We are better than half completed on our hearings on Labor-HEW and so far have had good hearings. It will be exceedingly difficult to mark-up this bill without exceeding the budget.

This week in the House, we have no major legislation up for action. A few bills under suspension, the Private Calendar and several funding resolutions.

March 20, 1979.

The White House is jubilant over the signing of the Treaty between Israel and Egypt. White House aids believe that the President is an odds on favorite to win the Nobel Peace Prize and this is the kind of big political plum that they would welcome for next year's campaign.

My old friend, Jerry Ford has not indicated that he will be a candidate for President in 1980 but some of those who are close to him politically are confident that if early Republican primaries in 1980 are inconclusive and the Party appears to be drifting the former President will move to enter the race for the White House and will not wait for GOP leaders to come to him.

We may be about to stave off a Constitutional Amendment to balance the budget if we succeed in holding down the 1980 Fiscal Year Budget. The drive by the States for a

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Constitutional Amendment is losing steam and the word here on the hill is that any Constitutional Amendment to balance the budget will be tied up indefinitely in Committee.

People in this country should never complain about our telephone system and those who do should go to Cairo, Egypt. During the talk between the leaders this past weekend, when President Carter was in Cairo, one American official had so much trouble in Cairo in trying to phone a downtown hotel from the City's airport that he had to route the call on the White House communications system by satellite via Washington to get through.

One of the ten best sellers for over 50 weeks is a book on running and the author must be making a fortune. Recently the 26-mile marathon was held in Junction City, Kansas with hundreds in the race and one little five year old boy, Bucky Cox, competed and certainly gave a very good account of himself. He completed the course in under 5½ hours finishing 64th out of 100 who started.

March 21, 1979

We held our first Conference yesterday on an appropriation bill and within a few minutes resolved all differences and signed the Conference Report. With one or two exceptions, I believe this Conference Report will be accepted in the House and the Senate next week without too much difficulty. The feeling was almost unanimous on both sides of the table that this is the year when we must reduce federal spending and now is the time to bite the bullet. Unless we do, more states will adopt a constitutional resolution calling for a convention which would adopt an amendment providing for a balanced budget.

The Attorney General, Griffin B. Bell announced last week that a special prosecutor would be appointed to investigate the National Bank of Georgia loans to the Carter Peanut Warehouse. A man by the name of Paul B. Curran was appointed by the Attorney General. Curran is 46 years of age and is a former U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Curran is a Republican. The Attorney General, in making the announcement of Curran's appointment, said that it is important to the American public's confidence in the administration of justice that they be assured that the ultimate resolution of the investigation into the loans made to the Carter family was reached fairly and impartially without even the possibility of deference to high office. Immediately after accepting the appointment, Curran said that he had been guaranteed that he would be in charge and that the investigation would be a full, vigorous and impartial one. Time will tell as to just what will develop and I guess this is the best way to finally bring all of the rumors to a halt.

King Hussein of Jordan is very resentful over the arm twisting efforts made by our country to extract his approval for the Egypt-Israel peace agreement which is to be signed next Tuesday in this country. The King said that he did not believe that there had ever been in the past a misunderstanding like this one that now exists between Jordan and the United States. There are always two sides to every question and certainly I can understand King Hussein's position from the standpoint of the West Bank and certain other parts of the treaty. The King now says that his country will have to look around for alternative sources of supply for his U.S. equipped armed forces.

March 23, 1979

We will have quite an event here in Washington on Monday. Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat will appear at the White House to sign the peace treaty. Buses will take the House and Senate Members from Capitol Hill to the White House for the signing. After the signing takes place and for the next six or seven months, we may have trouble throughout the Middle East. The Palestinians are not at all satisfied with any part of the peace treaty and the same applies to Jordan, Saudi, Arabia and Iraq.

This past week, we had a Resolution creating a Select Committee on Committees. On a roll call vote the vote was 210 for and 200 against. We have too many Committees now and every time we set up a Select Committee to resolve jurisdictional problems, we end up in a fight. I voted against this Resolution.

March 24, 1979

The White House is soliciting funds to help pay for Monday's State dinner honoring Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin. The asking price is in exchange for invitations to the dinner and in some cases is \$1,000 a plate. There will be some 1,500 people at the dinner which will be held under a huge tent on the White House lawn and to help to defray the cost, 150 of the corporate whose who in America, including Coca Cola, Ford Motor Company, Allied Chemical and others are being solicited. The White House says that there is a precedent for such solicitation of funds for huge White House dinners. They maintain that this started

back during the Kennedy days when the White House was furnished with very valuable antiques provided by private contributions. The signing of the peace treaty will take place at the White House at 2 o'clock Monday and the tremendous dinner will be that night.

March 26, 1979

Today is the big day. Egypt and Israel formally end thirty years of war today. At 2 pm a treaty which should carry the stamp, "made in the U.S.A." will be signed at the White House. I do hope that this signing will help us in the Middle East.

On March the 1st, 1954, I was in the House Chamber at the time the Puerto Ricans entered the Gallery and after taking seats jumped up and started to fire pistols. Five of our Members were shot and I believed then the same as I do now that Cuba and other Communist elements were behind this event. In Sunday's New York Times, appeared an article entitled, "Congressmen Seeking A Prisoner Exchange To Free Puerto Ricans." This article is as follows:

"With tacit encouragement from the State Department, two New York Representatives are taking a new approach in trying to free four Puerto Rican nationalists imprisoned in the United States. They are calling for release of the Puerto Ricans as a way of freeing four United States citizens imprisoned in Cuba.

The action by the two Representatives -- Jonathan B. Bingham of the Bronx and Benjamin A. Gilman of Monticello -- is directed at freeing the Puerto Ricans involved in shooting



episodes in the 1950's outside Blair House, the temporary residence of President Harry S. Truman as the White House was being renovated, and in the spectators' gallery of the House of Representatives.

But the idea of tying the fate of the nationalists to the fate of four Americans in Cuba has not won the full support of others working on behalf of the Puerto Ricans. Representative Robert Garcia, a Bronx Democrat who is the only voting Congressman of Puerto Rican descent has said the issue of freeing the nationalists should be decided on its own merits.

"I've never had a conversation with the nationalists about the idea," said Mr. Garcia, who has been fighting for their release for some time. "I doubt very much if they'd go along with it."

A request to commute the sentences of the Puerto Ricans is now before President Carter.

Those favoring the Puerto Ricans' release say they have served more than enough time. Those opposed fear additional violence, since the nationalists have pledged to continue their activities and have refused to repent for the acts they committed.

Both Mr. Gilman and Mr. Bingham report that Fidel Castro, the Cuban president, has been suggesting the idea of releasing them. When 10 Congressmen visited with Mr. Castro in January, Mr. Castro said he would favor releasing four United States citizens held in Cuba in return. "It would not be a strict swap or exchange," said Mr. Bingham, a Dem-

ocrat. "The way Castro put it was that these would be "reciprocal humanitarian gestures."

Sources in the Carter Administration have confirmed that the State Department, knowing Mr. Castro's position, has told the White House it would favor releasing the Puerto Ricans. But the State Department is also known to have said that the decision should be decided on domestic ground, since it is technically a domestic problem.

The four Americans -- Lawrence Lunt, Everett Jackson, Juan Tur and Claudio Morales-- are in confinement near Havana. Mr. Lunt has acknowledged working for the Central Intelligence Agency, and it was reported last June that Cuba had indirectly offered to free him in exchange for the release of one of the four Puerto Rican nationalists, Lolita LeBron. The three others are Irving Flores Rodriguez, Oscar Callazo and Rafael Cancel Miranda.

A report of the 10 Congressmen who visited Cuba is expected to recommend releasing the Puerto Rican nationalists, but it is not yet clear how many of the 10 will actually agree to this recommendation."

I sincerely believe that these Congressmen should have something else to do besides wanting to make exceptions out of Lolita LeBron and the other two who are still in the penitentiary. It is my understanding that one of the men either has terminal cancer and is in a federal hospital or has since died.

Chief Justice Warren Burger was named by Richard Nixon and at the time there was considerable question as to whether or not he was actually qualified to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Burger graduated from a night law school and this, of course, in the Twentieth Century is not a recommendation for a Chief Justice. His practice of the

law was somewhat limited before he went into the Department of Justice as an Assistant Attorney General and later to the Circuit Court of Appeals here in Washington. In succeeding Chief Justice Warren, he of course assumed a right controversial seat. For several years, billboards had been erected throughout the United States carrying large letters calling upon the people in this country to impeach Warren. The Court was known as "The Warren Court". This was the situation confronting Chief Justice Burger at the time he took over as Chief Justice.

Last night on "60 Minutes" the Chief Justice was really crucified. Mike Wallace started out by reading a letter that had been directed to the Chief Justice asking him to appear on "60 Minutes" and then the Chief Justice's answer was read which politely declined the invitation. "60 Minutes" is one of those excitable, witch hunt shows that from time to time is good, but most times is bad and of course, the Chief Justice of the United States was right in refusing to appear on "60 Minutes". His background was discussed and the fact that he was a graduate of a night law school, along with other matters and then several law professors, who at one time, served as clerks either to Justice Burger or to one of the Associate Justices, gave their most learned opinion of what a little man the Chief Justice really was. Most of these men who were interviewed, were long-haired, beetle browed misfits and I say this quite frankly. It was a perfect crucifixion job.

I have had some experience with Chief Justice Burger and although I know he will not go down in history as the outstanding Chief Justice of this country, but in my opinion, he will go down in history as an able, honest man. I remember several years ago when the District of Columbia wanted to build a new

court building which the Chief Justice took quite an active interest in; just as a citizen in the procedure that was underway and the pressures that were being used to force the Subcommittee of which I was Chairman to build a \$100 million court building for the District of Columbia. We have some 39 judges on the Superior Court here in the District and each of these judges wanted a ceremonial court room. In order to build a building with 39 ceremonial court rooms which would seat from 250 to 500 people, it would have cost \$100 million or more. Instead of that, I said to the District Mayor and to the officials here that we would go along with them and build a beautiful court building which would contain a court room for each judge and two or three large ceremonial court rooms which could be used for unusual events and trials which created more than the usual amount of excitement. The judges and the city officials did not believe that we could build a \$40 million court building but we succeeded in building a magnificent building that cost exactly \$40 million. It is fully adequate and is designed to go on into the 21st Century without any difficulty. Since I have been a Member of Congress, I have participated in over 80 projects, including schools, police stations, fire stations, clinics, hospital additions, court buildings and libraries where hundreds of millions of dollars was involved. With the exception of the new central library, now known as the Martin Luther King Library and the new District of Columbia Court Building, there is considerable doubt about the cost from the standpoint of actual benefit for a great many of the structures that were erected since I have been a Member of Congress. Most of these structures were so controversial that when the time arrived to dedicate the structures and I received beautiful invitations, I declined because in most instances, the controversy was just too much when we tried to hold down spending. When the new court building was dedicated, I made

up my mind that I would attend the ceremony because I wanted to see all of these judges and all of the court officials and be able, in a nice way, to say to them we said we would and we did build you an adequate building which is now being used as a model throughout the United States. Chief Justice Burger was the principal speaker and I was one of the speakers who spoke just before the principal speaker. Chief Justice Burger, in his remarks, said that he wanted to commend me because I had succeeded in building a building which the federal government was now using as a model throughout the 50 states for a federal courtroom building and the building was fully adequate and was constructed under adverse conditions. He went on at great length and when he concluded, walked over and shook hands with me and everyone stood up in the audience. Of course I felt good and I have always believed that Chief Justice Burger has tried to handle his assignments in the right way and history will record the fact that he was not entitled to the program which appeared last night on "60 Minutes".

March 27, 1979

The leaders of Israel and Egypt concluded a treaty of peace yesterday as President Carter pledged to join them in protecting the agreement against those who oppose it. The President in his speech went on to say that those who shatter peace and who would spill blood, should be aware that our country along with Egypt and Israel and all others who may join us will vigorously wage peace. There was 1,600 invited guests on the White House lawn at the time the peace treaty was signed. Later last night, a tremendous dinner was held in a huge tent with some 1,500 guests

participated. Among the major provisions of the treaty, is a provision providing for a termination of the state of war and establishment of peace upon exchange of ratification documents. The following is a list of the major provisions:

"\*Withdrawal of all Israeli military forces and civilians from the Sinai peninsula in agreed phases within three years. Israel will evacuate about half the Sinai in an interim withdrawal within nine months.

\*United Nations forces are to patrol the buffer zones between Egyptian and Israeli forces as the withdrawal takes place. Egyptian military forces in the Sinai and Israeli forces on the Sinai border are to be limited.

\*Normal economic and cultural relations are to be established, the Egyptian economic boycott ended and borders opened to the movement of people upon completion of the interim withdrawal.

\*Ambassadors are to be exchanged within one month after Israel's interim withdrawal.

\*Israeli ships and cargoes will be granted the right of passage through the Suez Canal. The Strait of Tiran and Gulf of Aqaba will be considered international waterways.

\*At the request of both Egypt and Israel, the United States will continue aerial monitoring of the Sinai troop movements.

\*Israel, which is giving up Sinai oil fields it is now operating, will be able to bid for Egyptian oil on the same basis as

other bidders. (The United States, in an agreement not yet published, has pledged to make up any Israeli oil shortfall during the next 15 years.)

\*Negotiations on Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip are to begin within one month after the treaty is ratified. Israel's negotiating partners are to be Egypt and, if it will take part, Jordan with local Palestinians to be included in the Arab delegations.

\*Egypt and Israel set the "goal" of completing the negotiations within one year so elections for a self-governing Palestinian authority can be held as expeditiously as possible after agreement.

\*The United States will participate fully in all stages of the West Bank-Gaza negotiations."

March 30, 1979

We finally succeeded in adopting the Conference Report on the Recission Appropriations request legislation. This was the first step in making an attempt to balance the budget and after a couple skirmishes at reductions made in occupation grants for medical and dental schools and for nurse training, the President's request that \$720 million be recinded was approved almost in the amount requested. It appeared for days that the House would not accept the recissions and this, of course, was the first move to test the House to see if there would be any reductions in federal spending this year.

The peace treaty between Israel and Egypt was finally signed with much ceremony and pomp. It now has been announced that before Prime Minister Begin would come from New York City to Washington last weekend for the signing ceremony, he demanded and received a secret letter of additional commitments from President Carter. This information apparently was not passed along to President Sadat and he is now very much up in arms over the contents of this secret memorandum. Begin demanded, threatened and through main force and awkwardness, drove a hard bargain. The treaty that was signed is only the start in so far as settling the Middle East situation.

We are concluding the hearings on the Subcommittee on Labor-HEW within the next two weeks as far as the Departments are concerned and after the recess period in April, we will then begin day and night sessions for some 400 outside witnesses who want to testify about matters pertaining to Labor and Health, Education and Welfare.

April 2, 1979

From time to time in my letters to my grandchildren, I try to teach them a little about the history of this country. In my weekly letter on March 30, I talked with them about the House of Representatives. Here is the letter:

"For some 15 years now, certain Members in the House and in the Senate introduced legislation which, if enacted, would amend the Constitution to extend the term of office for Members of the House of Representatives from two to four years.

Last week, Senator Bennett Johnston of Louisiana introduced a bill which would



provide for a four-year term. In introducing his bill, he made a statement setting forth the reasons why his legislation should be adopted. He pointed out that the present two-year term was a compromise reached by the advocates of a one-year term and advocates of a three-year term who met at the Federal Convention in 1787. The one year advocates, according to Senator Johnston, said that such a term would prevent a Member from becoming too independent from his constituents. He goes on to say that finally a compromise was reached and a two-year term was agreed upon. Neither this Senator, nor anyone else who introduces such legislation explains that if the House term was extended to four years the House would in substance, run as a team with the Presidential candidates. In addition he failed to say that those who prepared the Constitution decided that in addition to the two-year term for a Member of the House of Representatives, no Governor could appoint a Member to the House of Representatives. When a Member of the House dies, a special election must be called and the people elect the new Congressman for either the unexpired term or the full term of two years.

The Constitution, in the beginning, provided that United States Senators would be elected by the legislature or the governing body of the states. This is how the United States Senators were elected until the year 1913 when the 17th Amendment was adopted which provided that United States Senators must be elected by the people of the states instead of the legislatures. Those who prepared the Constitution know that the House of Representatives was the people's body and they provided that all appropriation bills must originate in the House and all tax bills must originate in the House. This simply was a method of controlling the House so that the people at the end of each two years, could

take out all of the Members of the House of Representatives and thereby take back control of the government. The six-year term for United States Senators was not of great concern by those who prepared our Constitution and as you know, when a United States Senator dies, we do not have to have a special election and the Governor of the State can name himself or anyone he pleases to fill the unexpired term or the portion of the term until the next election takes place.

The reasoning and the procedure followed by those who prepared our Constitution should prevail and under no circumstances should the term of the House of Representatives be extended beyond two years. The people should have the right to take back the government as soon as possible and with the President's term four years and the United States Senator's terms six years, too much time would pass as far as our people are concerned.

Several years ago, a Petition was circulated and some 200 House Members signed the Petition calling for a Constitutional Amendment setting the House term at four years. Those who signed the Petition maintained that running every two years was too much and placed the Members in a position where considerable money would have to be spent and they would be running for election at all times. As soon as one election was over, they would start running for the next term.

I am for a two-year term and do not believe that under any circumstances should the Constitution be amended taking the right away from the people to take back the Government as quickly as possible by controlling at all times the House of Representatives.

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

- 10,000 -

We have had our first major disaster with a nuclear reactor. This reactor is located near Middletown, Pennsylvania and thousands of people are involved. Monitoring radiation levels is now taking place after a leak developed in the reactor and thousands of people may have to be moved out of their homes. The Metropolitan Edison Company operates the plant and this disaster comes at a time when scientists in and out of government are debating the long-term health effects of lower level radiation. Last night Pennsylvania Governor, Richard Thornburgh, decided not to order evacuation of the estimated 165,000 people in a 10 mile radius of the Three Mile Island Nuclear Power Plant near the state capitol which is Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. This took place even though there were dangers of a gas explosion or a melt-down of the atomic core.

Committees on the House and Senate are holding energy hearings and the day has finally arrived in the atomic age when we are faced with a disaster which could affect hundreds of thousands of people.

April 3, 1979

Sunday night on "60 Minutes" U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica was interviewed about his book entitled, "To Set The Record Straight." Judge Sirica is a good Judge and he was the presiding Judge at all of the criminal proceedings in the Watergate Case. When asked the question as to whether or not he would be accused of trying to make money out of the Watergate affair, the Judge said that he had the right to write this book and that the proceeds would help his

family. He went on to say that the defendants in the Watergate case had nearly all written books and that there was no reason why he should be prevented from writing a book.

In the interview on "60 Minutes" the Judge went on to say that if President Nixon had been tried and convicted, he would have imposed a prison sentence on him. There was no question about Nixon's participation in the cover-up and anyone who heard the tapes would understand immediately that Nixon was in on Watergate from the very beginning as far as the cover-up is concerned. The Judge said that at one time, he believed President Nixon's pardon was probably best from the standpoint of our country but later concluded that it would have been preferable to let the judicial process run its course. Without indicating whether Nixon could have been convicted or acquitted Judge Sirica said that the American people would have been better satisfied if Nixon had been tried.

I like Judge Sirica and after listening to "60 Minutes" I am sorry that he decided to write his book.

Otto E. Passman was acquitted of all charges in his trial in Monroe, Louisiana. When Park testified before the jury that in the beginning he had said that no money was given to Otto Passman, he had simply lied to keep from embarrassing Passman, he then said to the Jury that he had given Passman over \$200,000. Passman's lawyer, an outstanding Louisiana attorney, then said to Park that if you lied in the beginning what is to keep the jury from believing that you are now

lying. This is the major point used by Passman's lawyer in his closing argument and apparently it was just enough to bring about a verdict of acquittal in about 90 minutes. Passman jumped up and hugged his lawyer and tried to hug the judge and jury, but he was restrained by his attorney. Passman is indeed a lucky man.

According to reports this morning, word from Middletown, Pennsylvania is to the effect that we may survive the Nation's most crucial nuclear crisis. Officials now say that the atomic plant bubble is shrinking and the risk of terrific contamination is slowly disappearing. Before its over, the three-mile Island Nuclear Plant may be so badly contaminated with radioactivity that it may never reopen to generate electricity, thereby creating a billion dollar mausoleum.

April 4, 1979

Former Pakistani Prime Minister Bhutto was hanged before dawn this morning at the jail where he had been confined for many months. The Supreme Court of Pakistan refused to set aside the sentence of death and Bhutto who was 51 years of age along with four others, was given the death sentence following a conspiracy to kill a political foe. A number of countries around the world, including our country urged Pakistan to set aside the death sentence and not take this man's life. It appeared for several weeks that this would take place but suddenly early this morning he was hanged. Bhutto was overthrown by the military almost two years ago following charges of election irregularities. He served as Prime Minister from 1971 to 1977

and had considerable following in his country. This man was well known in this country and was considered one of the most brilliant men in Pakistan. When you consider what has happened in Iran you get a better understanding of some of the actions of other countries.

We finally increased the debt ceiling on Monday of this week to \$830 billion. The Republican Party insisted on a roll call vote on the previous question on the Rule so that an amendment providing for a balanced budget before any increase could take place would prevail. On a straight party line vote with a few Democrats joining the Republicans, the Republican's maneuver failed. When you spend money on old debts, you should pay your debts and the Republicans in the House know this. This was strictly a political move which should have come on the first appropriations bill and not on the debt ceiling legislation.

April 6, 1979

Each year we have a tobacco fight. Yesterday when the International Affairs Committee had its authorization bill under the five minute Rule, Peter Peyser a Representative from New York City offered an Amendment which provided that no funds should be used to ship tobacco abroad under the Food for Peace Program. This is the same man who served with us for about six years as a Republican and then he ran for the United States Senate on the Republican ticket and was overwhelmingly defeated. He was out of Congress for about four years and then he changed his party affiliation and ran for the House as a Democrat. He is a Jew and he ran in a Dis-

trict that is overwhelmingly Jewish. Believe it or not, he won, and is now back with us on the Democratic side. When he was a Republican in the House, he offered just about the same Amendment three or four times and we beat him right bad. Yesterday when he offered his Amendment, I was presiding over my Committee here in the Rayburn Building and they called me all out of breath urging that I come to the Floor to answer this man. I sailed over and here's what I said:

"MR. CHAIRMAN, I move to strike the appropriate number of words. MR. CHAIRMAN, I do not intend to use my 5 minutes, but I would like to call to the attention of the Members of the Committee that this is a right serious matter for 16 States of our 50 States. We produce tobacco in 16 States, Mr. Chairman and this is a \$10 billion industry. That means a whole lot to a group of small family farmers, and it is of great importance to my people.

MR. CHAIRMAN, we have 50 States. No tobacco is produced in New York State, and my good friend--and he is my friend--the gentleman from New York (Mr. Peyser) knows that, Mr. Chairman, on two different occasions we have had before this House, the emergency loan guarantee legislation pertaining to New York City. A good political vote in the State of Kentucky would have been a vote against it, Mr. Chairman. I not only voted to help New York City on two occasions, but as the chairman well knows, I presided the last time we had that legislation up, and my friends in the State of New York will

tell you, that I went to the door back here, as they came in, I said to them, "What concerns New York City concerns my home State of Kentucky."

MR. CHAIRMAN, that is the kind of country we live in, and this is the way it should be. Ask these people from New York here in the Chamber today.

MR. CHAIRMAN, this is a serious amendment. It means a lot to us. The tobacco program is a controlled program. We have an acreage poundage system whereby it is controlled. In the State of Kentucky my people believe that if tobacco is harmful to the health of our people, we want to do something about it, and we are trying to do something about it.

In the food-for-peace program, my good friend, the distinguished chairman of this committee, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Zablocki) will tell you that this should not be in his bill.

This amendment should be defeated.

It should not be any part of his bill. MR. CHAIRMAN, we should not do the chairman of this committee that way.

The gentleman from New York ( Mr. Peyser) is my friend, and I say that to the gentleman. This is no place for an amendment like this and when another bill comes before this House, Mr. Chairman, to help the city of New York and to help my friend, Ed Koch, I am going back to this door and ask the people to help our friends in New York.



I say to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Peyser) that this is the kind of country we live in."

On a voice vote he lost and on a division vote he only received his vote and two others. Since he did not have twenty standing on the division vote, he decided not to ask for a roll call vote.

April 7, 1979

The President, on Thursday night, delivered a very impassioned speech on the energy crisis and in his speech he called upon the people in this country to demand that Congress immediately pass tax legislation which would control windfall profits which will be made by the large oil companies when his decontrol system starts. Beginning in June, the President will, as authorized under the law, start a decontrol system on oil which would place the present companies in this country in a position of being more competitive with the OPEC Nations who now have us over a barrel to the tune of \$50 billion a year.

Decontrol steps start on June 1 and will continue until it reaches world levels that will bring about a \$6 increase in the price of domestic oil per barrel by September, 1981. According to the President, the total impact on the consumer will be an increase in the price of gasoline of some 4¢ to 5¢ per gallon. According to information we have here on the Hill, the price will go up by at least 10¢ and probably higher.

The President seems to have gained few allies in his new move to form an energy policy based on his decontrol program. The oil companies immediately issued statements that the windfall profit tax part of the President's proposal would completely destroy

the decontrol program which could produce more oil in this country. I presume now that for the next several months we will receive letters from stockholders and all of the large oil companies demanding that we vote against any windfall tax legislation.

In calling upon the people to demand that Congress vote the windfall tax, the President indicated that he does not hesitate to take on the Congress and this speech, along with several others recently, clearly shows that in his race for re-election next year, the President may make an all out fight against the Congress. One example is the speech that Mrs. Carter delivered in Detroit about two weeks ago to a big democratic dinner attended by over 2,000 people. In her preliminary remarks which were not printed, she told several cute stories and was very affable and friendly. Then she proceeded to read a prepared speech, which of course was written by one of the President's speech writers, and in the speech, she lambasted Congress several times stating that Congress had failed to cooperate with the President. All of the Democratic Members from the State in the House and the Senate were at the head table and she refused to even recognize them by name or to make any indication that they were present at the dinner. As a general rule, she would have started out by at least mentioning the fact that the House and Senate Members were in attendance and could even have gone so far as to have called them by name. She made no move along this line and when she finished, the applause from the Democratic Members in the House from Michigan and the applause from the Senators was anything but resounding.

The Republicans picked up another House seat in Tuesday's special election in Wisconsin. This was Bill Steiger's seat and the outcome should not have surprised anyone because a

Republican has represented this District ever since I have been a Member. In California, a real upset took place when a man by the name of Royer, a Republican, defeated Holsinger, the Administrative Assistant of Leo Ryan, a Democrat who was assassinated in Guyana. The California race is one that may carry real significance from the standpoint of unrest in this country over the Democrat's failure to bring about a halt to inflation which is rampant.

April 24, 1979

During the 13 day Easter Recess period I was in Kentucky. I traveled to a number of my counties and made speeches in Owensboro, Bowling Green, Elizabethtown and Bardstown. There was about one thousand people at these meetings and I had a good recess period.

Apparently the President's vacation in Georgia during the recess period made him more positive that he must direct his attack on the Congress in regard to the oil crisis. In a speech to the National Academy of Sciences yesterday, the President accused his opponents who are mainly in the Congress, of seeking to perpetuate a charade on the American people by enacting a measure that would kick-back billions of dollars in unearned profits to the oil companies.

My friend, Carl Albert is now back in Bug Tussle, Oklahoma. From time to time he writes to me and I know that he must miss serving in the Congress. In yesterday's Washington Star appeared an article entitled, "Carl Albert's Name Still A Big One in Bug Tussle." This article is as follows:

"Every morning Carl Albert drives down Carl Albert Parkway, past the Carl Albert statue in front of the federal building, and enters the office in downtown McAlester provided to him by law as a former speaker of the House.

After six turbulent and not entirely happy years in the nation's third-highest elective office, the former speaker is back in a place where people know how to treat a hometown boy who made good.

If he wants to indulge in nostalgia he can visit the monument that marks his birthplace on the west side of town. If he has more time, he can drive out to Carl Albert Lake.

At a time when many members retire from positions of influence in Washington only to find themselves strangers back home, Albert's friends in Oklahoma are busy converting their man into a sort of local Lincoln.

The Carl Albert Memorial Commission, premature in title if not in function, is making plans to restore the tiny schoolhouse he attended in Bug Tussle, a few miles outside of McAlester. The commission owns the unused school house and several acres around it--most of what there is of Bug Tussle.

Eventually members of the commission want to build an annex to the public library in McAlester, furnished with Albert's belongings from his House office and stocked with movies and tapes about his career. "Kids could come in and dial a movie on his early life," says one commission member.

Those working on the various Albert projects believe they have a natural story to tell--a boy who grew up in rural poverty, an oratorical champion, a Rhodes scholar and a congressional leader.

There isn't any money in this; much of the money for the project so far has come from the commission members themselves, most of whom are wealthy. They simply want to promote their old friend while he's still around, even at the risk of embarrassing him a trifle now and then.

"He's one of the folks that made Oklahoma famous," said Julian Rothbaum, the Tulsa oil man who has chaired the Carl Albert Commission, "but he doesn't tell anybody. He could absolutely fade into those hills around McAlester."

Albert who is not boastful but not entirely lacking in vanity, seems quietly pleased by most of the efforts in his behalf. Once in a while he protests.

"Sometimes I feel I'm a little bit abrupt with people when they want to do things for me," he says. "It's a little like eating too much chocolate. But I feel sorry about saying no to any of them."

The former Speaker didn't do the legend-making process any harm by moving back recently to Bug Tussle, to the actual land his father farmed with limited success in the years before World War I.

Albert's rise to power from a hamlet in the eastern Oklahoma hills was unusual. His decision to retire to it may be even more

unusual. But after six years as speaker, he was ready for Bug Tussle.

"I was tired when I left," Albert says. "I had hoped to have a more placid time as speaker. I did what I wanted to do, but I didn't want to do it beyond the point of physical endurance."

Albert left the House in 1976 at age 68. It was the earliest retirement by any speaker in modern times. Albert was younger when he left than his predecessor, John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, was when he won the job.

As speaker, Albert never fully silenced questions about his leadership and decision-making qualities. Critics saw him as a successful majority whip promoted beyond his talents, excellent at counting heads but poor at cracking them.

The ex-speaker's defenders point to the extraordinary number of changes and decisive events Albert presided over and encouraged. During his three terms, many previously closed House committee meetings were opened to the public, the seniority system was dented, a president resigned and two vice presidents were confirmed--all rather smoothly.

Albert's friends think he deserves some of the credit for those things, though he has never received much.

"I certainly wasn't a tough speaker," he says. "But I don't know who was in recent times. I think Cannon was the last really tough speaker."

Criticized in 1973 for moving slowly on the Nixon impeachment process, Albert thinks time has proven his conduct right.

"Some of the Democrats in the House wanted me to steal the presidency from the Republicans," says Albert. "I could have named a select committee of really rough people and they could have pushed Nixon around. But we did it the right way. Pete Rodino and I worked it out, and nobody else had a damn thing to do with it."

Albert can also claim much of the credit for the rise of his successor, Thomas O'Neill. He dictated the choice of O'Neill as majority whip in 1971, over rival candidates Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois and Hugh Carey of New York.

"Tip's more aggressive than I am when he's for something," Albert says in assessing his own choice. "I doubt if he knows the rules as well as I did. He certainly didn't know them when I was there. We put him in the chair and he'd get confused. But I think he's been a good speaker."

Albert's last term was his most unpleasant. Stories of heavy drinking spread after an embarrassing late-night incident in a Washington bar.

"I served 30 years," Albert says, "and I never walked into the floor of the House having had a single drink. John Garner used to drink all day while he was speaker. Sam Rayburn drank every night. I don't think I was fairly treated by the press on that."

None of that makes much difference in Bug Tussle, where people seemed proud to have produced a speaker of the House, and glad to have him home.

Albert spends his time preparing speeches, helping a University of Oklahoma professor write a book of the speakership, and thinking about a book of his own.

The former speaker considered opening a law office in his hometown, then decided that might be seen as an attempt to trade on his influence.

"I haven't got the guts to go out and lobby for some interest that kept me in Congress all those years. People that are new on committees, who were really mediocre, are making a lot of money practicing law. I can't do it. Even if I tried to open up a little law practice here, people would feel I was lobbying."

April 25, 1979

I have had all kinds of stories written about me since I have been a Member of Congress. Some I agree with and some I do not.

I spoke in Owensboro last week and the next day an editorial appeared in the Messenger and Inquirer entitled, "Honoring Bill Natcher." This editorial is as follows:

"The Daviess County Education Association sponsored an appreciation dinner Tuesday night for William H. Natcher, congressman from Kentucky's 2nd District. We are glad Bill Natcher is being honored for his



support of quality education in this country. We would also like to see him recognized for work of broader concern to his constituency than his interest in education.

Chief among those recent accomplishments is his work as chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor and HEW. Natcher steered a comprehensive recession bill through that committee, thus being credited with a major assist in cutting federal spending.

(Because a president is required by law to spend the money Congress appropriates each year, he must obtain permission from Congress if he wants to spend less than the budgeted amount. Congress grants that permission in the form of a "recession bill" taking official action to "rescind" or take back the budgeted money.)

As chairman of the appropriations subcommittee which reviews a major portion of the total federal budget, Natcher is in a key position to continue that restraint in next year's budget. For the last seven years, that subcommittee--and the House--have recommended more money than the president requested. The result: seven straight vetoes a record for any appropriations bill.

Natcher does not want to extend that record to eight years and has committed himself to bringing the budget in as close as possible to the funding level recommended in the president's budget. In his speech to the educators on Tuesday, Natcher said the president can have a balanced budget in 1980.

If he does, it will be because people like Natcher held the line in the trenches against unrestrained spending.

We do not, however, find ourselves in agreement with our friend's views on the proposed department of education. Natcher, no doubt from his perspective as manager of the massive and complex HEW budget and because of his interest in education, favors establishing a separate cabinet-level department of education.

We recognize the problem of the unwieldy HEW budget. It may be true that the hierarchical structure of the Office of Education needs reorganization. None of that, however, justifies the elevation of education to a cabinet-level position.

If the president is serious about reorganization, it can take place without establishing a separate department of education. Reorganization and the claimed reduction in employment--a claim which usually fails to materialize--can be made within the present structure.

More importantly, education's present position in HEW forces a health competition of interests at the budgetary level which would be in danger of being lost in an autonomous department of education.

The elevation of the power of national educational interests in a separate department is a not-so-subtle shift in the balance between national and local control of education. Education has historically--and correctly--been viewed as primarily a local

and state concern. It ought to stay that way. And a new department of education will make that unlikely.

Natcher's star is clearly rising on Capitol Hill. His position on the subcommittee controlling appropriations for Labor and HEW is one sign. Getting Willard McGuire, vice president of the National Education Association to Daviess County to honor Natcher is another sign of Natcher's prestige and power. The power is proving to be a benefit in controlling federal spending. But it could also be a key to the future of a new department of education. We just hope that he changes his mind on the latter issue."

April 27, 1979

We are finishing up on our hearings on our Appropriations Bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare. This week one of our witnesses was Ed Asner, the television star. He played the part of Lou Grant on the Mary Tyler Show for years. He now is on his own television show which pertains to the operation of a newspaper. He testified concerning the Neurological Institute and additional funding. He has a son, Matt that has experienced mental difficulty and he told us the story of his son and his son's best friend, a boy by the name of Adam, both of whom have certain mental deficiencies. He is just as plain as an old shoe and everyone on my Subcommittee simply fell in love with him.

Inflation has increased another 1.9% and is now up to about 10%. Over the last 12

months the Labor Department said price increases here in the City of Washington averaged 11.3% which is the steepest rise since 1974.

Social Security benefits will go up 9.9% in July to match increases in the cost of living. The increase in monthly benefits will go to 35 million people on the Social Security, old age and disability rolls.

April 30, 1979

The President is under close scrutiny these days. During the past few days, he has changed his hairstyle and right away on the front page of most of the newspapers up this way, there was a picture of the President with his hair parted on the right side, as he has worn it for many years, and then a picture showing his hair parted on the left side. In fact, the change in his hairstyle makes him look a little younger. The media is right critical and anything to make a story is used these days.

Inflation is now about 13% and is certainly no better than it was months ago. The cost of food is going up almost every day and with our oil imports running about \$49 billion a year and our deficit in balance of payments a little larger almost every month, the fight to hold down federal spending seems at times to be almost useless. Our gross national product is growing at the rate of about 2% and although there is growth, it is not enough to take up the slack. The energy crisis is still one of our major problems and the President's proposal for windfall profits tax against the big oil companies has met with strong resistance in the House and the Senate. The President will, on June 1, proceed to deregulate the price of oil in this country which ultimately will bring the cost

up to the price that we are now paying for imports. We are over the barrel as far as the OPEC countries are concerned and a great many people in this country do not believe that just because the OPEC countries are simply robbing us, that this justifies the deregulation of the price of oil in this country. The oil companies say if the oil is deregulated, more exploration will take place. The oil companies profits this past quarter were the highest in many years.

Today in the House, we start on the Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 1980. This is the First Budget Resolution and the one that must be adopted by May 15. The Budget Committees in the House and the Senate agree as to the spending ceiling which will be incorporated in this Resolution totalling \$532 billion. The Senate's Resolution accepts the President's deficit ceiling of \$29 billion and the House has a Budget Resolution of \$25 billion. This Budget Resolution will be strongly contested and may be defeated.

On Friday, we completed our hearings on the Labor-Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations bill and we will next have a preliminary meeting of the Subcommittee before we sit down to mark the bill. The fight will start when we begin the mark up and will continue until the bill is presented to the President for his signature.

The Governor's race in Kentucky is generating very little interest. In fact, it appears that only 25% of the people will vote. The Governor's candidate, Terry McBrayer, in the beginning, was supposed to be the candidate that all of the others would have to beat but it now appears that McBrayer, Stovall and Atkins are running neck and neck. Hubbard is last and Sloan and Brown are next in order. The Governor's candidate, of course, will have most of the money and the media drive

the last two weeks before the primary, which takes place the last Tuesday of this month, may be just enough to bring him in as the winner. In fact, Stovall may be just a little in the lead at this time and this is right surprising to most of the people.

Time passes at a right fast clip. My oldest grandson, Jim White, is now a sophomore at Oberlin in Ohio and my second grandson, Jeff Jirles, has completed high school and has been accepted at Vanderbilt University. He will enter in September.

Paul Jirles is nearly 6 feet tall and probably will be the largest one of my grandchildren. Along with Jim and Jeff, he has established an excellent record in school and one that William Natcher Jirles and Peter Jirles can use as a guide. All five of the boys are doing fine and Celeste and Darwin seem to be enjoying life as much as possible with a family of five.

Virginia Jane Murphy and Chris Murphy live in Mill Valley, California and both seem to be doing fine. I am continuing my collection of beautiful plates and bone china bells for Virginia. Chris seems to be more lively than any of the boys and in fact, at times, is just a little bit too much along this line. He enjoys life about as much as anyone that I know. In the February issue of Fortune magazine, Mike Murphy was interviewed and this was a financial interview which was right complicated. He is brilliant and seems to be doing fine. Louise has written three books - one that was turned down, the second is now being revised and she has sold the third book. The third book is a book on childrens' gardens and was accepted immediately.

For a great many years now, I have believed that one Constitutional Amendment would be in order. This is the one that would fix

a six-year term for the President and no more. This week, President Carter at his town hall meeting in New Hampshire endorsed the proposal of a six-year term. Instead of the President having two terms, if he was elected only for one six-year term, it would save this country at least \$5 million a year and would place every President in the position of being able to turn aside all pressures and in the six years, either make or break his record as President. It would be very much for the best interests of our country and I am ready to vote for a six-year Constitutional Amendment.

The races for next year are starting at this time with campaign contributions being solicited. An article appeared in the Wednesday, April 25 issue of the Courier-Journal entitled "Sen. Ford's nest egg for 1980 campaign approaching \$30,000". This article is as follows:

"It is still 13 months before primary election day for Wendell Ford, but the Kentucky Democratic senator is already building an ample campaign nest egg for 1980.

In the first three months of this year, Ford raised \$21,598, boosting his reelection bankroll to \$28,350 as of March 31.

Ford has already received \$1,000 contributions from H.G. Whittenberg, Jr., a Louisville construction-company owner; Orin Atkins, Ashland Oil board chairman; Harry LaViers, Jr., an Irvine coal-company owner; and Joe Stacy, a West Liberty banker.

The contributions for Ford's re-election drive are coming in the middle of the Kentucky governor's race, and at a time when no potential opponents to Ford have surfaced.

Mike Ruehling, Ford's spokesman, noted that it is less than 12 months until the candidate-filing deadline for his boss's Senate seat.

'It is not as early as you think,' Ruehling said.

Kentucky's other Democratic senator, Walter "Dee" Huddleston, began his fund-raising efforts more than a year before his re-election in 1978.

The effect, according to Huddleston strategists, was to scare off opposition. Huddleston ended up with easy primary and general-election victories.

The first contributions to the 'Committee for Wendell Ford' came in back-to-back 'appreciation parties' for the senator Oct. 18 and 19 at the Harmony Landing Country Club in Oldham County and at a Louisville residence.

Donations at the two events produced the first \$8,652 of Ford's 1980 campaign funds.

But a bigger push started after the first of the year, according to the latest campaign spending reports filed with the Federal Election Commission in Washington.

In addition to the \$1,000 contributions, Ford has received \$500 donations from the following individuals:

Orlando F. Bravo, a Glasgow physician from the Philippines whose visa was extended with Ford's help; Brownell Combs II, a Lexington horse breeder; Shelby McCallum, a Benton radio broadcaster and former state representative; Thomas L. Preston, owner of a Lexington public-relations firm and former press secretary to Ford; Cawood Smith, a Harlan lawyer; Frederick L. Van Lennep, a



Lexington horseman; and Carlton Weaver, an Ashland Oil executive.

Other early Ford contributors included Albert Clay, a Mount Sterling tobacco warehouse owner, \$250; and Charles Pryor, Jr., a Sturgis banker and former top official in state government when Ford was governor, \$200.

Ford said yesterday that he doesn't plan any major fund-raising events this year until after the governor's election in November.

However, he indicated he might seek campaign funds through mail solicitations.

Other campaign spending reports for Kentuckians on file in Washington showed:

Freshman Rep. Larry Hopkins, R-6th District, elected only in November, has already formed a Hopkins for Congress-1980 committee for his re-election bid.

His original committee showed a balance of \$4,265.44 as of March 31. The Lexington Republican spent \$281,787.84 to defeat Democratic state Sen. Tom Easterly of Frankfort for the seat once held by Democrat John Breckinridge.

Steve Driesler, Hopkins' administrative assistant, said the balance from the old campaign fund-raising committee will be transferred to the 1980 committee.

Driesler said Hopkins expects to hold a fund-raising event on Capitol Hill next month.

Rep. Carroll Hubbard, D-1st District, a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, filed a form with the FEC showing that he hadn't raised or spent \$5,000 since the first of the year from his congressional

campaign-spending committee. Any change under \$5,000 doesn't have to be reported in a non-congressional election year.

As of Dec. 31, the committee showed a balance of \$58,193.71. However, Hubbard can't legally spend that money, collected for the re-election to Congress, on his race for governor.

Another congressional committee has filed with the FEC, called First District Taxpayers for a Full Time Congressman.

However, the committee reported no funds raised or spent in the first three months of this year.

The new committee's treasurer is N.A. Burnette, whose son, state Rep. Butch Burnette, is a top adviser to state Auditor George Atkins, a foe of Hubbard in the Democratic gubernatorial primary.

The form filed with the FEC showed that the committee's candidate for Hubbard's seat is 'undesignated at this time.'

Huddleston has maintained his campaign re-election committee with '1984' typed on the FEC form where the year of election is asked.

The Elizabethtown Democrat has \$21,629 in his campaign coffers, apparently a surplus from last year's campaign.

Huddleston spent about \$430,000 in 1978 in getting elected to a second six-year term.

Rep. Gene Snyder, R-4th District, has about an \$84,000 surplus in his campaign kitty after easily winning reelection in November. Snyder filed a form for the first three months of this year, showing he hasn't

spent or raised more than \$5,000 in that period.

Rep. Romano Mazzoli, D-3rd District, reported nearly \$8,000 in campaign funds left over from last year. Rep. Tim Lee Carter, R-5th District, reported about \$2,000.

Rep. Carl Perkins, D-7th District, terminated his committee in November after spending only \$3,712 in an easy race.

And Rep. William Natcher, D-2nd District, who had no opposition in 1978, didn't spend a penny. Whether he has opposition or not, he never accepts donations."

May 1, 1979

Senator Herman E. Talmadge, Democrat of Georgia is now under trial before the Senate Ethics Committee on charges of misconduct. The charges pertain mainly to submission of false Senate expense vouchers and converting campaign contributions to his own use through a secret bank account. My guess is that this man is guilty of all charges and will be found guilty by the Ethics Committee. If so, the Committee will recommend censure. Since I have been a Member of Congress, Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin and Senator Dodd of Connecticut have been censured.

We have now before the House, the First Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 1980. The Speaker asked me to preside and it now appears that I will be in the Chair at least four days. This Bill is right controversial and some 50 to 70 amendments will be offered before we complete the Bill. Some of the controversial

amendments pertain to a reduction in defense appropriations, a balanced budget amendment and a series of amendments that would take the reductions in defense over into the Labor-HEW Appropriations Bill.

Before we finish the Labor-HEW Appropriations Bill, we will have to wrestle again with the Hyde Amendment on abortion. In speaking of birthrate control, in a series of unusual strick directives, Communist China has announced new bonuses for couples with no more than one child and income cuts, housing and promotion restrictions for families that grow beyond two children.

May 3, 1979

Several months ago two Courier-Journal reporters were arrested in Louisville and charged with violation of the right of privacy of a Louisville businessman. Apparently, this man had been under investigation by the police department and the two reporters persisted in following this man, demanding that he answer questions and taking his picture, hoping, to get a crazy one that they so carefully try to take at times. This is one example of yellow journalism that has persisted throughout this country at times. The recent decision of the Supreme Court concerning intention and determining just what the reporter had in mind when the story was written has, of course, set some of the newspapers back on their heels. Public figures can now sue for libel if the statement is libelous and succeed with the suit by way of recovery, unless they can establish that malice was involved. This, of course, cannot be established and public

officials are open to attack at any time. The press for ten years now has been hiding behind the First Amendment in many instances, but some newspapers and parts of the media have operated in a fair manner and certainly they deserve the gratitude of the people in this country.

One public figure who has been considerably abused in the last five years, is the movie actor, Frank Sinatra and in this morning's mail, I received a letter from him concerning this matter. This letter is as follows:

"Dear Congressman:

I am enclosing for your consideration a reprint of "The Power of the Press: A Problem for Our Democracy" written by Max M. Kampelman. The original article appeared in the Fall issue of "POLICY REVIEW".

I have never met nor do not know Mr. Kampelman, so this is not one old friend's calling attention to the work of another old friend.

On the other hand, I have met and confronted the unlimited Power of the Press. It frightens me as a husband and a parent who is concerned for the well-being and future of his family. And it certainly frightens me as a member of the Republic which it threatens.

When the Founders of our government wrote our Constitution, they were very careful to institute at the highest level

three separate branches of government. Each of these branches - the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial - serves to check and balance the others. Nowhere in our Constitution does it assign the Press the office of the Fourth Branch of government. However, the Press has assumed that.

As a result of not being subject to checks and balances, the Press operates with an irresponsibility that is almost beyond comprehension. And when I refer to the Press, I include the written as well as the electronic Press.

Finally, to the point of this letter. Because you have been subject to this irresponsibility in your personal life and in the office you hold, I am calling this article to your attention, and to the attention of other opinion leaders and government officials. I do so not to educate you, for I am certain you know all of the truths that are in it. Rather, I send it to you as a reminder in the belief that once reminded, you will add to your hopes, aspirations and high office the goal of reining in the runaway Press. And making it responsible to the truths it allegedly serves.

I beg you to lend your moral persuasion as an outstanding Leader and the prestige of your high office to the crusade of reminding the Press that there is more to the Constitution of this great nation than the First Amendment it so frequently hides behind.

If you do this, I will enlist in your Army any ol' day."

Respectfully,

Frank Sinatra

May 4, 1979

Mary Thatcher, the Conservative Party's crusader against socialism will become the first woman Prime Minister in Britain and in Europe following a comfortable conservative victory in Thursday's British election. The conservatives won 249 seats to 237 seats for the Labor Party. Overall the conservatives were winning nearly 43% of the vote. We now have a Queen of England and a lady as Prime Minister.

We are still on the House Concurrent Budget Resolution and I have been in the Chair in the House since Monday. We hoped to finish last night, but there's still too many amendments and we will start again on this Resolution in the House on Monday.

Abraham Ribicoff, Democrat of Connecticut who served in the House for a number of years and served at one time as Secretary of HEW and later elected to the Senate, in a surprise move yesterday, announced that he will not seek election to a fourth term next year. He has had about 40 years now in public service and has established a good record.

May 9, 1979

We are still on the Budget Resolution in the House for Fiscal Year 1980. I am

presiding over general debate on this Bill and yesterday was the sixth day. We go back in again today at 1:00 and it is certain that we will not be able to finish today. The deficit ceiling and the spending ceiling must be set in this First Budget Resolution before we can move on with the appropriations bills.

The President apparently has again changed his mind. He has modified considerably his request for deregulation of oil and for a tax against windfall profits. There is considerable opposition in both the House and the Senate to the President's original proposal and to the proposal that he now submits.

Inflation is now over 10% and Secretary of the Treasury, Blumenthal conceded yesterday that the Administration "screwed up" in forecasting a 7.4% inflation rate for 1979. He now predicts that prices will rise at least 8.5% this year and possibly higher.

In between his trips abroad, the President is traveling into a number of the states to politic for his campaign for reelection next year. This weekend he was in the State of Iowa and the State of California. His reception was not too good in either State.

May 10, 1979

The United States and the Soviet Union finally reached a basic agreement on the SALT II pact to restrain the nuclear arms race. President Carter and Soviet President Brezhnev are expected to sign the new strategic arms limitation treaty at a summit



meeting in Europe next month. This treaty will be in trouble when it reaches the United States Senate. I believe that after considerable debate, it will be approved because any kind of an arms limitation is better than none.

Each side under this proposed treaty would be limited to 2,400 launchers of strategic weapons, land-based missiles, submarine based missiles and bombers carrying cruise missiles. Each side under the treaty would be permitted an additional 120 strategic weapons but only in the form of heavy bombers that carry an average of 28 cruise missiles each. The treaty goes on as to other strategic weapons and provides for detection methods to see if the treaty is being carried out by both sides.

We are still on the Budget Resolution and I go back in the Chair today at 11 a.m. This is the eighth day.

After we complete general debate on the Budget Resolution and have a final vote, we will then take up the President's stand by gas rationing plan. The Senate approved of this plan yesterday on a vote of 58 to 39. The President realizes that his proposal was in trouble and amended it twice before it was finally voted on in the Senate, ending up with a plan that would allocate rationing coupons among the states on the basis of their historical use of gasoline, rather than as first proposed, on the number of registered cars in each state. This rationing proposal will be debated considerably more in the House than it was in the Senate.

The Speaker is just jubilant over the

success of televising the Budget Resolution which is the most controversial bill that we have had before the House this year. General debate in the House is being carried throughout the United States by cable television and it is also on the large satellite, which carries it around the world. Every hour or two the Speaker has come into the Chamber and is all smiles at the success that we are having in the House with this bill and has been very complimentary to me about the way I have handled general debate on the bill.

May 11, 1979

Since I have been a Member of Congress, I have served with five Speakers. Sam Rayburn was not only the ablest Speaker that I served with, but was one of the able men of all times to have served in the House of Representatives. From time to time I would find fault with John McCormack but John McCormack was a good Speaker and my friend. Carl Albert, with all of his problems, was still smart enough to be Speaker but unfortunately had some problems about drinking and other matters which placed him in a position of being constantly criticized by the media. Joe Martin was just simply a nice little man without too much ability but nice and friendly to all of the Members. We all loved Joe Martin because we knew him and understood him. Tip O'Neill is the typical Irish politician from the Boston Political Ward and as far as education and background are concerned, is not in the class with some of the others that I have served with. I like Tip O'Neill and since he has been Speaker, has received good Press from the standpoint of being a strong Speaker. At times, he has been able to direct the House down certain roads culminating in successful passage of Administration bills. Yesterday, he failed miserably.

We had before the House, after I got out of the Chair on the Budget Resolution,

President Carter's standby gasoline rationing plan. Although we did not finish the Budget Resolution, the Speaker asked me to get back in the Chair and preside during the adoption of the Rule. The entire hour was consumed and there was a very heated discussion from both sides against the President's plan. I could tell by sitting in the Chair presiding as Speaker that this bill was in trouble and I knew that it would take a whole lot more than just debate to pass the bill. The Rule was adopted and I got out of the Chair and John Murtha of Pennsylvania was placed in the Chair to preside over general debate on the bill. After some 2½ hours of general debate with the rule providing for no amendments, we voted. Before the final vote was ordered, the Speaker went to the "well" and made a very impassioned speech urging every loyal Democrat and every man of courage on both sides of the aisle to vote for the adoption of this plan. He became very emotional and said that there was so much criticism of the plan from some, but they did not offer a better plan. He went on to say that 40 years ago while visiting his Congressman here in Washington, he sat in the House gallery and listened to general debate and the vote on the "Draft" legislation. He said, in a very loud tone of voice, that the men of courage understanding the position that our country was in voted for the "Draft" and he hoped that on the President's rationing plan the same kind of courage would be utilized and that the Members would vote for the interests of our country and for the gasoline rationing plan. A roll call vote was demanded and on a roll call vote, the rationing plan was defeated 246 to 159. 159 voted for the rationing plan and 246 voted against it. The gasoline situation is serious but provisions in the plan whereby a family with 4 automobiles would receive four times as much gas as the family with one automobile, and the rationing by states clearly showed that some

states have no particular reason to receive a whole lot more gasoline than others, were just a few of the parts of the bill that the Members objected to. Of course, we will have to have some sort of a gasoline rationing plan but it will have to be fair and equitable and further it must be enforceable. After the vote was over, the Speaker was very unhappy and on the front page of the newspapers here in Washington today is a picture of the Speaker, together with John Dingell, a Representative from Michigan who was in charge of the bill and both looked very unhappy. Some of the humorists in the House said that the Liberals misunderstood the Speaker's speech and thought that he was asking them to vote for the "Draft" which by the way is also being discussed now in the Armed Services Committee. Boys and girls throughout this country are not in favor of the "Draft" legislation and it is really a hot potato. Notwithstanding the seriousness of the matter, it was right humorous listening to the Speaker when what he was saying was not what was required to pass the bill. It would have been much better if he had tried to explain how the legislation would work and that it could be operated in a fair and equitable manner. Amendments along certain lines should have been in order under the Rule and this would have helped also on final passage.

We go back on the Budget Resolution on Monday and the Speaker announced that regardless of how long it required, we would stay there until we finished. This should have been done last week and we would then have finished the Budget Resolution late one night.

Our old friend, Iran, added a surcharge of 60¢ a barrel on to the price of its crude oil yesterday and this makes the price of the Iran oil \$17.17 a barrel for light crude oil and \$16.64 for heavy crude oil. They ran out

the Shah of Iran and now this religious crusader really has this country standing on its head.

May 12, 1979

Several months ago, the Nelson Rockefeller case appeared on the front pages of the newspapers throughout this country and the media generally played up the case to a "Fare Thee Well". Apparently the heart attack that resulted in his death took place about an hour before the young lady he was visiting called for help. This, of course, was right embarrassing to the Rockefeller family generally and I imagine to the young sons by his last wife. This case reminded me somewhat of what has transpired in regard to some of the other famous leaders beginning with Eisenhower.

On television this week, the Eisenhower story has been shown each night for several nights. This is the story written by the former W.A.C. who was Eisenhower's driver during the war. This woman and Eisenhower apparently were more than close friends and although the Eisenhower family has presented love letters written by the General to Mrs. Eisenhower during the war, it still appears that at one time, he was seriously considering a divorce so that he could marry this woman. Following the death of Eisenhower, this woman wrote her book and although I do not believe that it will ever go on the best seller list, it still has caused quite a bit of talk in this country. This incident of course, took place long before Eisenhower was elected President and even though it was discussed some during the campaign, did not make much impression on the people. In everything else, former President Eisenhower was a right straight-laced sort of a fellow, but this is the incident that will be discussed all down through the years by historians and others who from time to time write stories

about famous American leaders.

Nixon, of course, had to resign in disgrace, but apparently had no trouble as far as women are concerned. His were always money problems and conspiracies.

Jack Kennedy was one of the casanovas of all time and was written up many times here in Washington in the local newspapers. His extra curricular activities took place long before he married, during his marriage and up until the time of his death according to the stories that have been written since he was assassinated.

Next, we have Lyndon Johnson who was on the most famous list of casanovas, according to a story in the Washington Post several years ago. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee was number one; Jack Kennedy was number two; Lyndon Johnson was number three, and so on down the list.

Lyndon Johnson when he was Majority Leader was quite famous with the women all over Washington and before he died, according to newspaper stories, one or two who were helping him compile his papers were still apparently having quite a bit of fun with the former President. I always believed that this is the reason why Lady Bird Johnson, except when she was trying to smile, had a steel trap countenance.

Jerry Ford did not have any trouble as far as women are concerned and although he was my friend, had money problems from time to time and was right easily led.

Jimmy Carter, in his interview with Playboy during the campaign said that he from time to time had looked at women that he might want to go out with, but so far has not developed this habit to the extent of some of his

predecessors. He would be considered a good family man in a small town in Georgia.

May 14, 1979

Long gas lines, very much the same as those during 1973, formed here in Washington Friday afternoon and Saturday. Most drivers were afraid that they would be caught without gasoline and they began topping off their tanks at all of the service stations. Most of the people were simply over reacting because the shortage is not as serious here in Washington as some people believe. The topping off process forced most of the gas stations to close on Saturday so that they could have gas to sell on Monday. Only a few stations were open on Sunday.

The refusal of the House to accept President Carter's gasoline rationing plan spread like wildfire and especially when the President got mad and said that now Congress could submit its own plan.

This religious leader who is in charge of Iran, Khomeini, is really a despot. The head of Iran's revolutionary courts, acting under Khomeini, said yesterday that the deposed Shah and his family are considered to be under death sentences and that anyone who assassinates them would be carrying out the people's verdict. This man Khomeini is nothing but a cut-throat and now says that ideas of justice from the western part of the world have no place in the Islamic revolutionary courts.

May 16, 1979

We will start the mark up on the Labor-Health, Education and Welfare Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1980 today. Counting trust fund money, the bill contains \$232 billion

and we will not accept some of the increases and some of the decreases proposed in the President's budget. The President proposes increases totalling \$2.8 billion under 1979 Fiscal Year and decreases of \$2.1 billion. We have about \$882 million in the Department of Labor that will be unexpended for 1979 and this is the amount that we can use to straighten this whole bill out. The Office of Management and Budget wants to carry over the \$882 million into Fiscal Year 1980. We will use about all of the carry over in order to restore reductions that must be made and increases that are necessary. We have twelve Members on this Subcommittee and as Chairman it will be right difficult to approve of all of the increases that will be made at the mark up and still keep this bill in line so that it will not be vetoed by the President.

We are still on the Alaska Lands Bill in the House and should have a final vote today. Two substitutes will be voted on and the vote will probably be close.

The President is still pushing for a new Department of Education and the Senate has again, this year, passed the bill. We will take this bill up before we adjourn this Session of Congress and it will really be a battle.

The President also wanted another new Department and this would have been the Department of Resources. It would have removed forestry from Agriculture and a number of other agencies and placed all of the Department of Interior with the additional agencies, in a new Department of Resources. Yesterday the President abandoned his attempt to create this new Cabinet Level Department and this will be one of the President's major setbacks as far as his program of reorganization of the federal bureaucracy is concerned.



May 17, 1979

On a vote of 268 to 157, the House yesterday passed the Alaska Land Bill which sets aside about 128 million acres, a section larger than California into 13 national parks, 21 wildlife refuges, 12 wild and scenic rivers and 2 national forest wildernesses. It would also forbid oil exploration in the Artic National Wildlife Range, the Northeast Alaska Caribou herd land. The President backed this bill and the lobbyists and the oil interests along with the gun people, opposed the Bill. I voted for the bill and this was really striking a blow for conservation and against the pressure groups.

We finished marking-up the Labor-HEW Bill last night at 10 o'clock. We started the mark-up at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. From two to three hundred lobbyists lined up to enter the Committee room for the mark-up so that they could be there to put pressure on for their special programs and projects and when we took a look at this crowd and we decided to vote to hold the mark-up in executive session. We succeeded on a vote of 8 to 4 and we turned them out. You should have heard the howls and of course, the liberal press will start this week, blasting us for holding the mark-up in secret. This bill contains \$232 billion and our action saved at least \$1 billion for our country. I have never seen as many lobbyists in one line in my life and I believed that I had enough votes to close the mark-up. We stayed \$168 million under the President's budget and this is the first time in 25 years that this bill has been marked-up and the final amount was under the President's budget.

Heretofore every time, for this period of time, the Committee exceeded the President's budget and this is the reason why the bill has been veoted seven times since 1969.

President Carter and his advisors are now preparing a National Health Insurance Bill and according to my information, he has raised his figures by some \$15 to 20 billion a year out of the Federal Treasury to offset Senator Ted Kennedy's wild proposal which he has been sponsoring for months. The \$15 to 20 billion would come out of the Federal Treasury and the balance would be private money. Up to this time, the President has been talking in light of a \$10 to 15 billion cost to the Federal Government for a National Health Insurance Program.

Western Kentucky University has a new President. Dr. Donald Zacharias, the Executive Assistant to the Chancellor of the University of Texas, was elected by the Board of Regents and he will take over on August 1. I graduated from Western Kentucky University and we have only had four presidents up to Dr. Zacharias. The first president, of course, was Dr. H.H. Cherry, one of the best known men in Kentucky during his time. This University, like a lot of universities, has experienced many problems during the past few years. The problems were coming so fast and furious that Dero Downing resigned as President. This brought on the vacancy and I do hope that Dr. Zacharias is not only a good Administrator, but will be "the President." This has been the problem for a number of years now and unless this man starts right, he will end up the same as Downing.

May 18, 1979

No tears have been shed to my knowledge since the announcement that Chief Justice Bazelon of the Circuit Court of Appeals here in Washington is stepping aside as the Chief Judge. This man Bazelon has been fortunate in having served on the Court as long as he has, without being removed. Yesterday the Rule that makes the Panama Canal Bill in order in the House, was adopted on a roll call vote of 200 to 198. By just two votes, the Rule was adopted and this has really scared the Administration. This Bill pertains to the transfer of the Canal to Panama, following up the two treaties ratified in the Senate. We were to go on to this Bill Monday on general debate, but the Speaker has pulled the bill off the calendar and says there is a lot of work that has to be done before this bill is presented to the House for final passage. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee that is in charge of the bill has had considerable difficulty reporting out the bill and reaching an agreement with the White House as to the contents of the bill.

It was reported here on the Hill today that the Soviet Union has built and tested a nuclear powered attack submarine that can go faster and dive deeper than any of our submarines. The hull is built of titanium and the nuclear power plant appears to produce more horse-power for each pound of weight than our submarine. According to word that we received today, this submarine can steam 40 knots while submerged and dive to a depth of 2,000 feet or more. Our latest submarines can steam at a little less

than 35 knots while submerged, but can not come anywhere near 2,000 feet in depth.

May 21, 1979

On May 10, a right unusual man died, here in this country. He was Cyrus Eaton, 95 years of age and an industrialist who began his career under the tutelage of John D. Rockefeller, Sr. He was a billionaire and became so concerned about our country from the standpoint of a third world war that he traveled to Russia on a number of occasions meeting with the leaders of that country, hoping to establish a better relationship between the two countries. He was born in Nova Scotia and will be buried there.

Spectacular Bid won the Kentucky Derby and on Saturday, won the Preakness. I believe he will win the Belmont and then be a Triple Crown winner. In the Derby, he looked like a good horse, running against a right poor group of horses and his time was just fair. His trainer has said all along that he will be one of the great horses of this century and on Saturday, came within one-fifth of a second of tying the track record. His speed in the Preakness clearly indicates that this horse can really run.

It required the Washington Post several days to bring forth their editorial concerning the action of our Subcommittee in voting to mark the Bill up in executive session in order to get rid of several hundred lobbyists who have attempted to put pressure for months now, on every Member of the Subcommittee. In Sunday's Washington Post, appeared the editorial, entitled, "Open the Doors." This

editorial is as follows:

"The Members of a House Appropriations subcommittee did something Wednesday that a lot of their colleagues have probably longed to do. Convening to work on the \$73.7 billion Labor-Health, Education and Welfare spending bill, they found the Rayburn Office Building hall jammed with over 200 would-be watchers--reporters, administration officials, congressional staff and a long line of lobbyists--all vying for space in a room with several dozen seats. Did the subcommittee move to a larger room--or the Capital Centre? Did it try to squeeze everybody in? Did it adopt a first-come, first-seated rule? No, no and no. It voted 8 to 4 to close the doors and keep everyone out.

Of course this blunt rejection of the hard-won rule of openness has made many people holler. On human and political grounds, however, one can sympathize--if just a little--with the lawmakers who recoiled from the throng. Ever since open doors became standard on Capitol Hill, members of Congress have been grumbling about the audiences that major working sessions attract. The overflow crowds and confusion are not the worst of it. What most annoys many legislators is the fact that so many of the spectators are not reporters, not average citizens generally interested in watching part of Congress work, but lobbyists, officials and staff who are all too eager to send last-second signals and take careful note of members' comments and votes on specific points.

For instance, the members of the Labor-HEW panel no doubt knew most of the people swarming in that hall. They knew what each wanted. They had heard the appeals--several

times. They knew that most of the petitioners could not be satisfied in such a tight budget year. No wonder they wanted some peace and quiet while they worked. And no wonder they also went along with Chairman William Natcher's decision not to announce their conclusions until the full Appropriations panel meets on June 4.

If you can't stand the heat, get out of the sunshine. It's an understandable reaction, but an overreaction just the same. Closing a meeting on nonsecret subjects does not turn off public curiosity; it simply forces people to rely on rumors and partial, third-hand accounts of what went on. Trying to embargo the results only generates more misinformation and frenzied lobbying--as well as suspicions that certain forces may have had special influence behind the scenes. Especially when so many popular, worthwhile programs are being squeezed, lawmakers burdened with those decisions should have an acute interest in getting out full accurate information about what they propose and why. The best way to do that is to open the doors and let in as many observers as the room will reasonably hold."

With television in the House, the color of the hair of a great many of our Members is right unusual. I believe that more men today dye their hair than at any time since I have been in politics. In addition, a number of House Members have had their face lifted. Until recently, the plastic surgeons' waiting room was occupied mainly by affluent middle-aged and older women, but this is not the situation at the present time. Not only in politics, but in the business world, we

find plastic surgeons performing operations which make the patient look just great. Twenty years ago it would have not occurred to a president of a large company or a business executive generally, to have his sagging face lifted, but this is not the condition today.

One of the questions that is before the secret service today is whether or not a newsman can be punished for impersonating a Congressman. During the signing of the treaty between Israel and Egypt at the White House, Gary Schuster, Washington Bureau Chief of The Detroit News climbed aboard one of the buses that was to take the House Members to the signing, identifying himself as a Congressman. He did this he said just for a lark to see if it was possible. At the formal state dinner, held inside the White House that night, several George Washington University students posing as waiters, with the proper attire, succeeded in being admitted to the White House. Apparently the security at this institution is not what it should be.

We go back on the Panama Canal Implement legislation today and the open rule provides for 5 hours of general debate. Since the Rule was only adopted by two votes, my guess is that this bill will be pulled off the calendar and considerable work from the White House and the Speaker will have to take place before the bill is called up again.

May 24, 1979

This week really has been right troublesome as far as the President is concerned. Five of the Democrats in the House have held a press conference calling upon the Democratic party to ditch President Carter and to draft Ted Kennedy. Representatives Conyers of Michigan, Nolan of Minnesota, Stark of California,

Ottinger of New York and Beard of Rhode Island have organized to draft the Senator from Massachusetts. Senator Kennedy was immediately contacted and he said that he expected President Carter to be renominated and re-elected and that he intended to support him. The Democratic National Committee Chairman, John C. White, charged immediately after the press conference by the Congressmen that such a move would drive a divisive wedge into party ranks that could lead to the defeat of the Democratic party in 1980. White went on to say that the continued activities of people like the five Congressmen would hand over the Presidency on a silver platter to John Connolly or Ronald Reagan.

This morning the President will receive news from the Hill that in the Democratic Caucus which was held at 9 a.m., the majority of the Democrats in the House voted against the President's proposal to decontrol the price of oil. The Democrats in the House do not have much faith in Secretary Schlesinger of the Department of Energy and believe that even though the energy situation is serious, it is not as serious as the large oil companies would lead us to believe; and, especially since they are on the way up with prices of gasoline which will reach \$1 per gallon within the next few months. The proposal to have a windfall profit tax against the oil companies has not been agreed upon by the legislative branch of the government and the Ways & Means Committee says that President Carter's proposal for the windfall profits tax is really nothing because the system he would use in taxing the oil companies would produce very little tax and would have no control whatsoever over the setting of the price for gasoline which could rise to \$1.25 per gallon without any difficulty.

The President, yesterday, was advised that his close personal friend, Bert Lance,



a long with three of Lance's associates were indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury in Atlanta, Georgia charging repeated violations of U.S. banking laws in a complicated conspiracy to obtain, illegally, hundreds of loans totalling more than \$20 million. This 71-page indictment charged Lance and his associates with reckless disregard for the safety of the banks that extended them credit when there was no reasonable expectation of repayment. Lance was President of one of the Georgia banks at the time and all of this took place before he was named by President Carter as the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. Lance subsequently resigned and returned to Georgia when all of the investigation started about the way he operated two banks in Georgia and the many violations of the law which he denied. The President really has had a week this week and one of his assistants in the White House yesterday said "The poor guy is really getting it from all sides this week."

The Budget Resolution Conference Report was turned down by the House yesterday overwhelmingly and this was another setback for the President because the Conference Report that was turned down increased federal spending a little over \$1 billion and reduced domestic spending for the social programs a little over \$1 billion. In addition, the Conference Report set the deficit at \$23 billion instead of the figure used by the President of \$29 billion. This was a move to show that the President was not making the necessary reductions that could be made and then the Liberals in the House took over and along with the Republicans who were right happy over the turn of events, rounded up enough votes to turn down the Conference Report on a vote of 260 to 144. The size of the majority even surprised the Liberals who wanted Defense Appropriations reduced and education, health and welfare increased.

This week there was a real upset in Canada. Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, who sought to bridge the historic gulf between the English and French part of Canada was defeated after being in power for eleven years. Although the 10 million voters who went to the polls brought about a change, they did not give the Conservative Party Leader Joe Clark who won, an absolute majority in the three-way race. Clark is now faced with the difficult task of forming a minority government and the balance of power in the new Parliament is likely to be held by Edward Broadbent and his Socialist New Democratic party. Trudeau headed the Liberal Party, Clark the Conservative Party and Broadbent the Socialist New Democratic Party. This was really an upset and Trudeau's wife, who is flitting around the United States now--a beautiful woman and a real jetsetter--said yesterday that she would return to Canada and visit with her husband. She and her husband have been separated now for months and all kinds of stories have been written about this beautiful lady, one of which indicated that she has had an affair with Ted Kennedy since she and her husband were separated. Ted Kennedy vigorously denies the story and she does in a right weak fashion.

We have seven appropriation bills ready to turn loose and as soon as the Conference Report on the Budget Resolution is finally approved, we will start bringing out our bills, one a day, for a period of about three weeks. We marked up the District of Columbia Budget yesterday and regardless of all of the editorials and stories that have been written about me in the last 20 years, the District must be jumping up and down this morning because the federal payment approved yesterday of \$191 million is the lowest federal payment we have had in years. Last year, which was my last year as Chairman, we approved a federal payment of \$235 million.

The Speaker has really had a bad day.

The House Administration Committee, after many months finally voted this morning to throw out the bill numbered H.R. 1 which provided for public funding for congressional races. The bill finally had to be amended down to the point where it only applied to November election campaigns. The federal government would fund up to \$60,000 providing that donations equalled that amount. The vote was close on the Committee twice last week and this morning when they took the vote, it was about 2 to 1 against the bill. Now, unless this provision for federal funding is hooked on to some bill that amends the federal election law, it is dead for this year. Along with Common Cause, an organization that sticks its "bill" into everything, the Speaker was attempting to bring this bill out for a vote in the House. He had made commitments all along to see that this legislation was reported. When the vote was announced, I understand he almost went through the Dome of the Capitol.

When the House convened today, you could tell by looking at Tip O'Neill that he was mad. We then had the Conference Report on the Budget Committee Resolution called up again and since it had been turned down yesterday and sent back to Committee, no one seemed to know just what would happen today when it was called back up for adoption. The vote was tied for several minutes back and forth and then finally the Speaker rapped the gavel calling the vote final with six majority in favor of adopting the Conference Report. We have a new Member in the House from Massachusetts by the name of Shannon and he is a Democrat. The Speaker succeeded in having him placed on the Ways & Means Committee his first year in the Congress which is unusual and when the Speaker looked up at the electronic board containing the names and saw that Shannon was voting against

the Conference Report, he went up to him and in a loud tone of voice said that what he was doing was nothing except trying to destroy the Speaker of the House and just simply showed he didn't have a damn bit of appreciation in his heart. The Speaker just went on and on. Shannon stood there and gulped like he was having trouble breathing. Of course, Shannon did not know that the Speaker was upset anyway since H.R. 1 had just been announced and he was still jumping up and down and mad over the outcome of this piece of legislation.

May 25, 1979

For several years, Common Cause and a few other organizations have attempted to force a bill through the Congress, providing for public financing of Congressional races. The first bill introduced this Session of Congress, H.R. 1, was a bill providing for public financing of Congressional races and has been before the Committee on House Administration since it was introduced. The Chamber of Commerce is against the bill and a great many people in this country are not in favor of public financing of Congressional races. A number of large county political organizations are against the bill, such as Cook County in Illinois. The Republican Party almost to a man, in the House, is against the bill because they believe that this will cost them seats if enacted. According to the records in the Clerk's Office, special interest contributions to House and Senate races have skyrocketed by 370% in the last six years from \$0.5 million in 1972, to over \$3.2 million in the 1978 election. Public financing is necessary to stop the Chamber

of Commerce and special interest buying of influence in Congress, the supporters of the legislation maintain and a great many senior Members in the House oppose public financing because it will finance challengers. On a vote of 17 to 8 yesterday in the House Administration Committee, the bill was voted down and the Speaker, along with Dick Boling, the Chairman of the Rules Committee, was very upset over the action of the Committee. It now appears that this legislation is again dead for at least one more year.

We finally passed a Budget Resolution yesterday, 202 to 196. The spending ceiling was fixed at \$532 billion and the deficit ceiling at \$23 billion. This deficit ceiling is \$6 billion below the President's request. If this Resolution had failed again yesterday, all of our appropriations bills would have been stopped again and it had finally reached the point where not only time was of the essence, but the whole system was breaking down.

For many years, I served as Chairman of the District of Columbia Budget Subcommittee and as this journal will disclose, was abused on more than one occasion, when I really believed that I was not entitled to the criticism directed to me as Chairman of the Subcommittee. We now have a new Chairman of this Subcommittee and he is Charles Wilson of Texas. Day before yesterday, we marked-up the District of Columbia Bill and in this morning's paper appeared an editorial entitled, "So Much for Home Rule." This editorial is as follows:

"Seven Members of Congress have just sent District of Columbia citizens a rude reminder of who's still in charge around

here. In one fiscal swoop, members of a House Appropriations subcommittee have recklessly ripped apart the city's budget for the coming year. Only one member, Rep. Louis L. Stokes (D-Ohio) voted to respect the District's proposals, while the new chairman, Charles Wilson (D-Tex.), and the others had a heyday cutting and curbing revenue, programs, jobs, pay, help for black business and any other municipal proposals they cared to second-guess.

No one would seriously defend every last dollar in the city's request, for any budget can be cut or rearranged. The idea of local self-government, of course, is that the people who do this cutting and rearranging are responsible to the affected local citizens. True, there is a federal payment to the District; and yes, Congress is the ultimate overseer of this and, until things are changed, of every D.C. spending proposal, line item by line item. So the subcommittee members have seized this opportunity to please the folks back home.

The effects in the District would be devastating, though. The federal payment would be dropped to the lowest level since 1974--\$125.5 million below the \$317 million that the local government and President Carter requested. Beyond that, Mr. Wilson and Co. recommended cuts that would reduce the city payroll by 1,700 workers for the full fiscal year or cut the annual pay increase for all employees down to 2.1 percent. The subcommittee also refused initially to provide money for the Minority Business Opportunity Commission, created to help small mostly black entrepreneurs. After some

pleading by Mr. Stokes, the group did agree to remove employees from the Office of Human Rights to handle the business.

In taking this action, Mr. Wilson wise-cracked on the need for the minority commission, commenting that "It's like Madisonville, Tex., setting up a commission to see that cowboys get their share--they're all cowboys." What Mr. Wilson overlooks, of course, is that here the cowboys don't have the horses--a majority black population doesn't get a majority share of the business. And so as little groups of congressmen can capriciously decimate a city's orderly spending plan--all District citizens are getting short shrift."

Maybe there are a few people in the City of Washington and one or two little square heads down on the Washington Post, who miss the time when I was serving as Chairman of this Subcommittee.

May 26, 1979

An American Airlines jumbo jet carrying 270 people crashed on take-off from O'Hare International Airport in Chicago yesterday after one of its three engines separated from the left wing. There were no survivors. The plane hit the ground in an open field about 1/4 mile off of the end of the runway not too far way from a large mobile home park. There were only three minor injuries to people on the ground. Witnesses said that after the engine dropped off, the plane started banking and then continued almost upside down before it hit the ground. This plane carried 450,000 pounds of jet fuel which is about 72,000 gallons. The number of people killed in the

accident is the highest number of people killed in aviation in this country.

With all of our problems with the energy crises, the Environmental Protection Agency yesterday issued one of its most controversial and expensive regulations ever adopted by the agency warning the utility industry to cut allowable air pollution from new coal-fired power plants in half. Existing plants are not affected and coal use is expected to almost triple by 1995. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, new plants will be cleaner and there will be more of them.

A man was electrocuted in Florida yesterday who was found guilty of murder. This was the first case where capital punishment has been carried out in a number of years in this country. All of the courts, including the Supreme Court, were petitioned to stop the execution, and this included the Governor of Florida.

Some of the more liberal members of Congress and the liberal media are complaining over the fact that the first session of the 96th Congress is just a little on the dull side. With the exception of the budget battle and the fight over the deregulation of oil, very little legislation has been enacted. By May 26, 1977, the 95th Congress had sent the White House 40 bills, including some huge economic-stimulus packages. Through Wednesday, the 96th Congress had cleared 12 measures, most of which were small. Compared with two years ago, the number of roll calls is down 30 percent in the Senate and 39 percent in the House. By this time in 1977, over 10,500 bills had been introduced; and only about 6,500 had been dropped into the hoppers this year. The record is a little



slimmer with only 12,806 pages through Wednesday of this week, which is 3,685 fewer than two years ago. This is a year of budget cutting and government-pruning. Instead of starting a lot of new programs and preparing bills to solve every problem under the sun, many of the Members are carrying out the wishes of their people, and there is considerably less activity on their part.

They may call this the Do-Less Congress, but it is for the best interest of our country.

May 30, 1979

The Kentucky election yesterday was really a shocker. Governor Carroll and his Administration have been under investigation now by the FBI for over a year and the Governor's candidate, Terry McBrayer, who was in the Governor's cabinet for a number of years, was overwhelmingly defeated. He ran third in a race of five candidates and John Young Brown, Jr., after spending over \$2 million of his own money, was the winner. Brown did not enter the race until about a month ago and after marrying Phyllis George, his second wife, who was a former Miss America, made a whirlwind campaign with money spent like it was going out of style. Harvey Sloane, the former Mayor of Louisville and a good man ran second. This was a surprise too! Thelma Stovall, the present Lieutenant Governor, who at one time was running neck and neck in the lead, ran fourth and Congressman Carroll Hubbard of the First Congressional District ran last in the

fifth spot.

McBrayer has been a candidate for a year and a half and has worked hard to win this election. Being a part of the Julian Carroll Administration in Frankfort, was just too much for him. Thelma Stovall had won five times for five state offices, including the Lieutenant Governorship and she suffered a slight stroke about a year ago, which made it exceedingly difficult for her. Carroll Hubbard worked hard for about six months and stood on the sidelines accusing Carroll and McBrayer of everything under the sun.

Another big surprise was the Lieutenant Governor's race. Martha Layne Collins, the present Clerk of the State Supreme Court, won over Bill Cox who was the favorite. Cox was also mixed up with the Carroll Administration for two years and the finger had been pointed at him for the last month. Martha Layne Collins in the beginning, appeared to be a strong candidate and then Bill Cox, who raised and spent about a million dollars, started up into the lead and Joe Prather of my District seemed to be running second.

Raymond Barber, a friend of mine from Scottsville, won for Superintendent of Public Instruction and the present Superintendent of Public Instruction from Bowling Green, Jim Graham, won for State Auditor. Alban Barkley, II, the grandson of the former Vice President, announced for Commissioner of Agriculture and he was not given any hope at all of winning. In a four-man race, his name was just enough and he won. The name

Barkley is still good in Kentucky. My friend, Jack Smith, the son of Henry Smith, the County Judge of Marion County in my District, lost for Attorney General. He was in the Carroll Administration and had been in and out of the Administration for three years. The election in Kentucky really was like the old poem -- "Politics is the Damnedest in Kentucky."

I imagine that Louie Nunn, the Republican, who won yesterday and a former Governor of Kentucky, was disappointed that the State Administration candidate lost, because he was expecting to run against McBrayer and not against John Young Brown, Jr.

Mary Pickford, America's Sweetheart, for many, many years, died yesterday at the age of 86. In 1976 she was awarded a special Oscar in recognition of her unique contributions to the film industry. She was a beautiful lady and was in a great many pictures.

We report the Agriculture Appropriations Bill to the Full Committee today and then start our 13 Appropriations Bills through the Full Committee and onto the House.

The President is still having his problems, not only with the energy crisis, but with a great many other problems, including the Panama Canal. Several of his cabinet members have announced that they will not serve in his second Administration if he is reelected. Yesterday, Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State and a good man, announced that he would serve only this term and would then retire. Several others have indicated

the same thing, including the Attorney General, who is from Atlanta, Georgia.

President Carter will meet with oil industry officials today and tomorrow will meet with consumer and environmental representatives to discuss the energy crisis. The situation is serious and the meetings were arranged to attempt to get the different groups together so that we can move on now as far as the energy crisis is concerned. The President is very much concerned over the fact that 77% of the people in this country do not believe that there is an energy crisis and simply blames the large oil companies. Trying to impress the seriousness of the situation on the groups that he will talk to is another attempt to also convince the people generally in this country that the situation is serious and it is not simply controlled and brought about by the large oil companies.

We report the Supplemental Appropriations Bill to the Full Committee this morning and we will have quite a battle over certain chapters in the Bill.

The situation is no better in Iran. Twenty people were killed yesterday in violent fights between Arabs and the forces loyal to Khomeini. Army reinforcements had to be rushed to Tehran and Iranian naval vessels fired from the waterfront into the city to put down what appeared to be the most serious challenge so far, to Khomeini's rule.

I still write a letter every week to our grandchildren and sometimes it is right difficult to think of who to write about. This

past week I wrote to them about Lorenzo Delmonico, a Swiss emigrant, who established quite a name in this country. This letter is as follows:

"America has changed from the days when Lorenzo Delmonico, a Swiss emigrant, opened his first New York City restaurant which later was to become famous throughout the world. He was America's first operator of a restaurant to furnish his customers with a printed Bill of Fare. Up to this time in our country, you asked the owner or the lady who waited on you what you could get and if she was feeling real good, in a sweet tone of voice she would enumerate the many items you could secure or if she was having a bad day she would in a right gruff tone of voice, indicate that you might get a certain kind of sandwich if you were willing to wait long enough.

In 1834 when Delmonico had his first printed Bill of Fare available for his customers, it covered quite a sensation in New York and especially when all of the items available in the restaurant were set forth on the printed menu and the price was fixed so that it did not change from day to day.

One of my good friends sent me a printed copy of the 1834 Delmonico Bill of Fare and enclosed you will find a copy of it which sets forth the price for a regular dinner at 12¢. Now--how would you like to be able to go into a restaurant and pay 12¢ for a regular dinner?

In having a printed Bill of Fare, Mr. Delmonico was many, many years ahead of his time. He started out on Pearl Street and in 1875 moved to 26th Street and Broadway which, at that time, was the heart of New York City's theatrical district. Famous people of the world gathered in increasing numbers at Mr.

Delmonico's restaurant on 26th Street and Broadway and it was not the penny cup of coffee and the 12¢ full course dinner which made Delmonico's famous; but, it was because Lorenzo Delmonico believed in good food prepared with care, cleanliness and imagination.

Of course, America has changed and the era of low wages and low prices belong to the dim and distant past. But, one thing, will never change and that is the regard the people generally have for a well operated restaurant or place where food is served and where the price is at least reasonable.

Lorenzo Delmonico, the Swiss emigrant who landed in this country and started his first restaurant on his 21st birthday, was a man who established a milestone in the history of our country and was a man who was good for this country.

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

Your Grandfather,  
s/William H. Natcher

The following is the Menu from  
Delmonico's:

1 8 3 4  
DELMONICO'S

RESTAURANT.

494. PEARL. STREET.

BILL OF FARE

Cup Tea or Coffee...1	Pork Chops.....4
Bowl " " ...2	Pork and Beans...4
Crullers.....1	Sausages.....4
Soup.....2	Puddings.....4
Fried or Stewed Liver 3	Liver and Bacon..5
" " " Heart....3	Roast beef or Veal.....5
Hash.....3	Roast Mutton.....5
Pies.....4	Veal Cutlet.....5
Half Pie.....2	Chicken Stew.....5
Beef or Mutton Stew...4	Fried Eggs.....5
Corn Beef and Cabbage.4	Ham and Eggs....10
Pigs Head " " 4	Hamburger Steak.10
Fried Fish.....4	Roast Chicken...10
Beef Steak.....4	

REGULAR DINNER 12 CENTS

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June 1, 1979

In the House of Representatives, we have a number of elected officials. They are well paid and hold responsible positions. In this group, we have the Clerk of the House, the Sergeant at Arms, the Head Doorkeeper, the Postmaster and the Chaplin.

We now have a new chaplin and his name is James Ford. For many years he was the chaplin at West Point and just before my former Chairman retired, he along with Jim Wright, the Majority Leader and John Rhodes, the Minority Leader, were designated as the Committee to select a new chaplin to replace Dr. Latch, who was retiring due to ill health. The chaplin from West Point applied for the position and he came to

Washington and met the Members in the House and for several days, offered the morning prayer, standing alongside Dr. Latch. The chaplain in the Senate is Reverend Elson and he is paid a salary of \$24,948. This, of course, is clear out of reason when you consider the fact that he only serves a few minutes each day. Under House precedence for years now, the prayer has not exceeded two minutes each day and this practice was adopted to keep the visiting ministers, who offer the opening prayer from time to time, from preaching a sermon. Dr. Latch's salary was \$24,948 and just before our new chaplain Mr. Ford was selected, the Majority Leader offered a Resolution, which stated that the compensation of the Chaplain of the House shall be equivalent to the highest rate of basic pay as in effect from time to time of Level IV of the Executive Schedule in Section 5315 of the United States Code. This little Resolution was right innocuous and since it contained no figure, passed on a voice vote late one afternoon. Testimony developed during the hearings on the Legislative Appropriations Bill for 1980, disclosing the fact that this little Resolution increased the new chaplain's salary from \$24,948 to \$50,000. This move has received quite a bit of publicity this week and a front page article appeared in the Washington Weekly which is delivered to all of the offices of the House and Senate, along with the Embassies, the White House and all federal office buildings. On the front page of the Washington Weekly this week, appears the picture of Bob Michel of Illinois, along with House Chaplain Ford, with the title of the article being, "You Have to Do a Lot of Praying for That Kind of Money!" This



statement was made by Michel during the hearings on the Legislative Appropriations Bill.

Another story appeared in this little weekly newspaper about the reporter from the Detroit News, who impersonated a Congressman and succeeded in being admitted to the bus with other Members of the House that was on its way to the White House for the signing of the Peace Treaty between Israel and Egypt. This reporter's name is Gary Schuster and he is the Washington Bureau Chief of the Detroit News. In identifying himself upon entering the bus, which was only for Members of Congress, he said that he was Bob Traxler one of the Michigan Congressmen. This reporter knew that Traxler was in the hospital and would not be attending the signing ceremony which was for people that could easily be identified and would be considered safe for attending such a ceremony. The Secret Service is now pondering the question of whether or not this newspaper reporter should be cited under the provisions of the Federal Code which is Title 18, Section 912 which prescribes that anyone found guilty of impersonating any federal officer is subject to not more than three years imprisonment, and not more than \$1,000 fine, or both. This story has received so much publicity that in addition to being censored by the committee of reporters who set the rules and standards for the House of Representatives Gallery, may have to be presented to the Federal courts for action. A great many newspaper reporters and members of the media not only want to control Congress, but would like to be an Edgar Bergan in the old Edgar Bergan-Charlie McCarthy duo.

June 2, 1979

I like John Paul II more than any Pope that has served during my lifetime. I imagine it will take some time for a great many Catholics throughout the world to get used to a man like the new Pope. In visiting in Mexico and now in Poland, he walks into the crowds, shaking hands and picking up small children, holding them in a very affectionate manner, just long enough so that their parents can take pictures. This is a kind thing for this man to do and these pictures will be treasured on down through the years. This is a new style for a Pope and quite a few Italians have wondered if his desire to get close to the people instead of giving the impression of running away from them, as did his predecessors, would finally tire of this new change. Instead the crowds that come to see this man are tremendous and he seems to be just one of the folks wherever he goes. He is the proper age and appears to be strong physically and I hope that he lives a long life and goes down in history as the best Pope of the 20th Century. He is the world's first Polish Pope and when he returned to his homeland today where more than one million people are expected to line the streets of Warsaw to welcome him, this will be another example of the affection this man receives wherever he goes. The return of the Pope to Poland is one of the momentous events of Poland's thousand-year history.

June 4, 1979

Again I say that I am very much impressed with the new Pope. During the weekend, he began a pilgrimage through Poland's holiest shrines and while greeting hundreds of

thousands of people at each stop, infatigably stating that Christianity must be preserved in every country in the world, including those controlled by the Communists. He spoke of the fate of millions of Christians in Communist lands and departed from his prepared text, reaffirming the position that he had taken in all of his stops in Poland, which must have come as a great surprise to the Communist leaders of Poland. He said that we are living in a time of declared freedom and exchange of information. In another departure from his prepared text, he drew attention to need for freedom of speech, which is restricted in many Communist nations and he went on to say that it would be sad to believe that each Pole and Slav in any part of the world is unable to hear the words of the Pope. He said I believe they hear me because freedom is all important.

In yesterday's Parade magazine section of the Washington Post, was an article pertaining to the Pages in the House, the Senate and the Supreme Court. It was a right startling article because it contained facts that I have known have existed for several years now, but apparently the leadership has decided to shy away from any major corrections in the Page School and in control of the Pages. In the first place, the amount of money they make is considerably too much and sex, alcohol and marijuana has all played a part in the lives of a great many Pages who have served in the last ten years. The teachers assigned to the Page School by the Board of Education in the City of Washington, state emphatically that the Page School is simply a joke and that it is not accomplishing its purpose. The Pages have to get up at

6:30 in the morning and start school about 7 o'clock, for about two hours. After staying out most of the night, some of them are right helpless in the morning. I hope that the Speaker, the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader read this article, because it is a shame about what happens to some of the Pages.

June 6, 1979

As I expected, we had a battle royal yesterday in presenting the appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare to the Full Committee. No major amendments were adopted and we were extremely lucky.

We have the Supplemental Appropriations Bill on the Floor today and in this Bill we have about a billion, 500 million for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare.

The Labor-HEW Appropriations Bill is the one where the fight will take place all during this Session of Congress. The ultra-liberals and the big spenders are all in favor of placing more money in this Bill. We have succeeded so far, in making a number of corrections in amounts that were too low and at the same time, we are still \$168 million under the budget.

June 7, 1979

My good friend, John J. Rhodes, Republican of Arizona and the Minority Leader in

House said yesterday that he was again seriously considering retiring from Congress at the end of this term. At the end of this term he will have served 28 years in Congress and is the Minority Leader who succeeded Jerry Ford when he became Vice President. Being Minority Leader in the House is a right unhappy assignment because you have to pacify all of the Members on your side and you still have very little influence in the House. The Minority Leaders' chances of ever becoming Speaker of the House are very slim and after several years serving as Minority Leader, suffering crushing defeat after defeat, it seems to become monotonous. This year we have 43 new Republican members and some of them are really publicity seekers and are constantly trying to push the Minority Leader into Floor fights with the Democrats. These (rockers and rollers) in the main, are occupying close Districts and their idea of longevity is more and more publicity. I know this has bothered my friend, John Rhodes considerably and I guess he has reached the point that he sees nothing over the horizon that is attractive.

Since I have been a Member of Congress, I have served with Joe Martin, Charlie Halleck, Jerry Ford and John Rhodes, who served as Minority Leaders, with the most aggressive one of all being Halleck. Halleck served as Minority Leader when Joe Martin was elected Speaker. All of these men have served with distinction and all, of course, hoped someday to finally be elevated to the office of Speaker. With the exception of Joe Martin, none of the others succeeded and certainly I can understand John Rhodes position.

We put the Supplemental Appropriations

Bill for 1979 through the House yesterday and even though a number of amendments were offered we succeeded in knocking these down and bringing the Bill out in good shape.

One part of the Supplemental pertained to the use of automobiles by the Architect of the Capitol and the Sergeant at Arms. The regular Legislative Appropriations Bill was presented day before yesterday to the Full Committee and this Bill also removed the money for automobiles for these people. The Architect is a fine man and he said that his office had had an automobile for over 70 years. Our Sergeant at Arms, Ken Harding is quite a sharp shooter and I was not surprised to hear that he had acquired an automobile and if all the facts were known, a chauffer to go along. The bill providing for a new cabinet level Department of Education was to be called up today in the House, but I still understand that they do not have enough votes to pass this bill and will go over until sometime next week.

June 8, 1979

Gasoline supplies may be tighter this weekend here in Washington than on any previous weekend during the current shortage. Prices continue to soar with most stations charging 99.9 cents a gallon for premium gasoline. The situation is serious but people continue to drive their cars more everyday than they did last year.

Inflation may be easing just a little since wholesale prices in May only rose 0.4%. This is the smallest jump in nine months.

President Carter is having considerable difficulty with his SALT agreement and has indicated that he may address a Joint Session of Congress, urging approval and assistance. The Joint Session may be held on June 19. The President continues to jump from one crisis to another and each time I see him, I am amazed as to how much older he looks than he did when he was sworn in as President.

Ted Kennedy continues to deny that he will be a candidate for President in the 1980 election. Every move he makes, other than his usual statements, indicate that he would like to be a candidate and in fact, may be a candidate. His record at Chappaquiddick and the record that he established in college by paying to have some of his examinations taken for him, of course, would be a major factor in any race that he made outside of the State of Massachusetts. Notwithstanding all of his denials, he appears almost daily in every newspaper in this country and must have the best press agent in the world. In yesterday's Washington Star, there was a cartoon showing Kennedy driving an automobile across a small bridge and on the back seat with all of the scuba diving equipment possible over his head and around his body, sat President Kennedy. This cartoon was simply hilarious. The press from time to time keep bringing back the Chappaquiddick incident and in today's Washington Post there is a picture of Senator Edward M. Kennedy and along side is a picture of beautiful Mary Jo Kopechne. The article is entitled, "Kopechne Won't Fight A Kennedy Race in 1980." This article is as follows:

"Ten years ago Mary Jo Kopechne

drowned when a car driven by Edward M. Kennedy ran off a bridge on Chappaquiddick Island, but her parents say that shouldn't be used against the senator if he decides to run for president.

"It doesn't mean he won't be a good president," Gwendolyn Kopechne, 60, told The Boston Globe in an interview from her home in Swiftwater, Pa. "Maybe he'll be a great president. He would be a leader. Everyone makes mistakes. We have no reason to bring everything up now."

She added that she knows Kennedy's political opponents "will want to use us" if he decides to run.

"They'll come to us to get at Kennedy," she said. "If he runs, we won't interfere."

But Kopechne and her husband, Joseph 66, a former coal miner and insurance salesman, said in the interview published today that they still have unanswered questions about the death of their only daughter.

On the night of July 18, 1969, Kennedy drove his black 1966 Oldsmobile off Dike Bridge between Chappaquiddick Island and Edgartown on Martha's Vineyard. The car sank in Poucha Pond, a tidal estuary.

The Kopechnes still wonder why the accident went unreported for more than 10 hours while their 28-year-old daughter remained in the submerged car. They say they understand why Kennedy might not have reported it, but not why Kennedy's cousin, Joseph Gargan, and close friend, Paul Markham, failed to report the accident right away.



"There's something wrong there," Mrs. Kopechne said.

"I could forgive Kennedy, but those two..." said her husband. "They shouldn't have left her in the car all night."

Mrs. Kopechne said, "If it was someone else driving the car, we wouldn't be here talking now. But he was a politician. We just don't want to hurt anyone or start anything.

"That's not how I feel inside, but that's what I'll say.

She added: "We don't want to influence anything. If he's going to be president, we're not going to stop him. There's a whole world to consider."

Much has happened since the fatal accident. That weekend, Neil Armstrong walked on the moon. The Kopechnes returned to their native Pennsylvania to buy a home with the \$140,904 settlement from Kennedy and the insurance company.

Two years ago, Kopechne had most of his stomach, spleen and gall bladder removed."

June 9, 1979

During the Administration of President Eisenhower, John B. Anderson, who now serves in the House with us, worked in the State Department. He was born in Illinois and after graduating from the College of Law at the University of Illinois, secured a masters degree in law at Harvard. He was elected to Congress in 1960 and is a liberal Republican.

He is married to a lady who must be part Mexican and they have four beautiful daughters who all look like their mother. Anderson is a right abrupt fellow and is one of the best speakers in the House. He speaks like a Baptist minister and as a Member of the Rules Committee, speaks quite often. He has had one or two right close races in his District and in 1978, almost lost in the primary. His District, which is a Republican District, is very conservative and his liberal attitude has been right difficult to accept by the Members of his Party on the Republican side. Money was sent in from all over the United States to him in his primary race in 1978 and with the use of hundreds of thousands of dollars, he finally won in a very close race.

Yesterday, Anderson announced for President. In his announcement, which took place in the Rayburn Room, he used the same old rhetoric of Federal spending and weak leadership in the White House. He now joins a field that includes six other announced candidates on the Republican side and his chances of being nominated are simply nill. He must know this, but after his close primay in 1978, I was positive that he would never make a race in that District again for Congress because the next time, which is 1980, would be just too much for Anderson. One of those who attended his announcement party was his fellow colleague on the Republican side from Illinois, Ed Derwinski and after the announcement, Derwinski said if Anderson was lucky enough to secure the nomination, he might win, but with the rhetoric he is using about Jimmy Carter getting 1% of the balck vote and there being no excuse for this, would be just a way to keep him from being nominated. In traveling through out

the United States last fall, Anderson said in Iowa that if he could teach the Republican Party a lesson and show them that there was room in the Party for someone who is not always to the right, it would make the whole thing worth it. I presume that he will end up feeling that his travels and his speeches have played somewhat of a part in correcting this situation.

The Andersons have two or three automobiles and his space is just two cars away from mine in the garage. Every car that he drives is mashed in on one side or the other with one or more fenders mashed down to the tire and apparently they never have any of the cars repaired. He has followed me into the garage on more than one occasion, bumper to bumper, like some wild man from outer space. I presume this is why he has all of the banged up automobiles. He does not have many friends in the House on the Democratic side and in all probability, will end up right disgruntled with the Republican Party.

President Carter is now sponsoring the construction of a much larger intercontinental ballistic missile which has the destruction power of six or seven times of those we now have in our arsenal. Coming right before the approval of the SALT agreement is a little unusual, but it demonstrates again President Carter's unique way of being unusual.

June 11, 1979

Spectacular Bid won the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness, but last Saturday, ran third in the Belmont. Before the race, when the horses were being saddled and later ridden on

to the tract, to enter the starting gate, Spectacular Bid was simply wild. He was sweating like he had finished the race and was the only horse out of ten entered who was really on the muscle.

This is the expression used when a horse is highly nervous and wants to start the race immediately. After the race, which was won by Coastal, a ten to one horse, the trainer of Spectacular Bid and the jockey both would not say why this horse had run such a miserable race. Finally yesterday, the trainer said that the horse had picked up a safety pin in one of his hooves in the stall before the race and this caused a lameness in his left front foot, which almost persuaded the owner to scratch the horse. It was a shame about this horse because it looked like he would be a Triple Crown winner.

Several weeks ago, there was an article in the New York paper about the different kind of drugs that were being given to horses that were permissible with some of the drugs used for tired and sore horses. The jockeys are now complaining that the use of the drugs and the race at Belmont on Saturday, certainly did not look good.

The Pope finished his visit in Poland and is now back in Rome. I have never seen pictures of hundreds of thousands of people in one large tract of land before. The enormous crowd was estimated to be over a million people. The Polish people are strong looking people and this must have played a part with the tremendous crowd because there was no indication of people becoming sick or suffering from heat prostration. This Pope really impresses me and he may be the one to take the

Lead as far as peace and human rights in the world are concerned.

Fighting still continues in Nicaragua and the capital city is under a heavy attack. This is one of the worst civil wars that we have had in Latin America in many a year.

The disposed Shah of Iran and a few members of his family, arrived in Mexico yesterday from the Bahamas, in a move arranged by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Kissinger was in Mexico City to greet the Shah and for several months now, has traveled back and forth to Mexico, apparently working out the plan for the Shah's admission. Kissinger is very much upset over the United States' refusal to give asylum to this long-time ally.

It is now predicted that we will have a recession this year which will continue on until the year 1980. If this takes place, President Carter may be dumped by the Democratic Party and if he is, Senator Kennedy will then accept the nomination. The President is having difficulty with all the problems that are confronting our people and one of the main reasons is that he is still running against the Congress.

Last week, John Voster, former Prime Minister of South Africa, and now state president, resigned after being publicly cited for playing the leading role in the country's information scandal. An investigation is being held in South Africa concerning charges of misappropriation and loss of millions of dollars in South African government funds. Money used to finance an English language National Party newspaper and a loan which would

have been interest free to an American publisher, John McGoff, who was attempting to buy the Washington Star. This loan was not consummated but was a direct move to create sentiment in this country favorable to South Africa.

June 13, 1979

President Carter has finally sent to Congress his national health insurance plan proposal. His plan now calls for \$24.3 billion a year expenditure and will, he says, protect all people against devastating health bills. He has added more than \$3 billion to the proposal that he at one time decided to send to Congress which totalled \$18.2 billion. The amount involved, according to the President, would expand and combine medicare and medicaid as part of a new federal insurance system called healthcare with the overall aim of helping the aged, poor, near poor, disabled, mothers and infants and many others left unprotected by present health plans. The proposal calls for employers to contribute an additional \$6.1 billion so that no employee or employee's family would have to pay more than \$2500 in any one year for medical bills.

National health care has been on the way now for some five years and one form or another will be adopted by Congress because no longer can you be seriously ill in this country. Such illness simply wipes out your holdings and it simply is devastating as far as middle class people are concerned.

We are still on the Department of Education bill and yesterday, many amendments were offered which would, if adopted, place the bill in a position where it probably can be defeated. Busing amendments were added, prayer in the schools was added and an amendment is pending concerning the Panama Canal and one on abortion;

anything to make this bill unpalatable so that it can be defeated. It seems to me now that an amendment should be offered that combine all of the disagreeable problems that we have and this amendment would provide in substance that no abortions can be performed on buses on the way to the Panama Canal without prayer.

John Wayne died yesterday. He was an American Folk hero by virtue of many films in which he lived bigger, shot straighter and loomed larger than any man in real life ever could. He had a number of operations recently and died of cancer. His films earned about \$700 million and for 25 consecutive years he was listed among the top ten box office attractions of American films.

Another record will now go into the Guinness Book of World Records. A 26-year old biologist cyclist and hang glider enthusiast from California by the name of Bryan Allen, made the first man-powered flight across the English Channel by peddling at a furious rate, a flimsy, polyester-bodied designed object with a long propeller in front, across the English Channel. This plane-like object had a wing span of 96 feet and weighs 60 pounds. He flew from 10 to 30 feet above the Channel and crossed at about 8 miles per hour. This 22-mile flight broke his world distance record previously established and won for the maker of the plane and for himself a \$200,000 prize.

In the case before the Senate Ethics

Committee against Senator Herman Talmadge of Georgia, an unusual witness appeared yesterday. This witness was Betty Talmadge who was a reluctant witness and the divorced wife of the Senator. Talmadge filed the divorce suit and it was a bitter divorce which required many months in the year of 1977. When his former wife appeared before the Committee yesterday, the Senator walked over and shook hands with the woman he had been married to for 35 years. His former wife testified that for some time, Talmadge kept twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars in one hundred dollar bills in an overcoat pocket which was in one of the closets in their apartment here in Washington and that when she needed money, she would simply go to the coat and remove a bill or two. She also said that he had thousands of dollars in their Georgia home in a dresser drawer and all of this cash money is the money that he is accused of accepting from Georgia people for no reason or other. This man Talmadge is really something and apparently his former wife is just about as mean as he is. Several months before his case was referred to the Ethics Committee he was in an alcoholic institute in California for several weeks and now says that he is on the wagon. Judging from the information that we have on the House side, this is a right shakey wagon.

June 14, 1979

President Carter is on his way to Vienna to meet with the Soviet officials to sign the SALT II agreement. An unusual event took place yesterday when Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, at a press conference,



severly criticized Senator Henry Jackson Democrat of Washington for his statements concerning the SALT II agreement. The Secretary said that Senator Jackson's charges of appeasement were misguided and simply wrong.

This SALT II agreement will really be strongly contested in the Senate.

We were in Session until midnight last night on the new cabinet-level Department of Education Bill and a great many amendments were adopted during the day and night and since we did not finish the Bill it will go over until next week. In the meantime, we will take up five of our appropriation bills.

June 15, 1979

The President has instructed the Office of Management and Budget to proceed immediately to prepare the budget for Fiscal Year 1981. According to my information, the President has said that the 1981 budget will be another tight budget with an increase in defense spending combined with little new money for domestic programs. Under this budget, there will be no major new spending initiatives and no tax cut proposals. The health insurance program that the President announced this week, would not begin until Fiscal Year 1983, and for this reason, would not effect the 1981 budget. This kind of a budget, of course, will be right controversial because the liberals will object to no increase in spending in the domestic programs and especially since the President intends to increase defense spending. If the President ever intends to submit a

a balanced budget, there must be no new spending increases across the board and especially if the increases are right sizable. The President will have difficulty with this kind of a budget.

Beginning today in Vienna, President Carter and Brezhnev will begin discussions and the President hopes to expand regular top-level United States and Soviet controls to include for the first time, meetings between American and Soviet defense ministers and military chiefs. The SALT II agreement is still in serious trouble in the Senate.

The President will address a Joint Session of Congress, Monday night at 9 p.m. He will stress the importance of the House passing the Panamal Canal Implementation Bill. This legislation is in serious trouble in the House and unless there is a change, it will be defeated when it is finally called up. When the Rule was adopted by only two votes majority, it was agreed that the Bill should go over for several weeks to give the President a chance to get additional votes. My bill on Labor-HEW is on the Calendar for Wednesday of next week and the Panama Canal Bill is also on the same day. I agreed yesterday to let the Panama Canal Bill go ahead of the Appropriations Bill. According to my information, a Whip check shows the Bill in serious trouble and calling it up on Wednesday, following the President's speech on Monday, will be no guarantee that the Bill will pass.

June 16, 1979

President Carter and Soviet President Brezhnev will meet off and on all day today in Vienna. Brezhnev is 72 years old and

judging from the way he walks, talks, and handles himself generally, he must have suffered one or more heart attacks. So far the Soviet President has made no statement publicly, but President Carter upon arriving made a public statement and has talked to the press off and on since he has been in Vienna. This morning, general world-wide policy will be discussed, and then this afternoon, the meeting will be confined to the complex problems of the SALT II negotiations. Problems concerning a SALT III Treaty will also be discussed, but the SALT II Treaty is the one that will go before the Senate in the next two days.

We continue to have lines at all of the service stations in the city of Washington, and a number of unusual events have taken place. Over in Virginia at one of the service stations, a man pulled his car around a number of others and was almost in line in front of the pump when two other men got out of their cars and told him that he had to move back in his place; but the man completely ignored them. One of these gentlemen went back to his car and unlocked his gas cap and took it up to the man's car unscrewing his regular cap and locked his cap on. A few minutes later, the man who was out of line got to the pump and the attendant in discovering that he had a locked cap asked him for the key. The man, not knowing that they had substituted caps, said to the attendant that he did not have a locked gas cap. The attendant said "you do now". Since he could not kick it off or wish it away, he had to move along. I presume somewhere along the line he has been to a garage to get this cap off his car. It seems that hogs and rude people never learn.

More gas is being consumed this summer than was consumed last summer, and we have this serious shortage confronting us. We require a lot of gas in this country. Since for the first time in the history of our country, we have exceeded the 100 million mark in automobiles. The actual amount recently based in registrations as of July 1, 1978, shows that we have 102.9 million cars in use in this country today. General Motors Corporation accounted for 45.5 percent or 46.8 million cars. Ford Motor Company had 23.7 percent or 24.3 million cars, and Chrysler had 13.9 percent or 14.3 million cars.

June 19, 1979

About eight hours after signing the Salt II Treaty with Brezhnev, President Carter addressed a Joint Session of Congress. After eight hours in flight back to this country from Vienna, of course, he was bone weary and certainly looked the part. He made a good speech, setting forth the urgency of the approval by the Senate of the Salt II Treaty agreement, pointing out the dangers which might develop if the Treaty is not signed or if it is amended by radical amendments. After speaking, and on his way out of the House, he stopped and shook hands with me as he has done on a number of occasions, and if my mother was still alive, she would have said this morning "I know you were there because I saw you on television." When she did not see me, even at the age of 89 before she died, she seemed to think that I was not present. I would explain to her that with over 800 in the Chamber, it was difficult at times to see just where I was sitting. She would have been well pleased last night.

The gasoline situation is still serious here in Washington and an odd-even gasoline sales plan is set to begin here Thursday. If the date is even and your last number of your

license plate is even, you can purchase gasoline. If the date is an odd number and the last number of your license plate is an odd number, then it is your turn. I do hope that this situation is soon corrected because there are a lot of mad people not only here, but throughout the United States.

We have the Agriculture Appropriations Bill on the floor this afternoon and we have been advised that another tobacco amendment will be offered which could prove to be serious. Each year now, for a number of years, we have had to fight tobacco amendments to keep from having the tobacco program completely destroyed. As Chairman of the Labor-Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations, I am making every effort to see that not only in cancer research, but throughout the Bill, we have adequate funding to help us determine what causes cancer and how it can be cured. This is the way it should be and in the end, we probably will discover that there are many things that cause cancer and especially since we have at least 100 kinds of cancer. In our Bill that we are presenting for Labor-HEW, we have \$961,158,000 for cancer. We exceeded the budget by \$24,200,000 because we are concerned about cancer. This will be a long day and then when we take up the Labor-HEW Appropriations Bill, we may not only consume the day, but most of the night.

June 20, 1979

We presented and passed the Agriculture Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1980. We were exceedingly fortunate with amendments and especially with an amendment which if offered, by a new Representative from Calif-

ornia, by the name of Shumway, would have been serious. This amendment would have removed from the Bill, all money pertaining to tobacco and if adopted, would have killed the tobacco program. We out-talked him and he only made a five minute speech, setting forth his views, instead of offering his amendment. I made a short speech and here is what I said:

MR. CHAIRMAN, The Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Appropriations once again brings to the Floor of the House for your approval, the Annual Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1980.

Only 4% of the people in this country are engaged in agriculture and these are the people who feed and clothe the other 96% of our population.

A great many of our young people on our farms have no chance to get started in agriculture unless they either inherit a farm or succeed in borrowing a large sum of money to invest in land which is adequate for a living.

Our farmer knows how to produce and today our country is the world's largest exporter of food to the other nations of the world. If our country is to survive and prosper, we must continue to be interested in and to assist when necessary, our custodians of the natural resources in this country. It is imperative that we reforest our lands, protect our watersheds and conserve the soil and water in this country. We must leave to the future generations a fertile

land and a land sufficient to produce food for our people.

The per capita income of the non-farm population in this country in 1978 was \$6,665 and the per capita income for the farm population was \$6,050, which is some 9.2% less. The income to our farmers in 1978 was \$28.1 billion which is an increase of \$8 billion over 1977 but when you adjust for inflation, since 1967, the net income was only \$14.5 billion or \$3.2 billion higher than in 1977.

The assets invested in agriculture today exceed those of any of the next ten largest industries. Agriculture employs more workers than any other major industry and in fact, employs 23 times the number of people employed in the coal and oil industry and 5 times more than the number employed in the automobile industry. Agriculture is one of the major markets for the products of labor and industry. Agriculture spends more for equipment than any of the other large industries. It uses more steel in a year than is used for a year's output of passenger cars. It uses more petroleum products than any other industry in this county. It uses more rubber each year than is required to produce tires for 6 million automobiles. Its inventory of machinery and equipment exceeds the assets of the steel industry and is 5 times that of the automobile industry.

The American farmer is entitled to a fair share of our nation's income. The American farmer does not receive enough money for his commodities.

The debt of the American Farmer has increased 16% in 1978 over 1977 which is a

record increase. The total farm debt is expected to reach \$136 billion in 1979. This is equal to about 5 years of net farm earnings with no provisions made for taxes and other farm expenses. The heavy debt carried by the farmers is due in part to the highly inflated cost of farm land. About 55% of the total debt owed by the American farmer in 1979 is for farm land purchased in recent years.

Tobacco is produced in 118 of the 120 counties in Kentucky. This is the major cash crop of the Kentucky farmer. Again this year, MR. CHAIRMAN, the Department of Agriculture attempted to reduce crop production research for tobacco. Last year, an attempt was made to reduce this type of research in the sum of \$3,106,000 and I made the request that this amount be restored and it was restored by our subcommittee. In the budget request for Fiscal Year 1980, a request was again made to reduce crop production research by \$1,229,600. In addition, graders were to be reduced under the budget request and the amount requested to continue our program at the same level as in 1979 called for the restoration of \$144,000. We restored this amount to the bill. If tobacco is harmful to the health of our people, we want to do something about it in Kentucky and this is why we stepped up our tobacco research program in 1958. At that time, I secured the necessary funding for additional research at the University of Kentucky and at other locations in our country and in addition, we constructed, at state cost, in Lexington, Kentucky, a tobacco research facility. Certainly the contents of tobacco, the questions involving nicotine and tar should be investigated and for this reason there should be



no reduction in crop production research for tobacco. The \$1,229,600 and the \$144,000 were restored.

MR. CHAIRMAN, in going back to the question of production by the American farmer, it is right unusual when you are advised that in our country, crop productivity per acre has doubled and livestock output increased 130% in the past 4½ decades. Now, one hour's farm labor produces 8 times more than in 1921. Man hours needed to produce 100 bushels of wheat declined from 106 hours in 1914 to 6 hours today. Research and development in agriculture have contributed directly to a 50% increase in farm output over the last 20 years to a 25% decrease in the real cost of food and fiber over the past 15 years. Therefore, MR. CHAIRMAN, it is imperative to the consumer and to the economy generally in this country that the most efficient and productive segment of our economy be permitted to produce and prosper.

In the bill that we present today, MR. CHAIRMAN, we recommend under Title I, for agriculture programs, \$4,840,000,000. Under Title II, which is the Rural Development Program, we recommend \$2,142,000,000. For Title III, which consists of the Domestic Food Programs, we recommend \$10,434,000,000. For Title IV, which pertains to the International Programs, we recommend \$778,000. Under Title V, which provides funding for the related agencies, we recommend \$337,000,000

MR. CHAIRMAN, for agricultural research we recommend \$363,142,000. This is an increase of \$24,726,000 over the 1979 appropriation and \$18,270,000 over the 1980

budget estimate.

For our Cooperative Research Program, we recommend \$178,317,000 which is \$3,132,000 over the 1979 appropriation.

MR. CHAIRMAN, during the hearings, not only with the Secretary, but with the Extension Agency, I insisted that we increase the amount for Extension and that just for a change, more attention be given to Extension. For a period of 10 years now reductions have been made when the budget was submitted for Extension and efforts have been made to minimize the importance of this agency. This, to me, is a serious mistake because this is the agency that carries the message to the American farmer. The amount requested for Extension was \$259,227,000 and we recommend \$285,835,000. This is an increase of \$14,436,000 over the 1979 appropriation and \$26,608,000 over the 1980 budget request.

In this bill, we recommend the sum of \$237,583,000 for Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. This is \$5,442,000 over the 1979 appropriation and \$16,607,000 over the 1980 estimate.

For Food Safety and Quality Service, we recommend \$278,430,000 which is \$7,326,000 over the 1979 appropriation.

For our Agricultural Marketing Service, we recommend \$48,302,000. This is \$1,800,000 over the 1979 appropriation.

We recommend, MR. CHAIRMAN, the sum of \$3,059,819,000 for reimbursement for net realized losses for the Commodity Credit

Corporation. This is \$2,065,280,000 over the 1979 appropriation.

We recommend the sum of \$300,000,000 for Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grants. In addition, MR. CHAIRMAN, we recommend in this bill new budget obligational authority of \$850,000,000 for electric loans for REA and \$250,000,000 for telephone loans. For our Soil Conservation Service, we recommend a total of \$512,314,000. For Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, we recommend \$235,000,000. For our Special Milk Program we recommend \$142,000,000. For the Food Stamp Program, we recommend \$6188,000,000. For the Needy Family Programs, we recommend \$39,790,000. For the Elderly Feeding Programs we recommend \$50,500,000. For Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Salaries and Expenses, we recommend \$190,586,000. For Administrative and Operating costs for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, we recommend \$12,000,000.

MR. CHAIRMAN, this is a good bill and our Committee on Appropriations recommends it to the Members of the House.

If our country is to survive and prosper, certainly we must continue to be interested in and to assist when necessary, the custodians of the natural resources of our country.

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June 21, 1979

We had a secret session of the House of Representatives yesterday. The Panama Canal Implementation Bill is before the House and by agreement, the secret session was held for one hour, beginning at 20 minutes to one and extending to 20 minutes to two yesterday afternoon. Only the Members and

the elected officials of the House were present and everyone else was excluded. During the secret session, facts were presented concerning gun running, communism and participation by Panama in Nicaragua and other countries throughout Latin America and South America. The information submitted was true but it is information that we have read about many times in the newspapers throughout this country. Members of the military were quoted and several of the Members of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee journeyed to Panama during the past year and they, in turn, secured information which was submitted at the secret session. When the hour was over, a motion was made that all evidence submitted be released immediately to the Press since it was information that was really not of a secret nature. Since this was the first secret session that has been held in many years, releasing the information would have been anything but constructive and it was agreed that none would be released.

The last time a secret session of Congress was held was on May 27, 1830 and this secret session began at 5 p.m. and continued to 8:30 p.m. The debate underway during the secret session pertained to amending acts relating to commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain. None have been held since that time, up until yesterday.

During the time John W. McCormack of Massachusetts was Speaker, we had a session which lasted all night long and during this session, the Speaker, acting under the authority vested in him and under the House Rules, ordered that the House Chamber doors be locked and those Members inside had to stay inside; those who had been warned with an hour's notice, who were still on the outside of the Chamber, had to remain outside

the Chamber. The Speaker was acting under the Rule of the House which provides that if it is clearly established that dilatory tactics are being used to prevent a quorum from being present, then once a quorum is established, the Speaker can immediately order that the doors be locked. The Republican Party was making a play to kill a bill and constant quorum calls were demanded and immediately after a quorum was secured, enough of the Members would disappear suddenly so that a quorum was not present. We had quite an argument over the operation under the Rules used by the Speaker, but John McCormack remained firm and the doors were locked.

Every so often, we really act up in the House of Representatives.

The Panama Canal bill is still before the House and the crucial vote yesterday concerning money and the giving up of the land failed on a roll call vote of 220 to 200. It now appears that this bill will pass somewhere by a majority of between 20 to 50.

June 22, 1979

We are now about two weeks behind on our appropriation bills. The new Department of Education legislation has been dragging now for two weeks and the Panama Canal Bill, along with the deregulation legislation, consumed more time than we expected. The Panama Canal legislation was approved 224 to 202 and I voted against the bill.

The civil war continues in Nicaragua

and yesterday Secretary of State, Cyrus R. Vance called upon the President of Nicaragua, Anastasio Somoza to resign. In fact, he made a speech to a meeting of the Organization of American States with all of the ministers present and urged that a political solution be reached immediately. Bill Stewart, an ABC correspondent, was brutally murdered in Nicaragua, day before yesterday. He was ordered to lie down on the ground and after complying, was shot in the head and killed.

June 23, 1979

The President is planning a trip to Japan, South Korea and to Hawaii. He seems to do much better after days of stress, to travel some. Since he has been President, after fighting with the Congress for days on end, he then will go into one of the states and have a town hall meeting and this seems to relieve a lot of his tension.

The President, during the past ten days, has several accomplishments that he can be proud of; notwithstanding the fact that the gas lines are longer and the independent truckers are blocking truck stops and service stations in their campaign to bring about a reduction in the price of diesel fuel and more supply. In a number of states, the Governors have called out the National Guard. In Kentucky, Governor Carroll has called out the National Guard to open up a number of roads, service stations and terminals blocked by truckers. Most of this action is in the Fifth Congressional District around Russell Springs and Somerset. For several days, the terminals and storage plants in Daviess County were blocked and finally the threat of calling out the National Guard cleared the situation.

Salt II and Panama were distinct victories for the President even though both have been seriously contested and Salt II will be argued considerably more before the Treaty is approved. Panama is so controversial that it definitely will be an issue in the election next year and especially in a great many Congressional Districts. The President, of course, will have no coattails upon which any Member can ride and this means that everyone will have to struggle separately, hoping for the best. The American's for Democratic Action, which is the ultra-liberal group in this country, are deeply divided over just how far to go in condemning President Carter. A great many Members of this organization are of the opinion that Jimmy Carter is a one-way ticket to defeat and a trip to a party bankrupt of principles and devoid of office holders in 1980. Almost daily we read about another group that has set up headquarters which is an organization to draft Kennedy. A new one was formed this week in New Hampshire and a woman by the name of Dudley Dudley, who is a member of the Governor's Executive Council, is one of the chief organizers of this effort and she was quoted this week at the ADA Convention of saying that she had received pledges of \$250,000 for a Kennedy write-in campaign in the state. Under federal election laws, spending for the Primary in New Hampshire is limited to about \$265,000. The pledges totalling \$250,000 come close to the limit that may be expended and shows, of course, a lot of displeasure insofar as President Carter is concerned.

During the past ten days, a poll was taken by the Washington Post of former Republican Delegates to the National Convention. Seven questions were asked. With a rating of from 0 to 10, with 10 being the most favorable, the poll showed the Presi-

dent's chances of winning the Democratic nomination in 1980 at 6.6; his chances of winning the general election, 4.1; his coat-tail effect for other Democratic candidates, 2.3; the integrity you seek in a President, 4.3; his leadership qualities, 2.3; his handling of the economy 1.7 and his handling of the energy problem, 1.6.

Former Delegates to the Democratic Convention rated Ronald Reagan at 43%; John Connolly at 16%; George Bush at 11%; Philip Crane at 7% and Howard Baker at 6%. I believe that the early polls do show Reagan as the favorite for 1980, but I do not agree that Howard Baker is a 6 percenter. He is much further up the line than that and in my opinion, is running neck and neck with John Connolly, with Reagan in the lead just a little.

In 1976, Reagan emphatically stated that he would not accept a Vice Presidential nomination and would only take the top nomination. Recently, upon being questioned again about this acceptance of the Vice Presidential nomination, Reagan said that he did not know how anyone could refuse to accept the Vice Presidential nomination in 1980.

In the House, we have three Wilsons; Bob Wilson of California, a long-term Member of the Armed Services Committee; Charles Wilson of California, another long-term Member of the Armed Services Committee; we also have Wilson of Texas, who is a Member of the Appropriations Committee and the new Chairman of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Budget--two Charles Wilson's, one from Texas and one from California. In yesterday's Washington Post appeared a large picture of Charles Wilson of California and a right derogatory article about Charles Wilson of Texas and his leader-



ship of the Committee on the District of Columbia Budget.

In this morning's Washington Post appeared an editorial about Charles Wilson of Texas. For many years, this paper blasted me but in the end, had to admit some of their mistakes in rapid transit and other matters and since they could never put their hands on me, or make me do anything, they finally gave up. The editorial in today's paper is entitled "More Cheap Shots at the District" and is as follows:

"Rep. Charles Wilson of Texas is still having a field day at the expense of District of Columbia citizens. This time, it's to the tune of about \$125.5 million--which is how much Mr. Wilson convinced colleagues in the House Appropriations Committee to clip from the federal payment requested by the D.C. government and President Carter for the coming fiscal year. As Grand House Overseer of D.C. Pursestrings, Mr. Wilson again has had some fun with his latest reminder of who's in charge around here. In lieu of money, he dishes out wisecracks that underscore a pennypinching zeal for the benefit of folks back home--while pointing up a crude disregard for the concerns of the people who live here.

At one point, for example, Rep. Louis Stokes (D-Ohio), who's been waging a lonely defense of the city's budget proposals, tried to explain the reason behind the annual federal payment. He noted that the city should be compensated for bearing costs associated with being the nation's capital. Mr. Wilson replied that the District already has--get this--'gifts' of federally maintained parks, as well as the Kennedy Center and the National Zoo: 'The city of Lufkin (Mr. Wilson's home) would like to have the zoo' he quipped.

'The District of Columbia doesn't even have to feed its own kangaroo.'

No, but it certainly has to swallow a lot of insults whenever some showboating congressman decides to take a poke at a budget that just happens not to affect any of his constituents. In this instance, the effect of the cuts by Mr. Wilson and Co. would be to abolish 3,100 jobs and force layoffs of up to 1,600 people or to cut every employee's scheduled 5.5 per-cent pay increase in half.

Little wonder, then, that Mayor Barry says he is 'extremely disappointed with Congressman Wilson's jaundiced view of the integrity of the District, its citizens and its leadership.' Not since the bad old days of the Southern segregationist-controlled House District Committee has the lack of local self-government been so depressingly apparent. District taxpayers, as well as the mayor and the elected council members, can do little except look to the Senate for understanding."

Ron Dellums of California, one of our black Members, is the new Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, one of our standing Committees and he stopped me in the hall the other day to advise me that in the District Building, they were trying to put together a song that sounded somewhat like the old song, "Bill Bailey Won't You Please Come Home." Instead of Bailey, the name Natcher would be used and even though the tune of the old song sounds good, they want to make sure that the song would be proper in every respect and were seriously considering using the music from "My Old Kentucky Home" or "Dixie". This, of course, is a joke but the District officials and the good old Washington Post have had a right rude awakening.

Wednesday of next week has been set aside in the House for the consideration of the Labor-Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1980. This will really be a long, hard session and a great many amendments will be offered before the bill is finally passed. This is a good bill and we have increased all of the major programs considerably, but a great many Members want to add just a little to certain important programs so they can take credit for a whole lot of what the Committee did in the mark up. In addition to the usual amendments increasing the amounts in the bill, we will have the abortion amendment and this may consume several hours.

We have a number of other bills under Suspension for Monday, but there will be no roll call votes until Tuesday since the Congressional Golf Tournament is being held that day. Recorded votes will take place on Tuesday and then we will finish up the HUD appropriations bill, take up next the additional authorization for food stamps for Fiscal Year 1979 and next, Sanctions on Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. The leadership expects to finish all of this on Monday and Tuesday and with the House meeting at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, we then start on our bill. Three other appropriation bills are to be considered on Thursday and Friday, along with several other minor pieces of legislation.

June 25, 1979

For the first time, I am seriously concerned about President Carter's success in obtaining the nomination for re-election next year. The polls this weekend show him to be considerably below Senator Kennedy and the American's for Democratic Action Annual Convention, which was held here in Washington, unanimously endorsed Senator

Kennedy for the nomination next year. Speaker after speaker said that if President Carter was nominated, there would be two Republicans running next year instead of a Democrat and a Republican. One speaker went on to say that Carter is the most conservative Democrat that has occupied the White House since the days of Grover Cleveland. The ADA only has some 55,000 Members, but they are scattered across the country and even though they are ultra-liberal, some of the men and women in this group are well known and are people with ability.

Here in Washington, it was recently said that it is no great trick to make Jimmy Carter out to be sometimes foolish, hypocritical, misleading and even untruthful. The President seems to set himself up for cheap shots as well as honest criticism by his pious manner and his professions of purity.

The President is now in Tokyo for a meeting with representatives of the industrial countries, at which time the energy crisis will be discussed. This conference, of course, will not amount to much and will only re-emphasize the fact that we do have an energy crisis and it is serious. This weekend, while the President was away, the Governors of several states had to call out the National Guard to settle the trucker's strike which has just about stopped the shipment of 40% of food and perishables over the trucker's complaints of no diesel fuel and the price that they have to pay. Long lines continue at the service stations and the President is now in Tokyo.

The United Transportation Union, holding its annual convention in Miami Beach this weekend, voted 2 to 1 for Kennedy over Carter. Kennedy received 652 votes and Carter received 302.

To add still to the President's plight, Senate Democratic Leader Robert Byrd, said yesterday he will fly to Moscow this week to tell Soviet leaders the Senate does not feel obliged to ratify Salt II just because of Brezhnev's warnings. The Senator went on to say that he reflected the views of the Senate and that it is not helpful for the Soviet Union to issue statements about dire actions that might follow if the Senate refuses to ratify the agreement or to amend it in any way.

President Carter is in more serious trouble at this time from the standpoint of re-election than at any time since he has been in the White House and there is a feeling in the House that a great many Members in close districts will be defeated if they run on the same ticket with Carter. This has brought about a feeling of unrest and may be just enough to tilt the world against Carter. If the President succeeds with the energy crisis to the extent that a plan is finally agreed upon which will work and the economy is better, he may pull back, but there will have to be moves which will generate confidence instead of despair among the people.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held its annual meeting in Louisville this past weekend and the Executive Director said that the blacks may have to support President Carter next year even though most blacks don't like him. He went on to say that he thought President Carter was taking advantage of the black people, but with the Republicans acting as they are in regard to their proposed candidates, the black people have no place to go but to Carter unless Senator Kennedy decides to run. If this takes place, the Executive Director believes that 60%

of the people in this country would go for Senator Kennedy.

June 26, 1979

Last year in our Appropriations Bill for the Departments of Labor-HEW, we carried a provision that provided for a billion dollar reduction in Health, Education and Welfare. For months now, Secretary Joe Califano of HEW has been making speeches to the effect that in his Department, the government has been losing \$7 billion a year as the result of fraud, abuse and negligence in making payments, so on our Committee, we accepted his challenge. We said in our Bill and report, that \$1 billion must be reduced and this would be a good start. Califano is in China traveling around this week and his Under Secretary, Hale Champion, advised him that the Justice Department and the Comptroller General had both ruled Congress meant what it said and no longer could he shy away from making the billion dollar reduction. HEW is really up in the air today and, of course, has selected to make the reduction in places where the people will complain the most. The reduction will be made in the Medicaid program and in the Aid to Dependent Children program. Some of the States have said that if these reductions are made, they will immediately file suit in Federal Court. Califano had better come home.

The President is still in Tokyo and the gas lines and the situation at the pumps through out this country, is becoming more serious. Yesterday in Moscow, Foreign Minister Gromyko flatly rejected any attempt to renegotiate the SALT II Treaty if it is

rejected or amended by the United States Senate. As soon as the Soviet Union was advised that Majority Leader Byrd of the Senate would travel to Moscow this week to explain the position of the Senate, Gromyko made his announcement, both in English and Russian. I imagine that the President knew that this was to be made long before the Foreign Minister acted.

Yesterday in the Senate, when the Supplemental Appropriations Bill was called up, the billion dollar reduction was discussed and Senator Magnuson of Washington, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee said that this last minute business does not belong on a Supplemental Bill and eventhough Senators Moynihan and Javits of New York spoke briefly about the seriousness of the billion dollar reduction, no amendments were offered or changes proposed in the Supplemental Bill.

Our people all around the world in leadership assignments appear to be in danger. General Alexander Haig, Supreme Commander of NATO just barely escaped death yesterday when a bomb was detonated under a small bridge in Belgium as his car drove over the bridge. The rear bumper and the rear end of his car was damaged and the next car behind the General's sedan was demolished and those in this car, right seriously injured.

For a number of years before he died, Mr. Rayburn, the man who served longer than anyone else for Speaker, said that after he gave up the assignment, he hoped that several of us in the House would have the opportunity to serve as Speaker. When requested to

name those he thought should serve, without any hesitation he named, Richard Bolling of Missouri, Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, Oren Harris of Arkansas, Tad Walter of Pennsylvania and Bill Natcher of Kentucky. He would name us on any occasion when he was talking about future Speakers and each time he would always name Richard Bolling of Kansas City first. Dick Bolling is an able Member of the House and so was Wilbur Mills at one time. Several others have served as Speaker, but so far several of us have not served. Some who have served after Mr. Rayburn passed on, were never mentioned.

In today's Washington Post, there is a picture of Dick Bolling, holding his gavel in the Rules Committee Room. He is now the Chairman of the Rules Committee and the article under this picture is as follows:

"Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) chairman of the House Rules Committee, has entered Bethesda Naval Hospital voluntarily for treatment of an alcohol problem, his office announced yesterday.

Bolling, 63 entered the hospital last week and is in the same kind of alcohol treatment program that President Carter's brother Billy Carter, former First Lady Betty Ford and Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.) underwent at the Navy's Long Beach, Calif., hospital. He is expected to be released and return to work in about five weeks.

Friends say Bolling's problem with alcohol surfaced only in the last few months, and they blamed it on a series of setbacks in the



last few years.

In 1979 Bolling lost a closely contested race for the majority leadership. Nine months later he suffered a heart attack. Last August, his wife, Jim Grant Bolling, who had masterminded the majority leader race and acted as a political sounding board for him, died suddenly of a heart attack at the age of 50. About two months later his aged mother died. Recently an old back injury flared up.

Friends said Bolling began drinking on weekends at his Eastern Shore home. Most of the House staff and members were unaware of the problem. "I didn't even know he drank," one leadership staff member said. "He's always been bright, hard-working as hell and dedicated and I didn't notice any change. If he needs help, maybe I need it, too."

Rep. Gillis Long (D-La). Bolling's closest friend in the House, said yesterday: "Bolling has a unique ability to look at a problem and take a long-range approach. He wants to solve the problem before it gets serious.

"I visited him and he's in first-class condition. I admire his courage in dealing with the problem in his usual straight-forward manner."

After 30 years in Congress, Bolling became chairman of the Rules Committee in January. A highly respected, tough-minded liberal, Bolling frequently led fights for the leadership on the House floor. He already had succeeded in turning the once-balky

committee into one that cooperated with the Democratic leadership.

Friends say Bolling had a drinking problem once before, in the early '60's after the death of his mentor, Speaker Sam Rayburn. In that period, Bolling also lost his first attempt to become majority leader and went through a traumatic divorce. From that time until recently, friends said, he had been "on the wagon." In May, Bolling was married for the third time, to Dr. Prudence Orr of Memphis."

June 27, 1979

We passed the synthetic fuels bill yesterday. This bill was from the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and extended for one year the authority of the Defense Production Act of 1950 and further amended the Act to provide specific authorities for the startup through a joint Government-private industry effort, of the production of synthetic fuels and synthetic chemical feedstocks for national defense purposes. This bill directs the President to attempt to achieve a national production goal of at least 500,000 barrels per day crude oil, equivalent of synthetic fuels and synthetic chemical feedstocks within five years of the effective date of the amendments. The effective date in the bill is October 1, 1979 and the bill authorizes appropriations of \$2 billion to implement the achievement of this goal. The President is authorized to issue contracts for the purchase of or commitment to purchase, for Government use or resale, such fuels and chemical feedstocks.

This is another milestone in the history of this country and development of a synthetic fuel program is our only answer to the energy crisis confronting us today.

We are all set to go on the Labor-HEW Appropriations Bill today and if we can hold down the amendments, the President will sign the Bill. If the House goes wild, this Bill will be vetoed.

June 28, 1979

Shortly after 12:30 last night, the House passed the \$232 billion Labor-HEW Bill on a vote of 327 to 84. We held the Bill in line and the abortion amendment that we carry in this Bill was sustained. Over 80 amendments were offered and we had to fight on every one of them. Most of the amendments increased the Bill and since this Bill has been vetoed 7 times, it would have been in line again for a veto if all of the increases were approved.

Finally Muhammad Ali has retired as heavyweight champion of the world. He is now 37 years old and is the first champion who has succeeded in losing the championship and retaining it three times. He now admits that since he is 37 years old, he is too old to continue with the young ones. He went on in his amiable style, to say when he was 26 he could chew up and spit out anything that walked on two legs.

Israel and Syria have clashed on the border line between the countries and this is the first time in over five years that this has happened. Israel was set to knock

out Palestinian strongholds that are causing trouble with bombs in Israel and Syria was protecting its land even though they knew the Palestinians were holding forth on their land and causing trouble in Israel. Several jet planes were knocked out of the sky and this caused quite a commotion around the world.

Senator Howard Baker, Republican of Tennessee is now actively campaigning for the Presidency and yesterday said that he would actively oppose the new SALT Treaty because of Soviet threats and the Administration's refusal to accept amendments. At a press conference yesterday, Baker said that he had been repeatedly rebuffed in his attempts to work with the Administration on the Treaty amendments he says would be necessary for his support and Senate ratification.

We have up the Rhodesian question today in the House, along with the wind fall tax emergency legislation and then we will adjourn late tonight for a nine-day July Fourth recess.

June 29, 1979

We finally finished up last night on the Rhodesia Resolution and the wind fall profits tax. The House weakened the wind fall tax bill considerably and the price of gasoline continues to go up. Gasoline is selling for almost a dollar a gallon now and within a few weeks will be over a dollar a gallon.

On the Rhodesia amendment, the House agreed to let President Carter determine when to lift economic sanctions against Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. The vote was 350 to 37.

From time to time I write a letter to my grandchildren which is not so much about the government and our country generally. My last letter pertained to the new dollar which is to be issued in July. This letter is as follows:

In July, we will have a new dollar in circulation. For the first time in the history of our country, an American woman is to be honored by placing the profile of Susan B. Anthony on the coin.

Miss Anthony was an early crusader for equal rights for women and a pioneer in the drive to win for women the right to vote. In 1920 her life-long work culminated in the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, giving nationwide suffrage to women.

For the first time, a portrait of an American woman, rather than a symbolic woman will appear on a circulating United States coin. On the reverse side of the coin is a symbolic eagle of Apollo 11 landing on the moon. If you will remember, the Apollo 11 spacecraft was christened "The Eagle" and landed on the moon at Tranquility Base on July 20, 1969. In tribute to the first landing on the moon, this design originally appeared on the Eisenhower Dollar coin which was first circulated in 1971 and with the last Eisenhower Dollar minted in the year 1977. Enclosed is a picture of the new Silver Dollar to be issued in July and I believe this coin will be one of the most successful coins ever circulated in this country. The new dollar coin will be easy to carry with other coins since it is just a little larger than the quarter and a little smaller than the half dollar. If this coin is successful, it will take the place of a great many worn and

torn paper dollars and they can then be removed from circulation.

In fact, if you save your pennies, you will soon have dollars and the new dollar will be small enough that you can just carry a whole pocketful around at any time and it will not be like carrying the old fashioned Large Silver Dollar.

In speaking of the good work performed by Susan B. Anthony in obtaining the vote for women, I sometimes wonder if this was really good for our country. You know, your Grandmother votes and she now has that right since Miss Susan B. Anthony performed her wonderful work, but I have never believed that she votes the way I tell her to each time. Sometimes, I actually believe she goes into the voting booth and cancels out my vote. Do you believe that your Grandmother would do this occasionally?

Seriously speaking, the right to vote for women is one of the great Amendments in our Constitution and should have been there many, many years before it was finally adopted. Now, since I have said this, if your Grandmother reads this letter, she has to feel much better.

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

Your Grandfather,

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We start our Fourth of July Recess today and we do not have to return until Monday, July 9. I will go home and during

this period, hope to fish two or three days. I will speak in Anderson County at the annual REA Co-op meeting and another engagement that I have is in Bardstown, at My Old Kentucky Home, which will be attended by President Carter, the Governor of the State, and a number of the district and county officials.

We have a few Members in the House that are real demagogues. Probably the biggest demagogue in the House is the very rich lady from New Jersey, Mrs. Fenwick. She has several million dollars and from time to time in a very pious manner, she rises up and says that we are spending our country into bankruptcy and then she draws a breath and says that the way we treat the poor people in this country and around the world is simply disgraceful. She has a little skit that she tries to put on each day in the House and when she's finished, she always looks up at the press gallery.

Another big demagogue in the House is Richard Kelly from Florida. He is a former County Court Judge and a very pious man who always is jumping up and down inquiring as to where the money is coming from. He continues to say that we are bankrupt and should stop spending so much money. Both Kelly and Mrs. Fenwick are Republicans and Mrs. Fenwick is the one who smokes a pipe. She does this out in the Speaker's Lobby where she can be observed by the press. I honestly think that she would raise the ruffles on her dress and run around the Capitol building two or three times, each morning, if she was sure that the media was present with an ample number of television cameras. Anything for publicity.

In today's Washington Post appeared an article about Kelly in the "On Capitol Hill," article. This article is written each day and sometimes contains little tid bits that the Members do not like. The article that pertains to Kelly and one or two other big spenders is as follows:

"Rep. Richard Kelly (R-Fla.), who has dedicated his career to saving the nation from the big spenders, overspent his office allowance by \$11,500 last year.

He has \$14,000 in unpaid bills for general office expenses and only a \$2,500 balance in last year's allowance. This week a House Administration subcommittee turned down his request that he be permitted to pay the bills from his 1979 allowance. Unless this is reversed by the full committee, which is considered unlikely, Kelly will have to pay the bills out of his pocket. In the past members could supplement their official allowances with privately raised "slush" funds, but these were recently outlawed.

Kelly concedes the overspending. It was just a mistake, he said, by the staff person monitoring his expenses who did not have an "adequate control device." Kelly said he did not question his responsibility in the matter, but said he thought it a pretty heavy fine considering that the money was spent doing the job he is supposed to do.

Kelly said his district has the largest population of any in the nation. House members have allowances for staff hire, travel and office expenses of from about \$350,000 to over \$400,000 depending on the size of their district and its distance from Washington.



Three other House Members overspent their 1978 office allowances, but none came close to Kelly. According to House Administration officials, the overspenders were Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) by \$3,300, Rep. Stewart McKinney (R-Conn.) by \$2,500 and Rep. Stanley Lundine (D-N.Y.) by \$400. The Subcommittee also refused to let them use this year's allowance to pay the overdrafts."

July 9, 1979

I have just returned to Washington from Kentucky following the 4th of July recess period. While I was in Kentucky I was in a number of the counties in my District and politically, the Second District is in good shape. We have had sufficient rain this Spring and the corn and tobacco crops are simply beautiful. While I was there, I attended the funeral of my old friend, Henry Smith, the County Judge of Marion County. Henry had friends all over Kentucky and I was glad I was in Kentucky so that I could attend his funeral. We had an unusual event take place during the funeral which I have not seen previously. At the mortuary before the body was moved to the Catholic Cemetery for the service and just before they closed the casket, Mrs. Henry Smith, with her three sons and daughter, went up to the casket and in a soft, clear tone of voice, she said, "I want to thank you for being so good to me all down through the years and I want to thank you for our children."

In addition, I made several speeches, one of which took place at the high school stadium in Lawrenceburg at the annual Fox Creek Rural Electric Cooperative Meeting. There were about 3500 people present and the meeting started at 6 p.m. and lasted until about 10:30 p.m.

On Saturday, we had our annual Democratic Fund raising dinner at "My Old Kentucky Home" in Bardstown, Kentucky. Since the Governor's Conference was being held in Louisville with nearly all of the Governors present, President Carter decided to not only go to Louisville to speak to the Governors, but to also attend the Democratic dinner at "My Old Kentucky Home." At the last minute, he cancelled out and his wife, Mrs. Rosalynn Carter, along with Vice President Mondale, went to Louisville and then to the dinner at "My Old Kentucky Home". Both Mrs. Carter and Vice President Mondale spoke at the dinner. Mrs. Carter has just returned from Tokyo with the President and you could tell by looking at her that she was simply worn out. I would say that she weighs about 100 pounds and her arms are really thin. She looks completely worn out and in her short speech at the dinner, you could tell by the way she talked, that with all of the problems the President is having and the trips she has been making with him, are just about too much.

Instead of coming to Kentucky, the President, with his White House staff went to Camp David in Maryland where a series of meetings have been held ever since. This is Monday and the President and his staff are still at Camp David going over the energy crisis situation and the economic situation. The President has been flying, in helicopters, numbers of businessmen and women, professional people, back and forth to Camp David for the past five days. Black leaders, business and professional people, and this all has taken place since the last Gallup Poll was released about 10 days ago which shows that 77% of the people say the President has been doing a poor job and that they have very little confidence in his leadership. This is the lowest percentage any President has received since the

polling processes started a number of years ago. In this morning's Washington Star, across the headlines are the words: "Carter Struggling to Lead." The article goes on to state that President Carter is seeking a new direction for the politics and policies of his beleaguered administration. He is in the process of polishing off his high level discussions about the nation's energy shortage and the troubled economy in this country. The article says that in his seventh day of secrecy at Camp David, President Carter has summoned a great number of people to the Camp David retreat and continues his marathon reassessment of his 2½-year old administration. While energy and economics were the main topics, a reshuffling of officials in the White House and Cabinet according to this story, also has been touched upon. The President's Press Secretary says that this is pure speculation and will not take place.

While the Governors were in Louisville, Governor Carroll of Kentucky succeeded in having 20 of the 24 Democratic Governors present sign a Resolution endorsing President Carter for renomination and reelection next year. I presume that this was the main reason why the President was going down to speak to the Governors and this action would probably have taken place following his speech. Four of the Democratic Governors refrained from endorsing the Resolution and one of these four was Governor Hughes of Maryland.

In my trip down to Kentucky last week, I talked to men and women from all over the State and the general consensus of opinion is that President Carter is so badly wounded politically, that he may not survive.

In just a little more than a year, the nominating convention will take place

and according to the latest Harris Poll which is in addition to the Gallup Poll, the President's overall job performance rating for June was 73% negative which is the lowest ever for any American President. The previous low for a President was 71% negative which was recorded by former President Nixon in June of 1974, just five days before he quit the White House in the Watergate scandal. In the first year of his term, Carter's overall job rating ranged from a high of 71% to 63% and in September of 1974, held at 66% positive. When Jimmy Carter assumed the Presidency with the best wishes and the hopes of the Nation, he was regarded by the public as a man of high moral standards with a quick mind and a love for his country. He was regarded as an outsider to Washington politically and many people in this country believed that that is what was necessary following the Nixon scandal. The President started out by dismantling some of the signs of the imperial Presidency which had been set up by Nixon and generally speaking over the country, there was a feeling that at long last we had in the White House just plain folks. Apparently no one expected any real greatness from Carter, but there was a feeling that he would be a strong and common sense leader. In this, the third year of his term, the public feeling is considerably different and comments from the rank and file voters throughout the United States refer to Carter as a good man, but a weak leader.

It is true that the President is faced with two major problems and they are inflation and the energy crisis. Inflation now is 11% and cars are lined up at service stations in a great many places over the United States trying to buy gasoline. In some instances, the lines are over a mile long waiting to take their turn at the pump. The President has a

number of other problems and one is his failure to work with the Congress of the United States. He is now faced with groups over the country organizing a draft of Senator Edward Kennedy for the Presidency and he was hurt badly by the indictment of his old friend, Bert Lance. Leaders abroad do not consider Carter as an outstanding leader. While the President continues to project outwardly the impression of calm and poise, the job has clearly aged him and he seems to be completely worn out. He would not be human if he was not worried about the polls which are being taken almost monthly and which clearly show his weak leadership. As a general rule, Congress does not take on a politically popular President who can take his case to the people and bring them to his side. But, in the jungle which we have here on the Hill, politically a wounded President is not a real threat and the Congress does not hesitate day after day to turn down his policies and proposals. In order to sway the Congress, the President has to maintain a general public confidence in his own leadership and his programs. The President has failed to do this.

As a general rule, the President has to lead Congress simply because the Legislative Branch, with all of the "prima donnas" and "old bulls", cannot lead itself. The House, for instance, is the product of many pressures and too many different constituencies. There is no other official in the United States who holds the enormous means to arouse and mold public opinion like the President. The President has his press conferences, radio and television, public appearances, messages to Congress, interviews, and other means of reaching large segments of the population. Just by using these sources, the President can normally command the instant attention of millions of people in this country.

President Carter lacks the know-how of former President Franklin D. Roosevelt who was an expert at knowing how to lead and further how to tell the people that he was leading in such a manner as to make them believe it.

President Carter does have a number of significant foreign policy achievements over which any President would be proud. This present President brought about almost personally, the Egypt-Isreali Treaty which is something other Presidents have tried to do. He concluded a Panama Canal Treaty which other Presidents had started. He has succeeded in getting signed a Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty which was started more than six years ago. He further has arranged for recognition of the Peoples Republic of China. At the same time, all of these things do not seem to have made too much impression on the minds of our people because he is given less credit than most any President would have been allowed. On major problems that come closest to the consumers pocketbook, he has almost failed. As far as inflation and an equitable energy policy, there are no indications that the people believe he has accomplished anything in either category. At the present time, energy rather than inflation seems to be the President's heaviest political liability. The President has completely failed to convince the public that he is in command and this has seriously affected all of the major programs that he would like to see enacted into law. I can still hear President Roosevelt outline his program and then in that clear, distinct tone of voice, say that all we have to fear is fear itself and this gave the people in this country a whole lot of confidence. The President's voice is not the kind that assures confidence and has the lack of sincerity that makes the people want to follow. He has a high pitch

and a choppy delivery and this neither holds the attention of the people nor gives the assurance that should be present. The President apparently has not learned that a successful President is something more than a skilled administrator. The President and those around him succeeded in playing the political game that got him nominated and elected, but since he has been in the White House, the President has overlooked the fact that the political game continues on but the direction generally is different. Article after article has been written describing this administration as the passionless Presidency. The public generally believes that the President is a good man but the polls continue to reflect the view that he is less than effective. The President is so badly wounded politically and his leadership is discounted to the extent that there may not be enough time left between now and the nominating convention and election day for his many wounds to heal.

July 11, 1979

President Carter and his advisors are still at Camp David and according to the latest rumor, nothing of great significance may come from the Camp David meeting. At least the President has indicated that he is not in favor of decontrol of gasoline prices. Standby rationing may be requested but with the situation as it is with most states having plenty of gasoline and only a few on the short side, he may have trouble in obtaining standby rationing legislation.

Yesterday debate began on the SALT II Treaty and this may extend for several months. No major changes are really anticipated, but a number of Senators have indicated that they want to make certain suggestions which at least should be incorporated in the overall treaty agreement.

Our space skylab is now expected to fall out of space sometime between 8:48 this morning and 1:48 this afternoon. This is the largest man-made object ever placed in orbit and is the size of a 5-room house. According to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, at least two-thirds of the 77½ ton spacecraft should be burned up in the heat of re-entry; however, some 500 pieces of it are expected to survive and to shower down over an area 1,000 miles long and 100 miles wide. The latest prediction is that skylab would enter the atmosphere over the Pacific Ocean instead of the Atlantic and would begin to break up over southern Canada. The break up may scatter 26 tons of debris from a point in southern Canada north of the Great Lakes, across the most densely populated part of that country beyond Nova Scotia and to a point in the Atlantic off the west coast of Africa about 300 miles north of the equator. Now they predict that the heaviest and most dangerous pieces are expected to fall in the north Atlantic, out of reach of land.

Within the next few hours, we will know when and where and how much damage resulted.

After many years of debate and speculation, the Senate soundly defeated a direct presidential ballot on a roll call vote of 51 to 48. This was 15 votes short of the 66 required. In fact, this Senate debate over direct elections has gone on since 1966 and recently some 47 days of hearings on the issue were held. Both Democratic Senators from Kentucky, Huddleston and Ford voted for the electoral college Constitutional Amendment. Most of the southerners on the democratic side voted against this amendment.



We have just completed the Conference with the Senate on the Supplemental Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1979. It required two days for this Conference and we finally adopted language along with a great many other matters which should help us bring about a reduction to fraud, abuse and carelessness in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. While the Conference was underway this afternoon, we voted on final passage on the bill which establishes a Cabinet level Department of Education. This bill passed the Senate several months ago and was strongly contested in the House for five days. On final passage, the vote was 210 to 206. This clearly shows that there are a great many people in this country who still are not in favor of a Cabinet level Department of Education.

July 12, 1979

Skylab, the biggest thing man has ever sent into space, returned to Earth yesterday by scattering tons of debris over the Indian Ocean and Australia. The guess as to where Skylab would return to Earth, was considerably off, but at least Space Agency officials have received no word of injury or damage. The six-year-old, 77 ton, orbiting laboratory simply fell into the sea. Immediately after it was reported that Australia was affected, the President contacted the Australian Prime Minister J. Malcolm Fraser and offered any assistance that was necessary. The end of Skylab came on its 34,981st orbit.

The new Department of Education Bill just squeaked through the House by four votes and a number of amendments attached may cause

trouble when the Bill goes to Conference. The size of the vote is anything but a favorable reaction in the House, to such a new Department. On this Bill, we have amendments concerning school prayer, busing, affirmative action and abortion. Some of these amendments are so controversial that unless they are dropped in Conference, some of the Bill's supporters may turn against the Bill.

July 13, 1979

The founder and the Executive Director of the Airlie Foundation located near Warrenton, Virginia, Dr. Murdock, was indicted by a federal grand jury here yesterday on charges of tax evasion, conspiracy and bribery of Representative Daniel Flood, Democrat of Pennsylvania and former Representative Otto E. Passman, Democrat of Louisiana. The 13-count indictment charges that Murdock gave some \$35,000 to Flood's Administrative Assistant for Flood and Passman in payment of services for securing federal grants for Airlie Foundation. Some of this evidence was used in the trial of Dan Flood when a hung jury took place here several months ago. This man Murdock, is really an operator and I am not at all surprised to hear that he has been indicted.

People are walking all over Australia it seems, searching for pieces of Skylab. It seems that some 20 to 26 tons of debris from Skylab landed across the center of Australia and the balance landed in the ocean.

Former President Nixon and his former top aides, including Secretary of State Henry Kissinger could, under a recent decision of the United States Appeals Court, be held

libel to pay thousands of dollars in damages because of their approval of illegal wire taps of United States citizens. The United States Appeals Court ruled this way yesterday in a three to zero ruling. When Nixon was President, a great many Members in the House complained of having their telephones tapped. The clicking sound and other indicators clearly showed in some cases, that certain Members in the House located in strategic positions, had their phones tapped and a number complained. I have always believed that during the Nixon days the FBI and CIA performed these tasks with the full knowledge and consent of the President and in certain instances, at his specific request.

July 16, 1979

President Carter, in his televised speech last night, called upon the people in this country and the Congress to support a six-point energy program. For the first twenty minutes of his speech, he talked about the lack of understanding that we have in this country between the people and the government and said that it was just as serious today as at any time during the past ten years. He went on to emphasize that it was imperative that we bridge the gap that had developed in this country. For days now, he has worked on this speech at Camp David and according to the media, delivered the speech in two trial runs before he finally delivered it at 10 o'clock. The first twenty minutes of his speech was more like a sermon and then he turned to the most serious problem confronting our people which is the energy crisis. This is the best speech that he has made and acceptance of his

proposals will now depend upon the action that he takes in gaining support for his six-point program. He emphasized that we must conserve the use of gasoline and oil and must bring imports down to the 1977 level. A part of his six-point program provided for oil independence from exports in the next ten years along with a limitation of imports at the present time to the 1977 level. He further provided for the establishment of an Energy Security Corporation and an Energy Mobilization Board. These are the major points that he made in his speech concerning energy and I feel that generally the reaction was good through out the country to his speech and especially the manner he used in delivering the speech. He was considerably more forceful than he has been in delivering most of his speeches.

July 17, 1979

During the general debate on the Treasury-Post Office Appropriations Bill in the House yesterday, an amendment was offered by one of the Republican Members to force President Carter to turn back the unused portion of his \$50,000 expense account instead of pocketing it as he and his predecessors have done. In addition, on a voice vote, the House adopted an amendment which provided that the \$66,614 for improvements at government expense at former President Nixon's San Clemente California home would be reduced in the coming fiscal year from funds payable to the former President under existing law. On the vote concerning President Carter's expense account, 294 voted to force the President to return the unused portion and 90 voted against the move. Subcommittee Chairman Tom Steed of Oklahoma,

called the amendment a cheap shot and since for years income tax has been paid on the unused portion and the amount retained by the President, this was an unusual amendment. When notified this morning about the action of the House, the President must again be firmly convinced that Congress continues to cause him trouble.

President Carter, following his Sunday night television address, spoke in Kansas City and Detroit yesterday explaining more in detail his new energy plan and at the same time called upon the National Association of Counties and the Communication Workers of America to join with him in his leadership of this country and his energy plan generally.

In his speeches yesterday, President Carter said that his new energy plan will cost \$142 billion over the next decade, but is worth the investment because our freedom is beyond price.

It now appears that President Somoza will resign in Nicaragua and will leave the country within the next few hours. In fact, he may have left at 7 o'clock this morning. Our country called upon Somoza to resign and I hope now that this is not another similar situation to Cuba when we called upon Batista to resign and Castro took over.

July 18, 1979

With all of our problems in the House we have to spend time voting on personal privilege resolutions. Acting under the request of the President, all of the federal buildings here on the Hill have had

the thermostats raised and the temperature in the Capitol Building is about 80. This makes it a little uncomfortable when you have to sit for hours, but still is a move in the right direction as far as the energy crisis is concerned. Yesterday Mattox of Texas appeared on the House Floor without his coat and tie and when requested by the Speaker to remove himself, he refused. The Speaker then made a second request and Mattox again refused. The Speaker did not ask the Sergeant at Arms to remove Mattox and Mattox remained in his seat on the front row. Some 30 minutes later, two of the young Members went up to the Speaker's chair and asked for a meeting in his office. The Speaker agreed and the two young Members together with Mattox, who by the way, has only been here two years, left the Chamber and about an hour later Udall of Arizona offered a privilege resolution setting forth the reasons why and directed the House to be permitted to appear on the Floor without coats and ties. Immediately a motion to table was made and on a roll call vote, the motion to table was overwhelmingly adopted. We will continue on with our coats and ties sweltering as we go. I voted to table because I believe that the Members should dress accordingly and should conduct themselves as Members of the most powerful legislative body in the world.

President Somoza left Nicaragua yesterday and is now at his private home in Miami, Florida. He is worth hundreds of millions of dollars and will have no trouble circulating among those rich people who enjoy Miami and Miami Beach. His successor, Malianos, took over and refuses to turn over power to the guerilla-backed government. This will

continue the violence and some more will be killed.

Thirty-four members of President Carter's Administration, including the entire Cabinet and White House senior staff offered to resign yesterday in another development in President Carter's effort to revive his Presidency. This dramatic move was made during a series of meetings at the White House with the Cabinet and Carter's top aides. White House officials said the President will act on the resignation offers in the next few days. One senior official in the White House said that President Carter is likely to accept some of the offers, both from Cabinet members and from his own staff. Speculation on dismissals centers on Energy Secretary James R. Schlesinger, Jr., Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph A. Califano, Jr. All of whom have powerful enemies in the White House. The President in my opinion, should accept some of the resignations and should take back the Presidency.

July 19, 1979

This morning our Full Committee on Appropriations met to report out the Department of Interior Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1980. I had only been in the Committee room a very few minutes, when I received a message from my office that Secretary Califano of Health, Education and Welfare wanted me to call him immediately. I called the Secretary and he then advised me that his resignation, which he along with the other Cabinet members submitted in

writing the day before yesterday, had just been accepted by the President. Joe Califano went on to say to me that the reason why they accepted his resignation, according to the White House staff, was the fact that he could not get along with the White House staff and therefore he must go. For months now, the Secretary has been alternating between two horses that he has been riding. One day he would have them bring from the stable, his big white tobacco horse which he would climb on and start prancing before all of the television cameras. He continued his fight against tobacco regardless of the many warnings that he was receiving from the White House. The next day, he would have them saddle and bring from the stable the whiskey horse which he would ride and obtain as much publicity as possible. In testifying before the Committee that I am Chairman of, he continued to maintain that as a result of fraud, abuse and negligence, the sum of \$7 billion a year was being squandered by HEW. In coming before my Committee, I inquired time after time why he failed to ride this horse. This one, of course, would have caused him considerable embarrassment because he was doing very little to correct this situation. The Califano resignation approval did not come as any great surprise to me or to a great many Members of the House.

I have just been advised by one of my friends in the White House that unless there is a change from ten o'clock this morning, Patricia Harris, who has been a dismal failure at the Department of Housing and Urban Development, will succeed Califano. This is really jumping from the frying pan



into the fire.

I am unable to predict what the President's next move will be, but unless there is some improvement, his advice is still bad. Establishing himself as President and his attempt to re-establish his image has really placed him on a rocky road.

We had our gym supper last night and 387 Members enjoyed the supper which is held each year with no speeches. President Carter has never attended one of our suppers for some reason or other. All of the other Presidents have attended one or more of our suppers and all of them had a good time.

This afternoon, President Carter accepted the resignation of the Secretary of the Treasury, Blumenthal. Bill Miller, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve System will take over as Secretary of the Treasury.

Attorney General Bell's resignation was accepted and the first Assistant Attorney General Civiletti will take over when confirmed by the Senate as Attorney General.

July 20, 1979

Yesterday the President Began reconstructing his Administration by firing Secretary of the Treasury, Blumenthal and Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Califano. Attorney General Bell resigned and more Cabinet changes, including the resignation of Energy Secretary James R. Schlesinger, Jr. and the dismissal of Transportation Secretary Brock Adams, are expected to be announced today.

The message that is being passed all up and down the line in the Carter Administration, is to get along with the White House staff, or get out. After receiving the message that he could stay on, Brock Adams made it perfectly clear that before he would accept commands from the President's Chief of Staff, Hamilton Jordan, he would get out. Yesterday, he said he was not sure that he wanted to stay so I guess that the President will turn him out.

In talking with Tip O'Neil, our Speaker, about what is taking place at the White House, I find that he agrees with a great many of us that Carter may be so badly crippled politically, that he simply cannot survive. Just when the President had about convinced the people that he could handle the energy crisis, along comes the shake-up in the Cabinet and each of the Cabinet members who will go, have friends on the Hill. The fact that Patricia Harris was a complete failure as Secretary of HUD and further that since she is black, and the President is afraid to fire her, certainly does not qualify her assignment as the new Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Notwithstanding the fact that I believed Califano was on his way out, there must have been an easier way to have fired him. Califano, of course, is a political opportunist and probably will always believe that the tobacco lobby was what brought about his elimination as a Cabinet member.

Herblock, the Washington Post cartoonist at times really comes up with a real good cartoon. In this morning's paper, Hamilton

Jordan is swinging a double-edged chopping axe and the heads of Califano and Blumenthal are rolling out on the ground with the President standing by with a big smile on his face but with his head also severed as a result of the back swing of the double-edged chopping axe.

Several of the Members issued statements concerning Califano's dismissal and a number of newspaper reporters, together with a reporter from the Newsweek Magazine attempted all day yesterday to interview me since I am Chairman of the Subcommittee that controls Califano's money. The big question now is how will Patricia Harris control the HEW Department with a budget several times larger than the Department of HUD and with a total of 158,364 employees. Her stay at Howard University, assignments in the District of Columbia Government and her ambassadorship to Luxembourg were all for a very short period of time. Eddie Boland, the Chairman on our Committee on Appropriations of the Subcommittee on HUD was really all smiles yesterday when the word came down that Harris was out at HUD and in at HEW.

The next real controversial matter that we have before the House is the busing amendment to the Constitution. This amendment was finally discharged on a discharge petition and within the next few days, the House will take up the discharge petition and vote on the Constitutional amendment. My mail has increased and the ultra-liberals along with one or two pressure groups, are really walking the halls in this building.

July 21, 1979

We are still having words about the dismissal of Secretary Califano. Califano maintains that the President said he was the best Secretary that H.E.W. had ever had and the main reason for his dismissal was due to the fact that he did not get along well with the White House Staff. Califano also said that the President told him that he was now in the process of lining up his Cabinet for the 1980 election. Jody Powell, the Press Secretary in the White House in a front page story in the Washington Post yesterday said that the former Secretary was simply lying. Powell went on to say that it was flatly untrue when Califano said that he was lining his Cabinet up for the 1980 election, and that Califano was the best Secretary that H.E.W. had ever had. Powell went on emphatically stating that the President did not say that Califano was the best H.E.W. Secretary even though he had some accomplishments to his credit.

Yesterday, one of the close advisors to the President called me and said that Califano simply got caught with his hand in the cookie jar and that he had lied in making the statement that he did at the press conference. For months now, Califano has been playing footsies with Senator Ted Kennedy. They have been close for many years, and the President's advisors in the White House have warned the President about Califano's actions especially at this time when a great many people believe that even though Kennedy says he is not a candidate, he is doing everything within his power to make the President look bad. Califano is an opportunist and the more he talks, the more the White House will come out swinging, since they have never liked Califano.

This applies to the White House Staff mainly.

My old friend, Brock Adams, who served in the House with us for a number of years immediately held a press conference after it became evident that his resignation would be accepted as Secretary of Transportation. Adams emphasized at his conference that a Cabinet Officer must work directly for the President, and not for the White House Staff. The White House maintains that Adams talked too much and had assistants in the Department who were not loyal to the President.

President Carter completed the purge of his Cabinet by firing Transportation Secretary Brock Adams and accepting the resignation of Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, Jr. The President appeared on television during the day and said that there would be no further Cabinet changes and that he would fill the vacancies created by the shake-up without delay. He further thanked those that he had fired for their service, and said the changes that he made were for the best interest of his Administration and that he was well pleased that all the changes had been made.

The Mandel case is back in the newspapers today. The former Governor of Maryland who received a 4-year sentence on corruption charges, was advised that the Circuit Court of Appeals in a 3 to 3 vote, reinstated the charges against Mandel which had been set aside by the District Court following his second trial. The first trial ended in a mistrial. Now the case must be reversed by the Supreme Court or Mandel is on the way to the penitentiary.

We have a new Congressman in the House from Louisiana, and his name is Claude Leach. He is a democrat and yesterday was indicted and charged with buying votes which cost

\$10.00 each in the primary, and \$5.00 in the election. This district has been in turmoil ever since Joe Waggoner retired. Leach won the seat by only 266 votes last November, and won the Primary by only 169 votes. Another new member from Louisiana was indicted in 1977 and he later pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a year in prison. This man's name was Richard Tonry and he was indicted on similar charges.

July 23, 1979

The Republicans in the House and Senate are now organizing for a deep tax cut either this year or for some time during the early part of 1980. They believe a tax cut is needed to curb the recession that is now underway and to provide incentives for economic growth.

According to the polls that have been taken since the Cabinet shake up, some 42% do not believe that this shake up is of any great consequence. 32% believe that it means that the President is now ready to start with the major problems now confronting our country, hoping to solve them with new members in the Cabinet.

Last week, will be known as the week when the President started to save his Presidency. To me, the President is still in serious trouble and until he starts working with the Congress, will continue to have trouble in solving the energy crisis with the program that he has presented. The shake up here in Washington did not help the dollar because the value of the dollar dropped last week while the price of gold rose

over \$300 an ounce for the first time in history. This is an indication that the \$142 billion energy program the President finally outlined early last week, would not accomplish its goal. In substance, what he proposed was nothing less than an energy independent future, built around a national willingness to sacrifice and hope for synthetic fuel development, expedited by new federal agencies similar to the synthetic rubber program in World War II.

Secretary Califano appeared on television yesterday and still maintains that the President said he was one of the best Secretaries that HEW had ever had and that his failure to get along with the White House staff played an important part in his dismissal along with the President's desire to make all preparations for the 1980 campaign. He still maintains that he is telling the truth and the President's Chief of Staff in the White House, Hamilton Jordan, who also appeared on another television program, still maintains that Califano is not telling the truth.

Mrs. Carter is traveling this week through the country, making speeches at Democratic fund-raiser banquets and before a number of national organizations that are holding annual meetings. In Chicago, she said that her husband is fit to lead our country through this time of crisis. In Bardstown, Kentucky several weeks ago, she said her husband was competent. In speaking to the National Urban League, she read a speech that was prepared for her with most of the speech containing comments that the President had named a great many people in

his Administration who were black and after she finished her speech, only received polite applause. Those attending the League meeting said after the speech that much more must be done for the blacks in this country.

The Senate has passed the Labor-HEW Bill and like our Bill in the House, are under the budget. The Senate Bill is \$41,912,000 over the House Bill and does not contain too many controversial items. We should go to conference within the next few days.

We are in the process of winding down this part of the Session so that we can recess for the month of August. We will meet at Noon today and at 10 o'clock the balance of the week. The House will be in Session until at least 7 pm all days this week with the exception of Thursday and Friday. On Thursday we will adjourn by 5:30 and on Friday by 3:00. We have 26 major Bills before the House for consideration this week.

We have a New York magazine that is published each month and I presume that every Member of Congress receives a free copy of this magazine. The July 30 issue carries a picture on the front page showing Senator Ted Kennedy being sworn in as President by Chief Justice Warren Burger, and the closest people around the Chief Justice and the Senator are President and Mrs. Carter, former President Gerald Ford, former President Richard Nixon, the present Vice-President, Fritz Mondale, the Speaker of the House, Tip O'Neill, the Majority Leader, Bob Byrd, the widow of Robert Kennedy, Ethel Kennedy, Howard Baker, the Minority Leader of the Senate, and one of those who hopes to be President, Jacqueline Kennedy, the widow of President John Kennedy, and Mrs. Rose Kennedy, who is holding the bible that is used for the swearing-in ceremony. This front-page cover is really something.



Today the leaders had an agreement with the Members of the House generally that there would be no roll-call votes due to the fact that this is the day that the Congressional Golf Tournament takes place. Approximately 85 members of the House and some 35 members of the Senate are participating. Shortly after the House convened, we had a quorum-call, which of course, is not a roll-call vote. Then some 2 minutes later, we had a roll-call vote. Regardless of the commitments that are made about not having votes, I never take the word of any of them because I've seen it fail too many times.

July 24, 1979

With the golf tournament underway yesterday, there was an agreement that there would be no more roll-call votes. Shortly after the House convened, Jim Wright, the Majority Leader moved a call of the House and only some 218 Members answered their names. We have a new Member from New York by the name of Carney, and so far this year, he had not missed a quorum call or a roll-call vote. Relying upon the Whip notice, he was a little late in arriving from New York to Washington and missed the quorum call. This was the first miss for the year, and he really was mad. On 2 other Bills which were up for final passage and with no roll-call votes to be held pursuant to the Whip notice, Carney objected to the vote on the grounds that a quorum was not present and made the point of order that a quorum is not present. This brought on an automatic vote. Only 218 Members answered to their names and 216 Members were absent. About an hour later, Carney made the same move because he was still mad and this time only 222 Members answered to their names with 212 absent. Most of those absent were out at the golf tournament.

Carney had his way finally, but he may rue the day he made this move.

We still have a lot of discussion about the President's shake-up in the Cabinet, and it seems that the people now want action, especially as far as the energy crisis is concerned.

The future of Nicaragua is not clear at all. The Rebels have taken over; and although they deny that they are Marxist, their Leader admits that there are great many Marxists in their organization. We may now have a second Cuba.

Israel and the United States are in another quarrel over the Sinai Peace Force. There was a flare-up in the security council in the United Nations Organization over the mandate for a 4,000 man United Nation's energy force which would be placed in a position to bring about a complete separation between the Israelian and Egyptian troops in the Sinai.

July 25, 1979

It is still right difficult to realize that girls are now attending the service academies. Several years ago I voted for the admission of girls, and when you see a picture of First Class girls stopping Plebes on the walkways at the academies and inquiring as to what will be for lunch, it seems right startling.

In 1976, Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington made a sincere effort to be the democratic nominee for President. He made his big pitch in Pennsylvania, and was knocked-off in this state by Carter. I presume that he is definitely through now with his ambition to be President. He has become right critical of President Carter. Yesterday he said at a press-conference that Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts will be the democratic candidate for President if he runs this year, but that

Kennedy will not get into it unless Carter takes himself out or events take him out. Jackson expects one or the other to take place after the New Hampshire and Massachusetts primaries. Jackson says that the Carter problems create problems for the Democratic Party, and the Members up for re-election are all worried. They ask themselves what Carter's position will do for them in their campaign for re-election. This is a right bold statement for Senator Jackson to make at a press-conference; but to a certain extent, he is expressing the opinion of a great many Members of Congress.

July 26, 1979

President Carter finally named an outstanding man to his staff in the White House. Hedley Donovan, the former Editor and Chief of Time, Inc. and a member of the Board of Directors of the Washington Star has been named the Senior Advisor to the President. Donovan, aged 65, will work in the White House reporting solely to the President. He now lives in New York City and is a Rhodes Scholar. He joined Time, Inc. in 1945 as a staff writer for Fortune Magazine. He was named Editor and Chief of the Time, Inc. in 1964. This is an able man and to me this is a step in the right direction. Those around the President from Georgia are all amateurs and they have been in hot water constantly since the President was sworn in in 1977.

In addition to Donovan, the President said today that he would nominate Paul A. Volcher of New York to be Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board replacing William Miller, who has been named Secretary of the Treasury. Volcher has been President of the Federal Reserve Board of New York since 1975 and served in the Kennedy Administration as Deputy Under-Secretary of the Treasury for money matters. Volcher should be well received by the business and financial leaders in this country and abroad.

This sounds like a good appointment to me.

The President's request for quick approval of legislation giving him authority to ration gasoline really ran into a rock wall in the House. In his July 15 speech to the nation, the President made gas rationing authority a top priority in Congress and it appeared for several days that the House might go along with his request. During the reading of the Bill to the 5 minute rule, an amendment was adopted requiring the President to have Congressional approval of a rationing plan before an emergency. Adoption of this amendment brought about the motion for the Committee to rise, and now we are back to the start again. Just before we adjourned at 9:15 last night, the President in a national televised press-conference, defended his shake-up of his Administration which he said was for the best interest of the country. In spite of a threat of a recession, in answer to one of the questions, he said that he intends to maintain a steady course in economic policy that places top priorities on combatting inflation. He went on again to ask for a Wind Fall Profits Tax and was right critical of the House's action in regard to the Gasoline Rationing Bill. When asked about Senator Jackson's statement that he would not be elected again, he answered by saying that 3 or 4 years ago when he was running for President against Senator Jackson in the democratic primary, at that time Senator Jackson predicted that he would be the next President beginning in 1977. The President said that Jackson's judgment was not good then and now he was ready for the next question. This news-conference was dominated by questions about last week's Cabinet purge and other domestic issues.

Another matter that was before the House after the Gas Rationing Bill was abruptly terminated on the Floor was the Amtrak Passenger Legislation. This Bill was enacted on a vote of 397 to 18, and now goes to the Senate where another effort will be made to retain

27,500-mile system in light of increase ridership resulting from the energy crisis.

Some of the newspaper columnists are really bitter about the President. We have one man by the name of Jeffrey Hart who writes a syndicated column. On his column this week, he discusses Carter's political situation in this country. He goes on to say that the Camp David performance 2 weeks ago simply was a floating bull session--more than a serious effort at policy making. Further he said that the President's entire energy position proves the Camp David performance was simply pitiful. According to Hart, the opinion polls and the way the people feel about the President clearly indicates he should turn the Government over to the Vice-President who would operate the shop until we could have an election.

July 27, 1979

Another U.S. Senator has called upon Carter to drop out and let Senator Edward M. Kennedy make the race in 1980. Senator George McGovern a democrat of South Dakota said yesterday that President Carter was guilty of moral posturing, public manipulation and political ineptitude, and that the democrats must make new standards in 1980. Senator McGovern made this statement in a speech prepared to delivery to Capitol Hill interns at the Library of Congress. McGovern went on to say that if we fail to offer our best candidate and the Republicans do like-wise, we may have reached the time when we have to have a new party equal to the critical issues that face us in the 1980's.

The Republicans on our Sub-committee on Labor-H.E.W are really in a squabble over the abortion amendment. They are not in favor of taking Pursell of Michigan to conference because

he is not an anti-abortionist. This is the first time that a question like this has been reached on any of our Sub-committees on Appropriations since I have been a Member of Congress; and of course, as Chairman of the Sub-committee, I do not intend to accept any such proposal. Pursell is a good Member of the Sub-committee. He attended all of the hearings and was present at the Mark-up. He was not only an active Member of the Sub-committee, but was a good Member, and I certainly do not intend to let them treat a Member of their party in this manner. This Member has a right to vote his own sentiments, regardless as to the side I vote or not and under no circumstance should he be refused the right to go to conference and cast his vote the way he decides.

President Carter will go to Kentucky next Tuesday and a story appeared on the front page of the Louisville Courier-Journal yesterday entitled Here We Go Again. This story is as follows:

"Neither rain, sleet, hail--nor a visit from President Carter to his congressional district--will keep Rep. William Natcher from missing a day's work or casting a vote in the U.S. House of Representatives.

The veteran congressman from Bowling Green, whose 2nd District includes Bardstown, received a telephone call yesterday from Ruth Rogers, a presidential secretary.

She called to invite Natcher to fly to Kentucky next Tuesday with President Carter, who will hold a town meeting in Bardstown.

Natcher said he told the president's secretary:

"There will be five to seven roll-call votes in the House on Tuesday. I have never missed a vote or a day's work. Tell the President that I will leave it up to him."

Within a few minutes, Natcher said, the presidential secretary called back to say Carter had sent this message:

"You stay in Washington, we need you here."

So again, Natcher's much protected record will be intact.

In 26 years in the House, Natcher has a perfect voting record, a feat unsurpassed in the history of the U.S. Congress.

On March 15, 1978, Natcher was applauded on the House floor after being cited in the Guinness Book of World Records for not missing a single roll-call vote since being elected to Congress in 1953.

Two months later House Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill stopped legislative procedures to tell the House members that Natcher had just cast his 10,000th consecutive vote.

Natcher received a standing ovation.

President Carter sent him a telegram that day, praising Natcher's "quality of vote and quality of leadership."

Natcher remembered that yesterday after receiving the invitation.

So, when the president talks in Bardstown next Tuesday, Natcher will be voting on transportation appropriation bills, Defense Department authorizations, and rural development legislation.

Natcher may not be the only Kentucky congressman to turn down an invitation to fly on Air Force One with the President.

An aide to Rep. Carl Perkins, D-7th district, said Perkins also may be too busy with legislative duties.

And Rep. Romano Mazzoli, D-3rd District, has already said he only tentatively accepted the invitations, citing the same reason.

However, Rep. Carroll Hubbard, D-1st District, said yesterday that he will ride on the president's plane back home. Rep. Tim Lee Carter, R-5th District, has indicated he may accept.

Why is the president coming to Bardstown?

Gary Auxler, press secretary to Gov. Julian Carroll, said yesterday that the White House trip planners in Kentucky pointed to Rosalynn Carter.

When Mrs. Carter stood in for her husband earlier this month at a Democratic fund-raising rally in Bardstown, she committed Carter to a visit. The president had stayed behind at Camp David, conducting his domestic summit.

(Natcher attended that rally, which was held on a Saturday when the House wasn't in session.)

The White House planners told Auxler it was the first time they could remember when Mrs. Carter determined a future presidential trip.

Sen. Walter "Dee" Huddleston noted yesterday that the president has expressed an interest in "getting out of Washington" and this was a good opportunity.

Also, Carroll--a friend of Carter's--has been urging the president to come to the Kentucky coalfields, in an effort to plug coal as a prime energy source.

Huddleston and Sen. Wendell Ford wrote Carter a letter several months ago, asking him to visit the coalfields and make a statement in support of the use of coal.



Carter's one-day trip to Kentucky will evidently include a visit to the Far Eastern Kentucky coalfields, numerous sources said yesterday.

Carter will probably travel by helicopter from Lexington to a strip-mine site that hadn't been determined late yesterday. It is likely that the mine visit will occur before the main event--the Bardstown town meeting.

The U.S. Office of Surface Mining has been asked by the White House to suggest a list of sites for the president to visit.

"They wanted some examples of mines that have good reclamation, so the president could see some of the better strip mines," said W.B. Tipton, assistant director of the mining office's Knoxville regional headquarters.

Tipton said the mining agency was suggesting several Eastern Kentucky mines of the Island Creek Coal Co. of Lexington.

A congressional source said strip mines in the Pike-Martin county area were being considered.

There will be political connotations to the trip because Democratic gubernatorial nominee John Y. Brown Jr, may accompany Carter on the coalfield visit.

Several sources said yesterday, that there has been a "real effort" to patch up any differences between Brown and the president.

Brown and his aides were known to be undecided for some time as to whether to attend the fund-raising dinner that Carter was to have attended earlier this month in Bardstown.

Republican nominee, Louie B. Nunn has attempted to make Carter an issue in his campaign against Brown.

Nunn had sent Carter a telegram on Tuesday asking the President to join him in a coalfield tour.

July 28, 1979

When I was Chairman of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Appropriations, attempts were made for about five years to place on this Bill, an abortion limitation. Since more than three-fourths of the money in the Bill, not counting federal grants, is received from taxpayers, in the District of Columbia, I always believed that regardless of how you feel about abortion we should not force an anti-abortion amendment on this Bill. This year, with a new Chairman from Texas, Charles Wilson, an amendment was adopted in the House prohibiting the expenditure of any funds in the District budget for abortion. The representative of the Bishops who composed a committee to fight abortions, was advised by me that it would be a serious mistake to place an abortion limitation on the District Bill. This man is Mark Gallagher and he maintains an office here in Washington and operates under the direction of the Catholic Bishops Association. My admonition was completely ignored and on a roll call vote in the House, the anti-abortion amendment was added. Yesterday on a roll call vote of 55 to 34, the abortion ban was rejected in the Senate, during debate on the District of Columbia Appropriations Bill for 1980. The size of this vote surprises me, but I was positive that

the abortion ban would be eliminated by the Senate. In conference now, the House will have to recede because the Senate, under no circumstances, will permit an abortion ban on this Bill. The Mayor and the City Council under the Home Rule legislation are elected by the people, but they were not requested to express their opinion one way or another about abortion.

We have an abortion ban on the Labor-HEW Appropriations Bill which I am Chairman of and for five years now, we have had a battle over this limitation. Each year a certain amount of the original abortion ban is retained in the Bill and this will apply this year. The fact that the Senate has acted first on the District Bill makes it much harder for us to maintain a ban in our Bill and this is one of the main reasons why I passed the word to the Bishops that they should stay away from the District of Columbia Bill. The fact that they could succeed so easily in the House, apparently was just too much for them.

After seven years of meticulous planning and training under the patronage of Prince Charles, a British team of young amateur adventurers led by a 35 year old baronet is to leave Greenwich, England at the beginning of September for a three-year journey along the Greenwich Meridian through desert heat and polar cold. They will travel by Land-Rover through Europe and West Africa Sahara, by ship to the Antarctic, by snowmobile across 2,600 miles of frigid Antarctica to the South Pole, by boat across the Pacific to Alaska, by motorized rubber raft up the Yukon and Mackenzie Rivers and through the

icy, 3,000-mile Northwest Passage, and by ski and snowmobile over the Arctic ice cap to the North Pole before returning by ship to Greenwich. This will really be a trip and if these people are successful, they are entitled to the largest champagne party ever given in the world when they finally return to Greenwich. Members of the expedition include four men and one woman.

President Carter yesterday, named two Mayors to his Cabinet. He named Moon Landrieu a former Mayor of New Orleans to be the next Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and Portland, Oregon Mayor Neil E. Goldschmidt to be Secretary of Transportation. Landrieu may be better than Harris, but I have my doubts if Goldschmidt compares to my friend, Brock Adams. According to pictures that are appearing in the paper, the President has lost some weight and must be really upset over the announcements from the U.S. Senate and from other places the he should be dropped for further consideration as the Democratic Nominee for reelection.

July 30, 1979

We go to conference with the Senate today on the Labor-HEW Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1980. We have 147 amendments in disagreement, but still should be able to resolve all of them with the exception of the abortion amendment today.

Former President Richard M. Nixon has made a down payment on a \$750,000 penthouse apartment in an upper East Side luxury co-op overlooking Madison Avenue on 72nd Street. This nine-room duplex unit is located in a 16-story building and has three master bed-

rooms and two servants' rooms. Nixon says that he wanted to be in New York nearer to his children and grandchildren.

August 1, 1979

For the second time in the 20th Century a House Member has been censured.

In the year 1921, Representative Thomas Blanton of Texas was censured for placing obscene and pornographic language in the Congressional Record. During the Civil War, three southern Members of Congress were censured for joining in the conflict and the charges were treason.

On Monday of this week, the House of Representatives voted 205 to 197 to table a motion made by freshman Republican Representative Daniel E. Lungren to oust Diggs from the House since he has been convicted in federal court and is on appeal with the charges being the acceptance of money from his employees and general payroll padding. In appearing before the Ethics Committee, Diggs agreed to repay \$40,031.66 in the form of an interest-bearing promissory note. Upon execution of the note, \$500 a month will be deducted from Diggs' salary and applied to the debt. As soon as Lungren made his motion, Majority Whip, John Brademas, Democrat of Indiana, immediately moved to table the motion which precludes debate. On the tabling motion, 63 Democrats and 134 Republicans voted to take up the expulsion issue while 193 Democrats and 12 Republicans voted against it. I voted to take up the expulsion issue.

Yesterday, the House voted 414 to 0 to censure Representative Charles C. Diggs, Jr.

for padding his staff payroll to obtain money for personal use, Diggs is the senior black Member of the House and was convicted in federal court in October of 1978, on 29 counts of padding his staff payroll to obtain money for personal use. He was sentenced to 3 years in prison and is appealing the sentence. I voted to censure Diggs.

In the House the sixteen black Members all voted to censure him with the exception of two Members, Hawkins of California and Mitchell of Maryland, who voted present. Garcia of New York, a Puerto Rican, voted present.

President Carter was in Kentucky yesterday. He landed in Louisville about 2:00 and looked at a coal burning steam generating plant owned by the Louisville Gas and Electric Company and then he went to Bardstown, Kentucky for a parade and a town hall meeting. He was well received and seemed to enjoy his visit very much.

The President continues to receive low ratings in the different polls that are taken each month. The public confidence in President Carter's ability to deal with current problems which went up briefly following his energy speech to the Nation, has fallen to another low, according to an ABC Harris poll released yesterday. Those polled gave Carter a 74-25 percent negative overall job rating and a 71-23 percent negative confidence rating. Carter received a 78-19 percent negative rating on his ability to deal with the Nation's energy problems and an 84-14 percent negative rating on his handling of the economy.

After completing our conference with the Senate on the Labor-HEW Appropriations Bill, we have a bottom line figure of \$72,350,613,000 total. This does not include \$173,000,000,000 in trust fund money. The overall total figure is below the budget in the House and Senate. It is \$1,337,129,000 below the budget. It is \$428,720,000 below the House and it is \$470,632,000 below the Senate.

The House tentatively approved giving the President authorization to write a stand-by gas rationing plan. We know nothing about a plan that the President would submit, and I voted against giving him this authorization. In addition, on the Energy Bill, another amendment was adopted which weakens the authorization to raise and lower thermostat settings in commercial buildings in winter and summer. We will continue on with the Energy Bill today.

In today's Washington Post, there is an article entitled "House Votes to Censure Rep. Diggs". This article is as follows:

"The House yesterday voted 414 to 0 to censure Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D-Mich.), who was convicted of taking salary kickbacks from his staff.

The action marked the second time this century that a member of the House has been censured. The last censure was of Rep. Thomas Blanton (D-Tex.) in 1921 for inserting "obscene words" in the Congressional Record.

Although censure is the most severe punishment, short of expulsion, the House can mete out, it was administered quickly and gently to Diggs.

Censure requires that the member being reprov'd stand in the well of the House while the resolution of censure is read publicly.

Diggs stood quietly while House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr. (D-Mass.) read the censure resolution in an almost mournful tone.

The resolution read: "resolved, that Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr. be censured: that Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr. forthwith present himself in the well of the House for pronouncement of censure; that Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr. be censured with the public reading of this resolution by the Speaker: that Rep. Charles Diggs, Jr. is ordered to execute and deliver to the House an interest-bearing demand promissory note for \$40,031.66, made payable to the Treasury of the United States: that Rep. Charles Diggs is ordered, for the remainder of the 96th Congress, to require his employees to certify to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct that the funds he or she receives from clerk-hire funds are received in full compliance with current House rules: and that the House of Representatives adopt the report of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct dated July 19, 1979, in the matter of Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr."

After the reading of the resolution, members crowded around Diggs, patting him on the back.

Debate on the resolution lasted 35 minutes. In addition to House ethics committee Chairman Charles E. Bennett (D-Fla.), who explained the history of the Diggs investigation and how the committee reached its conclusion, Rep. Louis Stokes (D-Ohio), was the only other Democrat to speak. Stokes, a fellow Black Caucus member with Diggs, merely praised the quality of the debate and the work of the committee.



Only six Republicans spoke, four of them freshmen. All called the punishment of censure, as opposed to expulsion, "reasonable" or "just and fair." Rep. Harold Hollenbeck (R-N.J.) said, "The offenses he was charged with did not warrant expulsion. That punishment has never been imposed for an action short of treason."

Only three members who joined the Confederacy during the Civil War have ever been expelled.

Two freshman Republicans had called for Diggs' expulsion Monday, but the motion was quickly tabled, 205 to 197. Rep. Floyd D. Spence (R-S.C.) said, "yesterday's vote told us there was not even a majority for expulsion, much less the two-thirds required to expell a member."

Only Rep. Dick B. Cheney (R-Wyo.) spoke disparagingly of Diggs' conduct. Cheney said Diggs "dishonored himself and dishonored the House. I do not believe a man convicted by a jury of his peers should continue serving in the House." Cheney said a "sense of decency and respect. . .dictated resignation. I believe he should have resigned long ago and should do so now."

Diggs sat in a front row seat throughout the debate, speaking only to defer to Stokes.

Diggs was convicted last year on 29 counts of taking salary kickbacks of more than \$60,000 from his staff to pay personal and official expenses. He has been reelected since his conviction, and is appealing his sentence of three years in prison.

Attempts early in the year by freshman Republicans to expel Diggs were referred to the ethics committee for investigation. On June 29, the ethics committee announced suddenly that Diggs had offered a settlement, agreeing to accept censure and make restitution of some \$40,000 and apologize to the House for the discredit he brought on it.

Diggs becomes the 10th member of the House ever to be censured. Censure was recommended last year for one member of the House involved in Korean influence-buying scandals, but Rep. Edward Roybal's (D-Calif.) punishment was reduced to a reprimand by the House.

In 1967, a special House committee recommended that the House censure then-congressman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) for alleged misuse of public funds.

The House voted instead to exclude Powell from voting or serving on committees, but the Supreme Court ruled subsequently that this was unconstitutional. The House then stripped Powell of his seniority and fined him \$25,000."

The Censure order was read to Diggs as he appeared in the Well pursuant to the rules of the House. The procedure was as follows:

"Mr. BENNETT, Mr. Speaker, I call up a privileged resolution (H.Res. 378) in the matter of Representative CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR., and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 378

Resolved,

(1) that Representative Charles C. Diggs, Junior, be censured;

(2) that Representative Charles C. Diggs, Junior forthwith present himself in the well of the House for the pronouncement of censure;

(3) that Representative Charles C. Diggs, Junior, be censured with the public reading of this resolution by the Speaker;

(4) that Representative Charles C. Diggs, Junior, is ordered to execute and deliver to the House an interest-bearing demand promissory note for \$40,031.66, made payable to the Treasury of the United States;

(5) that Representative Charles C. Diggs Junior, be ordered, for the remainder of the Ninety-sixth Congress, to require his employees to certify to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct that the funds he or she receives from clerk-hire funds are received in full compliance with current House rules; and

(6) that the House of Representatives adopt the report of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct dated July 19, 1970, in the Matter of Representative Charles C. Diggs, Junior."

August 2, 1979

We passed the gasoline rationing legislation yesterday. Some of the amendments adopted may slow this legislation down until we get back from the August recess period because the Senate and the President will not accept the Bill if it contains the amendments that they object to. The energy situation is critical but I am not in favor of buying a pig in a poke. This Emergency Standby Gasoline Rationing Authority gives to the President the power to set in motion, state and federal plans to conserve energy. I would like to see what some of those plans are before I would vote in favor of such legislation.

Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. yesterday ordered a Congressional inquiry into how an

Illinois Congressman could be recorded voting on the House Floor, while he was in Chicago. In the meantime, the Speaker told the House that he will let the votes electronically attributed to Representative Morgan Murphy Democrat of Chicago, to remain on the record. This brought about a howl from all of the Republicans and some Democrats. Murphy said he had his vote card with him in Chicago and does not understand how the votes got recorded. He was recorded as voting six times on six different Bills. The Speaker asked the Ethics Committee and the House Administration Committee to look into the matter.

I like Morgan Murphy. He is a lawyer and does not resemble the usual Chicago Member, either in looks or action. I simply cannot understand how such an event could take place.

We start our August recess tomorrow and will return on Wednesday, September 6. Virginia and I will drive down and we will stop in Cambridge, Ohio on the way home. Celeste and Darwin will be in New York, but we will have an opportunity to take the five boys out to dinner and then Peter and Billy have planned for me to play poker with them for three or four hours, before I leave for Bowling Green. We play with matches and both of them are right good. In fact, they beat me most of the time and this, of course, really amuses them.

September 4, 1979

I have just returned to Washington from Kentucky. During the month of August, I traveled some 2,514 miles in my district. This is the month each year that I go all over my district, spending a day in each of my twenty counties. I averaged about

140 miles a day and during my tour of the district, I saw several thousand people and had a chance to talk to a great many of them. This helps me, especially when we have problems like the energy crisis and inflation. These are the two major problems confronting our people today and both are serious.

During the August recess period, a great many articles were written about the Presidential race which takes place next year. Connally, Reagan, Bush, Ford, Baker, Anderson and Crane are all moving on the Republican side and on the Democratic side, although President Carter is not an announced candidate, he will run for re-election. Senator Kennedy still maintains that he is not a candidate, but in my opinion, has been running for President every day for the past three years.

The polls show President Carter to be at his lowest point and the last poll showed only 23% of the people indicating that they believe he is qualified to be President of the United States. The sad part about President Carter is that he has been unable to tell the people what he has done since he has been President. In one of my speeches during the August recess period at Owensboro, Kentucky, at the big Democratic picnic, I decided to tell the people some of the things that President Carter has done that all of our Presidents beginning with President Eisenhower have backed away from. The Middle East settlement, the social security amendments legislation which now places this system in the category of being actuarially sound, and a great many other problems have at least been confronted by President Carter and he has sincerely made an effort to solve them. He continues to be cool insofar as the Congress is concerned and this has made

it right difficult for him ever since he was inaugurated President.

I know that no Democrat has been elected President who failed to carry the southern states and I further know that President Carter is in trouble at this time in a number of these states.

During the recess period, President Carter took a boat ride on the Delta Queen down the Mississippi River. He and Mrs. Carter, along with their young daughter, Amy, were aboard for about a week and at each stop, he talked with and shook hands with hundreds of people. This was kind of a working vacation and after he left the Delta Queen, he went to Plains, Georgia for the balance of the recess period.

My old friend, John B. Breckinridge, who served with us from the Sixth District, died during the recess period and since he had suffered a slight stroke after being defeated in the Primary and before he left Washington, we were not surprised to hear that he had died after suffering a severe heart attack. John Breckinridge was always a gentleman but was never too much interested in most of his duties as a Member of the House.

Another event that took place during the recess period was the awarding of the Doctor of Laws Honorary Degree to me by Western Kentucky University. This took place on Friday, August 10 and there was a tremendous crowd at the football stadium where the graduation ceremony was held. Some 1,109 graduates received degrees and when called upon to say a few words after accepting the Honorary Degree, I thanked a number of the teachers who had meant so much to me when I was a student at Western; people like Dr. Stickles, Dr. Alexander, Mr. Clagett,

Gabriele Robertson and Jane Ercel Egbert. These people are all dead now but were outstanding teachers and people who left a great impression on all of their students. After the ceremony, a number of the teachers came up on the platform and thanked me for recognizing those teachers and staff members who were at Western when I was a student and these people seemed to be very much pleased since I did recognize a number of the members of the faculty. According to those who congratulated me, this is not done too often.

During the recess period, our old friend Andrew Young, our Ambassador to the United Nations finally resigned and is now just as controversial a figure as he was while serving with us in the House of Representatives and while serving as our Ambassador to the United Nations Organization.

Everyone said that it could not be done, but Diana Nyad succeeded in swimming from the Bahamas to Florida. This 30-year-old New Yorker was swimming in the ocean for 27 hours and 38 minutes and this was quite a feat.

Virginia and I are delighted that Jeffrey Jirles was accepted at Vanderbilt University and has started his freshman year. We believe he will make an excellent record and with Dr. F.D. Reardon, Sr., Dr. F.D. Reardon, Jr., Charles Reardon and Virginia all having attended Vanderbilt and graduating with different kinds of degrees, this certainly means that on this side of our family, our people know that Vanderbilt is one of the great Universities in this country.

Jim White has started his second year at Oberlin and I can hardly believe that Virginia is old enough to have two grandsons in College.

September 5, 1979

Early this morning, the funeral for Lord Mountbatten was held at Westminster Abbey in London. This man was one of the finest looking men around the world and was a man who established quite a military record. In World War II, he served as Supreme Allied Commander in Southeast Asia, leading the armies that defeated the Japanese in Burma. He took the surrender of the Imperial Japanese Army in Singapore in 1945. Dignitaries from around the world attended the funeral this morning, but none represented Japan. The Japanese Embassy in London said that they had not been invited to send a representative and that Lord Mountbatten did not want any Japanese officials at his funeral. Following the death of Lord Mountbatten on August 27, which took place when his fishing boat was blown up off the west coast of the Irish Republic, reportedly by the Provisional Irish Republic Army, the Japanese Government remained silent and issued no public statement of condolence. This assassination was one of the horrible events to take place during the year of 1979. He was the Uncle of Queen Elizabeth's husband, Prince Phillip and Lord Mountbatten was also a cousin of Queen Elizabeth.

We start back in today to finish up the First Session of the 96th Congress. On our Committee on Appropriations, we have 13 regular appropriation bills each year, together with a continuing resolution. Although October 1 begins a new Fiscal Year, only three of our Bills have passed the House and the Senate, with the three



ference reports for each Bill, having also passed the House. The three Bills where the conference reports have been adopted in the House, are Energy and Water, State-Justice-Commerce, and Labor-HEW. The conference report on HUD has been filed and is ready for House consideration. Two more Bills, Agriculture Appropriations and District of Columbia Budget have passed the House and Senate and conferences will be scheduled in the next few days. Treasury-Postal Service, Interior and Military Construction have passed the House and are now before the Senate. Foreign Assistance, Transportation and Defense have not passed the House.

Changing the Fiscal Year date from September 30 to October 1, has not helped the situation very much because we on our Committee, are constantly delayed, waiting for the authorization committees to act before we can bring out the Appropriation Bills. Another factor that is present today, is the controversial nature of each Appropriation Bill when it is presented to the House and Senate. Some want to reduce the Bill substantially and others want to increase the amounts to levels that are not acceptable to the President.

Hurricane David has finally dissipated, causing over a billion dollars damage and taking the lives of well over a thousand people in Latin America. It finally headed towards South Carolina and Georgia, but the reports this morning are good and it appears that the whirling damage caused to Cuba and Santo Domingo was just enough to take the edge out of this one which is probably the worst one we had since 1968.

We have in Washington, a magazine entitled, "The Washingtonian." This magazine compares favorably with the "New Yorker" and from time to time they really take on the Congress. In the July issue they list the CAPITOL HILL BEST AND WORST. Here is the way they rate some of the Members of Congress:

CONGRESSIONAL EGO

BIGGEST: Senators Charles Percy and Frank Church. Representative Jack Brooks.

MOST INTELLIGENT

BRIGHTEST: Senator Jacob Javits  
Representative David Obey.

MOST COURTLY

BEST: Senator John Stennis.  
Representative William Natcher.  
WORST: Senator Jake Garn.  
Representative Michael Ozzie Myers.

TEMPERAMENT

BEST: Senator Paul Sarbanes.  
Representative Thomas Foley.  
WORST: Senator Edmund Muskie.  
Representative John Dingell

LIKED BY COLLEAGUES

BEST: Senator Gaylord Nelson.  
Representative Frank Thompson.  
WORST: Senator Robert Byrd.  
Representative Delbert Latta.

FASHIONABLE

BEST: Senator Abraham Ribicoff.  
Representative Ronald Dellums.  
WORST: Senator Lowell Weicker.  
Representative Edward Patten.

RESPECTED BY COLLEAGUES

MOST: Senator Charles Mathias.  
Representative Tip O'Neill.  
LEAST: Senator Gordon Humphrey.  
Representative Charles Diggs.

EFFECTIVE

MOST: Senator Russell Long.  
Representative Barber Conable.  
LEAST: Senator Claiborne Pell.  
Representative Andy Jacobs.

SPEAKING ABILITY

BEST: Senator Ernest Hollings.  
Representatives Jim Wright and  
John Anderson.  
WORST: Senator Howard Cannon.  
Representative Mario Biaggi.

Sadat and Begin are meeting again in Israel and moves are being made to give some recognition to the PLO's. This is the subject that brought about the resignation of Andy Young and is one that the Israelis have refused to consider since the PLO's do not recognize Israel or the fact that Israel is a country that is to survive.

During the year of 1979 we have had a great many major events take place around the world. At least there is no major war underway around the world, notwithstanding the skirmishes that continue from time to time in Africa. In this country, we are faced with the most serious inflation that we have had during my lifetime and with an energy crisis that must be solved if we are to continue as the most powerful country in

the world.

In considering the budget for Fiscal Year 1980, we approved of only a very few new programs, hoping to bring the budget in balance. If we pass a 10-year \$142 billion Synthetic Fuels Bill, this simply means that a balanced budget will not be presented in the next three years. The question is shall we take the chance on unemployment and having cold people next winter throughout the country. This is a serious problem and the Senate so far, has not accepted the President's proposal outlined in the Synthetic Fuels Bill because this would knock the balanced budget proposal out the window.

For several months now, we have heard very little about the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. Three or four of the states ratified and then when the legislature met the following year, repudiated the ratification. The Attorney General in an informal ruling, said that in his opinion, once the legislature ratified it could not later repudiate their action. It still requires 4 or 5 more states for ratification of this amendment and it is still right controversial.

In speaking of Constitutional Amendments since I have been a Member of Congress, we have approved four Amendments in the Congress and the four were ratified by the states. The 23rd Amendment was approved by Resolution of Congress on June 17, 1960 and this amendment provided for the Presidential election vote in the District of Columbia. The 24th Amendment was approved by Resolution of Congress on August 27, 1962 and this amendment provided that no citizen should be deprived of his right to vote by virtue of any poll tax or other tax requirement. Next we had the 25th Amendment which was approved by Reso-

lution of Congress on July 6, 1965 and this amendment provided for the filling of the vacancy in the Office of Vice President and the right of the Vice President to take over in case the President was unable to carry out the duties of the office. Next we had the 26th Amendment which provides for the rights of citizens of the United States to vote on attaining 18 years of age. This amendment was approved by Resolution of Congress on March 23, 1971.

Only sixteen amendments have been adopted to the Constitution since the original Constitution was signed. Upon approving the first ten amendments, then enough votes were secured for the signing of the Constitution and from that time down to the present date, only 16 have been ratified by the people of this country. From time to time we have amendments presented concerning abortion, forced busing and other matters and certainly these amendments are not necessary even though at the time they generate a lot of sentiment.

I hope that no additional amendments will be approved by the Congress during the balance of this year.

September 7, 1979

On March 1, 1954 I was in the House Chamber sitting two seats away from Kenneth Roberts, when the four Puerto Ricans shot five of the Members. On our side, Representatives, Kenneth Roberts of Alabama, Clifford Davis of Tennessee and George Fallon of Maryland were shot and on the Republican side, Representatives Bentley of Michigan

and Jensen of Iowa were shot. This was probably the most exciting event that has ever occurred in the House of Representatives Chamber and after the four Puerto Ricans were captured, they were tried and sent to prison. All four maintained that they were advocates of and followers of the group that favored Puerto Rican independence.

President Carter yesterday, granted freedom to the four Puerto Ricans who have been in prison since 1954. The White House said that the granting of clemency was recommended by Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti and Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance. Each prisoner has served more than 25 years and this, of course, is considered a much longer period than most criminals serve and since the four, according to the Attorney General, pose little risk of further illegal activity of becoming the rallying point for terrorist groups, they should be freed. There will be probably very little comment on the President's action at this time, but if some of the older Members who were alive and in the House Chamber at the time of the shooting in 1954 were here, there would really be a number of speeches made today and within the next few days indicating displeasure with the action of the President.

The stationing of Soviet Troops in Cuba which was only recently discovered, will play an active part in the SALT II debate which will begin in the Senate on October 1.

During my tour of the District during the August recess, I had an opportunity to talk to a great many people concerning

inflation. Most of them agreed with me that we must, in our families and homes throughout this country, cut back on expenditures and on the high cost of living scale that we have enjoyed so much during the past five years. Yesterday, our new Secretary of the Treasury, G. William Miller warned that the Nation must go through a period of austerity for at least the next two years to wring inflation out of our system. This austerity period must have the full backing of the public, he said and I certainly agree.

September 10, 1979

On Wednesday week, a battle over the federal budget starts in the House when the Second Budget Resolution and the final one is called up for final passage. There will be considerable pressure to impose fiscal restraint as a way of controlling inflation and at the same time, powerful special interests led by the military are allowing for spending increases to keep their programs level with rising prices. During general debate on this Resolution, the Republicans will demand a big tax cut that they say would head off a threatening recession. At the time the First Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 1980 was adopted, we set the deficit at \$23 billion and the spending ceiling at \$530 billion. Now the Senate wants to take off \$4 billion more from the spending ceiling and most of this would come out of the appropriation bill for Labor-Health, Education and Welfare.

With all of his problems concerning inflation, the combat troops from the Soviet Union which number some 3,000 that are now stationed in Cuba and the energy crisis, President Carter is fighting an uphill battle to gain recognition for his leadership

in the White House and so far, is slipping back more each day. According to the press, Senator Kennedy, within the past 10 days, has talked with his mother and his wife, who is now living in Boston, about his running for President, if for any reason something happens to President Carter. The Senator announced that his mother and his wife said that they had no objection to his making this race. On Friday of this past week, Senator Kennedy had lunch with the President at the White House and according to the two Atlanta newspapers, Senator Kennedy asked President Carter to withdraw in his race for re-election because if he remained in the race and was nominated, he could not win. The President denied that this conversation took place but his response was so worded that statements indicating the same meaning could have been made by Senator Kennedy so it is believed generally here on the Hill that the Senator did ask him to indicate that he would not be a candidate for re-election.

In speaking of the combat troops in Cuba, several weeks ago, Senator Richard Stone of Florida received information that there were some 2,000 to 3,000 Soviet combat troops in Cuba, and last week the White House admitted that in addition to Soviet military advisors, there were combat troops stationed in Cuba and the President further indicated that they had been there for several years. This brought forth a statement immediately from former President Ford that if any troops were stationed there during his term as President, he was never advised that this was the situation and in fact, he did not believe that any combat troops were in Cuba while he was President. He then went on to make a right positive statement that President Carter should stop shifting the blame and should proceed immediately to get these combat troops out



of Cuba. Today, the Russian Ambassador will meet with the Secretary of State and this will be the problem under discussion. The Soviet Ambassador has just returned from the Soviet Union and should be in a position to discuss this problem without any question with our Secretary of State.

President Carter continues to have problems with his White House staff. At the Democratic Leadership breakfast at the White House last week, Tip O'Neill informed the President that he had to have more of a White House presence on the Hill this Fall. He went on to say that the President needed more liaison people showing up more frequently in Congressmen's offices to convince them that the President was working diligently for his program.

Unemployment has jumped from 5.7% to 6% and this is a jump that has been expected since the economists in this country deem it necessary even if it is politically risky in order to fight against inflation. Fighting inflation brings on one problem after another.

It is very seldom when you see an article in the paper which is favorable to the President these days. In Sunday's New York Times, William Tucker, a contributing editor to Harper's Magazine, outlined the President's problems and then went on to say that Jimmy Carter had been doing a very good job of waking up American's to the new realities of the world. The complaint, according to this author, now is that the President has not displayed leadership. At the same time, Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard M. Nixon were both strong leaders and both were driven from office. He went on to say that Gerald R. Ford, who made notable efforts in curbing

inflation, was the first incumbent to be voted out of office since Herbert Hoover. In enumerating some of the things the President has done, Tucker described these transactions as being the kind that an alert President would tackle and not just sit by and do nothing. Following Watergate, the people indicated that they wanted a nice sensitive man in the Office of President and Mr. Carter filled this bill. Now, the public, according to the polls, wants a dynamic leader who tells it what to do and since the President has been convinced that this is what the people want, he is now adjusting his style accordingly. This man writes a right good article and described the situation today better than most other writers who seem to want to put the meat ax into President Carter in every other paragraph. This seems to be the media's style now and the kind that they believe sells newspapers and causes people to jump up and down with glee when they hear such statements on television and radio.

September 11, 1979

The Kennedy candidacy for President is really being discussed now in Washington. Yesterday Tip O'Neill our Speaker, said that if Kennedy decided to run, he will have the support of the New England Congressional Delegation. He went on to say that he did not believe that Kennedy could be denied the Democratic Nomination if he were to run. The timing of the Speaker's comments added to the political flurry Kennedy started last week when he announced that his mother and his wife, who is living in Boston, had given approval to a Presidential campaign.

Previously Tip O'Neill said that if Kennedy were to run, Carter would not get the nomination.

The four Puerto Rican Nationalists were given quite an ovation in Chicago when they were released from prison. Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Irving Flores Rodriguez and Oscar Collazo were granted clemency last week by President Carter who ordered them freed as a significant humanitarian gesture. The fourth Nationalist in the House shoot-up, Andres Figueroa Cordero, died of cancer in March. Only the woman and the three men were saluted in Chicago. Collazo had been imprisoned for his attempt to assassinate President Harry Truman in 1950. The three men and the one woman were convicted of shooting up the House and one of the three men was Cordero who died of cancer in March.

The Soviet Ambassador, in meeting with the Secretary of State yesterday, rejected the United States' position on Moscow's troops in Cuba. The Pravda newspaper in the Soviet Union says that though the troops stationed in Cuba are only training Cuban troops, they are not combat forces stationed in Cuba for any other purpose. The statement contained in the Soviet newspaper described Soviet forces in Cuba as a training unit that has not changed in function or number since it was introduced in 1962, the year of the Cuban missile crisis. After the meeting of the Secretary of State and the Soviet Ambassador yesterday, no public statement was issued by either side. An announcement was made that another meeting will be held on Wednesday of this week.

September 12, 1979

According to word that we received here on the Hill, Senator Edward Kennedy told President Carter in their private lunch last Friday, that he has changed his position and is now considering challenging Carter for the 1980 Democratic Presidential nomination. Yesterday, Kennedy said that he may run for President unless there is an improvement in the economy or at least a perception of improvement by the American people. Kennedy said he will announce his decision before the end of this year so that if he decides to run, he can campaign in Iowa and New Hampshire, the first Presidential contests in 1980. The Senator went on to say that he reassessed his position after a number of Democratic colleagues in Washington and elsewhere expressed concerns to him during July that many Democratic incumbents would be in jeopardy in 1980 if Carter heads the Party Presidential ticket. According to rumor eleven of the twenty-four Senate Democrats who face reelection have spoken to Kennedy about running. At the lunch, Mrs. Carter was also in attendance and for months now, when the President invites Members of Congress down for a private lunch, she is always in attendance. It seems that he wants to get her reaction to the conversation that takes place while the lunch is underway.

The President has again changed his mind about a very important matter. After opposition in the Congress over the amount that a synthetic fuels program would cost, the President agreed yesterday to slow down his synthetic fuels program advising Senate

leaders that he would accept a two stage synthetic fuels strategy in place of the \$88 billion crash program he proposed only two months ago. This probably means that the President is obtaining most of everything that he has requested, but I think he has made a mistake in agreeing to go along on a reduced program. The energy crisis is too serious for him to change his mind just because Senator Jackson of Washington and a few others are against the original program as submitted and in fact, are simply against President Carter. Jackson has never forgiven Carter for what he did to him in the Pennsylvania Presidential primary in 1976.

September 13, 1979

Three of the Puerto Ricans who shot up the House, along with their fourth compatriot, returned to Puerto Rico and in today's newspaper appeared a lengthy article entitled, "Terrorists Given Heroes' Welcome in Puerto Rico." A portion of this article is as follows:

"Thousands of screaming Puerto Ricans tore down fences and surged against police lines today to greet four terrorist heroes of the nationalist movement returning to Puerto Rico after a quarter century in U.S. prisons.

The four, who were freed on Monday, wept as they embraced relatives and friends on arrival at San Juan Airport. Supporters, estimated at about 6,000 strong madly waved a sea of flags and banners near a makeshift speakers' platform, shouting "Viva Puerto

Rico libre" and "Jibaros si, Yanquis no." Jibaros are native Puerto Ricans.

Their loudest cries were "Lolita! Lolita," for the still-fiery Lolita Lebron, 59, the leader of a group that shot up the House of Representatives in 1954, wounding five congressmen. "You must know the facts," she shouted at the crowd, her voice hoarse from two days of speeches. "The United States will repress anyone that tries to assert their birthright on nationhood." The crowd roared its agreement.

Oscar Collazo, 67, who tried to assassinate President Truman in 1950, told the people to ignore the tears on his face. "I am so happy to be in a place where I am not afraid to express my emotions," he said."

September 15, 1979

We are still behind with our legislative program in the First Session of the 96th Congress. It now appears that 12 appropriation bills will have passed in the House by the beginning of the new fiscal year on October 1. Only 3 will be sent down to the President for his signature. Several of the bills have not passed the Senate and we finally passed in the House yesterday a Department of Defense authorization bill that is 4 months late and the bill that we have had to wait on before passing the Defense Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1980.

Two of our appropriation bills are now on the President's desk for his consideration. One is the Public Works Appropriation Bill and the other is the appropriation bill for State, Justice and Commerce. I saw a letter yesterday that the Speaker signed and understand that the Majority Leader has also prepared a letter with both to go down to the President urging him to sign the appropriation

bill for public works and not veto the bill. The Tellico Dam in Tennessee, where that famous snaildarter was discovered and blown completely out of proportion by the environmentalists, is a part of the appropriation bill for final construction with only \$12 million necessary to complete the project. Well over \$100 million has been spent on this project so far during the past 5 years. The Secretary of Interior is insisting that the President veto the bill because of the environmental interests involved. The Corps of Engineers maintain that they scooped up all of the snaildarters and transferred them to another stream and since every effort was made to locate the very last snaildarter to move, the President should not use this as an excuse to veto the bill. The snaildarter is about the size of a paperclip and is considered an endangered species. Today we do not know as to whether or not the President will sign the bill or veto the bill but Tom Bevill of Alabama, the Subcommittee Chairman on Public Works told me that if the President vetoed his bill again, he could do his own campaigning in Alabama as far as he was concerned. Bevill has been Chairman of this Subcommittee now for three years and the first year President Carter signed the bill and later said he should have vetoed the bill. Last year he did veto the public works bill and we failed to override.

We take the Continuing Resolution to the full Committee on Monday of next week and operating ten or twelve departments of the federal government under a Continuing Resolution is not good.

My old friend Jerry Ford really seems to be enjoying life. His wife emphatically stated this past week that she did not want him to be a candidate for President or for any other public office. My guess is that her wish will come true.