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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DIST. OF KENTUCKY

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February 7, 1981

We have in the House a third term Republican by the name of Robert K. Dornan. He is a right wing, former television commentator from the Twenty-Seventh District of California. He is loud and noisy and probably the biggest demagogue in the House. He and Gregory Peck's son, Carey Peck, have had two races with Dornan winning each time by a very narrow majority. In 1980 in the November election, Dornan spent \$1,806,063. This is the all-time record for a House race. Almost all of Dornan's money came from outside his district. He raised less than \$100,000 in his district. Peck spent \$503,550 bringing the total for the two candidates to \$2,309,613.

Dornan, shortly after arriving in Washington, decided that the Abortion issue was one of the best publicity issues that could be sponsored, and he has been riding this horse now ever since he has been a Member of Congress. We have the Hyde Amendment which has been a thorn in the side of a great many Members of the Congress, and on five occasions has placed the House and the Senate in a position where no conference report could be adopted and on three occasions when the Appropriations Bill for Health, Education, and Welfare had to go under a continuing resolution. Hyde has taken the lead for a period of about eight years, and he was later joined by Bauman who was defeated last year after much publicity concerning his homosexual activities. Then along comes Dornan, and he has just about pushed Hyde off of the front pages of the newspapers here in the city of Washington. This man was one of the leaders of the Abortion parade

that was held here in Washington several weeks ago and has written thousands of letters calling for the adoption of a Constitutional amendment against abortion. A right weak Member of Congress with no following whatsoever and using the Abortion issue to raise money for his campaigns. He has made a number of speeches stating that great organizations are very quietly trying to take him out of Congress because he is a defender of the unborn child. You have never heard such speeches and most of the time when he starts making one of these, most of the Members leave and only a few pages remain to hear him shout and scream.

I have always believed that if you had to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to be in the House of Representatives, you were not entitled to be a Member. When you reach the point that you are expending nearly \$2,000,000, certainly it shows that races along this line are simply vote buying schemes. We have had several from the state of California almost as bad as this man and before I arrived in Washington, they had one from the west coast that got drunk one night and drove his car from the Capitol building straight down the Mall to the Washington Monument. This man later jumped out of a building in California and committed suicide.

Campaigns calling for expenditures for nearly \$2,000,000 will some day be legislated out of existence with a reasonable limit set or else it will be par for the course to spend millions to elect Members. Each large pressure group and other groups will have their paid candidates in the House and in the Senate and this country will certainly be in a mess.

February 10, 1981

The Representative from Mississippi, Jon Hinson, according to his office, is ready to resign his seat in the Congress. This is another sad case and one which almost defies solution when you realize that after two former episodes, his people would re-elect him and send him back up here.

The Park case seems to continue on and on. Yesterday, the Federal Appeals Court in Richmond overturned the 1979 conviction of Dr. Murdock Head who had appealed a three-year prison sentence for conspiring to bribe former Representatives Daniel Flood of Pennsylvania and Otto Passman of Louisiana. The Court of Appeals ruled that failure of the District Judge to instruct the jury about the statute of limitations governing the alleged payments was sufficient for a reversal. Head, who is quite a hot shot, immediately issued a two-page statement blasting the government lawyers and their handling of the case, describing the lawyers on the other side as rogue prosecutors. Federal prosecutors refused to say yesterday whether they will try Head again. Head's statement about rogue prosecutors may not help him too much. Flood resigned, Otto Passman was acquitted in his trial in Monroe, Louisiana and then defeated, and now Head is entitled to a new trial.

The situation in Poland is certainly not good. The Polish Premier was replaced yesterday by an Army General in an apparent attempt to shore up the country's weakened political leadership. The new Premier is General Jaruzelski, Defense Minister since 1968. Industrial unrest continued yesterday, as workers in about 400 factories went ahead with a general strike over local grievances. The Soviet Union is poised to move in and may do so in the next few weeks.

Another announcement was made yesterday that in addition to a general tax cut bill, which has already been promised, the Administration is preparing a second proposal that will bring about big cuts in the maximum tax rate on dividends, interest and other unearned investment income.

February 11, 1981

The Reagan Administration, according to an announcement today, will make the list of reductions public on February 18. Seven of the programs that were threatened with total annihilation or severe reductions which appear in the Carter 1982 budget in the sum of \$210 billion, apparently will not be touched by the new Administration. Social security, medicare, and veterans' benefits apparently have picked up strong support in the last few days in the new Administration and according to the announcement today, are not considered targets for big cuts. The seven that appear to be alright now are the \$45.4 billion Medicare Program which serves 28,600,000 people. The Supplemental Security Income Program provides for 7,900,000 and this one apparently is safe for the time being. Benefits for 2.3 million veterans with service-related disabilities at a cost of \$8.6 billion will not be touched. The core of the free school lunch and breakfast programs which provide meals for 9.5 million needy children at a cost of \$2.1 billion will not be molested. Operation Head Start which aids the poor and most inner-city pre-school children, costing \$950 million and reaching 374,000 children seems to be alright for the time being. Summer jobs for youth which employ 665,000 people at a cost of \$870 million will not be touched according to David Stockman, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

February 12, 1981

We received word from the White House today that the \$793 million in rescissions in the bill that I am Chairman of will be converted to deferrals. After the amendments to the 1982 budget are sent up, the President may then go back and change the deferrals over to rescissions. The rescissions and deferrals apply to the current year budget and this move, which by the way is one of strategy and requires considerable knowledge of the workings of the Congress, must have been suggested by the new Director of the Office of Management and Budget. This shows what happens to you when you name a former Member of Congress Director of the Office of Management and Budget. You must give the new Director, Dave Stockman, full credit. He served with us in the House for about six years, and I imagine we will have many moves along this line before this calendar year expires.

February 13, 1981

A number of powerful, potential, budget slashing victims will circle the wagons. Some of the country's most powerful corporations and banks have suddenly found themselves intended victims of President Reagan's budget cutting and have decided that they had better start to fight back. Some of these corporations are Westinghouse, General Electric and Citibank. These are some of the companies that are prime beneficiaries of the lending program operated by the Export-Import Bank, a government agency which uses low interest rates to help entice foreign countries to buy American made jet airplanes, nuclear reactors, large turbines and a great many other costly items. The spending reductions planned by

the Office of Management and Budget would halt the full operation of the Export-Import Bank since its loan authority would be reduced by more than \$1.1 billion in the current Fiscal Year and some \$1.7 billion in the Fiscal Year 1982. Some of those in the Export-Import Bank are complaining that not only the current Fiscal Year's money has been loaned out, but that a number of commitments have been made for next year's Fiscal Year money. Most of the large corporations in this country operating through their top officials and board members, were strong for Ronald Reagan for President. The proposals concerning the Export-Import Bank are right serious and these companies have decided to circle the wagons and fight back.

Just before the Democratic Presidential Convention last year, the New York Post which is owned by the Australian financier and publisher, Rupert Murdoch, endorsed President Carter on the front page. Following the endorsement, a \$201 million loan at 8% interest, which is exceedingly low now, was made by the Export-Import Bank to Murdoch with the money to be used by an Australian airline with one-half of the ownership of this airline controlled by Murdoch. This as a right expensive payment for a newspaper editorial endorsement.

Not only newspaper endorsements like the one by the New York Post, but a number of other commitments were made with grants and loans approved by a number of Departments, including the Department of Energy. Gasohol projects throughout the United States were approved and dedication ceremonies held just prior to the November election.

All kinds of threats were made by the Republicans at that time and now all 15 of the gasohol grants and loans have been held up by the Office of Management and Budget for further investigation. Some may have passed the point of no return and rather than to have lawsuits in the federal courts, may be finally approved. Others where there is no question of lawsuits, may simply be eliminated. Here we have the old maxim, "to the victor go the spoils," and punishment meted out accordingly.

February 14, 1981

The papers are still full of stories concerning budget reductions that will be made and the reduction of U.S. employees. Some 60,000 employees may lose their jobs within a matter of a few weeks. All of the pork barrels are being examined according to Stockman, the new Director of the Office of Management and Budget and letters and recommendations are issued daily about more reductions that will be made.

All of the pressure groups have really cranked up and are moving full speed ahead to stop as many of the budget reductions as possible and to protect their own program. Skilled lobbyists who have floated around on Capitol Hill for years with tremendous salaries are at a total loss in some instances as to how they are going to be able to protect their little nest. When the lobbyists become confused and the different organizations, which number well over 2,000 that have as their sole purpose the continuation of federal spending and protection of programs and projects for which they receive tremendous amounts of money, then the situation is really bad. In fact, it is so bad that McGraw-Hill, a company that has lobbied in the health fields for many years with head-

quarters in the National Press Building has decided that a health lobbying meeting must be held in Washington immediately. The health groups and the lobbyists in this field are called upon to send in immediately \$195 for the lobbying seminar to be held on Monday, March 2 at the L'Enfant Plaza Hotel on Independence Avenue. The editorial director of McGraw-Hill, of course, has the name files that cover thousands of people and organizations that are very much opposed to the moves that are now being made by the new Administration. The letter accompanying the material that has been mailed out goes very much into detail about the program which is to be held this one day and which will include speakers that are considered skilled lobbyists and those that can pass on information to other lobbyists that will be useful in protecting their programs and projects. These skilled lobbyists are described in the material mailed as the most influential and savvy in Washington and are some of those who joined together to attack the Carter Administration hospital cost containment bill and succeeded in leaving this bill, as the letter goes on to say, lying in tatters on the floor of Congress. Some of those skilled lobbyists named in this information that was mailed out are Mike Bromberg of the Federation of American Hospitals, John Zapp, of the American Medical Association and Michael Hash, formerly of the American Hospital Association. To make the one-day program more attractive and well worth the \$195 fee, the luncheon speaker will be David Winston, a former Senate aide to Richard Schweiker who is now the new Secretary of Health and Human Services. This man is supposed to know more about Schweiker than anyone on the Hill and will dole out important tips as to how Schweiker can be turned around. McGraw-Hill has been in this business for a long time and with all of the confusion that we have

here in Washington now over the proposals of the new Administration, this is really a nice, juicy little tidbit where McGraw-Hill will accumulate many American dollars. When you consider the fact that we have a little over \$1 billion for cancer research now and that the thirteen National Institutes of Health are funded at about \$3,900,000,000 and further remember that the whole Department of Health and Human Services budget is 94% grant money, then you can see why so many lobbyists and organizations are operating in the health field. These people have a lot of money and buy thousands of tickets to campaign dinners for those running for re-election and then when they are turned down, really are angry.

After the new Administration finally puts aside the meat ax then it might be nice and proper to have legislation go through the Congress really taking a new look at the lobbyists and the lobbying groups and organizations with more control fixed on their operations. This would probably save this country billions of dollars each year because these are really pressure groups.

February 17, 1981

The story now circulating on Capitol Hill goes as follows:

A little boy was down on his knees saying his prayers and his mother stepped to the door and heard him say, just before he finished -- "God, take care of yourself, because we need you now more than at any other time."

This is just about the way a lot of us

feel when it comes to cutting the 1982 budget some \$40 billion to \$50 billion. We will know tomorrow night and in fact, during the day tomorrow, just where this new Administration intends to insist upon severe cuts. One of the substantial reductions that will be proposed, pertains to student loans in higher education. Recently, the Justice Department in a crack-down on student loan defaults, filed 501 lawsuits in three Ohio cities to recover more than \$650,000 in unpaid federal loans. The suits were filed in federal district courts and this to me, is a step in the right direction. The student loan fund legislation is good and we would have fewer complaints, if the law was simply enforced.

Politics at times is right amusing. I say this because I have had three men run against me and after the race was over, they all asked me to recommend them or take care of them in their present jobs. R.B. Blankenship ran against me on the Republican ticket a number of years ago and when Eisenhower went out as President, a great many Democrats in southwestern Kentucky said that the first thing I would do would be to move Blankenship out of his assignment as State Director of the Small Business Administration. He had a right to run and I thought he was doing a right creditable job. For this reason, I did not make any move to have him ousted. Next, we had Rhodes Bratcher who moved heaven and earth to defeat me in the year 1964 and was carefully selected by way of name, hoping that he could pick up the seat. After that race was over, he and his wife came to me and asked me to recommend him to John Sherman Cooper for an assignment as a Federal Judge in Louisville. I recommended him and whether it helped or not, he succeeded in being named

as one of the Federal Judges of the Western District of Kentucky. Next, Walter Baker worked day and night to beat me and now, within the last three days, he has called asking that I recommend him for an appointment as either an Assistant Secretary in the Department of the Army or the Department of Defense. He maintains that with the new Republican President Ronald Reagan some of the Republicans in Kentucky are not doing enough to get him an assignment and he wanted me to help. I recommended him to both the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army and he may be successful in receiving an assignment.

I guess you would call this "turning the other cheek."

February 18, 1981

Long before the 1982 Congressional races, moves are being made in the redistricting of the states. At best, the Democrats will lose only 13 seats in redistricting. For instance, New York will lose five seats and go from 39 to 34. California will pick up two seats and go from 43 to 45. Texas will pick up three seats, making the total of this state 27. Pennsylvania will lose two seats and go from 25 to 23. New Jersey will lose one seat, ending up with 14. Missouri will lose one seat, going from 10 to 9 and Michigan will go from 19 to 18. Illinois will drop two seats, ending up with 22. Florida will pick up four seats, going from 15 to 19. Arizona will go from four to five and New Mexico from two to three. Oregon will pick up one seat and end up with five Representatives. In the overall redistricting, which will take place under the

1980 Census, the Democrats will lose seats. If we lose as many as 26 seats all told, the Republicans will then be in charge of the House. I believe that the Senate will remain Republican two years from now and that the Democrats will control the House with about 14 majority. This brings it down to a close point and it will be right interesting to serve in the House if this takes place.

An article appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal today which stated that the Democratic Chairman of the State of Kentucky, a man by the name of Cobb, who is originally from Ohio and came to Kentucky after John Y. Brown, Jr. was elected Governor, has worked out a redistricting plan for Kentucky. The article goes on to state that if his plan was accepted, Representative Snyder, a Republican, would be eliminated and Representative Hopkins, a Republican would be eliminated. To eliminate these two Republicans, the Second District would have to be juggled just a little and the Fourth and Sixth Districts would be juggled considerably. The Speaker of the House of Representatives in Kentucky and the legislative leaders in the House and Senate, immediately said that no such plan would be adopted and if it was, it would be clearly unconstitutional and inferred that it would land in court. Cobb by the way, has resigned as Democratic Chairman and has planned on leaving the State within the next month or two. Such a proposal is clearly asinine and even though one or two in Frankfort are committed to try to beat us skins and Snyder by redistricting them out of existence, the courts clearly would not accept such a plan

and it would be considered gerrymandering of the first order. The article in the newspaper goes on to state that placing any part of Jefferson County in the Second District has since been reconsidered and that the leaders in Jefferson County have said that they would fight to the bitter end to keep their county from being in three Congressional Districts.

When the time comes, if the Democrats and the Republicans in the House here in Washington are smart, we will do the same thing that we've done on the three previous occasions. We will sit down and take a map of Kentucky and make a division for the seven Congressional Districts in a fair and legal manner and then we would be in a position to maintain such a proposal, not only with the Republicans and the Democrats in the House and the Senate in Kentucky, but also the judges in the federal court.

The article that was carried in the paper is so hilarious, however, Snyder and Hopkins are just furious at any such proposal being made. I do not blame them and I do not intend to be a part of any such plan.

February 19, 1981

The President delivered a good speech last night. He made a strong appeal to the Congress for assistance in trimming the federal budget for Fiscal Year 1982 in the sum of \$41.4 billion. This address was televised throughout the country and by satellite. The President went on to say

that the people are watching and waiting and even though they don't demand miracles they do expect action. The White House believes that if the President's proposals are acted on quickly, his chances of obtaining this kind of a reduction would be good. He was interrupted sixteen times, including a prolonged ovation, when he asked Congress to join with him in making the program -- our plan. He then stopped and smiled and said, "I should have arranged to quit right here," when the applause and the ovation continued for about two minutes.

A five percent income tax cut by July 1 and further cuts in future years, was a part of his speech. Large defense spending increases were a part of his overall program. At the same time, he suggested large cuts in medicaid, food stamps and housing aid for the poor. He called for a reduction in unemployment compensation standards and the number of weeks for the unemployed. He also asked for less federal aid for the Postal Service and Amtrak. He requested large cuts in impact aid and in college student aid. He further requested school lunch price increases for pupils able to pay. He called for higher airfare taxes and additional fees for riverboat owners. He next touched a very sacred cow when he requested milk price support reduction.

Under the tax proposals, President Reagan announced last night the federal tax burden would still go up this year to 21.1 percent of gross National product, then steadily recede to 19.3 percent by 1984. This is the same level that we had in 1978. In his speech he also stated that

at the proper time, he would send legislation to the Hill calling for additional cuts in federal estate taxes. He went on to say that the trade adjustment provision of the law, should be changed because it was unfair for just these unemployed to receive such tremendous increases in compensation.

We will now see what the Congress will do with the suggestions made by President Reagan.

Pope John Paul II has traveled more than any Pope in the history of the church. He is now on a trip to the Philippines, Guam and Alaska. In the Philippines he lectured the President of the Philippines very severely on his total disregard for human rights and on television, you could see that the Pope meant every word he said.

In going back to the President's proposals concerning the budget, his budget and tax cut speech really sets the stage for a classic reenactment of the basic battle in American politics over who gets what, where, when and why. In threatening to slaughter more Congressional sacred cows than any other President in modern times, the President has really stirred up dozens of interest groups and lobbyists. He did revive the old Democrat-Republican debate over who really has the interest of the little people at heart. The President maintains that his budget cuts will require sacrifices from all, but the very poor and that all of his proposals, he said, were "even-handed."

February 20, 1981

Following the President's economic

message to a Joint Session of Congress, he proceeded to contact the newspapers throughout the United States and meet with the editors of a large group of the papers yesterday. He called for a speedy handling of his spending cut proposals and said that unless speedy action takes place, the reductions will not be made. Some of the Members in the House and Senate who serve on the Budget Committee, seem to believe that some \$30 billion in cuts will be approved, but not the full \$41.4 billion requested. In his plea to convince Congress to go along, all day yesterday, the President stated that there seemed to be a move underway to defeat his 10% tax reduction request. The Cabinet members were all instructed to proceed immediately to sell the President's proposals and the Vice President proceeded to hold meetings throughout the day.

The Postal Rate Commission approved yesterday, of the United States Postal Service's request to increase first class postage from 15 cents to 18 cents, and the cost of mailing a postcard from 10 cents to 12 cents. Not too many years ago, postcards could be mailed for one cent and now with a 12 cent charge, postcards may soon be a thing of the past. In the President's proposals concerning the Postal Service, he calls for a \$632 million reduction in federal subsidies for the Postal Service for Fiscal Year 1982. Now we have this sudden jump in first class mail and of course, this does not meet with the approval of the people in this country.

David Stockman, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, was on the Hill all day yesterday, urging Members

of Congress to move quickly on the President's economic plan. He maintained time after time that it was time to switch lanes and to bring about economic recovery in this country and an increase in the gross national product.

People were contacted all over the country by some of the large newspapers to get their views as to the President's proposals. One County Judge in Floyd County, Kentucky, upon being called, said that any proposal that would take the food out of the mouths of children, I am against it. He went on further to say, "we don't think food stamps or welfare are being abused in our part of the country," and that he could not see how it's going to help the economy by putting people out of work. He said that tax cuts won't benefit his people.

The new Secretary of Agriculture, John R. Block, appeared before our Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations yesterday and before it was over, we all had a few things to say to him. An article appeared in this morning's Washington Post entitled, "\$1.2 Billion to Keep Food Stamps Going Requested by Block." This article is as follows:

"Less than 24 hours after President Reagan outlined plans to cut the federal food stamp program sharply, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block appealed "urgently" to Congress yesterday for money to keep the program going.

Block, appearing before the House Appropriation Subcommittee on agriculture, said the administration will need about \$1.2 billion to keep food-stamp benefits

at current levels through this fiscal year.

Appearances were deceiving, however. In his first meeting with the powerful subcommittee -- a sort of love-feast, in fact -- Block made it clear that there's going to be pain and scrimping in fiscal 1982, beginning Oct. 1.

But, for this year, "Without additional funds, I will have no choice but to reduce benefits to those in need of food stamps," the secretary said. "Your assistance in obtaining passage of these supplemental appropriations is urgently needed and will be greatly appreciated."

There was every sign that the subcommittee will oblige Block and, judging by the tone of yesterday's questions, will be giving him more help than he wants.

Several members pointedly challenged the Reagan administration's proposals to scale back the food stamp program by about \$1.8 billion next year.

Reps. Bob Traxler (D-Mich.), Daniel Akaka (D-Hawaii), Matthew F. McHugh (D-N.Y.) and Jerry Lewis (R-Calif.) expressed concern about the plan to reduce family stamp allotments if a child gets free school lunches.

Traxler and McHugh pressed Block with the theory that a school-lunch offset on stamps would deprive some of the neediest families of food assistance and create more administrative red tape.

"The average per-meal subsidy for a food stamp recipient is between 38 and 44

cents," McHugh said. "That subsidy is rather low -- and so is the gross income of the average family on food stamps. The children on the lunch program and food stamps are not being overfed."

Block, however, insisted that the lunch-and-stamps combination is a "duplication" that need to be eliminated.

While he caught some flak on the food issue, Block generally got an unabashedly warm welcome from the subcommittee, which, in its way, wields as much or more clout on agricultural policy as the secretary himself.

As Chairman Jamie L. Whitten (D-Miss.) noted dryly, Congress for 38 straight years has stood behind the soil-conservation program he has pushed past the opposition of successive administrations in the White House.

And another veteran, Rep. William E. Natcher (D-Ky.), in a monologue on the fiscal contributions of tobacco to the American economy, said he hoped Block was paying close attention to his wish that more tobacco research money go into the Reagan budget.

If Block dosen't do it, Natcher indicated, he will see that tobacco is taken care of in fiscal 1982. Block moved his head positively, signaling that he got the gist of the lecture.

The secretary said details of the 1982 departmental budget won't be available until March 10, but he said that as much as

\$1 billion more in unspecified USDA budget cuts -- beyond those already announced -- are likely to be proposed."

With all of the pressures that are underway to keep the President from cutting the 1982 Budget to the extent that he wants to do so, simply means that the Ways and Means Committee and the Budget Committee must this year, operate in unison. The Third Budget Resolution, which is necessary since the deficit exceeds the figure set in the Second Budget Resolution, along with the tax proposal reduction and a reconciliation Bill, must come right along about the same time. The month of July would be a good month to have all three of these bills before the House for general debate. If the Budget and the Ways and Means Committees agree to let these three go hand-in-hand, we will be in a much better position to handle the 1982 Fiscal Year budget and a tax reduction piece of legislation.

Ford Motor Company announced today that the loss for 1980 would total \$1.5 billion after adding the fourth quarter loss of \$316 million. Chrysler Corporation reported losses in 1980 are expected to total \$1.7 billion. General Motors has not announced its loss, but it will be tremendous. A loss of over a billion dollars a year is almost enough to take any corporation out of existence.

February 23, 1981

Some of the pressure groups are now attempting to mount an attack on the President's proposal to reduce the budget

\$41,400,000,000. For instance, this past weekend I received a long letter from Sam Church, Jr., President of the United Mine Workers of America, in which he states that if any cut is made by the new President in the black lung program, the United Mine Workers of America will walk out of all of the mines now in operation in this country. He goes on to say that let there be no mistake, if there is any attempt to cut this most humane and necessary program, I as President of the United Mine Workers of America, will call for all coal miners in this Nation, union and non-union alike, to lay down their tools and walk away from the country's coal mines.

Some of David Stockman's friends are trying to answer the prediction that he will be the first Cabinet-level official forced out of the Cabinet. These allies say that Stockman is not a reckless type and more important, President Reagan wants him to do what he is doing.

Some of the veterans in the House are predicting that no matter how deeply President Reagan seeks to slash the Federal Budget, there is a maximum amount beyond which Congress cannot be pushed. Some are even predicting that no more than \$6 billion will be cut out of the \$695 billion budget for Fiscal Year 1982. In my opinion, this figure is extremely low and it may be that as much as \$30 billion can be added to the predicted figure of \$6 billion.

I look forward to meeting with the new Secretary of Labor, Ray Donovan. This man was finally confirmed, but it required several days and a considerable line of

questioning concerning his past dealings with some of the underworld in the State of New Jersey.

February 25, 1981

Prince Charles, the heir to the Throne of Great Britain who is 32 years of age, will marry 19 year old Lady Diana Spencer late in July according to a Buckingham Palace announcement yesterday. When the Prince places a wedding ring on her finger probably in Westminster Abbey, the beautiful, young, 19 year old lady, will become the ninth Princess of Wales and in all probability, the future Queen on the day Prince Charles succeeds his mother to the Throne. Her title as Prince Charles' wife will be "Her Royal Highness The Princess of Wales." Prince Charles is not a good looking man and unfortunately has all of the worst features of both his mother and his father.

Today we had over 250 men and women from the Kentucky Farm Bureau here in Washington at our Annual Breakfast. Thirty-two of these people were from the Second Congressional District and following the breakfast, we had a morning session here in my office in the Rayburn Building.

We are still waiting for the Administration to send us their final budget cuts on March 10. This morning at 7:30 we had a meeting with the Governor, who is attending the Governors Conference here in Washington. He explained to us in detail the position that the Administration's cuts will have on Kentucky and he was very much disturbed. In fact, at

the Governors Conference only our Governor and one other indicated any real serious displeasure with the budget cutting procedure of this new Administration.

After eight days of deliberation, a jury found Jean Harris guilty of Second Degree Murder of her lover, Dr. Herman Tarnower, the author of the Scarsdale Diet book. The verdict of the jury should meet with the approval of all of the people on the Eastern Seaboard who have been following this case for weeks now. All she did was take a gun from Virginia to New York and kill this man. First Degree Murder in New York State only applies to the killing of a policeman or law enforcement officer and Second Degree Murder can begin at 15 years and go on to life.

February 26, 1981

On Tuesday of this week, the House of Representatives adopted a Resolution declaring vacant the Fifth Congressional District seat of Maryland. Representative-elect Gladys Spellman, a very popular Democrat was re-elected without any difficulty on November 4 after suffering a massive heart attack on October 31 while campaigning for a fourth term. She is still in a semi-conscious state at Walter Reed Hospital and after waiting for weeks, the Speaker indicated that the seat must be declared vacant because there was no indication that Mrs. Spellman was either in the condition now to represent her people or would be in such condition at any time in the near future. The Republicans for several weeks after the election insisted that the seat be declared vacant, but the Speaker refused to go along with this request and it was not until this week that a Resolution was adopted declaring the seat vacant. Now the Governor of Maryland must set a date for

a special election to fill this seat. Mrs. Spellman's husband has indicated that he will run, along with six or seven others.

One of the pictures in my office that I am extremely proud of is the one which was taken in the House Chamber following an address of a Joint Session of Congress by the King of Spain. As he proceeded up the center aisle on the way out of the Chamber following his speech, he stopped and shook hands with me just before he proceeded out of the Chamber doors to the hallway. Last week, an unruly group of Army officers with machine guns and revolvers suddenly entered the Spanish Parliament and after firing a number of shots took over the Parliament and held the Members as hostage for the balance of the night. After the King of Spain addressed the country by television, calling upon the Army of Spain to immediately proceed to arrest and oust those who were holding the Parliament hostage, the coup leader, a Lieutenant Colonel and his Civil Guard members were custed and arrested. The King of Spain immediately took a firm stand and this was just exactly what was required at the time and in fact, was a good test of the loyalty of the Spanish Army as far as the King is concerned. The coup leader finally gave up the ship when he knew that he and his followers would be shot in the Parliament Chamber unless he surrendered and upon doing so, said that he knew this would cost him 30 to 40 years in jail. My grandchildren have seen a number of pictures of me shaking hands with Presidents and Vice Presidents, but the one of me shaking hands with the King is the one they like the best.

February 27, 1981

We have just completed our overview

Hearings on the budget for Fiscal Year 1982. We had before the Committee, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Chairman of the Economic Advisors Committee to the President. Most of our questions were answered and all three of these men maintain that the budget reductions submitted up to this time and those to be submitted on March 10, should be adopted. Yesterday, it was discovered that there was either a misinterpretation of the figures in the Carter budget or that the figures simply were wrong. The Director of OMB now says that some \$1.5 billion to \$3 billion in additional cuts must be submitted.

I still am of the opinion that federal spending will be reduced considerably, but between now and October 1, a great many people who will be affected by the reductions will be making every effort to see that Congress backs up on some of these proposals.

The additional cuts that were brought about as a result of the error or misinterpretation amounting to approximately \$1.5 billion will according to my information, come out of the three departments that are in the bill that I am Chairman of. I understand today that a 15% reduction will be made in the Job Corps funding and that an additional \$1.3 billion in cuts may be made from the Agriculture Department, which goes beyond the cuts originally submitted. Budget officials have also told the Education Department to reduce spending for elementary and secondary school programs by 25% instead of the 20% originally proposed. Some 83 programs in all are in for cuts totaling \$35 billion or more. The error or misinterpretation of figures has brought about a

budget gap of some \$9 billion to \$12 billion or more. It just so happens that nearly all of the cuts of any size are in the Education, Labor or Health and Human Services Departments and the staff of our Committee still maintains that 43% of all of the cuts proposed by this new Administration are in our Bill.

I heard of a man this last week who lives in New York City by the name of Ellis who has kept a diary for 54 years. This is a world record and is now a part of the Guinness Book of World Records. I can understand a 54 year old diary being a record because to my knowledge this certainly exceeds the John Quincy Adams diary which started in 1795 and continued to 1845.

February 28, 1981

The Soviet Union must be in considerable trouble economically, much more so than we in this country know anything about. Yesterday, the Soviet Premier called on the United States to set aside political differences and move toward improved trade relations. This move, according to the Premier, would help meet the Soviet's need for equipment, technology and the demand for consumer goods. Later, one of the Kremlin's spokesmen amplified the Premier's remarks by saying that the Soviet Union is interested in trading with the United States and specifically mentioned its desire to open negotiations to renew the five-year grain agreement that expires this fall.

A number of our allies in Europe are warning us that the new Administration must

make every effort to resume nuclear arms talks with the Soviet Union or risk a serious erosion of support in Europe for NATO deployment of a new generation of nuclear missiles there. At least we must create the appearance of a dialogue with the Soviet Union on arms control. Europe is very much concerned about this move and I presume that when Mrs. Thatcher was in this country this past week, this was one of the matters discussed at the White House.

In Paris, France today, they are very excited over the jailbreak of France's public enemy Number-One. A man by the name of Gerard Dupre, who was on the excersise and soccer field when a helicopter, in a matter of seconds, swooped down, landed, picked up Dupre and off it went. Dupre was serving a sentence for armed robbery and along with another inmate, who climbed aboard, was simply whisked away. It now appears that the helicopter was hijacked and flown by someone well acquainted with the operation of the latest helicopters.

Washington, D.C. is several hundred million dollars behind as far as the current year's budget is concerned and owes well over \$2 billion to the federal government. This week assessments on real estate were increased 21.4% with a typical city dwelling placed in the \$86,000 category and setting the stage for an increase of \$165 on the average real estate tax bill. The largest increases, by the way, occurred in the Foggy Bottom and the Southwest sections.

The District's population under the

1980 census fell by 16% and shows that just over 70% of the 637,651 city residents are black. The middle-income black people by the way, are sending their children to schools in Maryland and Virginia or to private schools. The city school system here has developed into quite a jungle, with armed guards having to rove the hallways of a number of the schools in our Capital City.

The Democratic National Committee this week, elected Charles T. Manatt as the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. This gentleman is a millionaire lawyer from Los Angeles and is known as one of the best organizers in this country. Maybe we will do better now than we have done in the past ten years.

March 2, 1981

El Salvador is now in the process of fighting off rebels who are being furnished arms by Cuba. This past week, we sent in a few naval experts and I hope that this ends our direct participation in El Salvador, because certainly we do not want another Viet Nam.

This is a small world.

Back in the 1960's when I was Chairman of the District of Columbia Budget Subcommittee, we held hearings for outside witnesses at night in the old caucus room on the third floor in the Cannon Building. Late one night, I called the name of Eugene Rudder and a small black boy about 12 years of age walked down the center aisle

and testified without notes concerning the construction of a new branch library in his section of Southeast, Washington. He made an excellent witness and impressed every Member of the Subcommittee. I commended him upon his testimony and told him that we would give every consideration to his request. Upon marking up the Bill, we decided to build this branch library and we appropriated the necessary funds for this project.

A few days after Eugene testified before our Subcommittee, his mother called me and said she would like to come down and talk with me about her son, Eugene. I told her to come along and the following day a large, white woman appeared in my office and advised me that she was Eugene Rudder's mother. I almost fell out of my chair because naturally I expected a black woman. She said that she was Jewish and was born and raised in Brooklyn when she met her husband, John Rudder, a black man, during the War. They married and have five children. Mrs. Rudder explained to me that Eugene was a talented musician and she was trying to locate a piano for him. She asked me if I could get her a piano. I contacted the District Building and Schuyler Lowe, the Budget Officer, said that he believed American University would give us an upright piano that they had in one of their warehouses. Upon contacting American University and explaining about Eugene, the University agreed to give this boy a piano if we would pay the handling bill. I agree to pay the bill to have the piano moved and when the piano arrived at Eugene's home, it was discovered that the

keys needed repairing and that new felt was necessary. I ended up with about \$75 invested, but I was glad to help this little black boy.

After the piano was secured, Mrs. Rudder again called me and said she would like to come down and talk with me about the government and how badly the government was treating the people. I explained to her that we were busy with hearings and maybe some other time I would have an opportunity to talk with her.

Some two years after that, I read an article in the paper where Eugene Rudder had been arrested, charged with a real serious crime here in Washington. I do not know the outcome of the case, but was surprised when I saw his name and connected the name back with his parents, whose name was also listed. Now, that part concerning this being a small world. Last night on "Sixty Minutes," a part of the program pertained to Miriam Rudder, who appeared in person and talked with Mike Wallace about her problem concerning the FBI records and records now in the CIA office. It seems that Miriam Rudder, Eugene Rudder's sister was employed by the Assassinations Special Committee under the Chairmanship of Lou Stokes of Cleveland, when the investigations were made into the assassinations of John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr. Certain confidential and secret records were turned over to the Committee by the FBI and upon checking all of the employees of the Committee, it was discovered that Miriam Rudder could not receive clearance due to certain records in the FBI office concerning her father, John Rudder, who was alleged to be a Communist at one time.

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Certain records were presented during the "Sixty Minutes" program. John Rudder was interrogated right fully by Mike Wallace and he vehemently denied that he was a Communist or had ever been connected in anyway with a Communist organization. He seemed to be telling the truth. He did say that on a number of occasions, the FBI contacted him and wanted him to secure certain information for them and that he did not want to be a "stool pigeon," and that he turned down the FBI time after time when such requests were made. Miriam Rudder was dismissed by the Committee as an employee when she could not pass the clearance and Lou Stokes then appeared on the program with Mike Wallace and said that when she could not be approved for the clearance, naturally they had to dismiss her. He went on to say that he did not believe that she was involved in anyway with Communism, but that he had to take the action that he did in her case. Only the picture of Mrs. Rudder appeared on the program and from my knowledge of this family, she probably was the one that should have been questioned. This is a small world.

March 4, 1981

I have just attended a breakfast meeting with some 45 men and women from Kentucky, who all down through the years have been very much interested in reducing federal spending. This morning since they are all interested in transportation, they wanted us to ignore the President's budget reductions for transportation since this is their "special ox." You should have heard the two Kentucky Senators and the other Members from Kentucky make their short

speeches. The sum and substance of what transpired was that believe it or not, nine people out of ten in this country want the new year's budget reduced and substantial reductions will take place. Several of those in attendance said to me after the meeting was over, that it was right unusual for these particular people to ask Members of Congress to resist budget reductions.

President Reagan has indicated that he wants the navy increased considerably. A request was sent up this morning for \$4.2 billion for a ship repair program and an additional building program. This is in addition to the \$6.6 billion increase sent up several weeks ago for the navy.

Our new President turned up the heat yesterday again as the Senate Agriculture Committee prepared to take Congress' first vote on one of his spending cut proposals. This applies to the scheduled increase in dairy price supports which unless is cancelled, will take effect on April 1. The President is demanding that this increase be denied and in addition, has started swinging his budget ax into medical programs for veterans. The new Administration proposes to cut 5,000 doctors and other medical personnel during the Fiscal Year 1982 and a total of 20,000 by Fiscal Year 1986. This will really bring on the howls from the veterans and the organizations throughout this country. Last night, the President addressed the award winners at the VFW Banquet and the VFW organization generally supported the new President.

We are moving cautiously in El Salvador -- I hope. We now have the military advisors in and hearings are being held on

both the House and the Senate side with the new Secretary of State, Haig, testifying as to just where we are and what this will lead to.

March 5, 1981

All of the special interest groups and pressure groups are moving into Washington. Every day now, several drop by to see me with vigorous pleas that maybe the proposal concerning the reduction in spending is good but under no circumstances should it apply to their particular program. Yesterday in the first test of the budget cutting process, the Senate Agriculture Committee on a vote of 14 to 2 agreed to skip a scheduled April 1 increase in dairy price supports. By changing the law and dropping out the increase, this according to the Treasury Department, would save \$147 million this year. For days now, predictions have been made that the dairy lobby was powerful enough to prevent this from taking place, but the vote in the Senate Agriculture committee does not indicate all of this strength.

Smoking and health has been one of our major battles since the Surgeon General's report of 1964. This Administration seems to want to cut some of the tobacco support program and at the same time, to pacify the tobacco people, proposes reductions in the anti-smoking program in the Department of Health and Human Services. This is the program that was set up by Joe Califano while he was Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. In the anti-smoking program in the Department of Health and Human Services, we have a little over \$50 million

and according to an article in this morning's paper, the new Administration is willing to cut this program by about \$3 million, which would entail a reduction of some 24 employees. The Administration also this morning, announced that it was in favor of doing away with the Community Services Agency which was one of those agencies that former President Lyndon B. Johnson was so proud of. CSA took over from the Economic Opportunity Agency.

El Salvador is still with us and the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador was sprayed with bullets early yesterday morning. Our acting Ambassador Frederic L. Chapin said that this incident had all of the hallmarks of right wing terrorism directed by a former ex-major in the El Salvador army. There were no injuries and only minor damages, but this is one indication of the feelings of some of those people down there as to our decision to send in military advisors.

Along with all of the reductions that we hear about daily, the President asked Congress yesterday to increase defense spending by 16% between this Fiscal Year and next Fiscal Year as part of a \$1.3 trillion build up in the Nation's defenses over the next five years.

The Republicans are now organizing in the House and Senate, vigorous fund raising campaigns with this money to be used to pick up additional seats in the Senate and to take over the House. Republican Congressional leaders said yesterday, they plan to raise \$13.5 million to help the Party strengthen its control over the Senate and to take over the House in the 1982 election. The total amount that both

the Senate and the House sides will raise will total some \$50 million. Packwood of Oregon, the Chairman in the Senate, hopes to raise \$25 million with a large portion of this to go to prospective candidates and Vander Jagt in the House, says he hopes to raise over \$20 million to be used in the off-year election in 1982.

If President Reagan's budget cutting program goes through and the economy levels out, with inflation staying well under the double-digit figure, the election in 1982 could be serious for the Democrats. If all of the budget cutting does not help and the economy is no better, I can see the Republicans lose seats in the House.

March 6, 1981

During the week, President Reagan entertained the Republican House Members at a breakfast and the next day, the 40 Members on the Democratic side who have formed a Conservative Coalition. Several months ago Stenholm and Sonny Montgomery inquired as to whether or not I would be willing to join the Conservative group and act as Chairman. I declined this appointment advising my two friends that as a Democrat, I did not believe that we in the House should divide up and place ourselves in a position of simply joining the new Republican President and the Republican House Members to make up the shortage which would bring about control of the House by President Reagan. A number of recissions will be presented that this group will be in favor of and ones that I will vote for, but I still believe that the organization is not good for our country.

in this morning's paper, there is a picture on the front page of President Reagan at the White House breakfast, sitting between Stenholm and Montgomery and according to the article, the Conservative group specifically asked President Reagan for \$11.2 billion in budget cuts. It was rumored for days that the Veterans Administration would be cut and Montgomery now Chairman of the Veterans Affairs Committee in the House, this probably will not take place.

In speaking of budget cuts it really depends on whose ox is gored. For several years now, we have had underway, a large recreation and National park area which started out being developed under President Carter, with this area located in Tennessee and Kentucky. The part in Kentucky is in the Republican Fifth District which is now Harold Rogers' District, the new Member of the House. Rogers succeeded Dr. Tim Lee Carter. This project was on President Reagan's first hit list, notwithstanding the fact that some money has already been spent on the project. The Carter budget which was submitted in January recommended \$26.9 million for Fiscal Year 1982 for this project. Howard Baker, the new Majority Leader in the Senate, a strong Republican, immediately protested President Reagan's move in regard to the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area project. He succeeded, because yesterday this project was removed from the hit list. The Yatesville Reservoir Project in Representative Perkins' District in the Seventh District of Kentucky, is still on the hit list and was on two occasions during the Carter Administration. Perkins is simply jumping up and down, mad as he can be, but so far

has been unable to convince anyone in the new Administration that this project should be removed from the hit list.

Another move of the new Administration will be to cut out all future federal legal aid for the poor, which would wipe out a program that now employs 5,000 lawyers across the country. The Legal Services Corporation which disburses \$300 million a year in legal aid funds, would be deleted. Legal aid lawyers spend most of their time handling routine civil cases, divorce work, utility cut-offs, housing, welfare and medicaid complaints. In the last 15 years, they have also taken on class action suits concerning freeways, eviction rules and welfare procedures, along with cases involving treatment of migrant workers, with all of this action being quite controversial. The lawyers generally in this country, are very much against the Legal Services Corporation and would shed no tears if the President refused to back up on his deletion of this program.

March 7, 1981

There are a great many people in this country who believe that inflation is the scourge of the day and it must be conquered if the free enterprise system is to survive. They believe that the first and most important step toward this end is to bring Federal spending under control. They further believe that such a move is imperative to the preservation of individual and economic freedoms for the citizenry of this Nation.

Federal spending, of course, is one of the major problems that we are confronted with today. At times I receive figures which clearly indicate that unless something

is done about Federal spending we will end up a country that is completely bankrupt. At the beginning of this century in the year 1900, Federal Government expenditures amounted to \$521 million and the Federal debt was \$1.263 billion. By the end of World War I, annual outlays had increased to \$18.492 billion and the Federal debt was \$25.484 billion. In 1929, annual outlays had been reduced to \$3.127 billion and the debt had been paid down to \$16.931 billion. The Federal Government spent its first \$100 billion in 1962 and at this time, the Federal debt was \$303.291 billion. In 1971, the Federal Government had doubled expenditures bringing the amount up to \$200 billion and the debt was \$409.467 billion. In 1975, the Federal Government spent over \$300 billion and at that time, the debt had reached \$544.131 billion. At the end of Fiscal Year 1980, Federal expenditures were nearly double the 1975 outlay and the total was \$595.111 billion. The debt rose 70% in that five year period to \$922.232 billion. Just around the corner we will have a one trillion dollar debt ceiling.

March 9, 1981

We are patiently waiting for the President's proposals which will change the 1982 Fiscal Year budget considerably. Each day, the newspaper carries certain guesses as to what he intends to do and today's paper says that the Reagan Administration will seek to cut new Federal loan obligations and loan guarantees proposed by former President Carter by \$13.6 billion this year and \$21 billion in 1982. The reductions range from student loans to

financing fast food outlets through the Farmers Home Administration. Stockman, the new Director of the Office of Management and Budget, says that loan guarantees are basically not a business the government ought to be into. In a great many instances, I agree with him and this especially applies when the Farmers Home Administration guarantees a \$7 million loan for Snyder's Dry Good Store to go into a new mall in my hometown. Tomorrow is the day when all of the President's reductions will be sent to us and then shortly thereafter, we should begin hearings on my Bill.

The environmentalists in this country have suddenly recognized that a new era has dawned. Recently in a move that could draw opposition from both environmentalists and mining companies, the new Interior Secretary, James Watts, says that Federal regulations requiring strip mine land to be restored to its approximate original contour, will soon be changed to allow rough terrain to be used for farming or construction. Another matter that environmentalists are watching is the leasing and use of public land. Our government owns millions of acres of land and some of it is very valuable.

The price of gold is still over \$400 an ounce and recently in Australia in a mining section some 14 inches under the surface, a 73 pound gold nugget was found which was worth \$400,000. The Gold Nugget Hotel and Gambling Casino in Nevada, purchased this nugget and now has it on display in its place of business. This is the largest gold nugget that I have ever heard of

and with the price of gold varying from \$400 to \$800 an ounce, will be well worth its weight for many years to come.

The Library of Congress, in addition to having some 45 million to 50 million items, has a book binding facility in the basement, which is one of the unusual businesses in the Federal Government. Businesses may not be the right word, because these three or four men who are experts in leather binding of old, valuable leather work, for the government on books owned and housed in the Library of Congress. The method that they use to rebind old, valuable books is real unusual. The set of Annals and also the set of Debates that I now own, which were in the Capitol Building during one of the fires of the 20th Century, are right valuable and in a great many instances, the spines were burned off of the book. These are leather bound books and were beautifully bound. I have been advised not to have the books rebound or reworked in anyway, because of the significance of the fire and the place where they were located in the Capitol Building.

Here we go again! I thought that after the Elizabeth Ray episode and Wayne Hays episode, that at least we would not have any more of this for many years to come.

It seems that back in January of last year, Representative Tom Railsback, Republican of Illinois, Thomas B. Evans, Jr. Republican of Delaware and Dan Quayle Republican of Indiana, were on a golfing expedition in Florida one weekend and Paula

Clifton Parkinson, a Washington Lobbyist, who posed in the nude for Playboy Magazine several months after the golf expedition, spent the weekend together in a rented house. This woman is the one that maintains that she has tapes and recordings of some of her episodes and is trying to sell them along with her story to Playboy or Penthouse at this time. Quayle is now in the United States Senate from Indiana and the fact that this story was not divulged in the newspaper until this past weekend, is right unusual. Each of these men have an explanation of what took place and I imagine that at home, they are having considerable difficulty in getting over their explanations to their people and their families.

March 12, 1981

President Reagan has returned to Washington from a two day trip to Canada. He was booed some, but applauded mainly and especially when he appeared before the Parliament in Ottawa. He said that he sent to the Congress on March 10, his reductions in the budget and then immediately crossed the line into Canada.

There are a few in the Congress, who believe that the reductions made by the new President, go much deeper than the people generally believe and yesterday, our Speaker, who so far, has been right timid, about what has taken place, spoke up and said that the cuts are deeper than the people understand.

The new Director of the Office of Management and Budget, David A. Stockman,

wants to zero out the Economic Development Administration and the Appalachian Regional Commission, two programs that have been right important up to this time. In appearing before one of the Committees who has jurisdiction over these two organizations, the new Director was advised by Tom Hagedorn, Republican of Minnesota, that if Adam Smith were here, he would be proud of you.

We will start the hearings on the Subcommittee that I am Chairman of, next week. We now have all of the budget reductions and are prepared to start up again. If we are fortunate, we will finish in about 14 weeks.

March 13, 1981

Each day now, more information is released in the newspapers which sets forth pretty much in detail, just how far the reductions in the budget go insofar as poor people are concerned. When I say poor people, I mean those who are really in need and are entitled to draw food stamps and have surplus food.

Yesterday, the Labor Department said that about one million people would be denied benefits in whole or in part next year, by the budget cuts and rule changes that our new President has proposed in the unemployment compensation program. The Secretary of Labor attempted to defend the position of the Reagan Administration by saying that this might be a system which would work better when all benefits are exhausted, than some of those who really

are not entitled and could look for work. Unemployment at this time, is about 7.9% and will go higher unless inflation comes down.

Each day now, more groups who for years, have supported one or more of the programs that are being severely cut, are being heard from and this will continue, in my opinion, throughout the balance of this year.

As the result of the golfing episode weekend which took place last year, one of the Republican Members from the House from Illinois, by the name of Crane, sent a letter to the Attorney General, requesting that an investigation be held to determine if any Members of Congress are casting their votes for reasons of sex engagement or relationships along this line. The three involved in the weekend last year, are all Republican and I imagine these particular three and their families, are going to enjoy the newspaper story that appears today. Again, I was surprised at Railsback being a party to any such weekend, but not too surprised at the others.

March 14, 1981

Representative Jon C. Hinson who is now facing attempted sodomy charges announced yesterday that he will resign his seat in the House effective April 13. Hinson is 38 years of age and has been hospitalized since February 5 when he pleaded innocent to charges of attempted oral sodomy and has been undergoing psychiatric treatment. This is a sad case and of course has been publicized throughout the United States. Again, I am amazed that his people would reelect him when they knew of one or two episodes that occurred during his first

term here in Washington.

Another black boy is missing in Atlanta and this now brings the number up to 20 children murdered and two additional children missing. Yesterday, operating under his authority with the LEAA provisions of the law, President Reagan approved the city's request for \$1.5 million to help pay for the investigation which so far has developed nothing. In addition to approving the city's request, the President is sending Vice President George Bush to Atlanta today to confer with the local officials. The murdering of these children has continued now for well over a year and the cause of death in nearly every case has been by suffocation. These children apparently feel safe with the murderer or murderers because so many have been killed and so much publicity has been given to the murders that this should alarm all black children in Atlanta and in the vicinity. They must really feel safe with the person committing the crime and I believe that the offender is attempting to get even with the black Mayor or someone in charge of the state or is simply attempting to bring on a race war in Atlanta. In my opinion, the investigation should certainly include black people as well as white people if they ever expect to locate the murderer.

The Senate is simply floundering around under the leadership of the Republican party. This is something that has not occurred in well over 26 years and when moves are made to counteract some of the Republican proposals and the President's proposals with no quick solutions on the part of the Democrats, then Bob Byrd, the Minority Leader from West Virginia is criticized. When it looks like they are about ready to oust Byrd, the Democrats in the Senate rally around him and deny that there is any uprising which may result

in his ouster. The Democrats did reelect Byrd as Minority Leader, along with Alan Cranston, the senior Senator from California as the Democratic Whip for the duration of the 97th Congress. Cranston is really a lightweight and competes almost daily with Proxmire of Wisconsin for front page publicity in the newspapers in this country. Byrd has mastered the procedures of the Senate and if the right situation arises where a fight can be made that might be successful, he may bring the Democrats out of the doldrums.

Articles are now appearing almost daily about what the loss of CETA employees will mean to the cities and here in Washington, the figure is 1,000. There are some 300,000 CETA people involved and deletion of this entire program has brought forth complaints from around the country.

Our new Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr. has warned the Soviet Union of our strong opposition to any activity which may lead to the invasion of Poland. The situation is still tense in and around Poland and with nearly 3/4ths of the Polish people being Catholics, I hope the Pope is taking an active part in this situation which could be real serious.

There are a number of Members of Congress who are very much concerned over our action in El Salvador. Sending in military advisors is just exactly how we got pulled into Vietnam and lost 56,000 of our boys with nothing but embarrassment and humiliation for our efforts.

March 16, 1981

Our former President, Jimmy Carter, has

finally decided to break silence for the first time since he left the White House. He apparently is very much concerned over the new Administration's proposals to dismantle a number of his programs and projects and the former President says that he believes the next few months might start the redemption process in the public mind. Upon being interviewed this past weekend in Plains, Georgia, Carter apparently displayed no withdrawal pains and only excitement about his new life and the memoirs he has started to write. He did say, that he does not believe that the people generally, are blaming President Reagan for some of the cuts and proposals that have been made recently, and that they are probably blaming David A. Stockman, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and other advisors of the President. He said he recalls that for awhile, he had a honeymoon, but that it was short and so long ago, that he can just barely remember that it took place. Our former President believes that shortly now, the new President will face considerable pressure to address the questions of human rights, nuclear weapons control and the environment. In answering a question as to how he interprets the policies of his successor, Carter says that part of it is a basic philosophy and part of it is an attitude of millionaires. "To me", the former President said, "that the investment in life, pertains to a better education and health protection of a newborn child, a better diet and opportunities for training and that these are some of the factors that have been overlooked by the new Administration." The former President said that Reagan will probably learn, the same as he did, that it is a lot easier to make a speech than to get

a program through Congress.

This past week, the former President signed an agreement with Bantam Books, Inc., to publish his White House memoirs. The contract that was signed prohibits the release of information concerning the amount involved, but it is believed to be between \$1 million and \$2 million, probably closer to \$2 million. Bantam acquired both the hardcover and paperback rights for the United States and Canada and this is for a one-volume book, with the understanding that it will cover Carter's four years in the White House, including his domestic and personal affairs and will examine foreign and political matters, as well. In writing the book, Carter will use government papers and memorandum and White House documents, as well as notes he took everyday in long-hand. Tapes are now being transcribed, which will form the basis of the book.

March 17, 1981

Within the last 24 hours, we have received word here on the Hill, that President Reagan's budget cutter, David Stockman, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, has under estimated spending in the 1982 Fiscal Year budget by \$25 billion. Instead of \$695 billion, the budget for Fiscal Year 1982 will, if approved as submitted, call for some \$715 billion to \$720 billion. The Republicans, of course, are in charge of the Senate and the Budget Committee is under the control of the Republicans in the Senate. The staff of this Committee discovered this right small mistake and they have now announced that more cutting of the budget must take place in

order to bring spending in line with revenues.

A cartoon appeared in this morning's paper, showing Stockman with a baseball bat marked, "The Reagan Administration," hitting a consumer over the head and directly behind Stockman, is a tremendously big, fat man, smoking an unusually large cigar and wearing a big button marked -- Big Business.

In addition to some of the news that we have received, we also have been advised with all of the new President's budget cutting proposals which reduce food stamps, feeding programs for women, infants and children, and reductions in college student loan programs, along with a great many other severe reductions which already affect the poor people, we have a sudden discovery that in the budget proposals submitted by the new President, is a 5.3% increase in funds for operating the White House, which comes to some \$21 million additional money. My old friend, Ed Roybal of California, is Chairman of the Subcommittee on Treasury and Post Office Appropriations, which also includes the White House funding and he is the gentleman, who will have to pass upon the President's 5.3% increase for the White House. Ed Roybal is simply furious since so many reductions have been made which he maintains directly affect the minorities in this country. He will have a good time with the President and his 5.3% increase.

March 18, 1981

After having our staff check the increase in the White House cost of operations, we find that instead of 5.3%, it is an 8% increase. The \$21 million increase

is one of the largest increases ever requested by a President for the operation of the White House.

President Reagan, from time to time, comes up on the Hill and talks with the Republican Leadership in the House and Senate. Yesterday, he was here to have lunch with a number of Republicans in the Senate and the Leadership on the Republican side in the House.

Ford Motor Company is taking the lead in demanding that we have a limitation on foreign imports. Finally, after many months General Motors has joined with Ford, demanding that Japan either agree to a voluntary auto import limit or be forced to accept a fixed limit which would be considerably lower than the last calendar year. In attending the reception several nights ago, held by the Chairman of the Board of General Motors, I was not too well impressed with this man. On Sunday, he was on "Face the Nation," which is a national television program and he handled himself well.

March 20, 1981

In 1974, the Budget Reform Act was passed and under the legislation, it provided for a Budget Committee in the House and the Senate. This Committee is authorized to fix a deficit ceiling and a spending ceiling. For several months now, the Budget Committee in the House, has attempted to absolutely control all appropriations, taking away from the Appropriations Committee the right to either reduce or to increase certain amounts for programs and has attempted to set guidelines which

simply take over the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee. My Chairman, Jamie L. Whitten of Mississippi, is fighting back hour by hour and one of these days, we will have a confrontation that may decide just how far the Budget Committee can go with matters concerning recessions, deferrals and controlling the amount of expenditures. The new Chairman on the House side is Jim Jones of Oklahoma who started out by working in the White House and is an individual who really likes to acquire power.

March 23, 1981

The battle of the budget continues on. It still appears that the President will receive most of the budget reductions that he has called for and some will be right severe. There are a number of Members in the House and Senate who do not believe that the \$43 billion in reductions and a huge tax reduction bill over the next three years, will assist with inflation. Recently, a right able newspaper correspondent, contacted the three best known finance schools in this country, with one being the Whor-ton School of Finance. These three schools unanimously agreed that the huge budget cuts, with the huge tax cut, would not accomplish the purpose that the President has in mind. They believe that he is basing his opinion on advice from David Stockman, the Director of OMB, who certainly does not have much experience and on his Chairman of the Joint Economic Council. Stockman had trouble with his own checking account when he was a Member of Congress and the Chairman of the Joint Economic

Council, when backed up last week before one of the Committees, just ended up by saying that he "had a gut feeling that the outcome would be the way the President is planning." Question after question was propounded for any facts upon which these decisions were being made and each time the Chairman of the Joint Economic Council said, well he had a gut feeling that this would take place. Apparently he has read the old Greek story where back in the early days, a hostage or two would be opened up and his entrails examined to see just what the future would hold as far as the people generally were concerned. This may be an old folk tale, but when you talk about a gut feeling, I too am very much disturbed at the conclusions that they believe in downtown when this is all you have to base it on.

The situation in Poland is still anything but good. Another strike was called for today and the strike leaders have decided that they had better back up a little. The Soviet Union is still holding maneuvers on the Polish border and is just dying for an excuse to go in.

This past weekend, David Rockefeller, the famous New York City banker, gave a testimonial dinner for Robert S. McNamara, who goes out of the World Bank in the near future. Those gathered were from the Old Guard from the standpoint of foreign aid. Cyrus Vance, William Rogers, Clark Clifford, George Ball, Mack George Bundy, Henry Ford and others, were in the group and these have been members of the Old Guard for for foreign for many years. It will take

all that they can do this time, because foreign aid will be slashed, just like a number of the social programs.

March 24, 1981

We are now in the process of holding hearings on our Agriculture Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1982. I have served on this Subcommittee for 26 years and this one of the Subcommittees that I started on with when I was first elected a Member of the Committee on Appropriations. Our Bill this year, contains about \$24 billion and less than \$5 billion of this amount is actually for agriculture. About \$14 billion of the total amount is for food stamps, P.L. 480 and the surplus food program generally. When we present our Bill to the Floor, we always have a number of the Representatives from the large cities who take us on. To them, we are subsidizing agriculture in this country and most of the farmers are driving Cadillacs. This, of course, is not true and we have problems explaining why it is not true.

Agriculture is the largest basic industry in the world and our country is the major food producing country in the world. One out of every four acres of commodities are exported around the world and last year, agricultural commodities sold a little over \$40 billion in the export program. When you consider the fact that 40,000 people starve to death each day, and with the total over 15 million a year, this gives you some idea as to just how important agriculture and the production of food is to all of the countries in the world. More people are engaged in

in agriculture than in any other single industry in this country and the family farmer is rapidly disappearing. For well over 100 years the family farmer has been the backbone of agriculture in our country. Today, we have farms containing thousands of acres and the King's Ranch in Texas, is larger than some of the small states in this country. Farming land is so expensive that it is almost impossible for a young farmer to get started, unless he inherits a farm or goes into debt head over heels to acquire the necessary number of acres to farm. The farming debt in this country is nearly \$200 billion.

I attended a Future Farmers of America breakfast this morning and we had a young gentleman from Franklin County representing Kentucky. I shook hands with all of the future farmers present at the breakfast and it made me feel good just to see these boys. All strong and healthy and completely interested in agriculture, and ready to spend the rest of their lives producing food and fiber for themselves and for the rest of us. As long as we have young people like those present at the breakfast, this morning, we will continue to be the largest producer of food in the world.

March 25, 1981

I have believed for some time, that the President's appointment of Alexander M. Haig, Jr., the Secretary of State, was a mistake and it becomes more obvious each day that they will have trouble with this man. Yesterday, there was a head-on clash by Haig and the White House over the appointment by the President of Vice President

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Bush as Coordinator of Governmental Action in Time of International or Domestic Crisis. Haig maintained that he should have been named as Coordinator since he is the vicar of the foreign policy program of this country. Haig immediately went to the White House and met with the President and upon leaving, said that he advised the President that he disagreed, but that he was still on board.

A reprogramming request of \$5 million was before the Foreign Operations Subcommittee on our Committee on Appropriations and yesterday, with the vote of my Chairman, Jamie Whitten of Mississippi and the ranking minority Member, Silvio Conte, of Massachusetts, the reprogramming request was finally approved, after quite a battle on a vote of 8 to 7. The Chairman of this Subcommittee, Clarence Long of Maryland, has just returned from El Salvador and he fought this request, but lost in the end. A number of us are really confused about El Salvador because those in charge now in this country, are saying to our new President, that they want the military advisors withdrawn immediately.

The block grant program proposed by the President, if approved, will send millions of dollars into the states for education and health. My mail has now reached the point where it is absolutely ridiculous. Those who are in a number of the welfare programs at the federal level will lose their jobs and they have started hundreds of people to write letters. I filled two wastepaper baskets this morning after retaining those that should be answered. Of course, these letters should be sent to

the new President instead of to me.

March 26, 1981

We had our first controversial issue in the House yesterday. For weeks now, we have had pro forma sessions where the House simply meets and adjourns. This, of course, was brought about as a result of the Budget Resolution, which is on the way and the appropriation bills which are now before the Subcommittees holding hearings. In fact, this year we will have very little legislation other than the budget resolutions, the appropriation bills and the tax cut legislation.

For weeks now, the 55 new Republican Members in the House, have just been itching for a fight with the Democrats. They only need 26 votes on a controversial measure to control the House. The Conservative Caucus on the Democratic side, contains 40 Members from the deep south and this Caucus will join with the Republicans on many occasions before the year is over. Regular meetings are being held by the Conservative Caucus and my information is that they stay in right close touch with the Republican Leadership in the House. For weeks now, a move has been under way to cut the staff on the many Committees, Subcommittees and Select Committees in the House. A great many newspaper stories have been written about this and horns have been blowing from the 55 new Republican Members that the House ought to start with its own structure in making budget cuts and this is the place to start. Finally after several weeks of hearings, the House Administration

Committee has finally gotten up enough nerve to bring out the funding resolution for the 19 standing Committees in the House and after obtaining a very complicated rule, which would stop a lot of the fighting, the Bill was called up in the House. Instead of taking the Bill to a Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, it was agreed that general debate should be held in the House and not in the Committee, so the Speaker sent for me to come over and I presided. After fighting this battle for several hours, the Bill passed without any amendments and this was our first controversial legislation of the Session.

March 27, 1981

Our people in the State Department are increasingly concerned about the possibility that the Soviet Union will use force against Poland's labor unions. President Reagan issued another warning yesterday since the Soviets are extending military maneuvers within Poland and near the Polish border. Within the last two days, the Polish government and union leaders failed to resume negotiations. The Polish Premier met with Poland's Catholic leader, Cardinal Wyszynski, in a last-minute effort to prevent a major crisis over a threatened four-hour national strike. The four-hour strike is now under way and the Polish situation becomes more critical each day.

President Reagan, so far, has been able to select a number of right smart people to assist him. Among these, are a number of right wealthy men who were immediately described as his "Kitchen Cabinet." This is a coalition of trusted millionaires

he gave generously of their money and advice during the campaign. During this past week, the office that they were using in the Executive Office Building, was taken over for another purpose and some of them were advised to disband the coalition for a new beginning which was supposed to sell the economic program to the country. Yesterday, the private feelings of some of the Kitchen Cabinet members boiled over somewhat when Justin Dart, the owner of the Dart Drug chain in this country and one of the groups founders, said that the group had outlived its usefulness and that unless the President called on them for some additional duties and assignments, the Kitchen Cabinet should not be permitted to survive. One of the other members of the Kitchen Cabinet said that Dart was only mad since they had been ousted from their headquarters in the Executive Office Building and was only speaking for himself.

Carol Burnette, one of television's most prominent actresses, after five long years, succeeded in obtaining a \$1.6 million judgement against the National Enquirer over a 1976 article in the tabloid that implied that she had been drinking in a Washington restaurant. The attorney for the Enquirer said a motion and grounds for a new trial would be offered and if disapproved then the case would be appealed. Carol Burnette admitted on the stand, that the Enquirer article had not hurt her career, but that she was deeply hurt by the item because her parents had been alcoholics and she had crusaded against alcohol and drug abuse. The National Enquirer is quite a tabloid. This publication prints and sells about 12 million copies each two weeks and

and started out at the checkout counter in the large food chains in this country. I have appeared in this tabloid on two occasions concerning my tenure in the Congress and my voting record. This is one paper that you have to be very careful with any statements that you make, because on many occasions the final printed copy varies considerably at times, from what you actually said.

March 30, 1981

I appeared before the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee this morning in behalf of the Taylorsville Reservoir Project, the Green and Barren Rivers study and Phase I of advance engineering and design for the Campground Reservoir Project. We have in the budget, \$11,900,000 for the Taylorsville Reservoir Project, which is in the sixth year of construction. This project carries a benefit cost ratio of 2.1 to 1 and probably when completed, will draw more people from Kentucky and surrounding states, than any of the other four which I have constructed in my District. It is estimated that over 2 million people a year will use the Taylorsville Lake Project. This is considerably more than the other reservoirs which are Barren River, Rough River, Nolin River and Green River. The four reservoirs that are now in operation, have all produced many benefits for my people and are all well worth the amount that it required to construct them.

We are having some difficulty with the Campground Reservoir Project, because of the benefit cost ratio and it may be that we will have to drop this one. The

Green and Barren Rivers study pertains to navigation and to the feasibility of building back the dam that washed out at Woodbury.

Since I have been a Member of Congress, we have completed 36 projects in the major categories in Kentucky and on the Ohio River. With a few exceptions in the mountains where acid water from the strip mining took over, all of these projects have produced many benefits for our people.

We have just received word that an assassination attempt has been made upon President Reagan. He, together with members of the White House staff and secret service were coming out of the Washington Hilton Hotel when a gunman by the name of John W. Hinckley of Colorado fired a series of shots with one of the shots striking the President in the upper part of his body on the left side; one striking Jim Brady, the President's Press Secretary; one striking a metropolitan police officer and another shot striking a member of the Secret Service. The President is reported to be in stable condition at George Washington Hospital and Brady is in serious condition having been shot in the head. The other two apparently were only slightly wounded. This took place at 2:25 p.m.

March 31, 1981

John Warnock Hinckley, Jr., the attempted assassin of President Reagan, had been under psychiatric care and was arrested last October in Nashville, carrying three handguns in his suitcase, during a visit by President Carter. He is the son of a wealthy

man in Colorado and a family spokesman said shortly after the shooting, that the suspect had been under psychiatric care. Apparently Hinckley, the 25 year old son of this wealthy oil executive in Colorado, has just floated around the country for the past several years and at one time, was a member of some Nazi organization. He has been in and out of college in Texas and has traveled through Colorado and Los Angeles in search of a job for several months. Hinckley had been in Washington only one day before the assassination attempt, staying at the Park Central Hotel at 18th and G Streets, NW. He told one of the officials last night, that he had received medication for five months while under the care of a private psychiatrist in Colorado. His parents were shocked when they received word and his mother said to one of the reporters that it must be a joke because she did not believe that her son was in Washington. She had been watching television reports of the assassination attempt when the phone rang.

The President was leaving the Washington Hilton Hotel through a side door, onto T Street, his armored limousine stood waiting for him in a driveway, about 12 feet away. He had just finished making a speech to a labor organization meeting and at 2:25 p.m. on a rainy spring day, with some one hundred persons outside the hotel, hoping to see the President, the shooting occurred. The crowd cheered and the President's Press Secretary James S. Brady walked toward a staff car to the President's left, and when one of the reporters called out "Mr. President," the President stopped and waved and the people who were just some 10 feet away in a roped off area, were startled when

the shooting began. The shots sounded like firecrackers and some five or six shots were discharged. A Secret Service agent Timothy J. McCarthy jumped in front of the President and he was shot. The President was shot in the upper part of his body, just under his armpit. James S. Brady, the President's Press Secretary, was shot through the head and Metropolitan Police officer Thomas K. Delhanty was shot through the body.

In writing to my grandchildren on December 1, 1979, I wrote a letter pertaining to the Presidents who had died since 1840 in office, when these Presidents were elected in a year that ends with a zero. Following the article which now appears, will be the letter that I wrote to my grandchildren.

A detailed article appeared on the front page of one of the papers here in Washington today entitled, "Reagan Wounded by Assailant's Bullet; Prognosis is Excellent; 3 Others Shot." This article is as follows:

"President Reagan survived an assassination attempt yesterday when a revolver-wielding gunman waiting among reporters and photographers on the sidewalk outside the Washington Hilton hotel fired a bullet into his chest.

The same assailant critically wounded White House press secretary James S. Brady and felled a Secret Service man and a Washington policeman.

In the 70th day of his presidency,

Reagan underwent three hours of surgery at George Washington University Hospital to remove the bullet that entered under his left armpit, struck his seventh rib and burrowed three inches into his left lung.

On his way into surgery, the president gamely reassured friends: "Don't worry about me, I'll make it."

At 7:25 p.m., five hours after the shooting, the president was out of surgery and in stable condition. Dr. Dennis O'Leary told reporters the 70-year-old chief executive's "prognosis is excellent," adding that "at no time was he in serious danger." O'Leary said the president was "clear of head and should be able to make decisions by tomorrow." But he said Reagan may be in the hospital for two weeks and would not be "fully recovered" for perhaps three months.

The president's good spirits survived the traumatic day. At 8:50 p.m., according to White House aide Lyn Nofziger, with drainage tubes still in his throat, Reagan wrote a note to his doctors saying: "All in all, I'd rather be in Philadelphia." The line is a classic uttered by W.C. Fields when facing a lynching in "My Little Chickadee."

Vice President Bush, at a White House briefing held after his rushed return to the city, said he was encouraged by the medical reports and anticipates a "complete recovery" by the president.

"I can reassure this nation and a

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watching world that this government is functioning fully and effectively," Bush said.

Police subdued the suspected assailant on the scene. He was later identified as John Warnock Hinckley Jr., the 25-year-old son of a wealthy Evergreen, Colo., oil executive.

About midnight, Hinckley was formally charged in U.S. District Court here with the attempted assassination of a president and assault on a federal employe, the Secret Service agent. The suspect was being held without bond at an undisclosed location, and U.S. Magistrate Arthur L. Burnett, at the government's request, ordered that Hinckley undergo a psychiatric examination today and return for a preliminary hearing Thursday.

Sources said last night that the initial determination of the Justice Department was that the suspect had been acting alone.

Police said six shots were fired from a .22-caliber blue-steel revolver that Hinckley had purchased from Rocky's Pawn Shop in Dallas last Oct. 13.

A spokesman for the Hinckley family told reporters the suspect had been under psychiatric care, but offered no further details. A family spokesman in Colorado, attorney James Robinson, said the young man's family is "grieving and heartbroken by the tragedy. They love their son and will stick by him. Their hearts and prayers go out to

the president and other victims of the shooting."

The Nashville Tennessean reported that a man of that name had been arrested at that city's airport last Oct. 9 with three guns in a suitcase. Two of the guns confiscated in Nashville were the same model .22-caliber revolvers used in the attempt on Reagan yesterday. President Carter had arrived in Nashville two hours before the arrest.

Witnesses said the alleged assailant was waiting in a crowd of reporters and spectators outside the ballroom entrance of the hotel, where Reagan had just addressed a trade-union audience.

Word of the shooting shocked Washington and brought Bush flying back from Texas, where he had been on a speaking trip. Bush returned to the White House early in the evening and joined other senior administration officials awaiting reports from the hospital.

Brady, who was five feet from the president and no further from the assailant, was the most gravely injured person. O'Leary said the assassin's bullet had passed through Brady's brain, leaving him in critical condition. Television networks reported incorrectly in late afternoon that Brady had died, but hospital officials said last evening the 40-year-old press secretary was in surgery and "fighting for his life."

Later, Wofziger said Brady had emerged from surgery at 8:15 p. m. with his "vital signs . . . stable," and the prognosis was "certainly better than it was earlier today. There may be some impairment (of brain function) but the surgeon does not know how much."

Secret Service agent Timothy J. McCarthy was reported in good condition and Washington policeman Thomas K. Delahanty was reported in serious condition at George Washington and Washington Hospital Center, respectively. McCarthy was shot in the stomach and Delahanty in the neck and shoulder.

The assassination attempt sent shock waves around the world. The consternation was heightened by confusion, as the first reports that Reagan had escaped injury gave way later in the afternoon to speculation about his chances of recovery.

But after surgeons Ben Aaron and Joseph Giordano had completed the surgery, the hospital's dean for clinical affairs, O'Leary, painted a more hopeful picture of the situation. He said the bullet had missed the heart and aorta and "there were no major bleeding points." He said Reagan received five units of blood before entering surgery but none during the operation.

Pronouncing the 70-year-old president "an excellent physical specimen," O'Leary said "we anticipate no problems" in his recovery.

Michael Borowski, a technician who assisted at the surgery, said he held the president's hand as he was put under anesthesia. "I saw Regan looking around at everybody busy doing their things," he said. "He had sort of tears in his eyes I told him everything was going to be okay.

"He was very quiet.... He really had this look of appreciation on his face. That's what really touched me. I just thought to comfort the guy a little--rub his shoulder while he went under. ... I sure

appreciated being able to do it."

There was no indication last night as to the possible motive for the assault.

The president's day had begun with a breakfast briefing for sub-Cabinet and agency officials on his tax-and-budget program, followed by his regular daily national security briefing and a meeting with Hispanic leaders.

The talk he delivered to the building tradesmen began with a recital of Regan's own record as president of the Screen Actors' Guild, and AFL-CIO affiliate, then swung into a plea for support of the economic package that is before the Congress. Observers noted that the president's delivery was flatter than usual and he was interrupted by applause only four times.

He was scheduled to return to the White House for a meeting with four Republican members of the House Ways and Means committee, a courtesy call from banker David Rockefeller and the Japanese and French cochairmen of the Trilateral Commission and a dinner with two of his Cabinet members, Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan and Secretary of Health and Human Services Richard S. Schweiker, and their wives.

But on the sidewalk outside the Hilton, those plans were abruptly interrupted.

About 2:25 p.m., the president emerged bareheaded from the ballroom entrance and walked through a light rain toward his limousine, parked in the driveway. He was waving to a mixed crowd of reporters and spectators who were behind a security rope to

his left. A couple of reporters tried to attract his attention for a question by shouting, "Mr. President, Mr. President."

Reagan was still grinning and had almost reached the car when gunfire erupted from his left. There were two shots, a slight pause, and then four more -- all of them apparently coming from someone in the crowd behind the rope, between 10 and 12 feet away.

Michael Putzel of the Associated Press, one of the reporters closest to the president, said that when "the popping (of the gun) started, Reagan just stood there motionless The smile just sort of washed off his face." Others on the scene said they thought they saw his knees buckle.

In the next instant, Secret Service agent Jerry Parr, standing directly behind Reagan, pushed him into the open door of the limousine. At least two bullets hit the car, one of them making a hole in a window, but it was not immediately clear which shot in the sequence had struck the president.

As his car sped away from the hotel toward George Washington University Hospital, a scene of carnage and shock was left behind on the T Street sidewalk of the Washington Hilton Hotel.

Brady lay in a pool of his own blood as security officers and spectators huddled over him. Behind him, further up the hill toward Connecticut Avenue were the prostrate forms of McCarthy and Delahanty.

The suspected assailant who had apparently emptied his gun was immediately surrounded by police and Secret Service agents

and shoved up against the wall of the hotel.

ABC Television cameraman Henry M. Brown -- who said he had complained to the Secret Service that nonjournalists had "penetrated" the press area -- described the assailant as a man in a brown sports jacket, standing up against the wall of the hotel.

"He just opened up and kept squeezing the trigger," Brown said.

Mike Garrahan, a hotel doorman who was watching from across the street, said he saw the suspected assailant in the crowd. At first, the man appeared to be holding a camera, Garrahan said, "but then I saw him drop the camera and he had something black and he started firing."

Another witness in the office building across from the hotel, John Dodson, said the assailant "was walking around real fidgety" before Reagan appeared.

When police subdued the suspect, they surrounded him and moved him to a police car. The rear door of that car was stuck, so they hustled him into a second vehicle for the ride to the D.C. police headquarters at 300 Indiana Ave. NW. He was taken to the third-floor headquarters of the homicide squad for questioning, and the corridor was immediately sealed to the press.

Meanwhile, Reagan was taken to George Washington University Hospital, where he walked into the emergency entrance. His longtime political aide, Lyn Nofziger, said Reagan apparently did not realize at first that he had been wounded and that there was

was a bullet in his chest.

Third-year medical student Franklin Richards, who was in the emergency room when Reagan arrived, said the president began to stagger as he entered the room and was helped onto a stretcher. Richards -- contradicting some eyewitness reports from the hospital entrance -- said Reagan was not bleeding externally. But doctors found internal bleeding when they inserted a tube in his chest. Reagan was then stripped of his clothes and a full examination was made.

Nancy Reagan, who had not accompanied the president to the hotel speech, was driven from the White House to the hospital where Reagan, according to Nofziger, told her, "Honey, I forgot to duck."

After examining doctors determined that the bullet had collapsed Reagan's left lung, he was prepared for surgery. According to Nofziger, Reagan remained conscious and in good spirits throughout the 90 minutes. He told his close friend, Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada: "Don't worry about me, I'll make it." The president quipped to White House aides Edwin Meese III, James A. Baker III and Michael K. Deaver, who were also hovering on the scene: "Who's minding the store?"

When Reagan was brought into the operating room about 4 p.m., Nofziger said, the president looked at the surgeons and said, "Please tell me you're Republicans."

Back at the White House, the shock of afternoon's events was compounded by great confusion as to what exactly had happened. The first report from deputy press secretary Karna Small was the Reagan had not been hit but might have been injured

slightly as he was pushed into his limousine. It was not until 3:18 p.m. that Frank Ursomarso, director of communications stood on a secretary's chair in the briefing room and told a crowd of reporters, "I'm confirming that the president was shot."

Later in the afternoon, all three television networks reported Brady's death -- only to have that report contradicted by Brady's deputy, Larry Speakes.

With Bush en route from Fort Worth to Austin for a scheduled address to the Texas legislature, four senior Cabinet members gathered at the White House to take temporary command of the operations of the government. White House staff director David Gergen told a briefing at 3:37 p.m. that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr. Treasury Secretary Regan, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Attorney General William French Smith were on hand, but that no formal transfer of authority was contemplated.

Forty minutes later, with President Regan in surgery, Haig himself came to the White House briefing room to say that foreign governments had been notified of the attack on the president but that no measures had been taken for a military alert.

"As of now, he said, "I am in control here at the White House, pending the return of the vice president and in close touch with him." The comment was an ironic footnote to last week's publicized dispute when Haig protested Reagan's decision to name Bush as crisis manager in a foreign or domestic emergency.

But there was some confusion over

Haig's exact role. He said during that afternoon appearance that "constitutionally you have the president, the vice president and the secretary of state in that order..." But in fact, the order of succession to the presidency is the speaker of the House and the president pro-tempore of the Senate after the vice president and before the secretary of state.

Later, White House deputy press secretary Speakes said Haig had been talking of the automatic chain of command authority, which runs from the president to the vice president to the secretary of defense. But Speakes and other White House officials emphasized that despite Haig's apparent misstatements, they were grateful for his quick arrival at the White House and his leadership in coordinating the situation room activities in what David Gergen called "a very smooth operation."

As Reagan was removed from the operating room, District police filed preliminary charges against Hinckley and he was immediately spirited out of police headquarters and taken first to U.S. District Court and then to the FBI's Buzzard Point headquarters for questioning.

In Evergreen, a wealthy suburb of Denver, there was shock at young Hinckley being named as a suspect in the shooting. When a Washington Post reporter called the Hinckley home an hour after the shooting and said a John W. Hinckley, Jr. was being identified in the case, the suspect's mother said, "This is a joke."

The mother said she had been watching television coverage of the shooting. Then she asked again, "This is a joke, isn't it?"

When she was asked if it were possible her son was in Washington, she said, "I don't know. I don't know."

The son of a wealthy oil exploration company chairman, Hinckley graduated from high school in Texas and attended Texas Tech University in Lubbock at various times from 1973 onward but never received a degree, according to university officials.

Reagan is the ninth American president to be the target of an assassination attempt. It was the first such assault since President Gerald Ford was fired on outside a San Francisco hotel in September 1975. Ironically Ford had just addressed a convention of the same group Reagan spoke to yesterday -- the AFL-CIO building tradesmen.

As always, shock waves rolled around the world. The stock exchanges closed within minutes, the Senate suspended business and plans for the televised Academy Awards presentation last night were canceled.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), who lost two brothers to assassins' bullets, was among those watching the story developments on television in the Senate cloakroom. Before the Senate adjourned, he made a brief floor statement, urging renewed efforts to "rid out society of hatred."

Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R-Tenn.) called the Senate back into session and told his colleagues that while Reagan was still in surgery, Laxalt had phoned from the hospital to say "his recovery is considered certain."

Baker then asked Sen. John Danforth

(R-Mo.), an ordained Episcopal minister, to offer a prayer. Danforth intoned: "Look upon him with eyes of Thy mercy. Restore him to health, grant that he may grow in grace and strength."

The letter that I wrote to my grandchildren dated, December 1, 1979, is as follows:

If any of you decide to run for President, I want you to make sure that it is not in a year that ends with a zero.

As you know, the President of the United States serves a four-year term when elected and under the Constitution, can run for a second four-year term. Only two terms can be served and this is the situation with our present President who wants to run for his second term. The next Presidential year will be in the year 1980 and this is a year that ends with a zero. Along with President Carter, we have Senator Edward Kennedy, Ronald Reagan, Philip Crane, George Bush, John Anderson, John Connally, Howard Baker and several people whose names have never been heard of who would like to be President of the United States of America. All of these men are now making every effort to win this office in the year of 1980.

Presidential elections in years ending with zero only take place every twenty years. Beginning in the year 1840, every President elected in a year ending with a zero has died in office. In the year 1840, William Henry Harrison was elected President and got pneumonia at his inauguration and died 31 days later. In the year 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected President and after serving his first term was reelected and died on April 14, 1865 after being shot while

attending a play at Ford's Theater here in Washington. In 1880, James A. Garfield served only a few months after being elected when he was shot to death by an assassin who was of unsound mind. In the year 1900, William McKinley, who had previously served one term as President and had been reelected was also shot and killed by an assassin when he was attending the opening of the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York. Warren G. Harding was elected President in the year 1920 and while traveling back from Alaska after a visit as President, suddenly died in San Francisco, California. In the year 1940 Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected President and this was his third term to be elected. He was first elected in 1932 and after serving three terms, ran again while still in the White House for his fourth term in the year 1945. Roosevelt died while serving as President in the year 1945 at Warm Springs, Georgia. John F. Kennedy was elected President of the United States in the year 1960 and he was killed by an assassin while driving through downtown Dallas, Texas in the year 1963 which was the third year of his four-year term.

All seven of these Presidents were elected either for their first and only term or for one or more terms in a year ending with a zero and every one of them died in office while serving as President.

I know that none of you are superstitious but how would you feel if you were one of those that I mentioned in the first part of this letter who is now making every effort to be elected President of the United States in the year 1980 with this good year of 1980 being a year that ends with a zero.

Maybe if each one of them would carry a buckeye during their campaign in 1980, the jinx would thereby be broken and they could serve out their term or terms and would not then be added to the list which would make 8 Presidents who were elected in a year ending with a zero and who died in office.

April 1, 1981

The family of John W. Hinckley, Jr. has employed Edward Bennett Williams here in Washington, who is one of the most famous criminal lawyers in this country. He has been successful in many cases and his fees are exceedingly high.

It seems now, that this boy has written a number of love letters to movie actress Jodie Foster and one that had not been mailed, was found in his room at the motel. In this letter, Hinckley went on to say that, "I will prove my love through a historic act." The hand-scrawled, two-page letter indicated that Hinckley was going to shoot Reagan and that Hinckley himself, might also be killed. The letter ended by saying, "it is now 12:30, one hour before I go to the Hilton. Foster, who is 18 years old, issued a statement yesterday that she had never met, spoken to or associated with Hinckley. Another source said that she had received several of his letters.

The President continues to make a speedy recovery and the same applies to the police officer and the Secret Service Agent. Brady, the President's Press

Secretary, is still alive and doctors are issuing optimistic reports that he may recover. With a bullet passing through a portion of his brain, his future is right difficult to predict.

An article appeared in today's newspaper entitled, "Reagan, in Good Spirits, Making a Fast Recovery." This article is as follows:

"President Reagan, cracking jokes through his first day of exercising authority from a hospital bed, was making an excellent recovery yesterday from a bullet fired into his chest, apparently by a former neo-Nazi who pulled the trigger in an attempt to impress a movie actress.

"He is in excellent spirits. All of his vital signs are entirely normal. He's on almost no medication," said Dr. Dennis O'Leary, the dean for clinical affairs at George Washington University.

O'Leary estimated that the president will be hospitalized for another week or two and that it will probably be "a couple of months before he is totally back to riding horses." He said he did not think Reagan required "any intensive level of medical care."

The only somber moment in the president's cheerful day of recovery from a wound and an operation that he withstood like a much younger man came at 12:16 p.m., when White House doctor Daniel Ruge told him that press secretary James S. Brady and two other men also had been shot.

"Oh damn, Oh, damn," Reagan responded,

and his eyes filled with tears, White House chief of staff James A. Baker III told reporters.

"That means four bullets hit. Good Lord," said the president, who had only seen one man fall to the sidewalk before he was knocked into his limousine by a Secret Service agent and rushed away.

White House counselor, Edwin Meese III said that as he was being wheeled into surgery Monday Reagan asked about the man he had seen fall and aides had not wanted to distress him by giving a complete report on the casualties.

Brady, whose life appeared to hang in the balance as he underwent extensive brain surgery Monday, appeared to be making an extraordinary recovery. Brady would live, but had sustained "fairly extensive damage of the right hemisphere of the brain," O'Leary said in the morning.

Reports from the hospital grew more optimistic throughout the day, as Brady showed ability to wiggle his toes and follow other commands. O'Leary was cautious in predicting Brady's chances for recovery, however.

"In cases like this the spectrum of possible outcomes is very wide," he said. "We are cautiously optimistic. You can keep his lungs and heart going, but you don't know what he has left in his head."

Brady's 74-year-old mother rushed to Washington from her home in Centralia, Ill., in a plane provided by Gov. James R. Thompson. She joined Brady's wife, Sarah, at his bedside. His 85-year-old father, Harold

a retired railroad worker who recently suffered a stroke, remained at home.

Timothy J. McCarthy, the Secret Service agent who was gunned down with a bullet in the abdomen, was reported as doing "extremely well." D.C. police officer Thomas Delehanty, who was shot in the neck, improved yesterday from serious to fair.

Meanwhile, at the White House, Meese and Baker worked with Vice President Bush to convey the impression that the crisis had passed and that it was business as usual.

"The President is running the country," Baker said. At a Cabinet meeting called to report on the president's condition and discuss the continuing business of government, the president's chair was empty. Bush presided, but he sat in the vice president's chair.

"It's pretty much business as usual with the vice president pinch-hitting for the president," said Bush's spokesman, Pete Teeley.

Bush will act in the president's place but Reagan remains the president. To demonstrate his authority, he signed a bill canceling an increase in dairy price-support payments.

He signed it on his hospital breakfast tray about 7:15 a.m. after Baker said, the president opened the first George Washington Hospital senior staff meeting with the joke: "Hi fellas. I knew it would be too much to hope that we could skip a staff meeting."

New details of the lonely, directionless life of John W. Hinckley, Jr., who is accused of attempting to kill Reagan with a .22 cal. revolver, came from a letter seized by D.C. police from the hotel room where he was staying in Washington and from leaders of the neo-Nazi National Socialist Party in Chicago.

The letter reportedly revealed that Hinckley had a fantasy relationship with actress Jodie Foster, 18, who played a youthful prostitute in the movie "Taxi Driver," and wanted to impress her. Sources also said it indicated that he might be seeking to commit a crime that would "get himself killed."

Foster is a freshman at Yale University, where she made her stage debut last week in a student prison drama entitled, "Getting Out."

The president-elect of the National Socialist Party said Hinckley was expelled in 1979 because he "wanted to shoot people and blow things up." Michael C. Allen said Hinckley had joined sometime after March 12, 1978 and was dropped from the membership rolls on Nov. 9, 1979.

Hinckley was a "storm trooper" for the party, one of the men who protected its leaders, but Allen said the troubled son of a wealthy Colorado oil executive, "was just uncontrollable."

In Lubbock, Tex., an apartment maintenance man who spoke twice with Hinckley recalled a conversation during last year's presidential campaign in which the suspect

said all the presidential candidates should be "eliminated" except Libertarian Party candidate Ed Clark, whom he supported.

Hinckley was being held yesterday under extraordinary security at the brig on the Quantico, Va., Marine training base. He has been charged only in the shooting of Reagan and McCarthy, but other charges are pending.

In an intensive-care room described by Reagan's deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, as barren, Reagan was performing like the master of ceremonies assigned to keep other people's spirits high in a time of trouble.

As if he were not the wounded 70-year-old victim of an attempted assassination, Reagan was bartering with aides, doctors and nurses, first in written notes and after 3 a.m., when the tubes were removed from his nose and mouth, by voice.

"I always heal fast," he told a nurse.

"Keep up the good work," she responded.

"You mean this may happen several more times?" he joked.

In the busy recovery room after he came out of the anesthetic following his three-hour-long chest surgery to remove the bullet that punctured his left lung, Reagan remarked:

"If I got this much attention in Hollywood, I'd never have left."

The president's jokes, relayed by

O'Leary and White House aides, helped bolster the impression of a leader in command, relaxed and as full of the Reagan optimism as he was before the bullet struck him.

His remarkable rapid recovery, which left O'Leary saying "I am really stunned by how alert and with it he is," was attributed to his extremely strong health despite his age. But Reagan apparently planned to exceed his doctors' predictions.

When they told him that it would be two or more months before he could ride horses again, the president held up one finger in silent disagreement, Deaver said.

"The president is requiring almost no pain medication at all. He is tough in a good sense," O'Leary said.

"He's obviously able to function right now in terms of his thought process, capacity to make decisions and so forth," O'Leary said in the morning.

"What a constitution that Irishman has," Sen. Paul D. Laxalt (R-Nev.), one of Reagan's close friends, said in admiration.

Reagan didn't know he had been hit until he was examined at the hospital, and Secret Service agent Jerry Parr originally ordered the limousine to take the president back to the White House. En route, however, Reagan complained of a soreness in his rib cage and a bit of difficult breathing and Parr ordered him taken to the hospital.

He had walked into the hospital on his own, under his own power, and fallen sort of passed out there in the emergency room, Baker told reporters. Reagan was given blood transfusions, and his condition

was restored to stable.

Down the hall from Reagan's hospital room a White House command center was equipped with all of the communications equipment that goes with the president on all his travels. Baker said the secure White House communications were operating within 45 minutes of the president's arrival at the hospital.

Dave Fisher and Helene von Damm, two personal aides to the president, were in the command center, as was a military aide with the secret codes the president would need in the event of confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Baker said that any question needing a decision would be telephoned to the president. The top White House advisers also will visit the president once a day or more often as they shake down the new logistics of government.

Baker held a mid-afternoon news briefing in an attempt to deflate reports of new tension between Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr. and senior White House advisers as a result of Haig's role during the tense hours before it was known that the president would come through his ordeal so well.

Responding to reports that Reagan's closet aides were once again angry at a grab for power by the secretary, Baker said, "The White House staff is not displeased at all with the secretary's performance yesterday (Monday). We think the

entire government functioned very well yesterday. We particularly think he functioned well yesterday here as the contact in the situation room."

Baker acknowledged that there had been a disagreement between Haig and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger during the hours that the president was undergoing surgery, but he refused to say what it had been about.

David Gergen, a deputy to Baker, said, "Al Haig did one hell of a job down there, and we really thoroughly appreciate what he did."

Gergen said the Haig-Weinberger dispute was not over who was in charge. "That's very clear," he added. Gergen said there were no shouted exchanges, and sought to play down the dispute. Other sources said Weinberger was upset by Haig's emotional claim Monday to have authority in the line of executive power and by the nature of increased readiness ordered for U.S. forces around the world.

Haig and a majority of the Cabinet had assembled in the Situation Room to await word of Reagan and the return from Texas of Bush. Under terms of the 25th Amendment, if the president is not in condition to declare his own disability and transfer power to the vice president, the transfer can be accomplished by a majority of Cabinet members and the vice president.

Baker said he and Meese discussed the possibility that the president should transfer power when they met at the hospital minutes after Reagan had entered the

emergency room.

He said it was the view all concerned that if the only time period during which the president was incapacitated was while he was under anesthesia or recuperating from anesthesia, "There would not be any even preliminary steps taken toward the 25th Amendment, that the best approach as far as the country and the American people were concerned would be business as usual, to the extent that that could happen."

To that end, Bush invited the Senate leaders of both parties to the White House yesterday morning for a briefing on the president's condition and the procedures that the White House aides would follow while the president remained hospitalized.

Minority Whip Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) said the meeting was called "to assure us that things were normal and if we wanted to reach people down here we should call the regular people, they'll be here." He said he thinks that the planning triggered by the attempted assassination has "gone very smoothly and very effectively."

The senators were assured, as Majority leader Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R-Tenn.) said, that there had been no Monday interruption "in the chain of lawful command."

Baker told reporters that the somewhat confusing report Monday of a command authority that would pass in succession from president to vice president to defense secretary would only be implemented in a dire military situation. It "only applies in a narrow set of circumstances, range of circumstances. It's classified,"

Baker said. He said that an emergency system is established at the outset of an administration and can be changed at the president's direction.

Despite their joy that Reagan had come through his operation so well, White House officials remained grave about Brady 40, who was reported by doctors to have lost a good deal of the right hemisphere of his brain. He left hemisphere is dominant, however, O'Leary said.

The doctor who acted as a spokesman for the hospital said "In patients like this the spectrum of possible outcomes is very, very wide."

April 2, 1981

We have a number of Members in the House and the Senate who use newsletters to their constituents. These letters discuss matters that are before the Congress and major matters of concern to the people in the country. They are sent out three or four times a year. Most of the letters sent by Members of the House go to all of the boxholders and this makes the number well over 80,000. Some people object to the newsletters because it costs the government a lot of money in postage and others feel that this is a good method of keeping in touch with the people in the Districts and in the State.

A great many years ago a man by the name of Richard Stanford served in the House of Representatives from North Carolina. This man was born near Vienna, Maryland on March 2, 1767 and completed his education there, later moving to Hawsfield, North Carolina about 1793 and established

an academy. He was elected as a Democrat to the 5th and to the nine succeeding Congresses and served from March 4, 1797 until his death in Georgetown, D.C. on April 9, 1816 with interment in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C. He was the grandfather of William Robert Webb who was born in North Carolina and later moved to Tennessee. William Robert Webb was a teacher and as a result of the death of Senator Robert L. Taylor of Tennessee, was elected to fill the unexpired vacancy which began on January 24, 1913 and ended March 3, 1913. Webb was not a candidate for reelection in 1913.

I can fully understand why it was that this man opened an academy because he must have been a scholar. He writes one of the most beautiful letters that I have ever read and one of the most informative.

On February 26, 1803, he wrote a letter to one of his constituents by the name of James Patterson who lived in Hillsboro, North Carolina and under Frank #60 mailed the letter to Mr. Patterson. This letter is as follows:

Washington City, Feb. 26, 1803

Dear Sir:

"Towards the close of the last session of Congress, I had anticipated the pleasure of communicating to you a detailed view of proceedings under the new administration of the government, but was prevented by indisposition. I shall now attempt to do myself that pleasure, and make up for the omission. A first view, however, of the

past will be necessary.

Having been a member during the whole of the former administration--and again, by the increasing confidence of my constituents, do far continued under the present, my experience has been such as to enable me, I humbly hope, not only to see the difference between former and present measures; but to judge also tolerably well, what has been for, and what against the public good--particularly as to the interest of those, I was more immediately to represent. To compare, and understand well the difference, we must go back to the beginning of the last administration--that period will better suit me, as that was the the time, it was made my duty to witness the course of public transactions. I would, however, before I begin the contrast, permise, that it is far from my intention, in the observations I am about to make, to impeach the motives of those with whom I differ in politics. It is not indeed my wish to wound the feelings of any or deny the right of opinion to others. With those who approve the late conduct of the general government. I think I can cheerfully agree to disagree. I shall, therefore, state, what I believe to be true, without imputing motives, and when I disapprove, shall hope to do it, without a less liberal indulgence.

At the extra session in 1797, few steps were taken, which would go to characterize the system, that was to follow, except the stamp act, additional duty on salt, and the authorization of a loan of 80,000 dolls. The stamp act, though embarrassing to those, who lived a a distance from where stamps were to be had, was not so unwelcome on that account, as that it revived an old prejudice among the people, as being one of the odious grievances

attempted to be inflicted upon them before the war, without their consent. Measures, however, at the next session, assumed a much more decided character and tone. They began with an extension of our foreign diplomatic intercourse. The army was then augmented, and an additional naval armament provided--then followed the provisional army, and again an additional naval armament, and so on, in succession, until within the period of that Congress, provision was made to augment, or authorize additional land forces, five different times, and as often also were naval armaments provided--and although a direct tax of two million then followed on lands, houses and negroes, and various increased duties on salt, and other imported articles--and the revenue swelled from 7,300,000 dolls. to 10,800,000: all was insufficient to meet the extravagance of measures. Demands for money seemed immense, and as rapid as immense, loans were resorted to; and loan after loan authorized in anticipation of the revenue, to keep pace with the torrent of the times. Six millions and a half were actually borrowed at 8 per cent. interest, made reimbursable only, by the law, after fifteen years. The system, however, was still like to prove defective, and as if determined to have one complete whole, to this favorite code, were likewise added the famous Alien and Sedition Laws. Verily these laws might be said to complete also another system--a complete system of national disgust. They were both believed to be direct violations of the letter, as well as the spirit of the constitution, and merely called in to the vindictive aid of a party. Prosecutions soon commenced under the latter, and by fines and imprisonment, many individuals, with

their families, suffered severe distress. These were the times, which drew upon them the appellation "of the reign of terror," and who will say not justly!--If a man was arrested for trial, he found his marshal, his attorney, his jury, his judge; all, by some sort of inscrutable magic, of the same political cast. But how could it otherwise happen! The practice had become uniform--and at length openly avowed, that none but partizans--"friends of the government," as they were called, ought to be, or were fit to be, trusted with office.

The principal actors in the scene, the then majority, assuming to themselves a once popular title--by which, in the greater part of the union, they still distinguish themselves--put every thing to the account of French depredations--and kept up an unceasing alarm of war--probable invasion, and the like, to form some ground for their proceedings and retain public confidence. The sound of alarm, at length, availed not to excite the usual apprehension--but passed off with little more effect, than sound itself. Our commerce, however, it is true, from the course of the war in Europe, and the changes made in our relations with the belligerent powers, had suffered considerably, and afforded some apology, for some degree of naval preparation, but it was difficult, because impossible, to find one good reason for the vast expenses, to which the country was run in providing and recruiting armies.

But again the annual period came around, and a new Congress was assembled. Power was still found in the same hands, and a temper manifested to maintain the same useless, and worse than useless, profuse extent of the tax--army--and navy

system. Though assurances of a wish for peace on the part of the French government, had been once, and again received--a new set of Envoys gone to effect that desirable object, and aggression abated--nothing yet sufficed to relax, or abate the enormous expenditure of public money. The new elections now began to approach in the spring of 1800. They occurred first in New York, and a change of men and principles followed. Those who had been just before used to give alarm, now took the alarm, and at once, assumed a tapering policy; but it was too late, Public sentiment remained no longer on that side of the question--and when the elections had finally issued in the different states, a majority of almost two to one, was returned to the House of Representatives, on the side of the present administration; a majority also to the Senate, and at the election for President, the triumph was rendered still more happy and complete--Mr. Jefferson was chosen in the room of Mr. Adams.--It would seem now, as if all difficulties were over--but not so. Another sitting was yet to intervene, and power remained to be used by the same hands--and truly, it may be said, to have been used. Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr had obtained an equal vote, and impossible as it was, to mistake the known preference of the people in favor of Mr. Jefferson, the most obstinate attempt was made in the House of Representatives, to give Mr. Burr the preference, and make him the President. After seven days contest, however, the opposition despaired, then yielded, and Mr. Jefferson's election was confirmed.

The only alternative now remaining was, to rally about the judiciary. Repealing substantially the old, a newly organized system had just been adopted. In this the

old judges were retained, and handsome provision made for 16 new ones. These, with all the subordinate officers, of the different courts, were, of course, selected among friends of the same order. For, although in the hurry of favorite appointments, mistakes might happen in filling up commissions, none were like to happen as to the politics of the man.

On the 4th of March, 1801, Mr. Jefferson delivered his inaugural speech, took the oath required by the constitution, and commenced the duties of his office. Placed in this situation, it is hard to conceive of one, more arduous and difficult--more interesting and delicate. On him had devolved the important duty of beginning the work of reformation, so much wanted, and so much desired. He found, with scarce a single exception, every executive office in every department, and quarter of the government, filled with his political enemies, opposed to his principles, and to that system of reform he was about to pursue. He had the power to displace them. They only wanted the power to displace him. But his views were turned more to the general interest and concern of the nation, than to the power he might possess over individuals in office. To commence a new administration, and make the necessary arrangements to ensure sameness, and system in business, and that responsibility of character, so indispensable in any government, some removals must have been foreseen and calculated upon, by every liberal mind--and some have occurred; but few, indeed, in comparison of the whole, not extending, I believe, to the 20th case. Indeed, in the state of North Carolina not a single removal has been

made. Such moderation ought to have, if it has not, conciliated every good and faithful officer. Such have had nothing to fear, but much to admire.

He found likewise on coming into office, many of our foreign concerns remaining yet to be finally compromised and adjusted. The late convention with France was not yet complete, and ratified on the part of the government. The negotiations with Great Britain growing out of the misunderstanding of the 6th article of the existing treaty still pending, War with Tripoli, one of the Barbary powers, and jealousies subsisting with some of the rest. He found also sundry treaties to be held, and various other matters to be adjusted with the Indian tribes. These concerns have been all brought to favorable issue, except the War with Tripoli, which has been, however, conducted with great economy and considerable effect.

To practice every useful economy, and to lessen unnecessary public burthens was made a first maxim with the present administration. With this view Mr. Jefferson began with reducing the number of diplomatic agents abroad--and with discontinuing, and suppressing a number of unnecessary offices and expensive agencies, which had been created by and rested with Executive discretion. By these, savings of public money, to a considerable amount, were made during the recess.

When the new Congress, however, had convened in December following, the fullest information of the state of the Union was laid before the, and various subjects which seemd to require legislative review

were recommended. They were accompanied with the necessary documents to guide in retrenching many useless expenses, and institutions of the government. The military establishment was found to consist of more men, than were like to be wanted in times of peace, for public service; their number was accordingly reduced. This at once produced a saving of more than half a million. Though the navy itself was not reduced, by economy in the expenses of that department, and the reduction of the marine corps, a considerable saving was also made, and so likewise in that of the civil list. The result of the whole at length, showed a clear saving of considerable more than a million dollars to the country, or, in other words, to the pockets of the people,--and that with safety we might repeal the whole of the internal taxes, as the President had recommended. They were accordingly repealed. We have not only to congratulate ourselves with getting rid of the burden of those taxes, but of a host of 453 collecting officers, who received in salary 139,000 dollars of the amount collected, and what was a still more unfavorable circumstance, as it respects our own state, it actually took just about one-third to collect the balance.

It was next thought a measure consistent with good faith, and a wise policy, under the prosperous state of our finances, to make provision by law, for the entire reduction of the public debt, which had been heretofore neglected. The Secretary of the Treasury had made an able report, and devised a plan upon such fair, probable and safe ground of calculation for its total discharge, in about 15 years, that Congress

accordingly adopted it, and made a permanent appropriation of 7,300,000 dollars to the object.

The repeal of the judiciary was the only other measure of the last session, worthy of particular notice. The repeal was sustained on the ground of the inutility and expensiveness of the enlarged system, which had been adopted at the preceding session, and under a train of circumstances, giving the strongest suspicions that purposes of party were as much to be answered as that of the public good. The opposition was grounded upon a charge of unconstitutionality--That the judges held their offices during good behaviour, and that they must be provided for, so as to be kept in office, whether that office was found useful to the country or not. On the other hand, it was deemed absurd, that Congress had power to pass a law which it could not repeal. It was at length, determined, by a large majority, that the repeal was both constitutional and expedient, and accordingly prevailed.

I now come to present session, which commended with the pleasing intelligence that our funds were in a state of flourishing beyond all former example; that upwards of 8 millions had been paid out to the Treasury towards the principal and interest of the public debt, and after satisfying all other wants of the government, there remained upwards of 4 millions in the Treasury in a course of farther application to the debt. Much of the session has been occupied with business of a local and private nature; of which this territory has been a fruitful source and affords good reason to apprehend, will continue to claim

too much of the time of Congress for the general interest of the Union. Most subjects which were of a general and interesting nature, have been laid over to the next session.

The shutting of the port to New Orleans against the produce of the United States, coming down the Mississippi, on the part of the Intendant of that port, and that contrary to our right of deposit, as stipulates by treaty has excited much interest and great sensibility in the government, and must have produced serious inconvenience to the people of the western country. The Spanish minister has remonstrated to believe, that it is an unauthorized act, on the part of his government. The President, however, has sent Mr. Munroe, late governor of Virginia, envoy extraordinary to Europe upon the occasion, to try an amicable adjustment of differences. It is understood he will be aided in the negotiation by our minister in Spain, or that of Franco, if the province of Louisiana has been actually transferred to the latter. I cannot doubt of a successful mission, and that the result will be peace. However, it has been thought prudent to authorize, at the discretion of the executive, a detachment of 80,000 militia, and the establishment of arsenals on the western waters.

A bill has passed to open two land offices in the Mississippi Territory and another to recognize the admission of the North Western Territory into the Union as a state, by the name of Ohio.

The comparative view of the two administrations, which I had undertaken to give, has carried me into a length of detail, far

beyond my first intention. I hope, however, the view I have given, will prove the more satisfactory.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

R. Stanford."

April 6, 1981

At one time, I bought a piano for a little black boy here in Washington and it seems that the story about his family continues on. In today's Washington Post on the front page, is a story entitled, Family of 'Subversives' Pays a High Price." A portion of that story is as follows:

"John Rudder knew 30-odd years ago that he was being watched. The FBI men in three-piece suits and fedoras would go right up to his employers, right up to his neighbors -- right up to John Rudder -- and ask questions.

"What are you doing now, John?" the men would ask, as they climbed from Washington street corners into the cab he drove during a time when the headlines were of President Eisenhower, the Korean War and the Rosenberg spy trials. "Are you ready to talk?"

He never was -- at least not to the neatly dressed FBI men.

Three decades later, Rudder, 56, finally learned the extent of the FBI investigation into his life during the 1950's and '60's. His daughter Miriam, 25 was denied a security clearance in 1977 as a research aide with a congressional committee investigating the assassinations of the

Kennedys and Martin Luther King, Jr. Miriam's record was not the problem. Her father's was.

The FBI had compiled eight volumes on John Rudder by 1967, when surveillance ended, and had labeled him a Communist years before. In its 1977 security report on Miriam, the FBI mentioned that she had attended a "subversive" secular Jewish school at age 10. The CIA, which also reviewed Miriam's security status for the committee, recommended that she be denied clearance not because of anything she had done, but because of her parents' long history of protest activity. Miriam was bound to have close bonds of affection to them, the CIA reported.

Rep. Louis Stokes (D-Ohio), the committee chairman and himself a former street-marching civil rights activist, had the power to veto the CIA recommendation, but he did not.

"There was nothing else I could do" stokes says. "It's not my job to get her clearance. I did about all I could do."

So, long after popular opinion has come to share John Rudder's disgust for racial discrimination, the Vietnam War and any number of other causes he had championed, the discredited FBI tactics used against him have kept his daughter from getting a job. (Since then, she had bounced from temporary job to temporary job, and been periodically unemployed, as she is today.)"

April 7, 1981

The Soviet Union has decided to pull

back insofar as Poland is concerned and unless there is a change within the next few days, will not send in troops for the purpose of taking over the government. Brezhnev surprised foreign observers when he made the statement that Poland was able to take of itself.

President Reagan's intermmittent fever has forced a delay in his release from the hospital and a chest x-ray yesterday showed modest clearing of the traces of dried blood and dead tissue along the path of the bullet that pierced his left lung. For several days, the President has been running a slight fever around 99 degrees. On television he looks fine and said he feels good, but the doctors said that he had better remain a few days more.

Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Democrat of New Jersey is now under fire in an Abscam bribery trial in New York City. The tapes that were played yesterday in court, showed the Senator to be boasting of his influence and eager to make dealings with the FBI agents who were out to trap him. Unless there is a change in the testimony in this case, it does not look too good for the Senator. Harrison A. Williams was sworn in as a Member of Congress, the day I was sworn in. The other two Members were Glen Lipscomb and Lester Johnson. We were all elected in special elections in the year 1953.

April 8, 1981

The battle has now begun.

President Reagan's economic program

ran into its first major block yesterday when the House Budget Committee held ranks and rejected Reagan's budget cutting blueprint in favor of a Democratic alternative. The Democrats, of course, are uncertain as to the outcome on the Floor, because the Republicans will be joined by some of the 40 ultra-conservatives on the Democratic side from the lower South. The vote in the Budget Committee, with one exception, was a straight party-line vote. The Chairman of the Budget Committee, Jim Jones of Oklahoma, recommended that the actual budget amount in 1982, would total \$713.5 billion with a deficit of about \$25 billion. The Reagan proposal is for \$717.80 billion outlay and a deficit of \$50.45 billion. The vote in the Committee was 18 to 12, with one Democrat, Gramm of Texas, voting with the Republicans.

The Speaker in his press conference yesterday, said that the timing of the Democrats on the Budget Resolution, may not be good. Coming at this time after the attempted assassination and with the tidal wave still running in favor of the new President, we Democrats have our work cut out for us.

Our new Secretary of Defense, Weinberger, issued a statement yesterday that our allies around the world must share the defense burden and especially as it applies to NATO.

Another move that was made yesterday, which is right startling, is the action of the Subcommittee on Ways and Means which voted to raise, from 65 to 68, the age at which a person can retire with full social

security benefits. This will bring on a battle.

The President is still running a temperature and according to reports today, will have to remain in the hospital a little longer. Judging from the reports that we read in the paper, the doctors are very much concerned now, over this temperature problem and if it continues, a conference of all of those qualified in this field, will be called immediately to determine the next step to take.

April 9, 1981

My old friend, General Omar Nelson Bradley, 88, the last surviving five-star General died last night in New York City after suffering a heart attack. By law, five-star Generals do not retire and counting his four years at West Point, General Bradley served for a period of 69 years and 8 months. He graduated from West Point in the year 1911 and established an outstanding record in the military service of this country. He and I served together on the Board of Visitors at West Point for about five years. My service covered a period of ten years and during that time, I served with General Bradley when he was named as a civilian member of the board. General Bradley was one of the few top generals in this country who was able to get along with Eisenhower all through World War II. He was a kind, considerate, courageous man and was well liked by all of the staff members who served with him. He was born and raised in Clark, Missouri and had a grandfather on each side in the Civil War. He told me this story one time in the Strayer Hotel at West Point and it was a fascinating story. We have lost an outstanding military leader and an outstanding American.

We mark up the Supplemental and Rescission part of our bill today and I believe that we will be able to bring out a good bill. A great many of the reductions made by the President will be accepted and in some instances, we will go a little higher than the President does.

The Budget Committee will bring out the third Budget Resolution sometime in the next two or three weeks and is ducking all of the hard issues and hopes to bring the Resolution to the House and then go to conference with the Senate, conceding nearly everything but still saving face from the standpoint of making reductions in the budget. I have never seen a Committee operate like this one has in the last two weeks and in my opinion, judgment day is just around the corner for the Resolution this Committee brings out.

April 10, 1981

The space shuttle, Columbia, is still at the launching pad, at ten minutes to nine this morning. The maiden flight of this space shuttle, the first returnable and reusable spacecraft was set to go at 6:55 a.m. this morning. For the first time in almost six years, American astronauts are to be space-born. Three American astronauts with two Soviet Cosmonauts, in the summer of 1975, flew together, and this was the 1st venture in space with our astronauts. The Soviet Union claims that some 43 Russians have been flying in space since 1975, but at the same time, the Soviet Union is unable to place a man on the Moon. We have placed 12 men on the Moon.

A malfunction has occurred in the space shuttle, Columbia, and unless it is repaired within the next hour, there will be a delay of several hours or days probably. The astronauts, John W. Young and Robert L. Crippen, are slated to spend the next 54½ hours, 170 miles away from the Earth, testing the first spacecraft built to return to Earth like an airplane. This flight, if successful, will be the first giant step toward revolutionizing space travel.

Gone forever are the days of the expendable rocket and the single-use spacecraft. If this flight is successful, it will really be a giant step forward to another milestone in the development of our space program.

I still am of the opinion that the most fascinating year that I have spent since I have been a Member of Congress, was in the year 1958 when we set up the space program and the Space Committee. The Select Committee that I served on at that time, has been written about many times, and most of the Members of the Select Committee are no longer with us. Jerry Ford is now a former President and he and I were the two Members selected from the Appropriations Committee to serve on this Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration.

April 27, 1981

I have just returned from Kentucky after spending two weeks in my District. The weather was beautiful and I had the opportunity to travel into eight of my

counties. The great majority of the people want federal spending reduced and they want it reduced now!

During the Easter Recess, the space shuttle successfully orbited the earth for over 52 hours and landed in California. The landing was perfect and this is our first outer space mission, landing the same as an airplane. The shuttle is now on board another large plane, piggyback style at Andrews Air Force Base and is now on the way to Cape Canaveral. This was a giant achievement in our space program and the start to outer space travel and especially with a shuttle that can be reused time after time.

Tennyson Guyer, a Member from Ohio, died during the Recess period. He was quite a famous after-dinner-speaker and in fact, this is the way he made his living before he was elected a Member of Congress.

We will have pro forma sessions this week up to Thursday, and then the battle will start over the Budget Resolution from the Budget Committee.

April 28, 1981

Several months ago, a civil suit was filed in the State of Maryland against Spiro T. Agnew, the former Vice President. A law school student from one of the universities here filed the suit requesting that Agnew pay to the State of Maryland the money that he accepted in bribes. Finally the Attorney General of Maryland entered the case and after a trial, one of the circuit judges directed that Agnew pay

to the State of Maryland, \$248,735 including interest, which Agnew received as Governor and Vice President in kickbacks. Agnew's attorney immediately said that the case would be appealed.

Our Speaker, Tip O'Neill virtually conceded yesterday that the Republicans would pass their substitute when the Budget Resolution is called up this week. Jim Jones, the Chairman of the Budget Committee on the House side, immediately issued a statement to the effect that O'Neill had an erroneous perception of how some Members are leaning and predicted that the vote would be very close. I do think, that O'Neill should have restrained himself from predicting the outcome, because this to me, makes the conclusion almost certain. I did not believe that the vote would be close, but with this concession, it may be decided by some 25 or 30 in favor of the Republican's substitute.

The President will address a Joint Session of Congress tonight at nine p.m. It is my understanding, that he will say that he has submitted to Congress, a good budget proposal which calls for the necessary cuts and he has complied with his campaign pledges and now it is up to Congress.

April 29, 1981

The President received one of the best receptions last night that I have witnessed, since I have been a Member of Congress. His speech lasted only 15 minutes, but it was so prepared, coming right after the assassination attempt, that the Members of Congress simply stood and applauded. There

was some twenty interruptions with much applause. The presence of the President is right crucial now to the success of his program and he made the most of it last night. The Democratic leadership is simply playing around now, hoping to come up with some proposal that will defeat the Republican budget substitute. Bait is now being dangled in a desperate effort to out-bid President Reagan for the support of the conservative Democrats in the House. The plan is based on the assumption that the people want a balanced budget and by deferring any tax cut, which the Democrats do, this will erase most of the \$25.6 billion deficit predicted for the Fiscal Year 1982. I simply believe that our leaders on the Democratic side are whistling in the dark and this plan will go down in defeat.

The Japanese government is right critical of President Reagan's lifting of the grain embargo against the Soviet Union. The Japanese say that the timing is bad and will not bring about better relations with the Soviet Union.

The government concluded its case in New York against Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, who was charged with selling his office for the promise of riches from a phony arab sheik and for lying repeatedly about his Abscam participation. Harrison Williams was sworn in with me as a Member of the House at one time and I am sorry that he is in serious trouble.

May 1, 1981

Prince Charles arrived in this country yesterday and in passing along Massachusetts

Avenue in front of the British Embassy, which is the route I take each day, was almost impossible due to the crowds of people on both sides of the street and the parked police vehicles. There must have been 50 police vehicles and in addition, there were protesters with signs in front of the British Embassy. The police apparently were attempting to keep them back so far, but they were having trouble in impressing these young Irish people, who are bitterly opposed to Great Britain's policies in Ireland. With a great many of the police officers being Irish, you could tell in passing along, that they just hated to be too harsh with their Irish friends.

By the way, the Prince is somewhat awkward because he keeps falling off of horses. His mother, the Queen, says that he is accident prone and the British newspapers hint that it would be better if he would stop riding horses, because one of these days he may break his neck in one of his many falls. A tall, young man, who wears his clothes well and even though he is not as fine looking a man as his father, comes off much better than his grandfather. He is here for the weekend and will visit President Reagan today.

Debate on the Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 1982 started yesterday in the House. The debate started during the time we were before the Full Committee on Appropriations, presenting the rescission and deferral appropriations bill. No amendments were offered to my chapter of the bill which surprised me very much, when we rescinded a little over \$1.5 billion out of the \$2.7 billion requested.

I have presided over nearly all of the

Budget Resolution since the Budget Committee started and had indicated to the Speaker that I would preside on this one if he had any difficulty securing the services of the right Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Since we are holding hearings on my bill, I did not want to preside this year and indicated that it would help me if he could secure another Chairman. Much to my surprise, the Speaker sent one of the Assistant Parliamentarians, Charlie Johnson, down to our Appropriations Committee room on the first floor of the Capitol Building, requesting that I leave the Committee for a few minutes and go to the House Chamber and talk with him about the Budget Resolution. Just before I was requested to present my chapter of the bill, I went up to the Floor and told the Speaker that it would be impossible for me to leave the Full Committee at that time. He wanted to know how I was going to vote on the Budget Resolution and this, of course, was right unusual, but not too much so when you consider the tactics that O'Neill uses from time to time. Described in many newspapers as "down the Boston alleys," and certainly not on the same level with Speakers like Sam Rayburn of Texas. I advised the Speaker that I would vote on the Resolution when it was called up and he still had better get somebody to preside. This is the first time that I have had anything like this happen to me, but I understand that our present Speaker has used these tactics a number of times since he has been Speaker.

It is openly discussed in the House that the leadership is the weakest of the last 30 years and nothing is taking place

to change the situation. O'Neill is now saying that the rumor that he will retire at the close of this Congress, is "media-talk" and that he will not retire and expects to go to the next Democratic Convention as Speaker. This is something to think about and if this takes place, the Democrats in the House may be in for a rude awakening in 1982 and also in 1984.

The vote on the Budget Resolution appears to be about even at this time and the President is working overtime with some 13 reluctant Republicans. The President according to Bill Green, a Republican from New York City, is consoling the 13 with the idea that the Resolution setting spending targets for Fiscal Year 1982 will not be the last word on spending for the year. He apparently is intimating that when the appropriations bills come out, one by one, adjustments can be made with amounts going up or down accordingly. This is really a large carrot on the stick and surprises me somewhat. A number of Liberal Democrats in the House are very much incensed over the fact that O'Neill took a junket during the Easter Recess, traveling to Australia and New Zealand. Now O'Neill says that his trip to these countries was simply paying his respects to two countries that have fought beside the United States in all of its foreign wars. Jim Jones, the Chairman of the Budget Committee, in his opening speech on the Budget Resolution, said that the time had arrived for no more fun and games and that he intended to hold Members feet to the fire if they voted for Reagan's Budget and then try to wiggle out of it by coming back later for more money for favored programs. This is somewhat amusing

when you read the reports coming out of Jones' District. During the Easter Recess he also went back to his Oklahoma District and in meeting with a number of groups, was openly confronted with statements that he was not representing his people and expressing their interest, because he was on the other side of the picture and would answer to his District in next year's election. Editorials appeared in his two largest newspapers calling upon the people in the District to remember his action and to express themselves accordingly next year. Jones is way out on the limb and apparently in desperation is reaching back to pull other Members out so they can go down happily together.

If Secretary State Haig survives this year, he will indeed be fortunate. In the White House, some of those on the staff are openly predicting very quietly that he will not survive until Christmas Day. A real saber-rattler and he is assuming to set foreign policy along lines which are somewhat frightening, even to the President.

May 2, 1981

Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, was convicted last night on Abscam bribery and conspiracy charges for agreeing to trade his influence for a hidden share of a \$100 million loan from an undercover FBI agent, posing as an Arab sheik. Williams who is 61 years of age, is the first incumbent Senator since 1905 to be found guilty of a criminal charge and he is the last Congressional defendant to be tried in the Abscam investigation. Six House Members have been tried and

convicted and their cases are on appeal. Williams' case will go on appeal and if finally sustained, he will face up to 15 years in prison on the bribery convictions.

Harrison Williams and I were sworn in as Members of the House on January 6, 1954 and he served with us until he was defeated and then later was elected to the United States Senate.

Video tapes were used in the trial and evidence submitted that in March of 1979, Williams flew to Florida to meet the sheik for the first time, on a FBI yacht. Just how foolish can you get and still maintain your innocence is beyond me.

The battle continues on over the Budget Resolution and the vote will take place either on Tuesday or Wednesday. I have never seen as much pressure in my life, and all kinds of threats, political and otherwise, along with promises of campaign contributions are being made daily. The Republicans admit that they have checked the campaign contributions list filed by the Democrats, who accepted campaign contributions in the last election, and have directed telegrams to those contributors, insisting that they contact the Congressman demanding that he vote with the President. Ads are appearing in Members Districts and former President Gerald Ford and Vice President Bush are traveling into conservative Democrat's Districts, demanding that the people hold the Congressman in line. The President really believes that his economic recovery proposal will go up or down on the outcome of this vote.

Tennis star, Billie Jean King, a

woman's rights activist who has been before the public now for a number of years, as a star who won 12 grand-slam singles titles and earned the number one U.S. ranking, seven times during 20 years of competition, really toppled from her perch when she admitted yesterday that she had a homosexual relationship with her former secretary, who is now suing her for property and for lifetime support. Two days ago, she issued a statement denying very vigorously, the accusation and then yesterday, appeared with her husband to whom she's been married for 15 years and her father and mother at a press conference and admitted that she had had an affair with her secretary, but that it was several years ago and she denied making promises to take care of this woman for the balance of her lifetime. This case reminds me of the old William Tilden case of many years ago. He too, was one of the most famous tennis players of all-time.

May 4, 1981

Pleasant Colony won the Kentucky Derby Saturday and just before crossing the finish line, was almost overtaken by Woodchopper, a 30-1 shot. Pleasant Colony had won the Wood Memorial and this to a great extent, indicated that he would be a contender in the Derby, even though he wasn't one of the two favorites. In two weeks we will have the Preakness and then the Belmont. There were 21 horses in this race, and just before post time, two of the horses that were eliminated by virtue of having so many, succeeded in lawsuits in being permitted to run. This was one of the largest Kentucky Derby fields of all time. Woodchopper may do better in one of the other two races in the Triple Crown, if he is entered.

We will have our first test tomorrow when we have the vote on the First Budget Resolution. Bob Byrd of West Virginia, in a press conference this weekend, said that he would vote for the President's Budget Resolution. He went on to say that the First Budget Resolution is not the time to make our stand, which should come during the second and final Budget Resolution on September 15 and on each of the 13 appropriations bills for Fiscal Year 1982. Bob Byrd is much smarter than the leadership on the House side because if our leadership has its way, some 15 to 20 Democrats in the House will go way out on the limb with Jim Jones of Oklahoma, the Chairman of the Budget Committee and next year in their races, will be in serious trouble.

Speaking of troubles, and we will all have them next year, I was amazed to see in Thursday's Louisville Courier-Journal, an article concerning the Senatorial primary in the Fourth Senate District in Kentucky, consisting of Henderson, Union, Webster and Crittenden Counties. Pie Herron, Jr., Paul Hall and Heck Lackey, Jr. are the candidate. The article goes on to say that Carroll Hubbard is really in this campaign and is openly backing Heck Lackey, Jr. After requesting Hall to withdraw in favor of Lackey. Dale Sights, one of the political leaders in Henderson, is backing Herron because Hubbard is backing Lackey. There is considerable bitterness between Hubbard and Sights and I was amazed to see where Hubbard has decided to get into this Senate campaign or any primary campaign in his Congressional District. Hubbard is really hard to understand.

May 6, 1981

Today before our Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations, we will have 13 outstanding witnesses with six of these witnesses being Nobel laureates. These men are from all around the country and are appearing at my request so that we can talk with them about health matters generally. During the past ten years, we have approved some \$40 billion for the National Institutes of Health and this is just a small portion of the money that the Federal Government has spent in the field of health. This will be more in the nature of a "round table" discussion and we want to turn these people completely loose so that they will talk with us about where we have been and where we are moving to now, to get more benefits for our money, more accomplishments and better health services. Two years ago we had a similar hearing and it was simply fascinating.

The Senate has decided to have the Ethics Committee file formal charges against Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, because of his Abscam bribery conviction. If evicted from the Senate, this will be the first expulsion since the Civil War.

The FBI has made a right thorough investigation of the actions of John W. Hinckley, Jr. the drifter who is charged with shooting President Reagan. It seems for many months now, he has floated all around the United States, using money from his wealthy parents, generally wondering aimlessly from coast to coast. He has been in and out of Washington since September of

last year, but there is no evidence to indicate that these visits were tied to the attack on Reagan or to any plan directed at former President Carter.

The fight continues over the Budget Resolution and it now appears to me, that the Republican substitute which is backed by the President, will be adopted on a roll call vote of from 8 to 42 majority.

May 7, 1981

We had an excellent hearing yesterday before our Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations. Dr. Paul Berg, along with Dr. Konrad E. Bloch, Dr. Salvador E. Luria, Dr. George D. Snell, Dr. James Watson, and Dr. Steven Weinberg, all Nobel laureates testified concerning health generally. They were accompanied by Dr. George R. Dunlop, Dr. Mahlon B. Hoagland, Dr. Francis D. Moore, Dr. Steven Muller, Dr. Lewis Thomas, and Dr. Donald Walker.

It really does you good to listen to brilliant witnesses from time to time and certainly these men were all outstanding. The main thrust was more basic research and more training of researchers.

May 8, 1981

The President's substitute Budget Resolution was adopted yesterday on a roll call vote by 253 to 176. I voted for the substitute because I sincerely believe that if you want to make a move to reduce federal spending, control inflation, bring prime interest rates down, get our people employed and help those on fixed incomes, this to me is a proposal that should be given every chance to succeed. Sixty-three Democrats

joined the solid Republican House vote which was 190 Members and this brought about passage of the substitute. Jeffords, one of the Republican Members had threatened to vote against the President's substitute but at the last minute, changed his mind. This then gave the President every Republican vote in the House. We have four vacancies in the 435 membership and Democrats from 22 states joined the Republicans on this vote. In Kentucky, Mazzoli and I were the two Democrats and the three Republican Members, Hopkins, Snyder and Rogers voted for the substitute. Perkins voted against both plans and Hubbard, who said that his questionnaire indicated that 65% of his people were in favor of the substitute, voted against the substitute.

We will now see what the President's prospects are in regard to his tax reduction legislation. Unless there is a compromise on this legislation, in my opinion, the President will be unable to muster enough votes for a 10% tax reduction, across-the-board for a three-year period.

May 9, 1981

For a number of years now, retirees have received cost of living increases and in a number of instances, increases have come at the rate of two a year. Some increases have gone as high as 11% and this, in the social security program, has played an important part in taking the trust fund out of balance. In making adjustments in the Budget Resolution, the Senate, yesterday on a roll call vote of 49 to 42, accepted a proposal to reduce social security cost of living increases \$7.9 billion. This is a political vote and the 49 of course, will receive letters complaining about the reduction. If the social security system is ever

placed in a position where it is actuarilly sound, steps like this will have to be taken but each step will be a difficult one. It will be up to the House conferees as to whether or not this reduction is sustained.

May 11, 1981

An article appeared in the New York Times several days ago concerning another famous diary. A former newspaper man by the name of Edward Robb Ellis, has kept a diary since he was 16 years of age and it is now in its 54th year, with the diary containing about 15 million words. This diary has made the latest edition of the Guinness Book of World Records as the longest diary. The article that appeared in the New York Times is as follows:

"Edward Robb Ellis lives contentedly with his bibliomania in the space people normally allow for their bookshelves. The rest of his Chelsea apartment is given over to his books--more than 8,000 of them lining shelves, resting on chairs, tables and sofas, stacked waist-high all over the living room, dominating the kitchen, the hallway and the bedroom, forming aisles between rooms.

He sits in a chair almost obscured by stacks of books and points to some underlinings in the Encyclopaedia Britannica's entry on Samuel Pepys, the British dairist whose private journals illuminate life in 17th-century England. "It was secret; it was full; it was honest,": the entry says.

"That's what I aim for, that's what I hope for," Mr. Ellis says of the diary he

started as a 16-year-old boy in Kewanee, Ill. to fend off boredom during a Christmas vacation. That was on Dec. 27, 1927, and the diary, now in its 54th year, is about 15 million words long and growing.

The prodigious journal has made the latest edition of the Guinness Book of World Records, as "longest diary," bumping the previous titleholder, T.C. Baskerville of Charlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, England, whose record of his life totals a mere 3.4 million words.

In the beginning, says Mr. Ellis, a lively man who has just entered the details of his 70th birthday party in his diary, "I was an immature jerk, my language was insufferable and I was posing."

"It took me a long time to learn not to try to impress others, but to express myself," he says. "I'm still going strong and I've become increasingly honest. Now, I'm sure I'm 99 percent honest."

For 35 years, Mr. Ellis was a newsman, working in New Orleans, Oklahoma City, Peoria, Chicago and finally in New York where he was a feature writer for The World-Telegram. He has written several well-received books, including a study of suicide, a work on the Great Depression and a history of the place he loves best, called, "The Epic of New York City."

The day I got here to try out for The World-Telegram, I said, "Damn, I should have been born in New York," he says. And any criticism of the city in which he has lived since the late 1940's, only unleashes a counterattack of superlatives from him.

That affection has prompted Mr. Ellis in the last few years to work on an encyclopedia of the city, an ambitious effort to place New York from A to Z between the covers of one large volume. So far, he has 18,000 notations and there is much more work to be done.

But it is his diary, he feels, that will provide historians with material on what it was like to live in America during the middle and late years of the 20th century. Most of the work is stored at the Archive of Contemporary History at the University of Wyoming in Laramie. Gene M. Gressley, the archive's director, says Mr. Ellis is "the Pepys of 20th-century America."

Mr. Ellis is currently working on ground rules for access to his diaries in order to protect those mentioned in them.

"The thing had several titles," he says. "The first was 'My Saga,' then 'Gawking Through Life,' as corny as you can get, then 'Briefly, I Tarry,' cribbed from A.E. Housman, and now it's just 'The Ellis Diary.'"

He bemoans an age that has neglected letter writing and insists that everyone should keep a diary for their own benefit and for the use of historians.

"I've turned many people on to writing diaries," he says. "Do it the same time every day and physically in the same spot. A diary is therapy--it's a daily confrontation with yourself. It's been second nature for me for half a century. If I couldn't write my diary, I'd spiral down into a depression."

The Ellis obsession is such that he has arranged for some close friends to take dictation from him on his death bed, "not because I'm an important person, but because it will be fascinating."

He looks a little surprised when asked if a dull day means a brief and perfunctory entry. He says he averages three typewritten pages a day and "a really important day" will yield as many as 15 typed pages.

"I am totally curious about everything but professional football," he says, and this zeal impels him to inveterate note-taking so that the quickly forgotten one-liner heard at a party will find its way into the Ellis Diary. "Some of my friends are a little afraid of me," he says.

Bits, pieces, minutiae, the commonplace all go into the journal because "someday they'll be of interest," He says. "I always include the price of things, the names and addresses of restaurants. I write routing stuff because I never know what will interest the historians, and it's often the obvious stuff that gets lost."

He advocates the creation of an institution called the American Diary Repository because, "the journals of obscure people are valuable, for they mirror the mood of a given era."

"The world is going mad at an accelerating rate and television is the Typhoid Mary of this madness," he says, "and I try to show it with minutiae."

"He opens an old gift box stuffed with items for the New York City encyclopedia

under the letter B. All around him are books and clippings about the city.

"I never work in libraries," he says. "Because I underline, I can't use library books." The box starts him off again on the city's virtues and the need for a one-volume work that will contain its complexity.

The conversation veers back to the diary and Mr. Ellis exhorts an interviewer to "start a diary, establish the habit."

"Tomorrow I'll write in my diary how we sat here," he says."

This weekend, the newspapers contained a number of articles concerning the Democratic leadership. Our Speaker, Tip O'Neill was described somewhat in detail and the descriptions were not good. One article entitled, "O'Neill Says He'll Learn 'New Tricks'" is as follows:

"In a final, desperate and ultimately futile effort last week to prevent his colleagues from voting to approve President Reagan's budget plan, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., stood before a closed meeting of the Democratic Caucus last week recalling an old saying.

"An old dog can learn new tricks," he insisted, and then added, "This old dog wants to learn new tricks."

The last several months have not been the easiest of times for the top elected official of the Democratic Party, a man who grew up in the liberal politics of the New Deal and the Great Society and is now being asked, indeed, to learn new tricks.

At 68, O'Neill is the most powerful member of a party that seems to be moving away from him both in age and ideology.

While Democrats wrestled with the pressure they felt from constituents to support the Reagan cuts, he argued the case for the party's traditions.

"I remember when I opposed the war in 1967, when 85 percent of my constituents were opposed to my position. It was not easy. I thought I was doing the right thing at that particular time," he told the caucus, according to a transcript of the meeting released by his office.

"Do you want to dismantle the whole program we have put together for 50 years?" he demanded.

"I do not know how you are going to get yourselves off the hook. I want you to remember this: The opinions of the man on the street change faster than anything in this world. Today he does not know what is in this program and he is influenced by a president with charisma...but a year from now he will be saying, 'You shouldn't have voted that way,'" O'Neill predicted.

Even before the president's overwhelming victory in the House budget fight--at the hands of 63 Democrats who broke ranks to vote with a unified Republican bloc--the search for a scapegoat had begun.

And the speaker, the most obvious target, is now in the position of trying to figure out whether he did something wrong, and if so, how he can change.

I have been criticized not only by

the Republicans, but by my own party and by some of these members here, but I do not see anybody coming forward with these new tricks they want put in place. We have got all kinds of people working, looking for new ideas for the future of America," he told the caucus.

In spite of his problems, O'Neill says he intends to run again for his leadership post and expects to attend the 1984 Democratic convention as speaker of the House.

His personal popularity with the membership does not seem to have diminished. Throughout the last two weeks, as Democrats were deciding to vote with the other side, a number of the defecting conservatives came by for emotional meetings to cheer him up and let him know they still support him personally.

Most Democrats seem to agree that O'Neill could not have produced a victory, no matter what course he took.

"If leadership had done some things, a little differently, they could have changed a few votes," said Rep. David Obey, D-Wisc., "but they couldn't have changed the outcome.

"He (O'Neill) will be hurt by it. Anyone who's a leader will be hurt any time things don't go well," he added. "But even if he'd been a combination of Henry Clay, Sam Rayburn, Tip O'Neill and Jesus Christ, I don't think he could have gotten more than about 15 extra votes," he said.

An aide to O'Neill added that most of the defectors were under tremendous pressure from their constituents. "It all goes

back to the two year term," He said. "The guys pay attention to back home. It's what pervade this place. If you find yourself getting too far away from the people, you will ultimately find yourself back there with them."

The defeat has produced all sorts of grumbling, and Democrats generally are disturbed not only by the loss, but also by the image of division and disarray that accompanied it.

O'Neill angered many of his own supporters when he and a delegation of other Congressmen--including House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Dan Rostenkowski--spent the Easter congressional recess on a trip to New Zealand, Australia and Hawaii.

When the group left for the trip, chances for the Democratic budget looked good.

But while they were gone, the Republicans roared into action, sending lobbying teams into conservative Democratic districts to sell the president's budget and persuading Democrats' key contributors to threaten to withdraw their support unless their congressmen voted for the president's budget.

The speaker is being roundly criticized for the absence, according to one congressional source who asked not to be identified. "Here is the president recovering from gunshot wounds, the Republicans are all over the country lobbying for the budget, and he and Rostenkowski are going merrily around the Pacific from golf course to golf course."

The anger only grew when on his first

day back from the trip, O'Neill virtually admitted that the president's lobbying campaign had destroyed the chances for the Democratic budget.

"His mistake was that he told the truth too early," said an aide to the speaker. "If he has a fault, it's that he's too likely to tell the truth. It's one of those things he can't help."

But others say O'Neill has been too slow to pick up the conservative drift of the House and has failed to adapt to the changes.

"He's getting to look like the caricature in the Republican ad," said one Democratic source. "He's going around talking about programs for dwarfs and programs for knock knees. It's getting to be a joke all over the hill."

In the aftermath of the budget loss, the question is what the speaker can do to put the Democrats back together again--a feat that on one considers easy.

"The Democrats will not win in Arkansas by following a philosophy that wins in Massachusetts," said deputy Democratic whip Bill Alexander of Arkansas. "Somehow we must find a common ground. We're dealing with two philosophically incompatible groups of people."

"What you've got happening is a transition in the South (toward the Republican Party) that has accelerated with Reagan," he added.

"Southerners are more conservative. There's a grass-roots movement toward a

more conservative political vote. I'm trying to get the leadership to move toward a more centrist position."

One complaint against O'Neill right now is that he has failed to instill a sense of discipline among his members. But O'Neill and other Democrats say the days of punishment and favors are over.

"It's now like the old days when Sam Rayburn would call up the boss in your city and you'd do what he said, said Rep. James Shannon, D-Mass.

The ultimate irony of the budget vote was that a majority of the Democratic defectors were people who are party leaders themselves or who had been appointed to key committees by O'Neill and the leadership.

Of the group that voted with Reagan, two are committee chairmen, 28 are subcommittee chairman, five are members of the Steering and Policy Committee, five are members of the Ways and Means Committee, and three are Budget Committee members who voted against their committee's bill. The co-author of the Republican budget bill was Rep. Phil Gramm of Texas, a conservative Democrat whom O'Neill had put on the Budget Committee in January.

It is still not clear what O'Neill will do to try to pull his troops back together. Most of the younger leaders think he will have to get tougher, particularly if Democrats follow a suggestion that they attempt to hold the Republicans down the line to the cuts in the Reagan budget--in spite of

Reagan's promises to wavering congressmen that some accommodations could be made for specific programs later in the process.

Whether O'Neill--who continues to see the Democrats as the party that looks out for the poor and needy--can go along with such a strategy remains to be seen. Many predict that even if he does go along, his heart will not be in it.

"He has deep convictions to keep the country running, to make sure the needy are taken care of. He's just not that cynical," said an aide to the speaker.

But there is a growing conviction, especially among the younger, more aggressive Democrats, that enforcing the Reagan budget could be the best thing to happen to the Democratic Party."

May 12, 1981

The election in France on Sunday, was quite an upset. The French Socialist leader, Francois Mitterrand, won the Presidency by defeating the incumbent, Valery Giscard d'Estaing. In 1974 Mitterrand was defeated after obtaining about 49% of the vote, but this time, he won with 15.6 million to 14.4 million. Now elections will be called within two months for members of Parliament and apparently the French are no longer worried that the Communist Party can impose its will on Mitterrand. This was quite an upset and one that will be carefully watched within the next few months.

The situation is still serious in Syria and Israel with Syria using missiles to knock out Israeli planes that they say are violating their territory.

May 13, 1981

This is the second day for general debate on the Rescissions and Deferral Appropriations Bill. In order to maintain the rescissions an unusual rule was obtained which provides that if the money for any rescission is increased by an amendment, the amendment must take the increase from another part of the same title of the Bill. This rule was hard to obtain and stopped most of the fight on the Bill. We reach my chapter today and so far, everything looks good.

This is the first real test of President Reagan's economic recovery program and before the year is over, we will have many more battles.

Yesterday, the Senate Committee brought out a social security amendments bill which would save the Treasury 10% in outlays by Fiscal Year 1986. This would be about \$7.9 billion and has really raised a howl with the social security recipients throughout the country. In computing the amount of salaries and the amount the recipient would draw at age 62 and 65, would change considerably under this new amendments legislation. In addition, total disability would almost be a thing of the past and social security recipients would ultimately be able to earn any additional compensation that they could make each year. The Ways and Means Committee in the House is now working on similar legislation and when this bill is brought to the House Floor, we will have one big battle.

May 14, 1981

Pope John Paul II was shot yesterday

by a gunman in St. Peter's Square. We are certainly living in troubled times and from day to day, it gets worse. An article appeared in yesterday's Washington Star entitled, "Pope Felled by Gunfire in Saint Peter's Square. This article is as follows:

"Pope John Paul II was shot in the abdomen today by a gunman as the pope was preparing for his regularly Wednesday afternoon audience in St. Peter's Square.

The pope was rushed to a Rome hospital, where two bullets were removed during surgery.

He was shot at 5:19 p.m. (11:19 EST) and was on the operating table 36 minutes later.

An announcement from the hospital said no vital organs had been hit, but that the pope had lost a large amount of blood.

It was not clear from early announcements how many times the pope was hit. Eyewitness said they heard two shots fired.

A swarthy foreign male was immediately grabbed by members of the crowd, his gun was kicked away from him, and he was held until members of the Italian national police took him into custody.

According to ANSA, the Italian news agency, the man in custody told the police he was born in Turkey. However, ANSA said the man had no documents, and the police were in contact with the Turkish Embassy in Rome and with the Italian section of

Interpol in an attempt to verify the man's nationality.

Police said another gunman may have been involved in the incident.

"We believe that another man might have fled, because several witnesses said that they saw an armed person who was running," a policeman at the scene told the Italian news agency.

At least one woman in the crowd, who was standing behind the pope waving a flag, when the shooting took place, was also wounded. She was indentified as Ann Odre of Buffalo, N.Y., and was reported to be in serious condition.

(In Washington, the State Department said two women, both Americans, were wounded.)

According to a woman who was near the pope when the shooting took place, he had just finished circling the square in his car, as he normally does before starting the Wednesday audience, when the gunman opened fire.

"The pope was holding his hands toward the crowd, when suddenly I heard two shots," said Caterina Bamiani.

I saw two puffs of smoke. The pope remained still for a moment, then collapsed. He was stretched out on the seat of his car, which immediately drove," the woman said.

Vatican officials said that immediately after the shooting, the pope fell back into the arms of Stanislaw Dziwisz, his personal secretary.

The pope's driver raced the vehicle at high speed through the Vatican's Arc of the Bells inside the Vatican Palace complex.

A few minutes later an ambulance, its siren wailing, drove at high speed into the Vatican and shortly afterwards emerged, apparently with the pope inside on its way to the hospital.

The pope was rushed to Gemelli Polyclinic Hospital, where he was placed in intensive care then moved into surgery.

Italian President Sandro Pertini immediately went to the hospital to await word on the pope's condition.

Immediately after the shooting, the scene in St. Peter's Square was one of bedlam, with hundreds of people and policemen rushing around and wailing.

The Swiss Guards, who provide protection for the pope, shut all gates to the Vatican soon after the incident.

A Vatican official announced to the crowd over a microphone, "The Holy Father has been wounded," and asked the crowd to pray for him.

The last attempt on the life of a pope occurred on Nov. 27, 1970, in the Philippines, when a Bolivian painter in priest's robes attacked the visiting Pope Paul VI with a knife. The pope was unhurt in the incident."

May 15, 1981

Pope John Paul, II is still in inten-

sive care, but the doctors in Rome say that within a day or two, he should be able to be moved to a private room. There still continues a risk of complications as a result of an infection. At first it was reported that two bullets were removed, but now reports state that he was hit twice, but the bullets passed through his body. The Italian National Press carried articles concerning the would-be assassin and according to these articles, this man shows no signs of being mentally disturbed or under the influence of drugs. Apparently he has had no trouble securing ample funds to travel in and out of Italy and it is clearly established that he is a hit-man for one of the terrorist organizations with his sole mission being at the time, assassination of the Pope.

The House and the Senate Conferees agreed yesterday to a compromise \$695.4 billion budget for next Fiscal Year that dropped the new cuts in social security proposed by the Administration. The House Conferees simply would not go along on the social security reductions and the Senate Conferees had to recede. This budget would carry a \$37.6 billion deficit which is \$7.5 billion less than the \$45 billion deficit proposed by President Reagan two months ago. The new budget resolution calls for \$695.45 in outlays and \$657.8 billion in revenues. This then makes the deficit \$37.6 billion.

During the Jimmy Carter Administration, he was plagued with complaints about his brother, Billy Carter and his dealings abroad and in this country. This, of course, did not help the President and was well remembered on November 4, last year.

During the campaign, it was generally agreed that neither Reagan nor Carter could brag too much about their families. Since President Reagan was inaugurated, one or two incidents have taken place in his family, that shows that from time to time, he too will be confronted with acts that might be embarrassing. Yesterday, Michael Reagan, the President's oldest son, said that he would quit both of his jobs as a result of the controversy surrounding letters he wrote several days ago, in which he used his father's name, soliciting business from several United States military bases. Michael in making his announcement said that it was just silly, because somebody else could write a letter to the military bases or to anybody and say that Ronald Reagan is a great President, but that when he wrote letters to say his Dad was a great President, he had the press on his doorstep, immediately. After this incident, a statement was issued at the White House, that White House counsel, Fred F. Fielding would beginning as of now, provide informal guidance to Michael and the President's other children from time to time.

May 18, 1981

Lady Bird Johnson is 68 years of age and she is back on the campaign trail. Lynda Robb's husband, Charles S. Robb, is the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia and met his wife while serving as a military aid in the White House at the time Lyndon B. Johnson was President. Robb is running against Attorney General Coleman, the Republican candidate and this is really going to be a race. J. Marshall Coleman and Robb are about the same age and are both well

known in the State of Virginia. Lady Bird Johnson really put up with a lot living with Lyndon and inherited about \$40 million from the former President. She will campaign vigorously for her daughter's husband and win, lose or draw, will be back again campaigning for someone else in the future.

The situation is still tense in the Syria-Lebanon-Israel confrontation and unless Syria removes the Russian missiles that they have placed on the Lebanon border, Israel may go in and knock them out. We now have an envoy from the State Department traveling throughout this part of the world, urging that a peaceful settlement be agreed upon. Finally this weekend, Saudi Arabia which has backed Syria for several years now, is advising Syria to seek a compromise which would probably head-off a new Arab-Israeli war. Saudi Arabia probably has more influence with Syria, than any other country.

The Pope continues to improve and in his first public address yesterday, prayed for the Turk, who is accused of shooting him. The words were taped for his regular Sunday message and played over a loud-speaker at Saint Peter's Square, where the shooting occurred. In a weak and sometimes quavering voice, that clearly shows the strain of his ordeal, the Pope said -- "I pray for that brother of our's who shot me and whom I have sincerely pardoned." The Pope's brief message of forgiveness was recorded early in the day in his room at the Rome hospital.

May 19, 1981

Prime interest rates are back to 20%

and yesterday, President Reagan called in the Chairman of the Federal Reserve System, Paul Volcker, to discuss the Nation's economy and prime interest rates, generally. Up to this time, the White House has supported the Federal Reserve System's tight money policy, but has criticized past surges in money growth which it claims has led to higher interest rates. Volcker still says that the Administration and Congress must narrow the deficit to help the system contain growth without higher rates. The Secretary of the Treasury, by the way, did not attend the meeting yesterday with the President, but the Director of OMB, David Stockman, was present.

Unless prime interest rates come down, purchases of automobiles, homes and the necessities that are used in the homes, will not be purchased. Prime interest rates in the neighborhood of 20% were one of the reasons why President Carter was not re-elected.

Surpluses are right serious at times. At the present time, the cow is causing problems in Washington. The basic problem is supplying enough. In 1977, Congress told dairy farmers to raise more cows. The farmers raised more cows, but nobody wanted to buy the cow's milk, so the government did. We are now heading toward the largest dairy surplus in history. In 1981, the government will pay an estimated \$1.6 billion to dairy farmers that are producing surplus milk. If nothing is done, next year's cost will be even higher.

In speaking of the farmer and dairy

costs generally, an announcement was made today that Mr. Butts, the former Secretary of Agriculture, under Nixon, pleaded guilty yesterday in federal court in Indianapolis to income tax evasion. Unless some agreement was made for his plea, he may have to serve time in the penitentiary.

We have a right interesting Congressional race that is taking place today in the Fifth District in Maryland. The Washington Post endorsed Steny Hoyer and the Washington Star endorsed the Republican candidate, Audrey Scott. Gladys Spellman is still in a coma after suffering a heart attack in October and her office was declared vacant. A whole lot of money is being spent today in Maryland and has been spent in the past six weeks on both sides. The Republicans are claiming victory based on the fact that even though this is a Democratic district, the Reagan program is so popular, that the people will sweep in the Republican candidate. Sometime about nine o'clock tonight, the final story will be told.

May 20, 1981

We had one of our many Democratic Caucuses this morning and it was anything but harmonious. Our Speaker, Tip O'Neill has received a great deal of adverse publicity in the last three weeks over his leadership in the House and this has come through magazines, newspapers and television. We have look right sad now since the very beginning of this Congress and this is the time when we should have strong leadership. O'Neill is unable to furnish that kind of leadership and it may reach the point where the majority of the Democrats in the House

take over all of the major decisions and with their votes, act accordingly. This morning, our Speaker asked to be recognized and he read a prepared statement that he intended to issue concerning President Reagan's proposal in regard to social security, which back fired on the President and in his statement, O'Neill, in a very mild manner, pointed out the fact that for the first time, our new President had to back-up. It was really a mild statement and one of our Members from Michigan suddenly jumped up after the Speaker moved for the adoption of his statement, which was to be released to the media, and said that under no circumstances was he going to accept such a "namby-pamby" statement, when this is the first time this year the Speaker was in a position to really bear down on the President. There was considerable applause in the caucus and so much, that O'Neill withdrew his request for approval of his statement. I have never seen a Speaker as embarrassed as he was and we meet again this afternoon in caucus at 2:30. The Speaker may have had another statement prepared, but unless it is really a strong one, he will again be embarrassed and of course, what took place this morning, will naturally leak to the press before the sun sets. This is the most serious situation that we have had from the standpoint of leadership on our side, since I have been a Member of Congress. The Member from Michigan said that no such "namby-pamby" statement should be accepted and he used one or two other words that I will not place in my journal.

From time to time, auctions are held in New York City and London, where rare

books, coins and portraits are sold in a great many instances, by Universities and Colleges, who sell valuable collections and one this week, sold in London at Sotheby's, the famous London auctioneers. A rare book dealer, H.P. Kraus of New York City, paid \$1.46 million for the Ottobeuren Sacramentary, 246 vellum leaves of sacred text and music, with biblical illustrations, written at Ottobeuren Benedictine Abbey in Augsburg diocese, Germany, about 1164. Up to this time, the previous record was 359,000 English pounds, which was then about \$900,000. The manuscripts were sent for sale by the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. This library specializes in works on the discovery of America and said it was selling the medieval manuscripts to finance long-term development. I hope that this is not another case of some friend of the University who turned over their valuable property to be kept by the University and now the sale has been held, with the money to be used for some purpose to finance long-term development.

May 21, 1981

I go down to Kentucky today for the Memorial Day weekend. I will be there to vote early Tuesday morning and then return to Washington. This is one time when you don't cast an absentee ballot, because in my home county, there are 85 running for eight magisterial district seats. City, county and district offices are up for the primary election on Tuesday, May 26.

Finally the Senate, including all of the Republicans, in a vote of 96 to 0,

expressed their opinion concerning the President's plan to cut social security benefits. This fight was led by the Democrats and the Republicans, being good politicians, as they are, followed right along with the Democrats and they said to the President in this vote, that they were against any proposal precipitously and unfairly penalizing early retirees or reducing benefits more than necessary to achieve a financially sound system which would change the rules for all retired Americans, in violation of commitments made when the contract with the government started.

Yesterday the House adopted the Budget Resolution Conference Report, 244 to 155. The Senate is expected to follow suit today. In addition, the Senate met this morning at 7 o'clock on the Rescissions and Deferral Appropriations Bill, with the time for voting fixed at 5 p.m. this afternoon.

May 26, 1981

~~I have just returned to Washington~~ from the Memorial Day weekend. The elections are being held all over Kentucky today and the returns will be in tonight.

Georgie Jessel died this weekend and I guess that he could be called the professional toastmaster of all time. One of his favorite statements was -- "Life is a whole lot like hash -- you have to have confidence in it to really enjoy it."

We will go to Conference with the Senate on the Rescissions, Deferral and Supplemental Bill on Monday, June 1. This is when the fun will really start. The

Senate will try to maintain its position on a great many of the cuts, which are much deeper than the cuts made on our Committee. In order to pour more billions into defense, the President wants to reduce the social programs for Fiscal Year 1981 by at least \$12 billion.

We have a magazine now in this country named, "People". It is a weekly magazine and contains all of the gossip of the movie stars and a lot of prominent people in this country. On the cover of the June 1 issue, is Phyllis George Brown holding her son, Lincoln Tyler George Brown. With the picture on the cover, is the statement, -- "Is Kentucky's First Lady Aiming to Raise Her New Son in the White House?" In all fairness to this lovely lady, before a great many article are written, the author should travel in Kentucky some. John Brown is not too popular in Kentucky and there are a whole lot of people all over the state who have seen too many pictures and too many articles about Phyllis. Every so often, a letter appears on the editorial page of the Louisville Courier-Journal stating that the people of Kentucky have had enough of Phyllis and John and just for a change, would like to see something else. John Brown is a long way from ever being President of the United States and even though he should be given more credit than he has been given on some of his programs which have helped the state, he just seems to be outside as far as the media is concerned in Kentucky. He only won the Primary with 21% of the vote and my guess is that he would have difficulty receiving this much of the vote if he was again making a five-man race.

May 27, 1981

When Jimmy Carter was President, he never seemed to be able to set up a White House staff that would function properly. The people that he brought up with him from Georgia, were not outstanding professional people and knew very little about the government of this country. After serving about one year, the President added a number of people to his staff who had considerable Hill experience, but they never could seem to work with the Members of Congress because the two top staff people were anything but cooperative. Many complaints were made during Carter's Administration, but very few changes were made. The President would shake his head and listen to the complaints from the Hill, but would never seem to do anything about them.

When President Reagan was elected he said that he would select a strong cabinet and place full responsibility on each member for his department. This was a strong commitment to cabinet government and so far, it has worked well for the new President. He very fortunately was able to select an outstanding White House Counselor, a man by the name of Edwin Meese, III. The same applies to his Chief of Staff, James A. Baker. These are two outstanding men and are considerable ahead of President Carter's two top men whom he had while serving. The new President received considerable backlash on the social security recommendations and some criticism on lifting the embargo for the sale of grain to Russia. These two decisions were made outside of the cabinet arrangement, but

the senior White House aids are making every effort to have decisions made at the cabinet level in every instance possible. This to me is good and I hope it works.

May 28, 1981

For a number of months, savings and loan associations all over this country, have been in trouble due to the fact that with prime interest rates at 20%, it is impossible for them to secure additional money. After all of the money is on loan and especially since so much of it is in the 7% to 9% category, unless additional money is obtained for more loans at a profit operation costs of each savings and loan association then becomes the major problem. To a certain extent, everything comes to a standstill.

The situation is so serious, that the House Banking and Currency Committee yesterday, had Paul Volcker, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, before the Committee to assist in working out details of proposed legislation to bail-out failing financial institutions. The law at this time, prevents savings and loan associations in one state, from taking over others outside of the state. According to my information, this is one of the changes that may be made in the new legislation and in addition, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Authority, will be increased from \$750 million to \$3 billion to help bail-out savings and loan associations. Savings and loan associations now could suffer losses between \$6 billion and \$8 billion during the balance of this year. Operating losses in the first half of this year are anticipated to be in the \$2 billion

range.

The bail-out of New York City and Chrysler to some extent, set a precedent and legislation along the lines indicated for savings and loan associations, may go through this Congress in a hurry.

The situation in Lebanon, Syria and Israel remains about the same. Syria and Israel are on the verge of an immediate war and our emissary who has traveled back and forth in these countries, hoping to obtain a peaceful settlement, has been called home for a report to the President.

The economic situation in this country flutters up and down. Our gross national product is now rising at a 4.3% annual rate, but prime interest rates still remain at 20%.

May 29, 1981

Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, Poland's spiritual leader, for more than three decades, died yesterday, after a long illness. The death of the man removes a figure who has for many years now, succeeded in holding the line, as much as possible in a country which is controlled by the Communists. The Pope and this Cardinal were extremely close and when the Pope was elected, it was a victory to a certain extent, for Cardinal Wyszynski. The death of the Cardinal really leaves a vacuum at the head of the Roman Catholic church in Poland, which by the way, is the most powerful church in Eastern Europe. Finding a successor will be right difficult since there is no candidate available

in Poland who can come anywhere near taking the Cardinal's place.

I have heard some rumblings now from downtown which cause me to wonder about the sincerity of this new Administration. Several days ago, one of the House Members was given every assurance by the President's staff that his particular project would be taken care of and then later, he heard that the President himself, said that the agreement only applied to the House and not to the Senate and that he did not feel obligated any further than the House side. This is a right unusual commitment and could be easily construed as trickery. I hope this is not a signal that this Administration will make easy promises in the House and have the Republican majority in the Senate eliminate the promises. One of the ranking Republican Senators upon discussing the type of commitment that was made, said that he would not go along and be a party to any commitment that was based simply on fraud and he alerted the Democratic House Member confidentially, that he was not only surprised, but had informed the President himself, that he would not be a participant. If we have much of this, it will confirm what a number of Democratic House Members from California have been saying about the new President. Some of the senior Members on the Democratic side from California, long before the election and since the election, have warned the House that commitments from this Administration had better be carefully examined.

I was sorry to hear that the President's chief advisor is quoting the President as saying that commitments made in the

House, do not necessarily mean that this Administration will go along in the Senate.

Our new Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Rostenkowski of Chicago, has again discovered that he has a number of "prima donnas" on his Committee. Yesterday some 22 Members turned "thumbs down" on an agreement that he had reached with the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and the White House staff concerning a tax reduction bill. The majority of the Democrats on the House side in this Committee informed their Chairman that the answer was no and that an agreement reached would have to take in to consideration, the middle-income taxpayer and be limited to one year, instead of three years. A three-year 10% cut across the board will, in my opinion, be turned down by the House and the new Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee will find time after time that even before Wilbur Mills left as Chairman, this Committee had started making noises indicating that no longer could a weak or a strong Chairman commit the Committee, without first having a good, full discussion with the Democrats on the committee. When Wilbur Mills first started out as Chairman of this Committee, the Committee sanctioned every request that he made, but when Mills started having his problems, the Committee became somewhat concerned over the question of his judgement and his understanding as to what the people in this country really wanted.

May 30, 1981

The President is back on the warpath. He invited the Speaker, the Majority Leader,

and the Chairmen of the Ways and Means Committee and the Finance Committee, to the White House this morning to inform them that unless an agreement was reached on the tax reduction legislation, he would again call upon the Southern Democrats to join him as they did on the Budget Resolution. In this manner, he says, he will succeed and unless an agreement is reached immediately, he will act accordingly. Instead of three years at 10% reduction a year, he has agreed to accept 5% reduction the first year and 10% each of the next two years.

June 1, 1981

I have just been advised that my old friend, Carl Vinson died this morning at his home in Georgia. He was 97 years of age and according to the announcement over the radio, served 50 years and one month in the House of Representatives, which is the all-time record. It has been my understanding all along, that the Admiral served for 50 years and 4 months. We called him the Admiral because for many years, he not only ran the Navy Department, but the Department of Defense. He started out, after serving a number of years as Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, and then when the three departments were placed under the Department of Defense, he was elected Chairman of the Defense Committee. He ran all of the departments with an iron hand and in my opinion, tried to be fair with all departments and certainly adhered to the principle that the security of this country was one of our major problems. Before he left Congress, he said that he probably would never return, but some of his old friends finally got him to come back one time, when the ceremony was held, naming the

Defense Appropriations Committee room, the "Carl Vinson Room." His nephew, Sam Nunn is now one of the U.S. Senators from Georgia.

Carl Hayden, established the all-time record for tenure in the House and the Senate, but Carl Vinson established the record in the House.

Up until a few years ago, the richest man in this country, according to every estimate made in the financial circles, was Daniel K. Ludwig, the American shipping magnate. Some 15 years ago, he purchased a section of the Amazon jungle in Brazil the size of the State of Connecticut, and has invested nearly \$1 billion in this land with still no profit in sight. Mr. Ludwig is 83 years of age and set up towns and tremendous saw mills on his land in Brazil. Millions of trees were set out and at one time, he had constructed in Japan, a 17 story pulp mill and floated it around the world and 300 miles up the river to Jari, the name of his jungle land. He had 6,000 water buffalos on this land which was the largest herd in the world. He constructed a village of 376 houses and made all kinds of investments. He had 7,346 employees on this land and now this jungle investment has proven to be a complete flop. He has reduced his employees and has closed the village. Instead of being a billionaire, he is now only a millionaire. The jungle was just too much for him and his plans. This was the world's largest private land holding and the trees set out did not grow as expected and the jungle continues day and night to take over. Now he is an old man, 83 years of age, in poor health and very much disillusioned.

With all of our financial problems in

this country and our attempts down through the years to set up thousands of new programs, we are now confronted with the fact that the public facilities through out this country are literally wearing out. Sewer and water lines, bridges, interstate highways, water facilities, libraries, fire stations, prisons, parks, reservoirs, paved streets, street lights and community buildings. These are the major public facilities that are rapidly being depleted and it will cost billions of dollars to restore these many facilities which serve millions of people in this country, keeping our factories in operation and our people comfortable. After almost two decades of under-investment, the nation now faces an enormous backlog of public works investments. For example, the cost of rehabilitation and new construction necessary to maintain existing levels of service on non-urban highways, will exceed \$700 billion during the 1980's. Raising the massive amounts of funds required to rebuild the nation's public facilities, will be very difficult. Better use of existing financial methods will be required as well as the creation of new financial approaches.

June 3, 1981

We finished our first conference with the Senate last night. This was the Supplemental Rescissions and Deferral Bill and the Bill was so structured that \$11½ billion was to come out of the social programs and all go into defense. We had the usual battle on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and the defense parts of the Bill, but we finally resolved all of the amendments in disagreement and will bring the conference report to the House, and Senate, the first

part of next week. The fight now is between the White House and the Democrats in the House, over a tax reduction bill. The Speaker has called a Democratic Caucus in the House Chamber for 9:30 this morning to decide as to whether or not we will go along with the President on a three-year tax reduction or whether or not it will be structured and set for a one-year period.

In the conference yesterday, it was clear from the very beginning that the Republicans in the Senate will insist on taking out every dollar possible and will pay more attention to the bottom line than to any program or part of the bill where the money comes from.

June 4, 1981

Phyllis Wyeth, the wife of Jamie Wyeth, stopped by our office today. In fact, before coming by, she called and made an appointment, stating that she wanted to talk with me about the funding for handicapped people and especially children.

Mrs. Wyeth is a lovely lady who married into a fine family of painters and artists. Several years ago, and after she worked in the office of John F. Kennedy while he was in the Senate, met with a tragic accident. She was in an automobile accident and was at the point of death for many days. Nearly every bone in her body was broken and she just now is barely able to walk with arm crutches and braces on both legs up to her hips. When she enters one of the buildings, she has a wheelchair to sit in and from that point on, she goes to her final destination. She has difficulty, of course, in the condition that

she's in and has spent nearly all of her time working in and out of the office here in Washington which is a citizen's group for the handicapped. Today you could tell by looking at her, that she had difficulty in dressing and her hair was not combed like you would expect. She now has an arthritic condition in her arms and hands, which makes her condition more critical. Notwithstanding her disabilities, she is a lovely lady and her mind is just as keen as it can be. She has a nice personality which she has been able to retain regardless of her handicapped condition. I enjoyed my visit with her more than many of the others who have come to see me about our Bill, during the past several weeks. In fact, I am just a little stronger on her side, than I was before she came to see me. Before leaving, she asked me generally how I felt about the new President. She went on to say that she and her husband Jamie, were invited to the White House the night before last and certainly enjoyed the dinner and hospitality. She said that President Reagan talked to them informally about some of the people that he had talked to that day and went into detail about one of the servicemen who appeared in the White House to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor. He described in detail, the events for which the honor was awarded and also described his family, who attended the ceremony with the serviceman. The dinner was anything but formal and Mrs. Wyeth and those present, were very impressed. I have just returned from the House Chamber where we succeeded in having our Conference Report adopted on the Supplemental-Rescissions Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1981. It only required about 1½ hours and most of us expected to be there all day. We had 432

amendments in disagreement and 137 of them were in the Bill that I am Chairman of.

June 5, 1981

After meeting with the Democratic leaders and the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee for several days, the President yesterday announced that he would not accept a two-year tax reduction and that he had enough votes counting the Democratic conservative Members to push through a three-year tax reduction, instead of the two-year compromise offered. The first year of the President's proposal would be reduced from a 10% cut to 5% and each of the next two years, would be 10% reductions. The Speaker is just floundering around and he has finally said that he will go along with any proposal of the Ways and Means Committee.

Confrontations like this with the Democratic controlled House, make more people believe everyday that the Democrats are trying to block the President's economic recovery program. We should be in a position of compromising matters like this and this would save a number of Democrats in next year's election.

June 5, 1981

Following World War II, we completely demilitarized Japan. Of course, at that time, we did not want Japan to build back another Navy and an Army that would cause trouble in the future, so we took over the defense of Japan. A huge police force is about all of the protection that Japan has had since that time and this, of course, was a right advantageous position to be in from the standpoint of the Japanese budget. Millions of dollars were not being spent to maintain a Navy and an Army and Japan

has really prospered economically. In the last two years, the burden has become too much for us and we, through diplomatic channels, have insisted that Japan undertake to build defense forces adequately to protect their country. This week, the Japanese Cabinet finally fixed certain limits on expenditures for government programs, thereby placing them in a position to increase military expenditures. The Japanese Defense Agency has made every effort to increase military expenditures about 11% in the new year's budget and the Cabinet finally decided upon an increase of about 7.5%. This will not bring about any tremendous expansion, but is a step in the right direction.

With our defense appropriations now totaling about \$190 billion, we are strapped to a certain extent when more demands are made for additional expenditures in the social programs. Defending our own country is about enough for us to handle at this time and even though the Japanese Cabinet has not authorized enough defense expenditure money to build a force able to protect Japan, this move is in compliance with our efforts to move Japan in that direction.

June 8, 1981

Pleasant Colony did not have the final push to win the Triple Crown Saturday. This horse won the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness without too much trouble, but was just unable to make the long run. There has been very few Triple Crown winners in the last ten years and I had hoped that this horse would go all the way. An unusual event took place that might have played a part in

the race. When the horses were leaving the paddock, someone set off a firecracker and this really disturbed Pleasant Colony. Apparently it did not bother the other horses but when the noise occurred, Pleasant Colony reared up and was really sweating when he reached the starting gate. Six attempts were made to get this horse into the starting gate and finally on the seventh try, after considerable "tail-twisting," Pleasant Colony was shoved into the starting gate by three handlers and the starter immediately opened the gate. It just simply was not Pleasant Colony's day.

We start our outside witnesses on Wednesday of this week and the first witness Wednesday afternoon, will be Tony Randall, the television actor. For a number of years, he had the "Odd Couple" series and is known through out this country. He wants to testify about health services and almost every year, we have several famous movie actors, writers and Nobel winners, who appear before our Subcommittee offering testimony. I remember when Ed Asner, who is Lou Grant, appeared and he made an excellent witness.

June 9, 1981

The situation in Israel and Iraq is right serious today. Israeli war planes bombed and destroyed a French-built nuclear reactor near the Iraqi capital of Bagdad, that posed a threat according to Israel, to their Government. The Israeli planes flew more than 600 miles across Arab territory and completely destroyed the reactor. None of the planes were shot down and the reason given for the destruction of the reactor by

Israel, is that this reactor was producing the material for nuclear weapons, which according to our people, is not exactly true. Our Government condemned today the attack on Iraq's nuclear reactor and said that Israel may have violated U.S. law by improperly using American-supplied aircraft to carry out the raid. Our people in the State Department emphatically stated that such a raid can do nothing but seriously add to the already tense situation in the area. Under our law, which is known as the Foreign Military Sales Act, American weapons that are supplied by our country, cannot be used for any purpose other than national or regional self-defense. Certainly this attack was not self-defense according to our State Department people.

The Soviet Union is now openly criticizing Polish leaders and any day now, may come upon a valid excuse, according to their way of thinking, of moving into Poland. Our people predict that if this move takes place, they will, in a hurry, finish their task in Afghanistan and then we will really be confronted with a serious world situation.

June 10, 1981

Former Governor Ray Blanton of Tennessee served with us in the House of Representatives for about six years, prior to his race for Governor. During the time that he was here, he was not too much interested in the House of Representatives and in fact, weeks would pass before we would see him in the House Chamber. He left here when he was elected Governor and before

he finished his four-year term, all kinds of rumors started about pay-offs in his Administration, with the finger pointed directly at him. Starting two years ago, the Grand Jury in Tennessee in Nashville, began returning indictments and one was against Blanton, who had been out of office about one year. He was accused of accepting \$23,334.50 from one of his large contributors during his campaign for Governor and from a number of other whiskey dealers, who paid to secure liquor licenses. Blanton denied the charges, but the indictment was returned even after he had appeared before the Grand Jury on several occasions. The trial started several weeks ago and last night, the jury returned the verdict, finding Blanton guilty of extortion and conspiracy and under the law, he could be sentenced to 70 years in prison and fined \$29,000. His case, of course, will be appealed, but my guess is that Blanton will serve time in the penitentiary.

I always feel right sad when I hear of cases like this one, because there is no justification for such action. We have a Grand Jury in Kentucky that for about two years now, has been investigating charges in the Administrations of former Governors Julian Carroll and Wendell Ford, and according to rumor today in Kentucky, additional indictments other than the two or three against small fish, may be returned and if so, these indictments will charge right high former officials of conspiracy and extortion.

June 11, 1981

The legislative committees are all now meeting and acting under orders from the Budget Committee to cut authorizations in

entitlement programs at least \$35 billion. These reductions would then be made when the appropriations bills are brought out, beginning next month. The legislative committees are all complaining about the reductions and yesterday, the Senate and House Education and Labor Committees, agreed somewhat, that Title I of the Elementary, Secondary Education Act, would not be placed in a block grant program and would be administered by the federal government. The actions in the House Committee left impact aid without a penny and agreed to increase the cost to parents who apply for guaranteed loans for their children who want to enter college. A fee of $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ would be charged under the House Committee program and a 5% fee would be charged under the Senate proposal. Families with incomes of \$25,000 or less, would be eligible under the House Committee proposal and the Senate would cut back the amount of money available to families with more than \$25,000 income. Interest rates would be increased from 9% to 14% by both committees. Both the Senate and the House have cut back the food stamp program from \$1.5 billion to approximately \$2 billion. This would bring the program down from about \$10 billion, where it ended up last year. The \$1.5 billion and \$2 billion would be reductions in the overall program.

Antrak would eventually be transferred over into the private sector and the dumping of waste into the ocean would cost \$5 per ton, as provided for by the House Merchant Marine Committee. The House Education and Labor Committee is hoping to obtain a rule which would permit roll call votes on the reduction in student loans, job training, child nutrition, vocational education,

education for the handicapped and the meals on wheels program for the elderly. These committees are hoping that the House, on the roll call votes, will turn down the reduction proposals which they say they had to make with a gun pointed at their heads.

Most of these legislative committees have authorized tremendous amounts down through the years and have smiled complacently, because they then did not have to appropriate the money and defend the appropriations bills.

The block grant program proposals by the new President in education and health are certainly not too popular. A coalition of some 60 labor, education, social services, and government groups, has been formed to fight the block grant program. Former Senator Ed Brooke of Massachusetts, who is now practicing law here in Washington, is one of the leaders in this movement and said such grants would trigger a brutal political structure.

June 12, 1981

Israel now says that the Reagan Administration is being very unfair in its criticism of the raid which knocked out the nuclear plant. Begin who is running for reelection and with his opponent accusing him of making this raid for publicity purposes, says that Israel was forced to take this action in self-defense. Self-defense would, of course, keep the use of American planes and equipment within the federal act which requires that no such equipment be used except in self-defense. Israel also knew at the time of the raid, that American

AWACS were patrolling the skies over Saudi Arabia, forcing Israel to fly a pattern designed to evade detection by the AWACKS. Israel also maintains that the nuclear plant would become operational until mid-July.

The battle of the budget continues with House Republican leaders and their conservative Democratic allies, preparing to introduce an across-the-board substitute for Democratic-drafted budget cuts if the cuts fall too far short of President Reagan's goals. The alternate may exclude such Democratic controversial proposals as closing up 10,000 post offices and ending federal impact aid. This substitute probably would also include a modified version of the block grants President Reagan wants in order to transfer control over nearly 100 federal programs to the states.

June 15, 1981

The Queen of England, together with her husband and the Crown Prince, were riding horseback on Saturday in the ceremonial event of the royal calendar, marking her official birthday. A British teenager ran up and fired six blanks at Queen Elizabeth II from a range of ten feet. The noise startled her horse, but she immediately brought the horse under control and the 55-year-old Queen, proceeded along the way. The gunman was hemmed in by the crowd and immediately subdued. The Queen was indeed fortunate that this teenager was using blanks and again, we have events along this line, which clearly indicate that those through out the world in top positions, must be carefully guarded. If this man had been using bullets, there would have been no question that he

could have shot the Queen several times, since he was within a range of ten feet.

U.S. Secretary of State, Alexander Haig is traveling in China at this time and since the situation in Iraq and Iran remains serious, along with Poland, I am glad that he is in China so that we will not be subjected to some of his war-like statements. He is in China at the right time and I hope that he has a nice trip.

At noon today, our Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Jamie Whitten, will present a Resolution which will be very brief and explain that by virtue of an error in enrolling the Supplemental, Rescission and Deferral Bill, an error of \$400 million was made. The amount should have been \$410 million for Title I of Elementary and Secondary Education which is a reduction in the overall amount for Fiscal Year 1981. By virtue of enrolling the bill incorrectly, the amount was stated as \$10 million. President Reagan signed the bill into law and several hours after he signed the bill, the error was discovered at the Office of Management and Budget.

I have seen enrolling errors since I have been here, but never one in the amount of \$400 million. As a general rule, the error is discovered before the President signs the bill into law. Since this was not the case, to make the bill legal, the Resolution must be passed today after a brief explanation is made concerning the enrolling error.

June 18, 1981

For nearly two years, a federal grand

has been investigating the Wendell Ford and Julian Carroll Administrations in Kentucky. Only two minor indictments have been returned and several days ago, the federal judge extended the term of this grand jury for six months. The following is a newspaper article that has appeared in all of the Kentucky newspapers this week, entitled, "Panel Probes Ford's Actions in Kentucky Politics Career":

"The special federal grand jury at Lexington seems to be interested in the activities of Wendell Ford from the time he was lieutenant governor up to his current post as U.S. senator.

One of the latest subpoenas was for H. K. Taylor of Morehead, who was executive director of the State Democratic Party in the mid 1970's.

The special jury, which has been investigating alleged corruption in state government for the past 18 months, ordered Taylor to appear Thursday with a number of documents.

Also summoned for the same day was James Fleming of Frankfort, chief legislative aide to Ford.

Last month, Helen Price, executive secretary to Ford for the past 13 years, appeared a second time before the grand jury.

Fleming, another longtime assistant to Ford, said he was not asked to bring any records and does not know what the grand jury is seeking.

But the subpoena for Taylor orders

him to bring originals of all diaries, calendars, appointment books, day books, telephone or visitor logs, notes, correspondence, memoranda, letters "and all other records that have been created at your direction and maintained by you at any time during your employment by Wendell H. Ford or by an organization which represented the interest of (Ford) during his tenure as Lieutenant governor, governor and U.S. senator."

The period cited is from Sept. 1, 1971, to May 31, 1981.

A spokesman for Ford's office in Washington said the senator "had no comment on the matter at this time."

Taylor, now in private business, confirmed Tuesday he had received the subpoena, but said he is trying to delay an appearance because his lawyer is on vacation.

Taylor said he has not been in contact with Ford "for a long time."

Taylor was indicted by a federal grand jury five years ago and tried on conspiracy charges in connection with the state's award of contracts to highway appraisers. He was acquitted.

At the time, he was an aide to then-Lt. Gov. Thelma Stovall, later resigning to return home.

The special federal grand jury, whose term was extended Tuesday by U.S. District Judge Bernard Moynahan for another six months, has returned three indictments since

the broad investigation of state activities began.

They were against state Sen. Woodrow Stamper, D-West Liberty; Robert Link, a Lexington realtor, and Howard "Sonny" Hunt, a former state Democratic chairman.

Link was acquitted of all charges in a recent trial and Stamper was acquitted of some, while the jury deadlocked on other counts. Hunt's trial has not started."

This past weekend, Governor John Y. Brown, Jr., while speaking at an American Diabetes Association convention in Cincinnati, lambasted the federal grand jury investigation, with an article appearing in most of the Kentucky papers. A portion of this article is as follows:

"Kentucky Governor John Y. Brown has lambasted a federal grand jury investigating the state's government, saying it has not done much except spend taxpayers' money.

Brown, in an interview with the Cincinnati Enquirer, made what were believed to be his strongest public comments about the 18-month-long grand jury.

"They've dragged this on long enough without producing any convictions. I'm liable to be retirement age before they get through with it," said Brown, here to keynote the opening of the American Diabetes Association Convention on Thursday.

"I'm getting very frustrated about it. That grand jury has creates suspicion

around practically everybody in Kentucky, but up to this point, they haven't come up with anything.

"They're dragging a lot of good names and the good name of our state through all of this atmosphere of corruption without producing anything.

"I'm all for cleaning up corruption and challenging any wrongdoing, but in the period of time they've been at it, they could have figured out the biggest mystery or crime we've ever had in this country."

Brown said that with no convictions resulting from the investigation after 18 months the grand jury session has only spent tax money.

"I understand they've spent millions of dollars to keep their staff in operation. Either they haven't had the right management or they haven't had enough staff," Brown said.

The governor also criticized the way the grand jury proceedings have been handled.

"First of all, it should have been a lot more confidential than the way it has been handled.

"Just the fact they call witnesses and then the publicity surrounding their appearances causes public speculation that is very unfair to an awful lot of people.

"I don't have a lot of sympathy with that kind of grand jury process. I want

to get this business over with and see them go back to Washington, "Brown said."

In all fairness to Wendell Ford, Julian Carroll and all of those that are under investigation, something should be done or the grand jury should fold up and make its final report.

The President is still on the war-path about his economic program and he and the Speaker have been trading right sharp remarks. At a press conference on Tuesday the President said that the Speaker's statements concerning the rich and the tax bill, were simply demagogic. The Speaker then issued a statement that he would not say the President was guilty of demagoguery, because he respected the office too much for such an accusation. He went on to say that he hoped that the President had enough respect for the Office of Speaker to not accuse the occupant of this office of demagoguery. This week seems to be the battle of words and if anyone has any question in their mind in this country that the honeymoon of the new Administration is not over, they simply are not following the action that is taking place.

June 19, 1981

Justice Potter Stewart who may be the outstanding Justice on the Supreme Court, announced yesterday that he had informed the President on May 18, that he would retire from the court, on July 3. The July 3, 1981 date is the date the court concludes its current term. This resignation has provided President Reagan with a rare opportunity to become the first

President to name a woman to the Supreme Court. During the Presidential campaign, he promised to name a woman to one of the first vacancies if he was elected. Not necessarily the first one, and for that reason, his best friends, White House counselor, Edwin Meese III, Attorney General William French Smith, Deputy Secretary of State William P. Clark, along with the President's present Solicitor General Robert H. Bork, may be considered for this vacancy.

Stewart is 66 years of age and said that he wanted to retire while he was in good health, so that he could spend more time with his family and especially his grandchildren. Stewart has completed 23 years on the court. He was appointed in 1958 by President Eisenhower and is the second most senior member of the court, that now has five men over the age of 70.

The United States and Iraq agreed yesterday on the text for a Security Council resolution, condemning Israel's attack on Iraq's nuclear reactor. The language is perhaps the harshest ever endorsed by Washington, for a U.N. resolution addressed to Israel. I am really surprised that President Reagan has agreed to this language. This should relieve some of the tension in the Arab world caused by the June 7 destruction of the nuclear reactor in Iraq by Israeli jet planes. No portion of the resolution will provide for payment of damages, but the resolution provides for redress.

We have on the Floor now, the Legal Services Corporation and on a final vote last night, it passed 245 to 137. This is short the two-thirds needed to override a veto, but it did show strong support in

in Congress for a program that President Reagan wants to abolish. Many amendments were offered which were structured that if adopted, would just about destroy the operation of this Corporation and several were accepted by the House. If the Senate refuses to take this legislation up, it is dead.

June 20, 1981

The President is now requesting that we make further reductions totaling \$20 billion. In order to have a balanced budget by 1984, this action must take place according to the Budget Director, David A. Stockman and the President. This means that the action taken by several of the legislative Committees will have to be thrown out or there will have to be separate votes on the floor when the Reconciliation bill comes up next week.

The Savings and Loan Associations in this country are in serious trouble and several proposals have been made to bail out a number of the Associations that are about ready to go under. This new Administration emphatically stated several months ago that it would not be a party to any such bail out. The Banking and Currency Committee backed away recently from a plan that would have assisted the Savings and Loan Associations. The Ways & Means Committee is now working on a plan that would give a tax break to Savings and Loan Associations and certain other thrift institutions. An exemption would be given that would apply only to interest from special new one or two year savings certificates that could be issued by Savings and Loan Associations.

Former Secretary of Agriculture, Earl L. Butz, was sentenced yesterday to 30 days in jail and directed to pay a \$10,000 fine for

for filing false income tax returns. He will be placed on probation for five years, less the 30 days to be served in jail. Butz pleaded guilty to understating his 1978 federal income tax by \$148,114.00.

For several years now, Donald S. Fredrickson has served as Director of the National Institutes of Health. He has been with the National Institutes off and on since 1953. At one time, he was the Director of the National Heart Institute and then he left to join the National Academy of Sciences Institute of Medicine. He returned to NIH and was given the Directorship in 1976. The question of whether or not he should stay on under the new Administration has been discussed now for weeks. Since I am Chairman of the Subcommittee that appropriates this money, we have been very much concerned over who the Director would be for the Institutes. I heard several weeks ago that the Secretary of Health and Human Services, Richard S. Schweiker told Fredrickson in January that he wanted him to stay on, but last month the White House and Schweiker signed off on his reappointment. This is the top assignment in the federal Administration in the field of health and I presume that some of the President's friends have advised him to take care of someone else.

June 22, 1981

Twenty-eight young, black boys have been killed in Atlanta, Georgia during the past two years and not only the city authorities, but the state authorities, along with the federal government, have worked on these cases diligently for months. I have believed all along, that the person who was doing most

of the killing, was someone that these young, black boys were not afraid of. This weekend, a free lance, black photographer, 23 years of age, was arrested. He has been under investigation for several weeks now as a result of a stake-out of one of the bridges over the Chattahoochee River by the FBI. The last black boy was found floating in this river and the free lance photographer drove across the bridge and while he was on the bridge, police and the FBI agents heard a splash in the water. This man was stopped and his car searched. He has been under surveillance since that time.

Secretary of State Haig is still traveling and Sunday, Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State who resigned during the Carter Administration, said that Haig was playing with fire when he made the commitment to sell strategic military weapons to the Republic of China. Vance maintains that this type of "bear-baiting," is certainly the wrong policy that we should be following and will only cause more trouble in our dealings with the Soviet Union.

June 23, 1981

The President is very much disturbed over the fact that no rule has been issued by the Rules Committee on the Reconciliation Bill and no action has been taken by the Ways and Means Committee on bringing out a tax reduction bill. One of the Members of the Rules Committee informed me during the Noon hour, that the President and the Republican Members in the House, were changing their minds so often about what kind of a rule should be issued, that the Rules Committee has now decided to wait until after

the July recess, before a rule is brought out. The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee says that it would absolutely be impossible to bring out and pass a tax reduction bill before this fall. I presume that the President has received all of this information, because last night, he was quoted by the media as saying that unless action is taken on the tax reduction bill immediately, there will be no August recess. He could not keep the House and Senate from recessing, but he could call us back into Session the next day. This has happened on one occasion since I have been here and there was so many mad people who returned to Washington, that the President failed to accomplish his purpose. I feel this would be the same situation, if President Reagan became so angry and called us back after we recessed for the month of August.

The Supreme Court in a 4-4 decision yesterday, decided that former President Nixon, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and former Attorney General Mitchell could be sued by a federal employee, whose telephone was tapped. Justice Rehnquist disqualified himself since he was connected with the Nixon Administration and this was the reason for the 4-4 vote. A tie vote then means that the lower court decision will stand and this decision held that a suit could be maintained. Mr. Nixon is the only one of the three apparently, who has any money, so he may have to settle a judgement, if it is obtained.

June 24, 1981

Yesterday morning, the President had a breakfast for the conservative Democrats in the House. Only two-thirds of the 63

Democrats who helped him win on the Budget Resolution Substitute, showed up for the breakfast. After the breakfast, a number of the Members were interviewed by the press and they very frankly stated that they had some bad qualms about bolting their Party a second time. The President had relatively smooth sailing in the Republican controlled Senate so far, but will have considerable difficulty with the House from now on. He begins tomorrow with a series of speeches across the United States, urging voters to contact the Members of the House, insisting that they support him on all of his proposals. He will end up at his California ranch for the Fourth of July Recess.

The black Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, has his hands full, trying to support the President with his many budget cuts in housing. The poor people and the mayors throughout the country, are all storming him and behind the scenes, he is trying to soften the blow as much as possible with the people who will suffer the most as a result of the budget cuts in his department. He is experiencing difficulty with the mayors of Detroit, Atlanta, Gary and Los Angeles, since all of these mayors are black.

June 25, 1981

We will stay here this weekend until we pass the Reconciliation Budget legislation. The President is using the telephone on Air Force One and at every stop on his way to California to convince the 63 Democrats who voted with him before on the Budget Substitute, that they should go along now and adopt without any amendments, the

Reconciliation Bill that he sponsors. The leadership in the House on the Democratic side, has decided to bring out a rule that would permit six roll call votes on programs that are of great concern to the people: Child nutrition, student loans, medicare and medicaid and housing. There is not a Republican Member in the House who will not be seriously affected by these amendments and a vote to cut child nutrition still more, will be hard to take by any Member. The President is just furious over the strategy of the Democrats, because he knows full well that he will never hold every Republican Member in the House on his side, as he did on the Budget Substitute several weeks ago.

Secretary of State Haig is still with us, notwithstanding the fact that you can get bets on any corner that he will not last a year. It seems now, that Haig, after he returned from China, called Jeane J. Kirkpatrick the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, criticizing her for certain positions that she took on the vote condemning Israel for its attack on Iraq's nuclear reactor. The report of Haig's criticism really upset President Reagan and he called Kirkpatrick in France, where she was vacationing, and praised her for a splendid job in negotiating a compromise with Iraqi officials on the language of the Resolution. Haig still wants to be President and the President is constantly trying to lasso him and bring him back into the corral.

June 26, 1981

President Reagan was successful again yesterday, when the House failed 217 to 210

to adopt a rule which would bring about six roll call votes on major reductions proposed by the President. The budget resolution that we have before the House at this time calls for \$37 billion in reductions for 1982. The leadership on our side decided that a rule should be adopted providing for six amendments which would test all of the Members as to whether or not they really wanted to cut child nutrition programs, social security programs, programs for the elderly and health programs generally. Thirty Democrats joined the Republicans who only lost one vote on their side and we ended up by staying until ten o'clock last night. We start again this morning and there will be 8 hours of general debate on the rule that was adopted which eliminates the individual votes. The Republicans have a substitute which is now in order, that provides for \$5.2 billion more in reductions.

The Senate was in Session last night until midnight and they too, adopted a budget resolution calling for some \$39 billion in reductions.

June 27, 1981

New legislative history was established in the House of Representatives this week. The Budget Resolution from the Budget Committee as provided for under the Budget and Impoundment Act of 1974, carried provisions that called for reductions in entitlement programs and general changes in the law on the statute books at this time. This was the reconciliation portion of the Budget Resolution. Several weeks ago, the legislative committees in the House that have jurisdiction over all of the programs set

forth in the budget were given assignments under the first Budget Resolution to make reductions in existing programs and entitlement amounts set forth in laws passed several years ago. Without taking up each law and repealing the law to the extent that the amounts authorized were changed, the Budget Resolution yesterday, placed all of the reconciliations in the one bill and in some 350 pages, established legislative history. The Chairmen of the legislative committees were instructed by the Chairman of the Budget Committee, that unless they called their committees together and made the necessary changes, with the changed amounts submitted to the Budget Committee by June 12, the Budget Committee, as provided for under the 1974 law, would proceed to make the changes. In other words, history was really established legislatively this week in the House of Representatives and the future will tell us as to whether or not this is good legislative government and procedure.

The Republicans in the House only needed 26 votes when they all stayed together, from the Democratic side to win. Yesterday they secured the votes of 26 Democrats from Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia. Before the final votes were cast, on several of the substitutes and the bill on final passage, there was considerable horse trading. The President from California, called 19 Southern Democrats and according to this morning's papers, in addition to arm twisting, cut deals right and left, to win House approval of their budget alternative. Deals were cut with Texas and Louisiana for a new sugar

bill and a number of projects were provided to the Members for their districts and as the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, David A. Stockman admitted, "a number of accommodations were made which brought about Reagan's stunning victory." The vote was 217 to 211 on the major substitute and although the Democrats were willing to go along on an overall reduction of \$35 billion in the budget for Fiscal Year 1982 under this legislation, the Republicans, with their manuevers, increased the amount to \$38.2 billion for next year and by reducing major programs under the reconciliation portion of the bill, there was a reduction of at least \$145 billion over the next three years.

President Reagan and his people are jubilant today, but I am afraid that what took place this week insofar as the black people, are concerned, the poor people, the elderly, the children, the sick people and those attempting to go to college, we may have repercussions that are serious before this year is over. I continue to hope and pray that those in charge of the safety of our President, will make sure that he is better protected, than he was when he was shot recently because what transpired this week can set off reactions that we should not have in this country.

June 29, 1981

I am positive that well over 200 Members of the House of Representatives had no conception of the contents of the Bill, HR 3982, which was the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 from the Committee

on the Budget. This bill provided for reconciliation pursuant to Section 3 of the First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Years 1982, 1983, and 1984. The report of the bill is contained in two volumes which total nearly 1,000 pages. The printed bill contained over 1,100 pages and the substitute and the amendments offered by the Republicans printed out in the June 26, 1981 Congressional Record, beginning on page H-3616 and continued through page H-3744. This is fine print, generally referred to as single-spaced and indented. If this was printed out in the regular Congressional Record type, it would have totaled well over 500 pages.

I readily admit that out of the hundreds of pages involved in both the Committee bill and in the substitute and the amendments, I am acquainted with and understand the provisions pertaining to the appropriations bill that I am Chairman of and confess that I am not acquainted with the balance of the provisions of these hundreds of pages which were considered in the House last week. The Members of the Budget Committee readily admitted that none of them understand or had an opportunity to read, all of the amendments and the substitute, which were hurriedly printed Thursday night and presented during general debate to the House, just a few hours before the bill and the motion to recommit, were upon final passage. Certainly this is not good legislation and to me, this is the most perfect fiasco, legislatively, that has taken place since I have been a Member of Congress. The public printer complained, the clerks of the committee complained and the reading clerk in

the House was fouled up from the very beginning. The President and his chief supporters made up their minds that regardless of everything, time was of the essence and not a single day could be spared in the rushing of this legislation through the House of Representatives.

The bill and the substitute will now go to conference and some of the Chairmen of the standing committees who had to bring out reconciliations reducing entitlement programs by billions of dollars, have advised the Speaker that they do not want to be named as conferees. We are in recess this week and this gives the staff a chance to see if they can get this bundle of mistakes together. In the handwritten notes which were made in the substitute, there appeared the name of a young lady, together with her telephone number. The media checked this matter, of course, immediately and it was ascertained that this young lady worked for the Budget Committee and refused to answer her telephone when located, due to the fact that she was on vacation. The Speaker himself inquired from the Well as to whether this handwritten note was a part of the legislation.

The President of Iran had to suddenly leave about a week ago and has been in hiding ever since. Khomeini is still in charge and he has declared the President of Iran, Bani-Sadr, out of office. Fighting in the streets has taken place since Bani-Sadr disappeared and last night a huge bomb was set off at a meeting held by 23 of the leading politicians at the Tehran headquarters of the Islamic Republican Party, killing 23 leading politicians, including

Ayatollah Beheshti, widely regarded as the second most powerful man in Iran, next to Khomeini. He was killed along with the others, while addressing the leadership at the political meeting. This is the man that has acted as Chief Justice, committing hundreds to death following the abdication of the Shah. The bomb was planted in a trash bin close to the platform where the Ayatollah was speaking and it brought down the roof of the second story building. This country is really in turmoil.

Tomorrow the elections will be held in Israel and the Labor Party candidate, Peres, is making a close race against Begin. According to the pollsters, the race is too close to call and I for one, hope that Peres wins. It will be much better for the future of Israel and bring about better relations between our country and this little country, that is striving so hard to survive.

I have never missed a day or a vote since I have been a Member of Congress and on June 25, the total roll calls and quorum calls was 12,208. The closest call that I have had up to this time was the occasion of the Dedication of the Barkley bust in the corridor outside of the Senate Chamber. I was advised that a roll call vote was underway and after running at full speed through the Capitol building over to the House Chamber, I entered the Chamber just in time to vote. The clerk had handed the final tally to the sitting Speaker who was just ready to make the announcement as to the vote.

On Friday afternoon of last week, after a number of roll call votes all day on the

Reconciliation Resolution and following the final vote on final passage, the Members left the Chamber. A great many left the Capitol building on the way to the airport and to their cars, since the July Recess period started following the final vote on this particular legislation. I voted and returned to my office, turned out the lights and locked the door. While waiting for the elevator, I happened to look at the lights and two lights were on, indicating that it was still the final passage vote or a new vote. I was positive that it was not a new vote, because there was nothing to vote on. One of my friends in the House rode down in the elevator with me to the garage and he confirmed the fact that it was another roll call vote and he was positive because he had been watching on his television set which is the close-circuit television system that we have here on Capitol Hill. I went to my car and put my brief case in the car and then walked over as fast as I could to the House Chamber. I was in plenty of time for the roll call vote which was underway. After the final passage vote and immediately before any other legislative matter was called up, one of the Members jumped up and with only five or six Members on the Floor, moved to reconsider the vote just taken on final passage. One of the Republican Members immediately moved to lay that motion on the table. This was the motion that was voted upon. The clerks in the House and a great many Members who know that I have never missed a vote, were looking around to see if I would appear, because this motion to reconsider procedure happens only once in a great number of years. In fact, the last time

that we had such a move was over 20 years ago and I remember at that time, that well over a 100 Members missed the roll call vote. Friday was not one of my good days last week, but it certainly was one of my best when it turned out that I was lucky enough not to miss this vote. If I had started up my car and proceeded to go through the park, it would have been just too late to have received any message which might have made it possible for me to return and vote. Fifteen minutes after the vote started, the lights go out on the electronic device and the vote is over.

June 30, 1981

One of our new Members in the House is a lady by the name of Claudine Schneider. She represents the First District of Rhode Island and is a Republican. Her successor was a man by the name of Beard who was a House painter and took great delight on many occasions while he was here for some three terms, in telling everyone that he was a house painter and made his living by working. Beard became one of the most liberal Members in the House and in fact, so liberal, that Mrs. Schneider succeeded in defeating him in a close race. At the time she announced her candidacy for that District, which by the way is a strong Democratic District, very few people believed that she would win. The Reagan landslide and the fact that Beard was just too liberal for his people, was enough to bring Mrs. Schneider into office. She realizes that an ultra-conservative does not suit the majority of her people, so she was really in hot water on the Budget Reconciliation legislation last week. On final

passage she voted with the Democrats and only one other Member on the Republican side voted with the Democrats. This other Member was Charlie Dougherty of Philadelphia who is serving his second term. It was generally understood that Mrs. Schneider would vote with the Democrats and since the minority always have the right to claim the motion to recommit, Mrs. Schneider was given the opportunity to offer the motion with instructions. She is brand new and the motion to recommit was right complicated. In substance, the motion to recommit was right fraudulent since the COLA provision was placed in the motion to recommit with the Republican Party and the President being vehemently against COLA. COLA is the cost of living increase, twice-a-year provision of the law and the Republicans in their substitute, only wanted an annual cost of living increase. Mrs. Schneider was recognized by the Speaker and offered her motion to recommit and just stood there after the motion was read by the clerk. The Speaker said to her twice, that she may proceed to speak on her motion, but she still just stood there and grinned. She did not understand the motion she offered and she did not know how to explain the provisions of the motion. She, of course, knew that the two-year COLA was fraudulent as far as her Party was concerned and hoped that a vote would be held immediately and she would not have to say a word. Four or five Democrats jumped up and pronounced questions to Mrs. Schneider which she could not answer, even though several of the Republican leaders crowded around her whispering answers. This confused her still further and finally one

Democrat asked her if she really knew what a motion to recommit meant and how it applied to any legislation just before final enactment. She could not answer this question and then the majority of the Members in the House decided it was time to stop embarrassing this poor little lady, who had been placed in a trap by her own Party and loud calls were heard all over the Chamber for a vote. The Speaker called for the vote, which was a voice vote and the motion failed. The motion was on the Republican side and you would naturally expect a roll call vote, since the voice vote failed. The Republicans did not ask for a roll call vote and we proceeded on to final passage, with COLA out of the bill, with the exception of only one cost of living increase each year. COLA applies to all civil service and military retirees and hundreds of thousands of these people all over the United States are just hopping mad.

This is one of the examples of what transpired last week, which did not make the Congress look good at all. Mrs. Schneider, of course, will be cut up in her District over her participation in such a charade and her vote on final passage against the Republican substitute and amendments, will pay off very little in the end.

In going back to the motion to reconsider the vote, I at the time, did not know just how the motion was raised since it was not expected and the majority of us were not here. Immediately after the roll call vote on final passage was announced by the Speaker, Phillip Burton of California

objected to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Under the Rules of the House, the final vote, yeas and nays, was announced and automatically as provided under the Rules of the House, the Speaker immediately follows the announcement of the vote, with the statement -- "and the motion to reconsider is laid upon the table." This is what Burton objected to and Trent Lott, the Mississippi Republican Whip, moved to reconsider the vote which was the proper procedure and then Coleman, another Republican, moved immediately to table the motion to reconsider the vote. This was quick thinking on the part of the Republicans and saved another roll call vote which could have been disastrous since 94 of the Members were not present to vote on the roll call vote to lay the motion on the table.

This is the second time that this procedure has been followed, since I have been a Member of Congress and is permissible under the House Rules, but it was almost disastrous to me, since I nearly missed my first roll call vote.

July 1, 1981

The election in Israel yesterday was almost a photo-finish. So far, computer projections showed that the Labor Party won 49 seats in the 120 seat Parliament and Begin's Party won 49 seats. If the pivotal religious parties can join either Begin or the Labor Party then this would be the deciding factor as to which side would be in charge of the Parliament, and further would be the deciding factor of the election of the Prime Minister. Up to this time,

the religious parties have remained on the side of Begin and this may be enough to carry him back into office. I still am of the opinion that a change would be very much in order at this time in Israel, because Begin is just too hard-nosed to bring about any real peace agreement that would help solve this problem in that part of the world.

Night before last, the television and radio stations suddenly announced that the Mayor in the City of Washington had been shot and was critically wounded. He is so controversial that some people were not surprised to hear this news. Within a matter of minutes, these stations came back on, with the news that it was simply a hoax and that the Mayor and his family were very much disturbed at the news announcement concerning the shooting. The Mayor said that his mother was almost hysterical and since he was away from home at the time, his wife too, was very much upset. Later that night, the Mayor held a press conference on his front porch and blasted the media.

For years now, the shoe companies in this country have really experienced competition from Taiwan, South Korea and Japan. Finally there was enough pressure from the shoe companies in Massachusetts, to obtain import quotas. Yesterday morning, the Reagan Administration announced that it was dropping the import quotas on shoes from Taiwan and South Korea, regardless of bipartisan political opposition and industry estimates that the order could eliminate 30,000 U.S. jobs. The states expected to be the hardest hit by the President's

decision are Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The President said that the reason why he was against extending the four-year-old quotas was in keeping with the Administration's free-trade policy. Speaker O'Neill and Ted Kennedy are very much upset and both are hollering from the roof tops.

July 2, 1981

The Fourth of July falls on Saturday this week and so, we will take tomorrow off and return on Monday. Virginia is here and we just decided not to try to go down for three or four days, but to stay in Washington. This way, I have had an opportunity to bring my journal up to date and to prepare a number of letters to the children in advance.

It now appears that a judge on the Court of Appeals in the state of Arizona will be the one selected to take the place of Potter Stewart. This judge is a lady and she is 51 years of age and is now serving on the Arizona Court of Appeals. She has received one of the highest ratings of any judge in a 1980 state bar poll which gives her a 90% favorable rating. She was appointed to fill a vacancy in the state Senate in 1969 and she subsequently won two terms and was voted Majority Leader, the first woman in the Nation to be elected to such a leadership post. She has the strong backing of Senator Goldwater and John Rhodes and in all probability, will be the one selected.

Dr.urdock had was again convicted yesterday of conspiracy to bribe two former Congressmen, Representatives Daniel

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Flood and Otto E. Passman. He will again appeal, but if his appeal fails, he may have to serve up to 15 years in the penitentiary.

July 6, 1981

One of the problems that the Democratic Party is now having is the ability to raise campaign money. For years now, we have incurred a debt and the National Democratic Committee has been unable to pay off the debt in its entirety. It started out at about \$9 million and before Lyndon Johnson left Washington, a number of Democratic leaders throughout the country called upon him to make every effort to see that this debt was retired before he left office. He made no move to retire the debt and a portion of it is still with us.

On the other hand, the Republican Party has set aside a quarter of its record \$20.7 million budget for the year 1981 to provide political help to President Reagan, including \$2 million for an advertising campaign to boost his economic program. The President is expected to use most of the \$2 million for White House support and political travel. About \$1 million will be used for polling. The Republican Campaign Committee has set aside \$900,000 for statewide polling and in addition, has budgeted \$1 million for redistricting efforts. State and local Republican candidates this year will receive \$74,000 with one of the candidates, J. Marshall Olema, the GOP gubernatorial candidate in Virginia to receive \$100,000. The Republican National Committee has a full-time staff of about 280 and owns a beautiful headquarters building on Capitol Hill just across the street from the old Cannon House Office Building. Here they have a printing

plant, a television studio and all kinds of computer hardware. This year they plan to spend \$1.2 million publishing a magazine known as "First Monday", a new semi-weekly publication. In 1980 for the election, the Republican Campaign Committee raised about \$44 million and the Democratic Campaign Committee raised a little less than \$13 million. Although we now have a new Democratic Campaign Chairman and new fundraising efforts are underway, money is still hard to come by for the Democrats. The Republican Party is just the party of the moneyed class and they have no difficulty whatsoever in raising all the money that they want to raise.

Those who are giving fundraising parties on the House side in the Democratic Party are even having problems raising money from the lobbyists who constantly cross their threshold. Some of the excuses given pertain to information received by the Republicans that the money is being given and this stops some from giving.

As long as I have been in politics we have had trouble raising money on our side but we are still the major party and in my opinion, between now and the election next year, there will be a turn around with the people that could almost make it dangerous for a Republican candidate to campaign in places such as "Cadillac Square" in Detroit. There is a certain amount of bitterness that is rapidly building up over the new President's budget cuts and this may become real serious before it is over.

July 7, 1981

Just for a change, I guessed right on the Supreme Court appointment. President Reagan within the hour, has announced that Judge Conroy of Arizona, has been nominated and his name will be sent to the Senate

for confirmation. This lady is right well regarded in the legal profession and is a strong Republican. She was endorsed by Senators Goldwater and DeConcini and from the very beginning, I believed that the President would, at this time, name a woman to the Supreme Court and that with her background this would be the lady.

Finally, the Clerk's Office has sent around a copy of the Reconciliation Bill that we voted on on Friday a week ago. This bill contains 540 pages and certainly contains so many provisions that only a few Members in the House made any attempt to either read the bill or to study it. The Substitute printed out to just about the same number of pages and this was not presented to the House until the day it was voted upon so none of the Members in the House, including the author of the Substitute had an opportunity to read the entire document.

July 8, 1981

Herblock, the cartoonist for the Washington Post, is really something. In today's Post his cartoon shows the lady that is always used holding the scales, with a blindfold indicating that equal justice under the law is always fair and not subject to control or manipulation. She turns and lifts one corner of the blindfold to observe the skirt and shoe of a lady proceeding up the steps into the Supreme Court Building. It really tells the story of the nomination of Mrs. Sandra O'Connor of Arizona who was nominated by President Reagan yesterday as the first woman member of the Court.

In speaking of a woman on the Court, it is right unusual when you think back that just 109 years ago the Court on which Judge O'Connor will sit if the Senate confirms her nomination upheld the power of

the states to prevent women from becoming lawyers. This nomination is right unusual because it is a rare occasion when a President reaches so far down into the state judiciary to find a Supreme Court Justice. Most Justices have come from higher ranks of the judicial system or from national political positions or from nationally known law firms. The Senate, of course, must now examine Judge O'Connor's record in the same manner that it has other nominees for the Court and I hope that the Senate will do nothing to impede her confirmation. The Moral Majority has started in today, indicating that they will fight this nomination and use as their reasons the fact that Mrs. O'Connor favors abortion and the Equal Rights Amendment. In presenting this nomination to the press at the White House yesterday, the President said that he had pledged to appoint a woman who meets high standards and that he identified such a person in Mrs. O'Connor. He further said that this lady is a "Person for all Seasons" and then immediately brushed aside criticism from anti-abortion groups stating that he was completely satisfied with Mrs. O'Connor's philosophy and that he hoped she would be speedily confirmed.

In speaking of cartoons, Herblock, several days ago had another unusual cartoon in the Post. This one showed Ronald Reagan in his room, with all of the drawers in a great many dressers pulled out and all kinds of boots, clothing and articles scattered around the room, with the same type of confusion in the two closets opening out into this room. The closet contained loud sports jackets and plaid suits which are right unusual when you see them, and under all of this confusion was the statement that the President was searching for his foreign policy. It was absolutely hilarious and sore some of the suits of the President.

He is a much better dressed man than any President that has served in the White House since I have been a Member of Congress, maybe with the exception of Lyndon Johnson who only wore suits that cost hundreds and hundreds of dollars and fit him perfectly.

The President is now making every move to push his tax cut legislation through the Congress before we adjourn for the August recess. Yesterday, the President carried his campaign for his version of the income tax reduction legislation to the City of Chicago which is the home city of the Chairman of the Ways & Means Committee, Dan Rostenkowski. The Democrats on the Ways & Means Committee call for a 15% cut over three years and the President's legislation provides for a 25% cut over a 33-month period. The President emphatically stated that in other words, as he expresses it, the present choice is between their tax cut or no tax cut at all. He said if there is no tax cut at all, it might mean a tax increase. He again will lay everything on the line and hope to pick up enough of the southern Democrats to push this plan through.

In speaking of picking up enough Democrats, a special election held in the 4th Congressional District of Mississippi yesterday must have been a shocker to the Republican party. The underdog was the Democrat, Wayne Dowdy, and the candidate that was to be a shoe in was the Republican, Liles Williams. The Republican party pumped in over \$300,000 into this District and on a final count of the vote, the Democrat received 55,572 and Williams received 54,486. The Democratic Campaign Committee here in Washington issued a statement that the results of this election clearly indicate a repudiation of the idea of a solid southern Ronald Reagan. My understanding

is that the black vote in this District was solid for the Democrat and this is the vote that may be a controlling influence all down through the south next year. Those Democrats that are now designated as "boll weevils" and who appear on television having breakfast with the President almost on a weekly basis had better "watch out for the ghost."

July 10, 1981

We may be traveling on a collision course in regard to the President's income tax proposal. The Ways & Means Committee will bring out, in the next few days, a 15% tax reduction bill over a two-year period and this does not suit the President. He continues to say that he must have a bill on his desk by the first day of August or it may be that there will be no recess by the Congress. This means, of course, that if we vote a recess resolution, he can call us back. There will be no compromises between the two bills. At least there will be a tax reduction bill and I have my doubts that it will pass both the House and the Senate and be on the President's desk by August 1.

July 13, 1981

After some ten days of rioting in England, several of the British cities were quiet last night. Hit and run gangs have been breaking windows, looting stores and clashing with the police for over ten days. The most serious trouble has occurred in Leicester, in the industrial section where about 500 black and white youths in a large public housing project overturned and burned cars and attacked police and firemen. The Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, made a speech in the Parliament in which she said

these people were simply greedy and she was booted. For a number of years when the Colonies drifted away from England, England magnanimously accepted thousands of black and white people from the Colonies who were not considered favorably by the British people generally. Now, with inflation rampant and unemployment exceedingly high, Margaret Thatcher continues her program, similar to the one that our new President has started. Looting and burning seems to be the order of the day.

Yesterday on the two television programs, "Face The Nation" and "Issues and Answers", the Secretary of the Treasury, Donald T. Regan and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, both predicted great victories for Ronald Reagan in his tax bill and in his economic program generally. I still hope that when cold weather starts this year, we do not have similar occasions in this country as the ones that are taking place in Great Britain at this time.

July 14, 1981

We reported our Public Works Appropriations Bill today and in this bill for Fiscal Year 1982, I have \$11,900,000 to continue construction on the Taylorsville Lake project and \$460,000 to continue the planning on the Camp Ground Lake project.

Under existing law, additional water storage benefits must be paid for by the state or the local communities and one-half of the recreation costs must also be paid either locally or by the state. This did not apply when I obtained the money to build the Warren River Reservoir, Nolin River Reservoir, Green River Reservoir and the Aug River Reservoir. All of the costs

for those four reservoirs was paid for by the Federal Government.

The Flood Control Act has been amended twice since the completion of the four reservoirs mentioned above and here is where the additional costs must be produced before a flood control reservoir or a lock and dam can go under construction. If all recreation is left out, along with additional water storage, the benefit cost ratio is not sufficiently high enough to justify construction of the Camp Ground Lake project. It is essential that we add additional water storage and recreation in order to move this project along. The Taylorsville Lake project was in Federal Court and we had all kinds of problems with the recreation costs. Finally, after the Federal Judge in Louisville ruled against us on the contract letter signed by former Governor Wendell Ford, we then secured a letter from our new Governor, John Y. Brown, Jr. which does not commit the state for the entire amount at this time, but only on an annual basis. The Federal Judge accepted this letter and Taylorsville is back under construction.

The Camp Ground Lake project certainly does not look good at this time.

July 15, 1981

In the House from California, we have two right unusual Members. One of these Members is a lady by the name of Bobbi Fiedler. She is an activist and is as far out in right field as you can probably get. She beat Jim Corman in November of last year. Jim Corman is a Democrat and was one of the high ranking Members on the Committee on Ways & Means. He and his first wife got a divorce and he selected a right young little lady and started raising a second family. This apparently did not help him

with some of his constituents and some other matters were up from time to time concerning the Ways & Means Committee which did not help him in his race for reelection. He was vulnerable to say the least and the lady defeated him. Since she has been here, she has tried, as quickly as possible, to establish a record as being against everything and for just a little.

The other California Member that I have in mind is Robert K. Dornan who is a former radio announcer and cameraman from the Los Angeles district. He is serving his third term and has selected abortion as his major forte. He hollers loud when he speaks and is searching for the front page of every newspaper. He has no friends that I know of on the Republican side where he sits, and his loss at any time would be a blessing to the Republican Party, according to the majority of the Members in the House.

California has just finished its re-districting and one of the Republicans had to go. I understand the legislature met and ended up with Fiedler on one side of the scales and Dornan on the other side. Apparently, he outweighed her considerably, because he was selected for the axe. The axe fell right square on top of him yesterday and I understand today that he is running for the United States Senate. The Republican Senator, S.I. Hayakawa is up for reelection next year, so Dornan now says that he will just take Hayakawa out and go to the Senate and within a matter of a few years, be serving as Vice President of the United States.

The Republicans and Democrats from California are really jubilant over the selection made between these two and were hoping that the axe would be wide enough

to take both of them, but it just was not that wide.

July 18, 1981

Another horrible accident took place this week in one of the new buildings in this country. The Hyatt Regency Hotel chain has constructed a number of new hotels throughout the country and uses a very modernistic design from the standpoint of enclosed courtyards, lobbies, escalators and walkways around each floor leading up to a tremendous skybridge--beautifully designed, but the one in Kansas City had one of its walkways above the main lobby where dancing was taking place, collapse, and so far, 47 dead and 100 injured have been pulled out of the debris. The weight of too many people on the walkway above the lobby is the reason given for the collapse of this part of the structure. We have had all kinds of trouble with the FBI Building, the Rayburn Building, the new Smithsonian Building and the Kennedy Center. The Kennedy Center is just about falling down. The outside concrete slab walls are breaking and falling; there is a tremendous leak in the roof, and the walls and ceilings throughout the building are cracking and falling in chunks. Chandeliers are dropping out of the ceiling and the building is simply a mess. Millions and millions of dollars are invested and the contractors and builders somehow simply get by with defective structures.

Israel again bombed in Lebanon and this time, killed a great many women and children. Begin says that the PLO meeting site and organization site was the structure bombed, but the fire and the bombing in the main part of Beirut has caused great damage and loss of life. Begin continues on his merry way and our State Department criticizes and

holds up the delivery of new F-16's, but tomorrow we will have more of the same probably. It seems to me that the world must be turning against this man. I certainly am in favor of maintaining the integrity of Israel and seeing to it that this country retains its freedom, but Begin has just about gotten too big for his pants.

July 20, 1981

President Reagan is attending a summit conference in Canada at this time with representatives from Japan, England, France, Italy, West Germany and Canada. The main reason for the summit is to put as much pressure on President Reagan as possible over high interest rates in this country and the economic situation generally. The representatives of all of the countries at the conference seem to be in agreement that high prime interest rates in this country are very detrimental to the economy in their countries. According to today's newspapers, the President is blaming this situation on former President Carter and agrees that high interest rates should be brought down as quickly as possible. He, by the way, has met with the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board on a number of occasions and continues to follow in step with the Federal Reserve Board on its tight money policy, which naturally results in high interest rates.

July 21, 1981

This week, we have a number of appropriation bills up for final passage in the House. Today, we have Housing and Urban Development and so far, a great many amendments have been offered to this bill and more will be offered before we complete the bill late this afternoon. We next take up

Interior Appropriations and the most controversial part of this bill will be the SRC-1 amendment. This synthetic fuel plant if constructed, would be located in Daviess County and our junior Senator, Wendell Ford, along with our present Governor John Y. Brown, Jr. have worked on this project now for months. In fact, Wendell Ford, while serving as Governor, started this project underway with a study and this will be one of the most controversial amendments offered on any of the appropriation bills. A great many Members object to this synthetic fuels plant which would be the first one and would run nearly \$2 million for total construction. The Appropriations Bill for Energy and Public Works will come next and in that bill, we have the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Project and the Clinch River Breeder Reactor. Both will be strongly contested on amendments to eliminate. The Washington Post today carried an editorial entitled: "Three That Deserve To Lose." This newspaper is strongly opposed to all three of these projects and one or more of these projects, in my opinion, will lose and maybe all three.

July 24, 1981

"The Washington Star" announced yesterday that the Star, which is the oldest newspaper in the Nation's Capitol, will cease publication on August 7. Time, Inc., which has owned the paper since 1978, made this announcement yesterday morning. The Star has traveled a rocky road for years and I hoped when Time, Inc. took over this paper, it would be able to survive.

When I arrived in Washington, we had four newspapers--The Post, The Star, Washington Time and The Herald Tribune. The Washington Post almost went under and Larry Graham, the husband of Kay Myers, was placed in charge and after purchasing two television

stations and a radio station, he succeeded in saving the Post. Some ten years after I had been here, The Washington News was purchased by the Star. Then, the battle began between the Star and the Post. I feel right sad today about the closing of this newspaper because the Post, as the only newspaper, will not truly represent the Nation's Capital. The announcement carried on the front page of The Washington Star yesterday is as follows:

"Time Inc. will end publication of The Washington Star on August 7 because of mounting financial losses, it was announced today by J. Richard Munro, president and chief executive officer of Time Inc.

'This is a sad day for all those connected with The Star--its readers, its talented, loyal staff, and many of us at Time Inc. who tried our utmost to turn it into a profitable enterprise,' Munro said. 'Despite our substantial investment, the newspaper continues to lose money and shows no prospect of financial improvement. Regrettably, we have no choice but to close it.'

Time Inc. acquired The Star from Joe L. Allbritton in March 1978 for \$20 million. Once the dominant daily in Washington, the 128-year-old evening newspaper has operated at a deficit, as its circulation declined over the last decade. Time Inc. has invested a total of \$85 million in The Star.

To upgrade The Star, Time Inc. recruited top journalists and drew on the global resources of the Time-Life News Service. The Star's Washington metropolitan news coverage was expanded with the introduction of a morning edition and five community editions. The newspaper was redesigned and edited more tightly. The op-ed page was doubled, and the weekend sections improved. In the last

three years The Star has won, among other awards, two Pulitzer Prizes.

Said Henry Grunwald, Time Inc. editor in chief: 'Many observers, including sharp critics, have said that The Washington Star is the best afternoon daily in the United States. I'd go further and say that it's one of the three or four best and most responsible newspapers, morning or afternoon, in the country. We are proud of the editorial quality that we have brought to The Star, and of the outstanding work done by Editor Murray Gart and his staff.'

Elaborating on the newspaper's financial straits, James R. Shepley, chairman of the board of The Star, said: 'Our early goal, which we publicly stated, was to invest at least \$60 million over a five-year period. We brought in excellent managers who formulated aggressive marketing approaches and strategies for building circulation and attracting advertising.'

'Nevertheless, after three-and-a-half years, The Star's circulation of nearly 349,000 daily and 337,000 on Sundays is now at 323,000 and 294,000, respectively. The 25 per cent share of the Washington-area advertising market the newspaper had when we took it over has remained virtually the same.'

'The dominance of The Post in the Washington market, the tough economics of publishing an afternoon daily and a weakening economy over the last 18 months in Washington that hit The Star especially hard vitiated whatever small gains we made.'

'The rate at which The Star is losing money—about \$20 million a year—would place too heavy a burden on the long-term interests of Time Inc. and its stockholders.'

In an effort to improve The Star's deteriorating financial position, Shepley initiated talks with Katharine Graham, chairman of The Washington Post Company, about the possibility of engaging in joint publishing activities under the Newspaper Preservation Act. Although the talks were friendly, it was not possible to reach an agreement acceptable to both companies and the talks were terminated.

Shepley expressed the hope that today's announcement might bring forth a buyer for The Star, and said Time Inc. would pursue that possibility. To date there have been several discussions but none has been substantive.

A substantial portion of Time Inc.'s \$85 million investment has previously been expensed. The total remaining cost to the company is estimated to be about \$17.0 million after taxes, for which a reserve will be set up in Time Inc.'s third quarter.

'I have the most profound respect for the people who work at The Star,' Munro said. 'Despite years of uncertainty, they sacrificed a great deal to serve a newspaper of which they can be very proud. I also wish to pay tribute to Jim Shepley who, as The Star's chairman, took every reasonable course to revitalize the paper. Editor Murray Gant produced a distinguished publication, and publisher George Hoyt worked tirelessly to make it a going business under trying circumstances.'

Time Inc. will engage outplacement services to assist in finding new jobs for The Star's employees, with special emphasis on minorities.'

July 25, 1981

From time to time I hear stories about some of my former colleagues in the House and the Senate that are right unusual. I heard a new one yesterday on my old friend, Alben Barkley. While serving in the United States Senate, Senator Barkley served for a number of years as Majority Leader. In his first race for this assignment he defeated Pat Harrison of Mississippi by one vote and here is how this one vote was secured.

Pat Harrison had served in the United States Senate from Mississippi for a number of years and was in line for the leadership position. An able debater and one of the best known Senators in the Senate. The other Mississippi Senator at the time of the election was Senator Bilbo. Prior to Bilbo's election to the Senate, he served as Lieutenant Governor and then as Governor of his home state. After going out of office as Governor, Bilbo was very much in need of a job and Pat Harrison got him a job in the Department of Agriculture. Someone asked Harrison what Bilbo was doing in the Department and Harrison said that he was known in the Department as the Paste Master General of the Department. He was clipping newspapers, pasting the clippings in books, and generally carrying out odd jobs in the Department. Bilbo heard about Harrison's remark and since he had a low boiling point complex anyway, this set him off. He went back to Mississippi and ran for the Senate against the other Mississippi Senator at that time, Hubert Hensley, and he defeated Stevens.

At the proper time when he was to appear in the Senate Chamber to be sworn in as the new Member from Mississippi, Bilbo was asked whether or not Pat Harrison would walk down the center aisle with him to be sworn in, which is still the custom in the Senate. Bilbo, still very much incensed at Harrison, said under no circumstances would Harrison walk down the aisle with him and he would walk alone. This he did and within a few days thereafter in organizing the Senate, the Majority Leader assignment was up for a vote. When the vote between Pat Harrison and Alben Barkley was tied, Bilbo cast his vote for Barkley thereby defeating his colleague from his Home State of Mississippi, Pat Harrison. This election followed the death of Joe Robinson who was the Senator from Arkansas that was Majority Leader for a number of years. Barkley had no chance to win against Harrison until the word passed around that Harrison would be unable to secure his Home State Senator's vote.

This is how Alben Barkley won in his race for Majority Leader by a one vote majority.

We have really had battles every day in the House this week. First, we had up the Interior Appropriations bill and it required nearly three days to finish this bill with a great many controversial amendments offered. The most important amendment offered was offered by several of the new Members in the House seeking publicity and who had the full support of David Stockman, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. Weber, a new

Member from Minnesota, who by the way is right: articulate was the leader of this group and his amendment was offered to knock out of the bill \$135 million for the SRC-1 Project. This is a synthetic fuel plant which if constructed finally will be built in Newman in Daviess County in the district that I represent. Up to this time and for a period of some five years, Senator Ford of Daviess County and Julian Carroll, one of our former Governors, and now our new Governor, John Y. Brown, Jr. have been the leaders in building this synthetic fuel plant. Several years ago, five synthetic fuel plants were proposed for construction throughout the United States. The only one to survive is the one in my district and the cost for constructing this plant will be \$1,772,000,000. Most of the money will come from the Federal Government and the contract signed on August 7, 1980 provides that after the plant goes out of the demonstration stage into the production stage, it is to be purchased by the company that was set up to build and operate the plant. This was such a controversial amendment dividing the Democrats and the Republicans to such an extent that anyone's guess was good as to the outcome. I knew very little about this proposal because I have really taken no part up until the time when the amendment was offered. When the amendment was offered, the word passed throughout the House that this one and only big synthetic fuel plant would be built in my district and the Members started asking me about the plant. I have friends in the House and it simply meant that I had to not only get into the battle but to see that this amendment was defeated.

An article appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal on Thursday, July 23, 1981 entitled - "House defeats proposal to cut off funds for synfuel plant in Daviess". This article is as follows:

"An administration-backed effort to cut off federal funds for Kentucky's premier synthetic-fuel plant was defeated in the House yesterday.

The House voted 236-177 against eliminating \$135 million in the Energy Department's budget for the proposed plant at Newman in Daviess County.

The Senate has not yet considered the department's appropriations bill.

Beyond the significance for Kentucky, the vote was also something of a test for President Reagan's national synfuel policy.

House members trying to eliminate the money for the plant argued that private industry should build such projects with its own resources and with financing from the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corp. - not with direct government subsidies.

That has been a major tenet of Reagan and his budget director, David Stockman, since the administration took office.

But yesterday a majority of the House, including many Republicans didn't buy it.

The Newman project, known as SRC-I for its "solvent refined coal" process, is the synfuel plant closest to construction in Kentucky.

It also is the only survivor among five major "demonstration" projects that the Carter Administration planned to help build around the country with Energy Department funds.

In February Reagan called for elimination of the subsidies, and all but SRC-I fell by the wayside.

The Kentucky project, thanks to strong congressional support and the fact that it is nearing the construction stage, was included in the 1982 appropriations bill for the Energy Department and related agencies.

It was this bill that the House was considering yesterday when a bipartisan group composed largely of young members, led by freshman Rep. Vin Weber, R-Minn., tried to knock out the SRC money.

Critics used a philosophical argument - that taxpayers should not subsidize large corporations, especially when Uncle Sam is cutting back on such programs as subsidies for school lunches.

They also charged that the Kentucky project is full of shortcomings - primarily a fast-rising price tag.

The total cost, including five years of test operations, has jumped from about \$2.2 billion in late 1979 to about \$4.4 billion, according to estimates released in May.

Who can say what the final cost will be?" said Weber, who then answered his own question by suggesting that \$10 billion was a possibility.

There were also complaints that the plant, which is expected to turn 6,000 tons of coal a day into liquid and solid fuels, is much larger than necessary to demonstrate the SRC process.

The critics charged that, in reality, it's a commercial venture clothed as a research project.

"The question is whether we should sink money down this rat hole," Richard Ottinger, D-N.Y., said.

Supporters of the Kentucky project, however, pictured the vote as a sign of the nation's will to free itself from foreign oil.

"The issue is very simple: energy independence," Stewart McKinney, R-Conn., said.

Joseph McDade, R-Pa., who led the SRC supporters, called it a vote on national security: "We are facing an issue second only to war and peace."

And, in the most flowery outburst, Majority Leader Jim Wright, D-Texas, recalled the nation's successes in making synthetic rubber in World War II and in putting a man on the moon in the 1960s, and quoted Solomon: "Where there is no vision, people perish."

Only two years ago Congress passed legislation that set a production goal of 2 million barrels of oil a day by the year 1990.

"Are we ready now so soon to turn tail and run...Is it not still a problem?" Wright asked.

Rep. Don Fuqua, D-Fla., chairman of the Science and Technology Committee, argued that, under Congress' synfuel policy, the Energy Department should help demonstration projects while the synfuel corporation, created last year, should help commercial plants.

SRC, he emphasized, is not a commercial project.

In the end, a large majority of Democrats voted against Weber's amendment to cut off the funds for the plant, and the Republican side split almost evenly.

Eighty-four Democrats voted for the amendment and 147 opposed it. Ninety-three Republicans supported the proposal, and 89 opposed it.

One factor was Rep. William Natcher, D-2nd District, whose district includes Newman. Natcher is a senior member of the powerful appropriations Committee, and he worked hard against the Weber measure.

"We worked those doors harder on this amendment than any other amendment this year," he said afterward, referring to his lobbying of members as they came into the chamber to cast their votes.

Natcher told the House, "Adoption of this amendment would destroy nearly a decade of work."

Rep. Carroll Hubbard, D-1st District, whose district adjoins Natcher's, said the amendment would hurt Western Kentucky's economy.

And Rep. Harold "Hal" Rogers, R-5th District, argued that government aid is needed for synfuel development because the private marketplace "has not solved the problem."

All seven Kentucky congressman voted against Weber's proposal, as did Southern Indiana Reps. Lee Hamilton, D-9th District, and John Myers, R-7th District.

Southern Indiana's third representative, H. Joe Deckard, R-8th District, voted for it and joined with Weber in the floor debate.

Deckard's district borders Kentucky's Daviess County, and he said the plant is supported by the construction industry in his area.

But, noting that the sponsors of the project are putting up only \$90 million, Deckard said the cost-sharing arrangement is indefensible. "This is a subsidy whose time has past."

Yesterday's vote had the unusual effect of putting environmentalists on the same side as the Reagan administration.

While Stockman circulated a letter outlining his opposition to the project, the Washington-based Environmental Policy Center was also busy trying to drum up votes for Weber.

But even with yesterday's victory for the SRC project, its future is by no means assured. The \$135 million is leftover money, and Congress is proposing no new funds at this point.

Thus, even if the Republican-controlled Senate goes along with the House on the \$135 million, the project will have enough funds only to finish planning. Then Congress will have to decide whether to proceed with construction.

The plant is getting about \$30 million in aid from the state. Its private sponsors are Wheelabrator-Frye Inc. and Air Product & Chemicals Inc."

July 27, 1981

This weekend President Reagan invited fifteen Conservative Democrats to attend a hamburger luncheon at Camp David. They were flown up by helicopter from the White House lawn and, of course, they did not expect the television cameras to be present at that particular moment, so you should have seen them dive for the helicopter door. Every move is being made to get enough votes by the President to pass his Tax Reduction Bill and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been set aside by the Republican National Committee for radio programs, telephone calls and all kinds of pressure in 34 Democratic Congressional Districts. So far, I have only received a few telephone calls. I have been selected to preside over the House during general debate on this Bill and cable television will really carry this program.

Mergers are taking place everyday in this country and the one that is now in the media is the fight that Mobile, Dupont and Seagrams are making to purchase Conoco. This merger will be the largest in our Nation's history. The bidding for Conoco is up around the \$8 billion mark.

In the past few months, mergers have taken place involving billions of dollars. Fluor acquired St. Joe Minerals which is a \$2.6 billion merger. Kraft merged with Dart Industries and here we have a \$2.3 billion merger. Standard Oil of Ohio acquired

Kennecott Copper with the merger being a \$1.8 billion one. Several others have taken place and the 1981 merger record may be higher than the 1980 record which totaled \$44.3 billion.

A few corporations may benefit from merging, but in many instances, the economy often suffers. Another factor that must be considered, is the enormous amount of borrowing which is necessary to finance expensive purchases and this uses up available capital and helps keep interest rates sky high.

July 28, 1981

The battle lines have finally been drawn on the tax reduction legislation. The President appeared last night on national television and he was immediately answered by the Speaker of the House and Dan Rostenkowski, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Neither side today is sure about the vote and the pressure is really on. In fact, I have never seen as much pressure on any one bill as the bill that goes before the House tomorrow. We go in Session at 9 o'clock a.m. and hope to finish the bill by midnight. This is the bill that I was selected to preside over on general debate and I will go in the chair immediately after the Rule is adopted.

July 30, 1981

Yesterday Prince Charles and Lady Diana were participants in one of the most magnificent weddings to take place in the history of the world. Well over a billion people throughout the world witnessed this ceremony on television. Yesterday morning,

I got up early and saw most of the ceremony on television and then went to the House Chamber and got in the Chair to preside over the Tax Reduction Bill.

This Tax Reduction Bill is the largest tax reduction piece of legislation that Congress has ever enacted. The President won and the loyal Democrats went down with the ship. President Reagan made every deal under the sun and finally secured the votes of 43 Democrats. He only needed 26, but locks and dams, interstate highways, research laboratories and many other projects were committed to get enough Democrats to stay with the Republican substitute. The final vote was 238 to 195. This is the third time the House Democrats have been bowled over by President Reagan. The same bill passed in the Senate, 89 to 11. These bills cut tax rates 25% in all tax brackets over the next three years, then index the tax code to provide automatic cuts each year to offset inflation. They reduced the marriage penalty, the estate tax and the maximum taxes on interest and dividends income, and capital gains. In addition, they cut taxes on income put into new savings certificates and retirement accounts and cut business taxes 40% within five years, by permitting companies to write-off plant and equipment costs much faster. Oil producers and royalty holders receive tax breaks and commodity dealers and child care credits are increased.

We will now see what happens when this type of legislation brings about a deficit of over \$700 billion in the next five years. The national debt is now \$985 billion and before too many months, it will have to be increased to over a

trillion dollars. This is a record that our new President will not like to establish.

I presided over the House during general debate on the tax bill yesterday and following final passage of the bill, Speaker O'Neill gave me the gavel that I used while presiding. This gavel was used during the time that the largest tax reduction bill in the history of the world was passed and during the day of probably the most magnificent wedding of all time.

July 31, 1981

Under the new tax bill which passed on Wednesday, 35.1% of the individual tax cuts in 1982 would go to 5.6% of the population and these are the people now making \$50,000 or more a year. Those making \$200,000 or more or 0.2% of the taxpayers would receive 10.4% of the tax cut. This means that \$3.58 billion of the \$34.6 billion 1982 tax cut goes to the top 162,000 taxpayers out of a total of 77.2 million people. For the average taxpayer in the range of \$20,000 to \$30,000, this would mean a break of \$398 in 1982, and those in the \$30,000 to \$50,000 range would be \$751. For the taxpayers receiving above \$200,000, this would mean an average cut of \$22,129. At the bottom end of the scale of taxpayers we have 31.7 million people who filed income tax reports who make \$15,000 a year or less, and this group contains 41% of the total paying taxpayers with this group receiving 8.5% of the 1982 tax cut. The average reduction for those making \$10,000 to \$15,000 would be \$147 in 1982.

When the people in this country really find out just what the provisions of the new tax reduction mean in their particular family, we will have quite a few surprised people.

August 1, 1981

Yesterday afternoon, the House approved the conference report on the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 on a voice vote. Each step of the way, this bill was controversial and, of course, we all expected a roll call vote on the adoption of the conference report. In fact, it required one entire issue of the Congressional Record of Wednesday, July 29 to print up the entire conference report. In the history of this country, no single issue of the Congressional Record, which contains nearly 600 pages, has been required to record a conference report filed in advance of the vote.

The newspapers now are setting forth a great many of the deals that the President made in securing a victory on his tax reduction legislation. On the front page in today's newspapers, appears a story about the deal that the President made with the Georgia delegation to pick up five votes. The agreement was that the President would do as about-face on his objection to the peanut subsidy program and would go along with the House Agriculture bill which provides for the subsidy and increases the subsidy beginning Fiscal Year 1982 to \$600.00 a ton for peanuts, instead of the present price support of \$455.00 a ton. All kinds of deals were made and this one, Billy was, one of the Georgia Congressmen,

requested this deal to be placed in writing and signed by David Stockman, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. With the deals being so radical and against our new President's platform, those making the deals this past weekend, insisted that they be in writing and signed either by the President or by Stockman. I have been here a long time and at no time, have I ever heard of the kinds of deals that have been made on the President's economic recovery program.

The major league baseball strike was finally decided yesterday and beginning with the All-Star game in Cleveland on August 9, the 1981 season will start. This strike has hurt baseball and in fact, it may never recover.

They are really having re-districting problems in the state of Virginia. Yesterday the Justice Department rejected another Virginia re-districting plan holding that the proposed realignment of the state's 100-member House of Delegates, discriminated against the black voters in the City of Petersburg and five nearby predominantly black counties.

The Senate remained in Session until 2:30 this morning on the Tax Bill and will be called back in Session again late this afternoon so that the bill that passed the House this week and the Senate bill, can go to conference. We adjourned yesterday until Tuesday and if the Conference Report is approved on Tuesday, we will then recess for the balance of the month of August. The air controllers at the airports in this country have indicated that they will go

out on strike on Monday and if they do, and airline traffic stops that day until the strike is finally settled, three-fourths of the Members of Congress will be forced to either drive home or take trains, if that is possible.

August 4, 1981

The air controllers strike is underway at this time. Pickets have been set up at a number of the large airports and yesterday morning, the President in a televised statement informed the controllers that as federal employees, they had no right to strike and unless they were back on their jobs within 48 hours, they would be dismissed. Immediately after his statement, injunction suits were filed by the Justice Department and the President of the air controllers was cited for contempt and is being fined several thousand dollars a day. The union they set up is also being fined. Most of the airlines have canceled a number of flights each day, but it looks a little better today than it did yesterday. Supervisors and other government employees from the Defense Department are manning the towers in the major cities.

We will adopt the Conference Report on the Tax Bill today in the House and Senate and will then recess for the balance of the month. I do hope that I can get out of here tomorrow or the next day.

It seems that every time we recess or get ready to adjourn, we have some sort of an emergency. This has happened a great many times since I have been a Member of Congress.

Several Chairmen of standing Committees and Subcommittee Chairmen voted with the Republicans on the tax bill. These men all

have to be elected on a secret ballot in January of 1983. For instance, Kika de la Garza of Texas is the Chairman of the Agriculture Committee and he voted with the Republicans. On the secret ballot when he was elected in January of this year, he won by eight votes. Most of the Members on the Agriculture Committee voted against him and they started a campaign to defeat him. He came close and if he stands for election again in 1983, probably will be eliminated. The same applies to several others.

This weekend, General Omar Torrijos, the Commander of the National Guard in Panama and the man who brought about the Panama Canal Treaty, with Panama taking over the Canal, was killed in a small airplane accident. Along with five others, the plane crashed and Panama will miss this man. Jimmy Carter still believes that the Panama Canal agreement was his greatest achievement during his Administration.

August 5, 1981

The air controllers strike is still on. In a number of cities, Federal Judges have started assessing fines and one controller was placed in jail this morning. American Airlines has cancelled all of their flights out of Washington for today, but it develops that this is not the result of the lack of air controllers, but the lack of passengers. People are simply afraid that they will get stranded somewhere up or down the line and until this thing is finally settled, will not travel. I have another reservation to go down on Braniff tonight and I hope this one holds good.

According to the news media, the controllers are going to continue on strike, even though the President issued a statement that all of those who did not return to work by 11 am this morning, would lose their jobs. At 11 am, the Administration and the President said that time would be extended until 3 pm for some in certain sections of the United States and 11 am tomorrow morning in other sections. The change of the time has not helped the strike at all and I presume that the air controllers now believe that the President will back up again.

During the balance of this month, I hope to get into most of my counties and I have a number of engagements throughout the District.

September 8, 1981

I have just returned from Kentucky. During the August recess, I was in every county in the Second Congressional District. I spent a day in each of 17 counties and made speeches and traveled into the other three counties. The people in Kentucky are really concerned about high interest rates. Prime interest rates today are 20.1 percent. Unless the President stops the Federal Reserve, the House and the Senate should immediately pass a bill bringing interest rates down and further providing that Congress must be notified before there is an increase and no increases can take place, except quarterly. This is the major problem confronting our country today.

During the August recess, the President was in California at his ranch and

shortly after he arrived in California, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget notified him that instead of all of the increases in defense, there must be substantial reductions, if the budget is to be balanced in 1984. This has really caused a commotion in the White House and before too many months pass, in my opinion, the President will be blaming the Democrats for the fact that he cannot present a balanced budget in the year 1984.

We will mark-up our bill on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations either this week or next week and regardless of how much money we place in this bill, a great many people will be unhappy and there will be just as many more on the other side, demanding that this bill be cut to the bone.

September 9, 1981

Prime Minister Begin is back in Washington today, urging the President and the Congress to turn down the sale of the planes to Saudi Arabia. Begin finally succeeded in being reelected Prime Minister, but he has reached the point in my opinion, where he is more of a liability than an asset.

The workers of Poland are holding their Solidarity Trade Union Congress and at the same time, the Soviet Union is holding manuevers on the Polish border with some 125,000 troops. More than a mild threat to the workers, they know that they must now start behaving. The Pope is very much on the side of the workers and I still do not believe that the Soviet Union can

march into Poland and do what it did in Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

President Reagan held a number of meetings yesterday with the Republican leadership and members of his Cabinet, concerning defense spending and further budget cuts which the President says are necessary if the Administration is to present a balanced budget in 1984. Our old friend -- impoundment of funds by the President -- is back up again and at one of the strategy meetings yesterday, it was proposed to give Reagan the power to impound funds already appropriated by Congress. It is proposed that legislation be enacted which would permit the President to refuse to spend up to 10 percent of funds appropriated for any specific program during Fiscal Year 1982. The President was reported to be very enthusiastic about this proposal and we may hear more from this meeting in the next few weeks.

September 11, 1981

We marked up our Appropriations Bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Labor yesterday. We started at 10 a.m. and finished up last night. Since this bill is such a controversial bill this year, we decided to really mark up a good bill. If it is vetoed with the voting majority that we now have in the House, it would be impossible to override, but at least the President, if he vetoes the bill, can say to the people that education and health generally are fields where substantial reductions can be made, even if it hurts seriously, programs such as elementary and

secondary education, feeding programs for the elderly, health clinics, handicapped children, vocational education and summer youth employment programs. We reduced the overall amounts in the bill, but we still reported out a good bill and one that the President should sign.

When I was first elected a Member of Congress, Drew Pearson owned and operated the nationally syndicated column entitled, "The Washington Merry-Go-Round." He was called a scoundrel and much worse by a great many Presidents and leaders in this country, but this did not phase him in his scurrilous attacks in his columns from time to time. A great many of us were always glad that our name never appeared in his column and during the time that he operated this column, my name only appeared once or twice and fortunately, in articles that were not derogatory. Jack Anderson was one of Drew Pearson's assistants and when Drew Pearson died, Anderson purchased the column rights from Drew Pearson's heirs and he is now the author of this syndicated column. He also is on the attack from time to time and has been sued on a number of occasions for libel. I feel almost the same way about the Anderson column as I did about the Pearson column, however, the column entitled, "A Playbill For the Next Act On Capitol Hill," which appeared on September 9, 1981 in the Washington Post, meets with the approval of my family and to me, it is a right complimentary column. This syndicated column is as follows:

"Congress is reassembling today

after its summer vacation. Once again Capitol Hill will become the center of political commotion, with the usual pot-pourri of emotions and harangues and oversimplifications.

Those who try to follow the deliberations will find Congress a baffling source of wonderment and dismay. Some see the Capitol dome as an inspiring sight in the morning light -- a symbol of man's most magnificent effort to subject the functions of governing to the will of the governed.

Others passionately believe our society could do without Congress for many more months and would be better off for the absence.

With the help of my reporters Tony Capaccio and Ginger Fannon, I have surveyed the inhabitants of the House to determine who applies the lubrication that keeps this magnificent legislating machine going -- and who merely pour sand in the gearbox. Here's how they stack up:

MOST EFFECTIVE: Majority Leader Jim Wright (D-Tex.); Minority Leader Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.); Barber B. Conable (R-N.Y.); John D. Dingell (D-Mich.); Dante B. Fascell (D-Fla.); Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass.); Richard Boling (D-Mo.); William H. Natcher (D-Ky.); Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.); John H. Roussetot (R-Calif.); Philip Burton (D-Calif.) and Gene Snyder (R-Ky.).

Their methods, of course, vary. Michel wins friends and influences legislation.

Dingell is irascible and ruthless. Bolling uses cold brainpower. Snyder has become a dangerous man to cross.

LEAST EFFECTIVE: Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.); Larry McDonald (D-Ga.); Barry M. Goldwater Jr. (R-Calif.); James M. Collins (R-Tex.); Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.); Melvin Price (D-Ill.); Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.), and John L. Burton (D-Calif.), Phil Burton's brother.

While most congressmen travel the main roads, Reuss explores the detours. McDonald is all huff-and-puff. Dellums and Gonzalez, both sweet souls beneath angry exteriors, are Don Quixotes.

NATIVE LOUDMOUTHS: Robert K. Dornan (R-Calif.); Conte; Daniel E. Lungren (R-Calif.); William D. Ford (D-Mich.); Barbara A. Mikulski (D-Md.) and Phil Burton's brother.

BEST BACKROOM OPERATORS: Majority Whip Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.); Bo Ginn (D-Ga.); Charles Wilson (D-Tex.); Rosetenkowski; Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.); James J. Howard (D-N.J.); Natcher; Edward R. Madigan (R-Ill.); Richard B. Cheney (R-Wyo.); James R. Jones (D-Okla.) and Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.).

MOST POPULAR: Udall; Trent Lott (R-Miss.); Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr. (D-Mass.); Rousselot, Rostenkowski, Fascell, Annunzio, and Paul Simon (D-Ill.).

LEAST POPULAR: Bolling; Phil Gramm (D-Tex.); John LeBoutillier (R-N.Y.); Harold L. Volkmer (D-Mo.); Bud Shuster (R-Pa.)

John M. Ashbrook (R-Ohio) and John F. Seiberling (D-Ohio.).

Bolling gets the prize as the congressman who is most inflated with self-importance.

BIGGEST BORES: John J. LaFalce (D-N.Y.) Douglas Applegate (D-Ohio); Gerald B.F. Solomon (R-N.Y.); Donald J. Pease (D-Ohio) and Bruce F. Vento (D-Minn.).

MODELS OF INTEGRITY: Simon, who for 26 years has volunteered complete financial statements on himself, his family and his three top staff aides; L.A. (Skip) Bafalis (R-Fla.), who regularly disqualifies himself from voting on issues in which he might have a financial interest and Charles E. Bennett (D-Fla.), who has returned to the government more than \$200,000 in payments for a disability connected to his service as a World War II combat infantryman.

SPECIAL INTEREST WATERBOY: Marty Russo (D-Ill.), who has fought valiantly on behalf of commodity dealers, funeral directors and the hospital industry."

September 14, 1981

Mr. Begin has returned to Israel and the question of the sale of the planes to Saudi Arabia is now before both Houses of Congress. If a vote were taken today, in the House, the sale would be turned down.

It now appears that more defense cuts will have to be made if the budget is to be in balance in 1984. The \$13 billion

proposed by the President is not enough according to the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee. Chairman Domenici, a Republican of New Mexico, says that the cut would have to be in the neighborhood of \$30 billion and substantial reductions will have to be made in defense in the next three years, if the budget is to be placed in balance. Editorials and articles are appearing daily, indicating that Wall Street and the bankers in this country generally, are predicting that the President's economic program will not prove to be successful and this is the prediction that our Committee on Appropriations has been making for months now.

Here in Washington, we have the Washington Redskins professional football team and yesterday, they were defeated by the Giants, probably the weakest team in the league. The score was 17 to 10. We have here in our Nation's Capital, Cardoza High School, which has one of the best football teams in the Nation. Yesterday, Cardoza High School would have defeated the Washington Redskins.

September 15, 1981

I presided over the House during general debate on H.R. 4242, the largest tax reduction bill in the history of our country. It required all day for debate and amendments and when I finally left the Chair, the Speaker said that he wanted me to have the gavel that I used while presiding over the House. The Speaker's page took the gavel and some three days later, it was presented to me, signed by the Speaker and with the gavel showing that it

was presented on July 29, 1981, following general debate on the tax bill over which I presided. The wording was just perfect and I have this gavel on the wall in my office, with a notation that it was presented following debate on this, the largest tax bill of all. Yesterday afternoon, the media announced that a luncheon was held in the White House, by the President and the leadership in the House. The Speaker, who has been fighting with the President vigorously now for months, attended the luncheon and for a change, decided to take the President a present. The present, according to the media, was the gavel that was used in the House of Representatives during general debate on the President's bill, which was the all time record tax reduction legislation. I was somewhat amused when I heard this announcement, because I have that particular gavel and just to make sure if it was given to me, I made a little pencil mark on the head of the gavel during the day I presided and this is the one that I have hanging in my office. Gavels are like the pens that are used in signing the bills by the President. As a general rule, one pen is used and some 40 to 50 pens are given to Members who have participated in one way or the other in the passage of the legislation.

The Farm Bill is under debate in the Senate at this time. This will be one of the most controversial bills that will be presented during the First Session of the 97th Congress and there is a threat of a filibuster. The Farm legislation expires this year and we will have to have a four or five year extension. The tobacco program will be in this fight and one or more

amendments will be offered to stop the price support system for tobacco. During the recess period, the two North Carolina Senators, Senator Helms and Senator East, while traveling in North Carolina making speeches and predictions over the outcome of the Farm Bill which is so important to this, the largest tobacco producing state of all, made certain derogatory statements about Senator Eagleton of Missouri and Congressman Richmond of New York. Helms said that Richmond was one of those out to destroy the tobacco program and this was the same Richmond who has a very peculiar lifestyle. East went on to say in his speech, that Richmond was one of the Members who was charged some two years ago, with soliciting sex with a 16-year-old boy and he further went on to say that Eagleton was the same Eagleton who had to withdraw as the candidate for Vice President when George McGovern ran for President, due to his mental condition, when electric shock treatments became necessary. Both Eagleton and Richmond are really storming and a number of the North Carolina newspapers editorialized against Helms and East and spanked both right good. It seems now that East has directed a letter to Eagleton apologizing, after a fashion, and this letter seemed to have incensed Eagleton more than ever. Stupidity at times, seems to come in Mount Everest mounds! Why these two men would do this with tobacco in serious trouble at this time, is right difficult to understand. At least the Farm Bill started first in the Senate instead of in the House, where we always have to take the pressure first.

The President is still attempting to

make further reductions in the budget for Fiscal Year 1982 to overcome a deficit which will be considerably larger than the \$45.5 billion predicted several months ago. Stories appeared this week in Time and Newsweek magazines, predicting that the Reagan program was a dismal failure and that his economic predictions would never take place. The Majority Leader in the Senate, Howard Baker, again went on television, saying that if we go down economically, the bankers and the brokers who are holding back on the economic program, will go down with the rest of us.

Yesterday, the President invited some 27 Senators to the White House to hear his arguments in favor of selling AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia. Senator Packwood of Oregon is leading the fight against the sale and he is today being accused of making a statement yesterday that the major reason why he is against the sale, is because of the tremendous campaign contributions he receives from the Jews in this country and with the same applying to a great many other Senators who are up for reelection next year. Packwood is trying to explain away this statement today, but it may be one that is as famous as the one made by Senator Fulbright of Arkansas, several years ago.

We reported out a Continuing Resolution for one month yesterday, and seven of our Appropriations Bills are in this Continuing Resolution. One is Labor/HHS/ED, over which I am Chairman and I hope that we are able to report this bill to the full Committee next week and pass it in the House, the following week.

September 16, 1981

The White House has decided to play a cat and mouse game with the House on the appropriations bills. The Appropriation Bill for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, which also contains the appropriations for some 46 independent agencies, along with the Veterans Administration, passed the House and the Senate and yesterday, the Conference Report on this Bill was adopted in the House. The Conference Report was not called up in the Senate and according to my information, will remain on the Senate Pro Tempore's desk. This bill, according to the President, exceeds his budget amounts by some \$600 million and with the Republicans in charge of the Senate, the move to keep the Conference Report on the desk, can prevail. This is a right unusual procedure, but it places the President in a position of not having to veto the bill. After the Conference Report is adopted in each House, then the bill is sent to the President for his signature or veto.

If this procedure is followed in all of the appropriations bills that the President maintains are over his budget amendments, only two bills, probably, will be sent down for his signature. For sure, Public Works and State, Justice and Commerce can go down and it is doubtful about the other 11 appropriations bills. If the conference reports are simply held on the desk on the Senate side, then we will have to pass a Continuing Resolution for all of the departments of the government until the impasse was broken. The bills could be sent back to the subcommittees for more

reductions or the House and the Senate could simply go along on a Continuing Resolution which would mean that funding for the federal government would continue at the 1981 Fiscal Year level or the lower of the figures contained in the bills that had passed one House or both.

This is the first time that we have been confronted with this kind of procedure since I have been a Member of Congress and there is nothing that the Congress can do if the President demands that the Senate, which is under the control of his Party, hold the bills and not send them down for his consideration.

Egypt is making a serious struggle to stay alive economically. More assistance will have to be given by our country and this is one small country that, to me, is entitled to more economic assistance at this time. Sadat has ordered the Soviet Ambassador and his six major assistants, to leave the country within 48 hours because of their involvement in a plot to bring about strife in the country. Sadat was forced, during the past week, to bring about the arrest of some 1,500 people, who were causing trouble and it was so obvious that they were being advised by the Soviet Union. Sadat is one leader in the world today who should be given all possible assistance, because if they knock him off, we are really in serious trouble insofar as the Camp David agreement is concerned.

The Senate is in a death struggle over the Farm Bill and it may require five or six days to pass this bill. One amendment

pertaining to dairy price supports, was argued all day long yesterday and finally the Administration's proposal was adopted. This amendment cut the dairy price supports and has caused considerable consternation in all of the milk producing states. In fact, this was the worst legislative setback on record for the dairy lobby that ranks among the most affluent and politically powerful in Washington. This bill will later come to the House and will also be strongly contested on a number of instances on our side.

A great many of the states are now in the process of reapportioning their states to comply with the 1980 census. California has finished its reapportionment plan and with a Democratic Legislature and a Democratic Governor, the GOP may lose 5 seats in the House in the redistricting plan that was sent to the Governor. This plan, of course, will be contested in Federal Court, but if it stands up, will certainly offset the action of the Republican Legislature in Indiana and one or two other states where Democrats were placed on the slaughtering block. We will redistrict in Kentucky in December and January.

September 17, 1981

High interest rates are still the major problem before the Congress. Mr. Volcker was again in Washington yesterday and in testifying before a Senate Committee, said that tight money is to continue and that the Federal Reserve intends to stick with its present policy of tight money in the fight against inflation. He warned that

the only way to get interest rates down, was to cut spending further or increase taxes. Speaking of increasing taxes, only a few weeks ago, Volcker and President Reagan insisted that Congress reduce taxes \$750 billion over the next five year period. This was done and now this man comes back and talks about increasing taxes. Mr. Volcker went on to say that interest rates have stayed at near record levels because financial markets are reacting to the harsh reality of continuing inflationary momentum and heavy current and prospective financial demands arising from large federal budget deficits. This testimony was given to the Senate Budget Committee and before he left, Mr. Volcker said that at least \$100 billion more should be cut from the federal budget.

Unless interest rates are brought down within the next 12 months, thousands of small businessmen throughout the country will go out of business. This is the problem that still scares the Republicans in the House.

We held a Democratic Caucus yesterday and it was agreed to grant amnesty to the 50 Democrats in the deep south known as the "Boll Weevils," but they were warned that future defection on key votes would cost them key committee and leadership assignments. These are the Democrats that gave Reagan the close victories on the budget and tax cuts. A number of Democrats spoke at the Caucus, including the Speaker and the Majority Leader. Our Speaker very frankly said, that he was being ridiculed throughout the United States as a weak Speaker and an old fogey, but in the end, the Democrats would win out. Toby Moffett

Democrat of Connecticut, in a very bitter speech, complained that the Democrats in the House were having their noses rubbed in the mud every week while the Boll Weevils were standing behind the President having their pictures taken on television and grinning with him, while the other Democrats had just been licked in the House. In Wright's speech, he ended by saying that the leadership was not eager to make any martyrs and that nobody's going to be Joan of Arc out there, unless he lights his own torch to his own funeral pyre.

September 18, 1981

The President today is requiring that 75,000 federal jobs be phased out and that the Federal Revenue Sharing Program be cut off. These are two of the proposals under a \$75 billion, three-year cutting plan that certainly will run into opposition on the Hill. This proposed plan would reduce spending an additional \$16 billion next year and includes a delay in the cost of living increases in social security and many other basic benefit programs. The plan also includes the abolition of the Departments of Energy and Education. An additional 12% cut across the board in appropriations for domestic programs and a \$2 billion cut in the large increases planned for defense, will also be a part of the new plan. The President had a number of the Congressional leaders in the White House yesterday, attempting to sell this new plan. With high interest rates causing trouble throughout the country, the President will have more problems with this new plan, than any of the other proposals

up to this time.

President Reagan is still insisting upon a sale of the AWACS to Saudi Arabia and according to my information, 32 Democrats and 18 Republicans in the Senate are backing a Resolution which prevents the sale. The President and his staff are on the telephone constantly with the Senators, urging that they back the President in this sale.

The Farm Bill is before the Senate at this time and for three days now, debate on a number of controversial amendments has consumed many hours. On a vote of 53 to 42, a motion to table Senator Hatfield's Amendment which, if accepted, would have stopped the price support programs for tobacco, was adopted. Up until almost midnight last night, it appeared that the tobacco forces were short votes, but with Jesse Helms of North Carolina, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, through threats and other schemes, he together with the tobacco Senators, were finally able to table the Amendment. The Farm Bill will now come to the House and we will have the same fight. The Chairman of the Agriculture Committee in the House, is Kika de la Garza from Texas and he is anything but smooth in his handling of legislation and the Members in the House. It will require the efforts of all of the Congressmen from the tobacco states and everything else that they can produce, to win on the House side. With the economic programs more shakey than at any time in the last four months, there must be considerable bickering and hollering back and forth in the White House at this time. Dave Stockman, the Director

of OMB, probably would like to take a long extended vacation immediately and see if all of these obstacles and bad guesses would simply fade away.

September 21, 1981

Some 250,000 men and women were here in Washington on Saturday. This was Solidarity Day for the labor unions in this country. I have never seen a larger group of people in this city since I have been a Member of Congress. Some of the newspapers estimated the crowd to be some 350,000 to 400,000. These people were here to listen to some ten speakers who were very critical of the Reagan Administration and the economic program that it is attempting to enact at this time. Emphasis was given by the speakers to the many programs which cut programs for the children, the elderly and the poor. I attended the speaking and was surprised at the small number of the Members in the House and Senate who were present. The elections next year may have played quite a part, but I for one, sincerely believe that the President's program has cut too deep in the programs for the poor people, the elderly and the children.

September 22, 1981

We will now have our first woman on the Supreme Court. The Senate confirmed Sandra D. O'Connor yesterday, by a vote of 99 to nothing. Mrs. O'Connor will be sworn in Friday, as the 102nd Justice of the court. She is 51 years of age and will be the youngest member of a court which is now dominated by men in their late sixties

and early seventies. Max Baucus, Democrat of Montana was the only Senator who failed to vote. He was a strong supporter of Mrs. O'Connor's, but was in Montana when the roll call was taken. Mrs. O'Connor is from Arizona and according to all reports, should make a good Justice.

Several Republican leaders went to the White House yesterday, to inform President Reagan that he may be defeated in his new request for \$16 billion more in budget cuts. Members in the House and the Senate do not believe that the President's latest request will be approved. The President will go on nationwide television one night this week, explaining why this \$16 billion is necessary and why interest rates should come down finally.

September 24, 1981

We reported our Appropriation Bill to the Full Committee yesterday and in the President's address to the Nation tonight, he probably will cite our bill as one of the Appropriations Bills that has exceeded his budget by millions of dollars. This bill has \$87,255,000,000 in new money and carries authorizations of \$249 billion in social security, railroad retirement and black lung trust funds. This is the bill that means so much to the people, since all of the money for labor, education and health and human services, is a part of the bill. In his address tonight, the President will propose additional cuts of at least \$16 billion in the budget for Fiscal Year 1982. Part of these cuts will have to come out of the bill that I am

Chairman of and it will be exceedingly difficult to cut this bill. In our bill at this time, we are \$1,300,000,000 under the Reconciliation Law, \$77 million under budget authority of Section 302, \$74 million over in discretionary funds under Section 302 and in outlays under this Section of the law, we are \$2.8 billion over in mandatory and \$800 million under in discretionary.

This means that we will have to re-adjust our Section 302 amounts to take care of the overall amount in all 13 Appropriations Bills. We will have to adjust down and stay within the overall amount originally approved by the Congress. This can be done and will take place at the proper time.

With all of our major problems concerning high interest rates, reduction in federal spending and the energy matters, we took a little time off yesterday to praise Sugar Ray Leonard, who appeared in the Gallery of the House and is the young, black man who has fought his way into the welterweight championship and has accrued about \$18 million in less than three years. A parade was held in the downtown section ending at the District Building and this recognition was well deserved.

Our Secretary of State, Alexander M. Haig, Jr. and Soviet Minister Gromyko, conferred yesterday and issued a joint statement concerning the limitation of medium-range missiles in Europe and agreed generally, on a nuclear reduction conference to take place in Geneva, starting in

the next few months.

The Reagan economic program is in serious trouble and our Speaker has indicated that he will sit on the sidelines awhile and enjoy the President's suffering. Bob Byrd, the Minority Leader in the Senate, said in a closed press conference, that we should give President Reagan time to hang himself. The attitude of both men is wrong and even though I agree, that the President's program will no doubt fail, we should take steps immediately to prevent more suffering by the people in this country.

September 25, 1981

President Reagan delivered a nice speech last night on a televised program to the Nation. I was very much surprised at the tone of his speech because I had anticipated that he would go after Congress more than he did from the standpoint of the budget reductions. In his speech, he proposed that Congress reduce the 1982 Fiscal Year budget, \$13 billion more and that we pass the necessary law which would save \$3 billion in new revenue, through elimination of tax abuses. We have just passed his Tax Reduction Bill of \$750 billion and I presume that finally downtown, OMB has advised him that when you take out \$750 billion in revenue over a five-year period, you may have serious problems. In his speech, he abandoned his intention to change the social security program drastically, with a number of changes that he proposed earlier this year. In his speech he proposed the creation immediately, of a bi-partisan committee of five Members

to be appointed by the Majority Leader in the Senate, Five Members by the Speaker in the House and five by himself. This is a much different approach than the one he has assumed all along and this must be as a result of hundreds of thousands of letters that he has received from the fifty states objecting to his position on social security. His \$13 billion additional cut would mean a 12 percent reduction across the board in the budget for Fiscal Year 1982. He also proposed a payroll reduction of 75,000 people over the next three years and the rapid dismantlement of the Departments of Energy and Education. In making his proposal for additional cuts in all government programs other than defense and entitlements such as social security, the President to some extent, has broken several of his promises he made earlier this year. For instance, in Title I, for educational assistance to needy children, the President would cut 29 percent below the Reconciliation level or from \$3.48 billion to \$3.475 billion. This simply will not take place.

Well one of our Boll Weevils, Bob Stump, Democrat of Arizona, has finally decided to switch to the Republican Party. Stump is one of about 50 conservative Democrats called "Boll Weevils" who have consistently supported President Reagan's program of tax and budget cuts. Stump said that he can no longer support the politics dictated by liberal Democrats. He is just a fair Member of the House and he will not be missed on the Democratic side.

Robert A. Caro won a 1975 Pulitzer

Prize for a critical biography of the late builder, Robert Moses. Now he has written a book entitled, "The Years of Lyndon Johnson." In his book he states, that for years, men went into Lyndon Johnson's office and handed him envelopes stuffed with cash and this did not stop, even when the office that he sat in was the Office of the Vice President of the United States. He writes that Johnson used the money in the envelopes for political purposes and that his wheeling and dealing in business made him the richest of all the Presidents. This man went on to say that when Johnson entered the Office of President, he announced that he had placed his business affairs in a blind trust but he immediately had a private phone installed from the Oval Office, to the Texas lawyers, administering the trust. Caro goes on to say in the book that he had nine interviews with Lady Bird Johnson and that she was pleasant, and informative, but very guarded. Upon being interviewed, Mrs. Johnson says that she does not plan on reading Caro's book and in fact, has not been able to bring herself to read any of the books about Lyndon. In this journal for a number of years, I have from time to time, said that President Johnson's money always worried me and when compared with the \$67,000 that Sam Rayburn left when he died, was almost unbelievable. If Sam Rayburn had wanted to travel the same road that Lyndon Johnson traveled, he would have left \$67 million.

With all of the pomp and ceremony necessary and hopefully deserved, Mrs. Sandra O'Connor was sworn in as the first woman Justice of the Supreme Court. This

was quite a ceremony and I know that her husband and children who were in attendance were extremely proud that she was the first woman ever sworn in and designated to be a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

September 29, 1981

We are now in conference with the Senate on the Continuing Resolution. Several weeks ago, we passed a resolution which continues the operation of the government at the 1981 Fiscal Year level or the amounts contained in those bills which have already passed the House. Since we have 13 appropriation bills and only six have passed so far, the Continuing Resolution is necessary in order that the entire government can continue operating.

It seems that each year when we have a Continuing Resolution, the Senate decides to incorporate one or more provisions which cause trouble and to say the least, considerable publicity. After we passed the Continuing Resolution, with the duration date being one month, we then sent it to the Senate and the Senate has changed the date to November 20. In addition to making a number of other changes, the Senate lifted the cap on the \$3,000 Congressional allowance that Members of the House and Senate have by virtue of having to maintain two homes and almost two of everything. The \$3,000 tax exemption is nothing when your rent check is \$540.00 a month. For years now, the House and Senate tried to lift the cap and each time, it was voted down. A great many people in this country consider this a fringe benefit for some reason or

other and simply do not understand just what the exemption is for. In addition to lifting this cap which then means that the Members can file actual expense lists by virtue of having to maintain two homes, another provision was placed in the bill on the other side, taking the cap off of the honorariums for Senators. Instead of a set amount, any amount paid to a Senator for speeches is out from the provision heretofore maintained. Some Senators can earn well over \$50,000 a year making speeches.

Lifting the exemption cap and the honorarium cap completely for Senators, will cause trouble when we bring back the Continuing Resolution Conference Report tomorrow night. Since today and tomorrow are Jewish Holidays, it was agreed that we would vote after sundown tomorrow, which is the last day of the 1981 Fiscal Year.

The stock market really took a nose dive yesterday, not only in this country, but the world market plummeted. Both are back up again somewhat today, but there is a different reaction to high interest rates in this country. In Wall Street today, after listening to the President in his most recent speech, are quoted as having said that "they are more interested in results, than in announcements." The President is having his troubles holding the brokers and the bankers in line on his high interest program.

October 2, 1981

The President continues to maintain that he will veto all appropriations bills that would "bust the budget." This is the way he expresses it and with the 44 southern Democrats voting on his side from time to

time, it would be absolutely impossible to override a veto. The President's first veto may come when the bill that I am Chairman of is sent down to the White House. Again, it may develop that none of the appropriations bills will be signed into law and that we will simply operate under a Continuing Resolution.

President Reagan continues his efforts to obtain approval from both Houses of Congress for the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia. In so doing, the President, this week, issued a warning to Israel that it is not the business of other nations to make American foreign policy. This must have come as quite a surprise to Mr. Begin who has for several years now, proceeded to tell us what to do and when.

October 3, 1981

A number of Republican leaders in the House and Senate were very much surprised this week, when President Reagan announced that he will seek Congress' approval to build 100 MX land-based missiles and 100 B-1 Bombers under a \$180.3 billion program to upgrade the Nation's nuclear forces. The first 36 MX's would be placed in existing Titan Missile silos, rather than hidden among new emplacements in Nevada and Utah as the Air Force had recommended. The President made the announcement and by his side, he had Caspar W. Weinberger, the Secretary of Defense. President Reagan said that these strategic initiatives would start closing the window of vulnerability that was an issue during the 1980 Presidential Campaign. A number of highly accurate Soviet missiles is said to have

left our land-based missiles much more vulnerable to attack, than before. The President also pledged to push for development of the Stealth, a radar evading bomber for the 1990's. He also said, that we would put the silo busting D-5 Missile aboard Trident 2 submarines as soon as it is ready late in this decade. Senator John Tower Republican of Texas, Chairman of the Armed Services Senate Committee and Representative William Dickinson, Republican of Alabama, the ranking minority member on the Committee on Armed Services in the House, both issued statements disagreeing with the President and each stating, that he was gravely disappointed with the President's strategic decisions, especially the one to keep MX Missiles standing still in vacant Titan silos. Tower went on to say that he had not been advised of this by the President and that this was the wrong move.

A great many people in Nevada and Utah were jubilant when the President made his announcement. A struggle began during the Carter Administration in 1979 when he proposed shuttling 200 missiles among 4,600 sites in a game that those in Nevada called a no-win shell game. Those in Nevada believed that these missiles as they are, would be knocked out immediately by the Soviets and it was a waste of money and time. The President's closest friend in the Senate, Senator Paul Laxalt, whose father was a sheep man and a lover of the land, openly opposed the President's plans for installing MX in Nevada. This shows the influence of Laxalt, because the President's announcement suited Laxalt down to the last word.

In this country, we must clean up the jails and the prisons because federal judges are now awarding millions of dollars in damages to hundreds of people who are incarcerated in overcrowded and filthy jails and penitentiary. This week, a federal jury awarded more than a million dollars in damages to people who were housed in the Worchester County, Maryland Jail. This judgement will benefit at least 1400 people held in this jail, between July 19, 1977, the date the suit was filed and Thursday, when the jury returned its judgement in a suit filed by prisoners.

October 5, 1981

Several years ago, a British author wrote a story in which he stated that the body buried was not the body of Lee Harvey Oswald and was the body of a Soviet agent. Lee Harvey Oswald was buried in a Fort Worth cemetery and after a lawsuit with an injunction granted prohibiting the autopsy and exhumation of the body, nothing was done for several months. Finally the time fixed in the final injunction suit expired and Lee Harvey Oswald's widow, who has since married again, requested that the body be removed and examined to remove any doubt whatsoever as to the fact that it was Lee Harvey Oswald. Oswald was buried 18 years ago and with the British author Michael Eddowes still insisting that it was a Soviet agent, Oswald's widow requested that the body be examined. The body was removed and with great secrecy and full protection, carried to Dallas where it was definitely determined by a team of pathologists that it was the body of Lee Harvey Oswald. The team that examined Oswald consisted of two odontologists who compared Oswald's Marine dental records made before he defected to Russia after a set of sixteen dental x-rays were taken.

After determining that it was Lee Harvey Oswald, the body was taken back to the cemetery and reburied. This should remove any doubt as to at least who is in the grave. The question of a conspiracy still remains and will go on into the future unresolved.

President Reagan will make an all out attempt beginning today to convince the Senate to permit the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia. This will be an exceedingly difficult job and if agreed to in the Senate probably will be turned down in the House.

October 7, 1981

Anwar Sadat is dead. An outstanding leader of the world and our friend, the President of Egypt was assassinated yesterday. Along with President Begin, President Sadat was present in the House chamber some two years ago, when President Carter attended a Joint Session of Congress, and both men were well received. In fact, they received a standing ovation which lasted for several minutes.

Loss of this great man will really affect that section of the world. President Sadat was assassinated in Cairo as he, along with a number of leaders of his country, sat on a platform reviewing the parade which took place on the parade grounds in the Cairo suburb of Nasr City. Three of the Egyptian soldiers who assassinated President Sadat were reportedly killed on the parade grounds. Eight other persons on the reviewing stand, including government officials and foreign diplomats, were killed in the attack and 27 others were injured. President

Sadat was 62 years of age and while still alive, was rushed by helicopter from the parade grounds to a military hospital. He arrived in a coma with no detectable heart-beat. He was hit by some four or five rifle shots.

Vice President Mubarak, a former Air Force General and the Vice President under Sadat, is expected to take over the Presidency. He was appointed Vice President six years ago and was being prepared by Sadat to assume the Presidency.

A number of stories appeared on the front page of all of the large newspapers in this country, with one entitled, "Pandemonium." This story appeared in the Washington Post and is as follows:

"The crowd had turned its eyes away from the slowly moving Soviet trucks passing in front of the reviewing stand and was watching Mirage jets swoop low overhead leaving trails of bright red, blue and white smoke in the brilliant blue sky when the first explosion came.

At first I thought it was more fireworks for the parade being reviewed by Anwar Sadat on the eighth anniversary of his greatest military accomplishment, the launching of the October war against Israel in 1973.

But then several of the soldiers who had been sitting in the back of a truck that had come to an abrupt halt immediately in front of the reviewing stand were leaping to the ground and running toward the stand, and the second explosion came.

And then the automatic rifles started firing and the mad, ghastly recognition that I was watching the assassination of the most important American ally in the Arab World took shape in my mind.

I looked down toward the spot where I glimpsed Sadat sitting, about 150 yards away, a few minutes before. Dressed in his blue field marshal's uniform with a colorful green sash, he had been chatting amiably with his aides. But now the pandemonium had begun, and everyone was diving for cover in all directions.

Several of the soldiers involved in the attack had stayed up on the shiny Soviet trucks, which had been hauling new South Korean artillery pieces on display for the first time, and they were now pouring automatic rifle fire into the official party around Sadat.

Screams in a number of different languages broke from the crowd of officials and invited guests sitting in covered cement stands alongside the main official reviewing box. Chairs went crashing to the ground and a stampede for the exit began.

Around me, some of my press colleagues and some Egyptian Army officers hit the deck. I decided this was a good way of getting myself crushed to death, and began moving through the surging crowd, toward the stand, to see if Sadat has been hit or killed.

Holding my press card high in the air, I walked past the stunned security men who had finally begun to return the fire after an agonizing delay of at least a minute and who had now subdued the attack.

But Sadat was evidently already being bundled away from the scene. Nobody paid any attention to me. I walked up to the main reviewing box and looked at a pile of bleeding bodies stretched out on blood-stained Oriental carpets. I recognized the bearded Bishop Samuel, one of the new leaders of the Christian Coptic Church.

He was flailing his arms and had a wild glare in his eyes. The others were lying inert or moaning as their aides scrambled for makeshift stretchers. In some cases they were simply using tables.

Medal-bedecked officers were running around excitedly waving pencils in the air, and several groups of soldiers and plain-clothes security men were beating the daylight out of two of the soldiers who had opened fire. I remember the fear in their eyes and the sound of their pleading voices. I thought for a moment the security men were going to kill them, tear them apart, right there and then.

I asked again and again if anyone knew whether Sadat had been hit or was okay, but no officer or official could answer.

"We don't know," is all they kept saying, "we don't know."

Then I learned Sadat had already been taken away by helicopter.

Behind me there were still women, children and men, many of them Europeans who had been seated above the main reviewing stand. Several European men were wounded, and one

wife was clutching her husband and shouting at people.

An Egyptian standing below the reviewing stand had put his head against the wall and was sobbing uncontrollably. The only word I understood was "Sadat, Sadat."

The officers and plainclothes police were shouting at everyone to hit the deck, get down below the wall and lie quietly. Apparently, they thought one of the planes still flying over the stand was going to turn back and bomb the reviewing box. I looked over the edge of the wall, saw that the sky was clear and figured I had time to get out before any plane came. I started to scramble away, but I had to cross a cordon of jumpy military police before I could clear the area. One grabbed the binoculars of the Reuter bureau chief, David Rogers, and refused to give them back. We didn't argue.

Two impressions remained etched in my mind. First, there was practically no return fire from the security men for what seemed like a full minute after the soldiers began shooting. Clearly, the attackers had made good use of the element of surprise. Secondly I remember wondering how, with the tight security precautions we all had noticed coming in, a group of soldiers could pull something like this off, or even get the live ammunition for their rifles and grenades.

Six soldiers and a driver had somehow arranged to be placed together in one truck, had shot and killed the president, and had come dangerously close to wiping out the

entire leadership of Egypt."

I understand this afternoon, that Jimmy Carter and Jerry Ford are attending President Sadat's funeral. I remember all too well when the Shah of Iran needed hospitalization and we were afraid to have him brought back into our country. This, of course, was one of our sad days as far as our country is concerned and President Sadat had nerve enough to invite the Shah to come to Egypt and this is where he died. The Shah was buried in Egypt and I always felt real good down deep in my heart, that President Sadat had nerve enough to stand up and do the right thing as far as the Shah is concerned. For years, we advised the Shah and when he was in serious trouble, we did very little to help him.

In speaking of the toll of violence for 1981, we have the following:

"The current year has been marked by a large number of assassination attempts on prominent figures around the world:

Jan. 16 -- Belfast: Assassination attempt on Northern Irish nationalist Bernadette Devlin McAliskey and her husband, Michael.

Jan. 21 -- Northern Ireland countryside: Sir Norman Stronge, former speaker of Northern Ireland Parliament, and his son, James assassinated.

Feb. 17 -- Karachi: Bomb explosion near reviewing stand of Pope John Paul II, kills a Pakistani man and wounds three others.

March 30 -- Washington, D.C.: President Reagan and three others wounded in an assassination attempt.

April 16 -- Ajaccio, France: Bomb wounds eight in an airport explosion minutes after President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's plane lands.

May 7 -- Madrid: General Joaquin Valenzuela, chief military aide to King Juan Carlos is severely injured and three aides are killed in a terrorist bombing.

May 13 -- Rome: Pope John Paul II wounded in assassination attempt in St. Peter's Square.

June 13 -- London: Blanks are fired at Queen Elizabeth II.

June 29 -- Tehran: Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, chief justice and head of Islamic Republican Party, is killed in a bombing along with four key government ministers.

Aug. 1 -- Warsaw: Abu Daoud, a PLO leader, is injured in an assassination attempt.

Aug. 30 -- Tehran: Iranian President Mohammed Ali Rajai, Prime Minister Hojatoleslam Javad Bahonar, and Col. Houshang Datsgerdi are killed in a bombing attack.

Sept. 11 -- Tehran: Ayatollah Assadolah Madani, an aide to Ayatollah Rudollah Khomeine, is killed by grenade attack.

Sept. 15 -- Heidelberg, West Germany: U.S. General Frederick Krosen, commander of NATO, slightly injured in an assassination attempt.

Oct. 6 -- Cairo: President Anwar Sadat of Egypt is assassinated."

We succeeded after a bitter fight, lasting all day long, in passing the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriation Bill yesterday. On a roll call vote the Republican's motion to re-commit was defeated 168 to 249. Here we had a majority of 81 votes, with 39 Republican Members voting with us. An article appeared in today's Washington Post, entitled, "House Defies President, Passes Money Bill for Social Programs." This article is as follows:

"The House defied President Reagan last night as moderate Republicans joined Democrats in approving an \$87.3 billion appropriations bill for education, health, welfare and jobs programs that GOP leaders described as a prime target for a veto.

A vote against sending the measure back to committee for major cuts was close enough to provide "clear evidence, with room to spare, that a veto can be sustained," House Minority Whip Trent Lott (R-Miss.) said after the bill passed.

News from the Senate was potentially worse for Reagan. Appropriations Committee Republicans, rejecting his proposal for a 12 percent cut in discretionary domestic spending this year, agreed privately to double his \$2 billion defense cut while taking \$1 billion from domestic programs rather than the more than \$8 billion Reagan proposed.

Senate GOP sources said they would

couple the overall \$5 billion appropriations cut with cost-of-living adjustments for big entitlement programs and a three-month delay in the mid-1982 tax cut.

In the House, after more than seven hours of deliberation, the vote was 249 to 168 against recommitting the measure, with 39 Republican moderates joining the Democratic leadership in opposing the move while 28 Democrats voted for it.

Among Washington area members who voted on the bill, only Rep. Frank R. Wolf (R-Va.) voted to recommit the measure.

The bill, viewed as a test of strength for Reagan's latest round of budget cuts, was approved by a voice vote and sent to the Senate, where the administration is expected to concentrate its pressure for new spending cutbacks.

The House action stood in sharp contrast to previous Reagan budget victories, when enough Democrats joined a solid Republican minority to give the President what he wanted.

"This was a message to the budget cutters that the House does not want to see the "safety net" cut to shreds, said Rep. Bill Green (R-NY.), a moderate Republican leader.

Earlier in the day, the House, with support from its Democratic leadership, voted to cut \$74 million from the bill, just enough to bring it into technical compliance with Congress' budget targets and undercut arguments that the House is busting its own budget.

but the bill, the first to come before either chamber since President Reagan called for a new round of spending cuts two weeks ago, exceeds Reagan's new goal for spending in these areas by nearly \$3.5 billion, according to administration officials.

This made it a likely veto target, even though it would appropriate \$1.2 billion less than Congress approved for the same programs last year, largely because of cuts it would make in federal jobs programs.

So the administration, back by House Republican leaders and their conservative Democratic "Boll Weevil" allies, was pushing hard to scuttle the bill, directly or indirectly, by sending it back to the Appropriations Committee.

"The White House is putting on a full court press out there," said Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr. (D-Mass.), shortly before debate opened on the bill, nodding toward the House floor. "It's very possible we've lost a majority," he added, reflecting Democratic concern about the outcome in light of previous budget losses.

Spending levels in the bill are critical to the administration if it is to get enough \$16 billion in spending cuts and revenue increases on top of \$35 billion in savings already approved by Congress, as Reagan proposed last month.

One reason is the bill's size, second only to that of the defense appropriations bill. Another is that Reagan must demonstrate that he can block money bills he

views as excessive, or at least demonstrate that he has the votes to sustain a veto, which adds up to one-third plus one of the House members.

Moreover, troubles for the bill would add to pressure for an omnibus package of spending cuts before Congress quits for the year. This could come in connection with the final budget resolution or extension of a stopgap spending bill for the government that Congress approved last week to last until Nov. 20.

The administration's earlier budget victories came when lawmakers voted on Reagan's program as a whole, rather than on specific spending cuts, and some legislative leaders say they believe he may have to resort to this all-in-one strategy again if he is going to get his new round of savings.

Yesterday's debate underscored how difficult these cuts may be on a bill-by-bill approach. Even Rep. Ralph Regula (R-Ohio), outlining a package of possible Republican cuts in the big social welfare bill, proposed no more than \$800 million in savings, which would fall considerably short of the economies Reagan called for last month.

In addition, Republicans appeared seriously split for the first time.

Parting company with Minority Leader Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.), and other GOP leaders who argued for deeper cuts, Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass.), ranking Republican on the Appropriations Committee,

defended the committee's bill as "America's investment in humanityboth fiscally responsible and humanly responsible.

In addition, Rep. Carl D. Pursell (R-Mich.), chairman of the Northeast-Midwest coalition of moderate Republicans who call themselves "Gypsy Moths," defended the bill as drafted, and said it shouldn't be used as the vehicle to balance the whole federal budget." He also dismissed the notion of sending it back to committee as a "symbolic gesture."

As the House spent most of the day debating amendments to the bill, it approved, 271 to 148 a proposal to let the government resume paying states for drugs prescribed by Medicaid doctors, even if the drugs have not been proved effective. Congress had banned such practice in its earlier spending cuts bill.

The \$74 million that was cut from the bill came primarily from a work-incentive program administered by the Department of Health and Human Services and from general administrative expenses.

Among cuts from 1981 spending that were contained in the committee-approved bill were \$5.6 billion from jobs and other programs administered by the Department of Labor and \$252 million from programs run by the Department of Education, according to Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), Chairman of the labor, health and human services appropriations subcommittee. The bill added \$4.6 billion for health, welfare and other programs under HHS."

October 8, 1981

Today, the Egyptian Defense Minister

says that an isolated group of four men led by a Moslem extremist soldier, carried out Tuesday's bloody assassination of President Sadat. The four men were dressed in military uniforms, but were not a part of the army. The Defense Minister said that the soldier was a Moslem fanatic and he was solely in charge and this was not a coup.

Our Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr. warned external powers yesterday, against trying to exploit the situation in Egypt. He also said that there was no direct evidence suggesting external involvement of the killing of Sadat. He further said that in this country, we have viewed with great concern at this juncture, any efforts by external powers to manipulate the tragic events of the last 24 hours.

This morning, trouble broke out in Southern Egypt and a number of people were arrested and several killed.

United States security agencies believe it is too risky for President Reagan or Vice President Bush to visit Cairo for the funeral of assassinated President Sadat, but our country is sending an extraordinary delegation that includes the Secretary of State and three former Presidents, together with two other Cabinet members. Jimmy Carter, Jerry Ford and Richard M. Nixon have all agreed to make the trip and President Reagan expressed great regret at not being able to attend the funeral tomorrow of the man he hailed as a close and dear friend. The officials in the different security agencies said that Bush would run the same risk as the President and that

be should not go.

Yesterday, we adopted a conference report providing for raises of 10% to 17% for the 2 million men and women in the Armed Services. This is considerably over the 4.8% given civil government workers.

October 9, 1981

In a historic moment, the men who have led the United States since 1969, met at the White House yesterday with President Reagan and agreed to accompany the group who will represent us at President Sadat's funeral. These men are Jerry Ford, Richard Nixon and Jimmy Carter. Their picture, along with the President's appeared on the frontpage of the daily newspapers today and this is a right unusual event. They left on Air Force One last night and arrived in Egypt early this morning. The funeral will take place tomorrow and I hope the security measures will be fully adequate.

Jimmy Carter's wife, Rosalyn, went along with the group and she was the only wife of the former Presidents to make the trip. She was way out in front in all of the pictures and is still trying to direct as much as possible, the life of her husband, Jimmy Carter. I can still see her in Bardstown, Kentucky, when she was making a speech in her husband's behalf. At that time, the media was blasting Carter with many stories, maintaining that he was unable to lead this country. In her speech, she said that her husband was competent and I almost fell out of my chair.

October 14, 1981

On the way back to the United States

from President Sadat's funeral, Jerry Ford and Jimmy Carter discussed a number of matters, with one being recognition of the PLO's. Several reporters were on the plane and even before they landed here in Washington, both men had expressed themselves as being of the opinion, that the United States Government must talk to the PLO's if there is to be peace in the Middle East. These statements were not well received by President Reagan and the new Secretary of State.

Jerry Ford believes to this day, that his efforts to bring about peace were absolutely sabotaged by Prime Minister Begin and Ford believes that in his race for reelection, he received no assistance of any importance from the group that should have been on his side in this country. Just before the election, questions were raised by the different Jewish organizations in this country that their support of President Ford was anything but firm. Several days before coming to Washington to make the trip to Egypt, President Carter's local attorney indicated that unless the Washington Post retracted a statement carried in the rumor column known as, "The Ear," in the Washington Post, he would file suit for President Carter for one million dollars. This column, "The Ear," said that it was rumored or that a story was circulating, that Blair House across from the White House had been bugged while the Reagan's were staying there, during their pre-inaugural visit to Washington and in this way, Mrs. Carter learned that Mrs. Reagan wished the Carters would leave the White House sooner than scheduled, in order that certain repairs and renovation could be

made before the Reagans moved in. Back in those days, articles appeared in the papers that the Carters were very much incensed over the Reagans proposal that they move out of the White House sooner than the usual time, so that the Reagans could take over. The Post played this threat down about the law suit for several days but in today's paper in an editorial, this paper went on to say that since the article carried in "The Ear," column said that it was a rumor and that this rumor was around after investigation by the newspaper and everything that they knew about the Carters, it was a rumor that was utterly impossible to believe. This editorial is as follows:

"There are a lot of "we's" at The Washington Post, but the one you about to hear from comes about as close as you can get to being the basic, collective "we" -- the voice of The Washington Post, speaking for The Washington Post. This is the space, after all, where funless earnestness and even grandiosity are not accidental as they may be when they turn up elsewhere in the paper: we have an actual mandate on the editorial page 1) to speak for the paper as an entity, unruly though the entity may be, and 2) to get dead serious about it.

We are dead serious now. The subject is Jimmy Carter, The Ear column and The Post. Mr. Carter and Rosalynn Carter are upset about an item that ran in The Ear column last week. That item, which was accurately sourced, made a relatively modest point that had, nonetheless, a momentous implication for those who read it casually. The point was that a story was circulating (various unnamed bearers of it were alluded to) that Blair House had been "bugged" while

the Reagans were staying there during their pre-inaugural/post election visit to Washington; it was reported to be by virtue of a tape of such eavesdropping that Mrs. Carter learned that Mrs. Reagan wished the Carters would leave the White House sooner than scheduled--astory, incidentally, that we recall Mrs. Reagan herself denying at the time.

It is one thing, however, to read the item to say that such a tale is circulating and being given currency by estimable public figures who repeat it--and quite another to conclude from this that the place was in fact bugged and that the Carters did in fact perpetrate such a scheme. We weren't there. But everything we know about the presidency of Jimmy Carter suggests otherwise, that it was false. This newspaper took plenty of editorial exception to various actions and policies of that administration. This is no secret to anyone, the former president included. But it always did seem to us and still does--especially as the values involved are being eroded in present-day Washington--that Jimmy Carter was courageous and right in his refusal to play the bugging-tapping game, in his insistence on rejecting the precedents for White House invasions of anybody's privacy it wished. Mr. Carter's distinction in this area was real and it was rare, and he can hardly be blamed for wishing to see it maintained.

Perhaps it is foolish to expect people to read newspapers with rabbinical or judicial care, to sift out the fair and the unfair or the justified from the unjustified inferences that can be drawn from a collection of words, even when those words don't add up to what an angry subject thinks they do. The best we can do here, because we feel as strongly as Mr. Carter does about the importance of what he tried to do on

this score while he was in office, is to be as blunt and clear about what that Ear item said as we know how. It said that there was a rumor around. There was. Based on everything we know of the Carter instinct and record on this subject, we find that rumor utterly impossible to believe."

To a certain extent, this editorial may satisfy the Carters and this, by the way, is the second editorial that I have seen in this paper since I have been a Member of Congress, where they have backed up at all. One appeared when I was Chairman of the D.C. Subcommittee on Appropriations when they finally admitted in an editorial, that they had to "eat crow," as far as I was personally concerned and my prediction about the cost of the subway.

The President has now sent up rescissions and deferrals totaling billions of dollars. These pertain again, to the 1982 Fiscal Year budget and one billion dollars of the proposed rescissions and deferrals apply to the bill that I am Chairman of. The rescissions and deferrals are to be sent up on Wednesday, October 21 and not only Robert H Michel, the Republican Minority Leader, but the Speaker and the Majority Leader on our side, say that the President's plan for more rescissions and deferrals will receive a lukewarm and chilly response from the Congress. Michel says that the prospects are not good on item by item cut-backs on individual programs. According to the Newspapers, the highest amount to be requested is from the labor and health fields and this is \$1,800,000,000.

The banks have cut prime interest rates back to 18 percent which is somewhat better

than the 20 percent level that we have had with us now for several months. I hope this is a step in the right direction.

In speaking of the Appropriations Bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education, the Boston newspapers really were following this Bill carefully. After we succeeded in passing the Bill on a voice vote and knocking down the vote to recommit, by 81 majority, an article appeared entitled, "GOP Chiefs Rebuffed, \$87b Bill OK'd." This article is as follows:

"In a first test of the Reagan Administration's second round of budget cuts, 39 Republicans rejected their party leadership last night and joined House Democrats in support of an \$87.3 billion appropriations bill estimated to be \$3.9 billion over the President's latest requests.

The 249-168 rollcall demonstrated that the Administration still has sufficient support to sustain a presidential veto. But more than any time this year, Reagan faces divisions in his own party over his economic cuts beyond those already in the budget.

The vote last night came on a GOP motion to send the Labor, Education, Health and Human Services budget bill back to the Appropriations Committee to make more reductions. Rather than press the fight, the Republican leadership retreated after its defeat and allowed final passage without a rollcall.

The bill goes now to the Senate, which is certain to be closer to the President's position, but the defeat last night was in

striking contrast with the Administration's tax and budget victories last spring and summer.

"The Senate may agree to further cuts," said New York Rep. Phil Green, one of those defecting, "but this second round is producing more 'fight' in the House."

Seven of New England's nine Republican members split with their leadership. A major influence was Massachusetts Rep. Silvio Conte, who strongly opposed the GOP motion as the ranking minority member on Appropriations.

"This bill is America's investment in humanity," said Conte in a final appeal on the floor.

"We must not sell out the American people. We've made lots of cuts, we've produced a good package here, let's give it our support."

When compared with 1981 appropriations, the new bill represents a cut of \$1.3 billion in budget authority, but the Administration has argued that these figures understate the real costs in direct spending and the President's efforts to hold down the 1982 deficit.

Democrats on the House Budget Committee admit that the total bill is \$763 million over the direct spending levels in the resolution adopted in May, and the Administration estimates it is \$4.9 billion above the President's latest request in budget authority and \$3.87 billion over in direct spending or outlays.

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"Clearly the bill before us is a candidate for a veto," said Rep. Ralph Regula (R-Ohio), who offered the motion to send the legislation back to Appropriations. "If we as a body are to have any credibility, we as a body must make these cuts."

"This bill is a paradox," said Republican Leader Robert Michel of Illinois. "It is the best of bills, it is the worst of bills.....On another day at another time, this bill would enjoy overwhelming support" he said, as if torn between his friend, Conte, and the Administration's demands. "But this is not another day and this is an extraordinary time."

Politically, the Labor, Education, Health and Human Services bill is always one of the most sensitive for the House, and Republicans were not only competing with Democratic Leadership but two popular members of the Appropriations Committee, Conte and Rep. William Natcher, chairman of the subcommittee responsible for the legislation. A commanding figure, Natcher is a Kentucky Democrat who enjoys exceptional respect on the floor, and his popularity helped his party hold its losses to only 28 members, 11 fewer than the Republicans.

"I don't like it a bit, but it was going to come sometime," said Republican Whip Trent Lott of Mississippi. Even while losing, he said, the GOP had shown it could sustain a veto.

Just as Democrats have lost Southern conservatives this year, the Republican split last night came chiefly in the Northeast and Midwest, where the new "gypsy moth" caucus is hoping to establish itself as a force to be reckoned with. Politically,

many of the same members are seeking to distance themselves from more cuts before the elections next year. After repeated defeats this year, an aide to House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. joked last night, "Maybe the gypsy moths don't like the frost."

Within New England, only Rep. David Emery of Maine, the GOP deputy whip, and Republican freshman Judd Gregg of New Hampshire, sided with their leadership, and the total of 39 defections for the party was 12 more than the 27 the GOP lost last month in an effort to block a housing and veterans appropriations bill over the President's budget."

October 15, 1981

The House voted yesterday on the sale of AWAC planes to Saudi, Arabia and the sale was defeated on a vote of 301 to 111. This sophisticated radar plane and other aircraft equipment that was to go along to Saudi, Arabia, brought about a real battle in the House. I voted against the sale of the AWACS because I remember all too well, back in the days when the Shah of Iran abdicated, leaving in Iran, \$1 billion worth of sophisticated military equipment that we had given and sold to Iran. The Soviet Union by hook and crook, obtained a little of everything that we left in Iran and I simply am not in favor of a sale of any more sophisticated equipment in the Middle East at this time. I hope that Saudi, Arabia never goes under, but if it does, I do not want to see our modern equipment delivered to the Soviet Union.

The budget reductions proposed by the President in his last speech totaling some \$16 billion, will not be approved by the House. If as much as \$5 billion is reduced over and above the original reduction made, offered by the President, for Fiscal Year 1982, he will be exceedingly fortunate.

Yesterday, Egypt swore in a new President. The new President, Mohammad Muvarak, 53 years of age, pledged total fidelity to the policies of the slain President, Anwar Sadat and the sword of the law to those resulting to violence. I hope that Egypt with our help, will be able to maintain the kind of government that Sadat favored. This simply means that we will have to give more military and economic assistance to this country.

October 16, 1981

The President still hopes to obtain approval in the Senate for the sale of the AWAC plane, to Saudi, Arabia. The House, on a roll call vote of 301 to 111, disapproved of the sale. Yesterday, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 9 to 8 against the proposed sale which calls for a sale price of \$8.5 billion. This Committee vote did not discourage the President too much because he now says that the closeness of the vote clearly indicates that in the end, he will win on a roll call vote in the Senate. In order to prevent the sale, both Houses must turn it down. If either approve, the sale takes place.

Yesterday, Judgement Day arrived in the House. For several months now, the Boll Weevils in the deep South have made all kinds of deals with the President and have

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taken great pride in publicizing the deals to curry favor with their people. One, a Representative from Louisiana, John Breaux, made a deal with the President about sugar. The President up to that time, had indicated that he was against the sugar subsidy, but in order to gain sufficient votes to pass the Budget Resolution, the Reconciliation Act and the Tax Reduction Bill, he made deals. In fact, he signed a letter to Breaux, setting forth his support of the sugar program. These deals, of course, were known and bitterly opposed by a great many loyal Democrats in the House and these Democrats have just been lying in wait, for some bill or amendment that they could vote against and put these wheeler-dealers in their place. Yesterday was the day.

A sugar amendment was offered which took out the price support program for sugar and on a roll call vote, the amendment was adopted 213 to 190. Before that vote, we had another amendment, ending the acreage allotment and poundage control system for peanuts. This amendment was adopted 250 to 159. The next amendment that was in line was the tobacco amendment which would have deleted the tobacco support program and to a great extent, placed tobacco in a position where it could be grown in every backyard and the price would go down from about \$1.64 per pound to 20 cents or 15 cents. This would make it impossible to produce.

Before the amendment started on the Floor, several of us warned the managers on both sides of the aisle on this bill, explaining to them very carefully that peanuts, sugar and tobacco would all do down because of the deals that had previously

been made to destroy programs that a great many Members of the Congress are interested in. Up until the sugar vote, the North Carolina people were just positive that tobacco could still be saved. When the results were announced on the sugar vote, the tobacco Members from North Carolina then decided that the Committee should rise and have no more votes yesterday. This was the action that was taken and now the Committee will have to either work on a substitute, locking in all of the forces or else see tobacco go down and the bill finally defeated on a roll call vote. With all of those interested in those programs voting against the bill, it has no chance of final passage.

One of the examples of just how inept some of my friends are, L.H. Fountain, the Dean of the North Carolina delegation, voted on a roll call vote, to recommit my bill on appropriations. In addition, Andrews of North Carolina and Whitley joined with him. Several of my friends from the big cities who are interested in education, health and labor, said to me off and on all day, that when these programs were brought up under amendments, they intended to vote for the amendments. This, according to a great many of them, would put the wheeler-dealers in their place and would then put them in a position where they could go home and tell their people that their prior votes and deals were not consummated. It will take the full force of the Presidency and a carefully drawn substitute to save this Farm Bill.

October 19, 1981

Moshe Dayan, Israel's greatest military

hero and probably the man who had more to do with the peace proposal with Egypt, died last week. He was one of the most brilliant, most famous and most controversial Israelis of his generation. He wore an eye patch which was the result of a wound suffered while serving with the British in World War II. Up until the 1973 war, he was probably the most important man in Israel. The Israeli armed forces, under his direction, suffered their first humiliating setback against the Arabs at that time, and he was then a target of national scorn. Here we have the old maxim of the public's memory. He represented more than any other figure in the last ten years, the people and the viewpoints of Israel. He and Begin did not always agree and to me, he will be missed considerably more than some of the others who are playing prominent parts at this time in Israel.

The President of France, Francois Metterrand is in Washington today for a meeting with President Reagan. Shortly after arriving at Williamsburg, Virginia, Metterrand, like some of our other friends, criticized us just a little. In kind of a gentle way, he criticized the Reagan Administration for its reluctance to increase aid to the world's poor nations. He urged that we move as quickly as possible into strategic arms negotiations with Moscow. It seems that several of our friends now come to this country and the first crack out of the box, they start criticizing us.

Yesterday, President Reagan finally admitted that the United States economy is in a recession. He said that this was a slight recession and he hoped that it would be of short duration. The President's program is not working and we may have a

number of right gloomy days before the economy settles down and interest rates come down within reason.

October 20, 1981

The President is back in Washington from the Yorktown Celebration and a great many House Members are calling upon him for delivery of the promises that he made to the sugar and peanuts Members. I can still see the article in the newspaper quoting John Breaux of Louisiana, one of the main sugar Members, as saying that he did not sell his vote to the President on the Budget and Reconciliation Bills, but that he had only rented it out for awhile. We will go back on the Farm Bill late today or the first thing tomorrow and shortly thereafter, we will have the tobacco amendment. It looks much better today, than it did yesterday and if we hold our forces together and handle ourselves properly, we will win this fight. It certainly did not look like we would win on Thursday of last week.

The first two roll call votes today were on resolutions for claiming a day certain for Mother-In-Law's Day and Family Week Day. This shows you what important legislation we are taking up these days and why it will be a miracle if we finish this Session prior to December 15.

One of the Members from California, George Danielson, inadvertently missed the Mother-In-Law vote and shortly after the vote was over, asked unanimous consent to address the House for one minute so that he could have his statement placed in the record, that if he had been present, of

course, he would have voted for Mother-In-Law's Day. He went on at great length during his 60 seconds to say that he had a lovely Mother-In-Law and one that almost always agreed with him on every small argument that he had in his immediate family. He ended up by saying that this shows what a smart Mother-In-Law I have.

October 22, 1981

We won the tobacco fight yesterday after about four hours on an amendment which if adopted, would have removed the price support system. The vote was 231 to 184 against the amendment. Tobacco is becoming harder each year to defend and changes may have to take place in the program. With \$1,030,000,000 now being spent for cancer research by the Federal Government and some \$55 million appropriated each year for the Smoking and Health Office, tobacco is constantly criticized and blamed for many cancer deaths. The plea is being made daily that millions of dollars should not be spent for cancer research and the government at the same time, supporting a commodity which may be causing cancer. We have to fight this plea year after year and yesterday we had to make a real fight to win.

The question of selling AWAC planes to Saudi, Arabia is now too close to call in the Senate. It appears that there is only two or three votes difference in the head counts and this means that this Administration will have to dig deep with many promises to turn this vote around.

October 23, 1981

On the front page of today's issue of

the Washington Post we have an apology to President and Mrs. Carter. For days now, the Post has refused to go any further than saying that the story carried in "The Ear" column of the paper, to the effect that Blair House was bugged during the Administration of President Carter, was simply the reporting of a rumor which no one would believe. Carter's Washington attorney, maintains that this was not enough and that his client was considering a million dollar lawsuit for libel. Yesterday, the apology came in the form of a letter from Post Publisher Donald E. Graham to the Carters which stated that the Post decided to retract that which was published in The Ear column. It went on to say when the item was published, a source which the Post believed was creditable and reliable, based upon information obtained from two members of the Carter family, was found to be wrong. Upon investigation, it was discovered that no members of the Carter family had made such a statement and that there was no bugging of Blair House during the Administration of President Carter. The Post refuses to comment as to whether the letter was written as part of an agreement negotiated with the Carters to avoid a lawsuit. The Carter's attorney said that apparently the letter which he had not read is saying something now that the Post had refused to say up to this time.

If I was the former President, I would accept the letter because the odds are that if he decides to go on with his libel suit, this venture will end up in the same category as so many others that he has tried during his four years in office.

Some Members of Congress make great

to-do about the fact that by virtue of their success in obtaining federal money, their state receives back more than it pays to the Federal Government in taxes. According to the last completed tally, Kentucky's federal tax burden was \$5,680,000,000 and the state received back during the year of 1979, in federal outlays, the sum of \$6,603,512,000. For instance, from the Department of Defense, Kentucky received \$1,092,000,000, which was 30th in the United States. From the Department of Energy, Kentucky received \$451,000,000, which was 9th in the United States. From the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Kentucky received \$95,000,000, which was 24th in the United States. From the Veterans Administration, Kentucky received \$342,000,000 which was 24th in the United States. From the Environmental Protection Agency, Kentucky received \$55,000,000 which was 29th in the United States. From the Department of Interior, Kentucky received \$37,000,000 which was 34th in the United States. From the Department Health, Education and Welfare Kentucky received \$2,711,000,000, which was 24th in the United States. From the Energy Research and Development Administration, Kentucky received \$63,000,000 which was 11th in the United States. From the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Kentucky received \$917,000, which was 37th in the United States. From the Department of Transportation, Kentucky received \$210,000,000 which was 27th in the United States. From the Department of Commerce, Kentucky received \$18,000,000 which was 26th in the United States. From the Department of Agriculture, Kentucky received \$408,000,000 which was 26th in the United States.

Approval of the sale of AWACS is still

before the Senate and with Bob Byrd coming out strong yesterday against the sale, may mean that the President will lose this fight. The old cliché is starting now that refusal to approve of the sale may bring on a reduction in campaign contributions from certain sources which the Senators have enjoyed in the past. Unless there is a change, the President will really have to get up on the auction block and sell everything except the furniture in the Lincoln Bedroom to get this one across.

Yesterday we had the Secretary of Education and the Secretary of Labor before our Subcommittee to testify in behalf of the 12 percent additional cuts in the 1982 budget. Very few of the Members on our Subcommittee indicated during the hearings that there would be any move to make further reductions. In this morning's Washington Post, there was an article to the effect that during the hearings, Natcher, the Chairman and Silvio O. Conte, the ranking Minority Member from Massachusetts, made it clear that they do not favor any more cuts in education at all. This generally was the sentiment of the Committee, not only in education, but in the programs in labor. We passed a good bill in the House some two weeks ago and we intend to stay with the bill as much as possible.

October 24, 1981

From time to time on our Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, we wonder just how much benefit we are receiving from a lot of the money appropriated. We receive good news from time to time and this past week, we were advised that two long-time National Institute of Health grantees and one National Institute of Mental Health grantee won the

Nobel Prize. Harvard Professors David Hubel and Torsten Weisel were announced on October 9 as Nobel Prize winners in Physiology and Medicine for their discoveries concerning information processing in the visual system. Roger W. Sperry of the California Institute of Technology was awarded the Nobel Prize for his work explaining the two hemispheres of the brain. Sperry has been a grantee of NIMH for 23 years. His work has had application in treatment and rehabilitation of patients with brain damage.

Of the 51 American Nobel Laureates in Physiology or Medicine since 1945, 37 or more than two-thirds either worked at NIH or had been supported by its programs before winning the prize.

October 26, 1981

During the past two weeks, the Louisville Courier-Journal has on the editorial page, endorsed its candidates for the different city and county offices in Louisville and Jefferson County. In the Mayor's race, we have Harvey Sloane a former Mayor, running on the Democratic ticket and a man by the name of Clark on the Republican ticket. For years now, the Bingham family, the owners of the Courier-Journal and the Harvey Sloane family have been close. Harvey Sloane made a good Mayor and in his race for Governor two years ago, ran second in the Primary. He walked across one section of Kentucky and ran just a little behind John Y. Brown, Jr. the winner. At the time, he ran for Governor, the Courier-Journal was right strong for him and of course, the people in Kentucky believed that the Courier-Journal would again endorse him for Mayor. This

did not take place. The Courier-Journal endorsed the Republican candidate, Clark. I almost fell out of my chair and this applies generally to people interested in politics throughout Kentucky.

Sally Bingham, the daughter-in-law of Barry Bingham, Sr., directed a letter to the editor of the Courier, stating that she too, was amazed that the Courier-Journal a very liberal newspaper, and one that has always down through the years, supported every program that was beneficial to Louisville, made a serious mistake in endorsing Clark. She said that she too, was amazed and that since she was only a minority stockholder in the newspaper, of course, she had very little influence in establishing editorial policy for the paper. She is very strong for Harvey Sloane and endorsed him in her letter and called upon the people in Louisville to vote for him for Mayor.

An article has been written since Sally Bingham's letter, in which the reporter set forth in detail, that the Courier on other occasions, had endorsed Republicans and would in the future, if the Republicans were better candidates. Barry Bingham, Sr. has turned over control of the paper to his son, Barry Bingham, Jr. Barry Bingham, Sr. was always very disgruntled over the fact that the Kennedy, Johnson and Carter Administration's overlooked him time after time, for one of the major ambassadorships abroad. For several years now, he has been carrying this chip on his shoulder and I presume that Barry Bingham, Jr. feels that in the main, the Democratic Members in the U.S. Senate, in

the House and the Democratic Governor at Frankfort now has not paid as much attention to the Courier as they should have. He too, probably is disgruntled since for two years now, he has had a running battle going with John Y. Brown, Jr., the Governor of Kentucky. All of this may have entered into the picture with his turn down of his old friend, Harvey Sloane. Sloane, too may have done something to Barry Bingham, Jr. Some slight that would have been unnoticed by others.

Continuing on with surprises in politics, we have an article now appearing in the Atlantic Magazine, which excerpts the Lyndon Johnson story written by Robert Caro. In this three volume story, which will be published soon, Caro says that Lyndon Johnson, during his years in politics, accepted envelopes stuffed with money on up to and including his days as Vice President of the United States. Jack Valenti, a former aid of Lyndon B. Johnson's while Johnson was President and now President of the Motion Picture Association of America, wrote an article answering the reprint in the Atlantic Magazine. Valenti emphatically states that Caro's statement is nothing but brazen prose and that any accusation such as Caro makes in his book, is not true and anyone who makes the charge is a certifiable liar. Valenti goes on and on in citing reasons why Johnson did not accept envelopes stuffed with money. In addition, he tries to justify the wealth accumulated by Johnson and left at the time of his death. He tries to answer the charge of how Lyndon Johnson could be worth \$10 million and more, when he became President unless he committed larceny. He

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detailed the transaction concerning the sale of the Austin television station showing that in 1972 when it sold for \$9 million, it was sold in 1952 for \$700,000.

Johnson's money always bothered me and I guess we will go on down through the years wondering considerably about how he was able to accumulate as much as he did when at the time he arrived in Washington, he was said to have only some \$3,500.

The Senate will vote on Friday rejecting or approving the sale of AWACS. The vote can go either way and if the President succeeds in twisting enough arms, he will have to make major promises similar to the sugar promises that he made to John BreauX several months ago.

October 27, 1981

The Senate will vote tomorrow on the sale of the AWAC planes. The President is calling a number of Senators to the White House today, urging some to change their positions and others to come out on his side. One of the Senators that will go down today is Harrison Schmitt of New Mexico, the former astronaut. He is a geologist and was one of the 12 men to land on the Moon. The only way that he would agree to go, was for the President to agree for him to bring with him, three of the Jewish leaders in his home state, who are bitterly opposed to the sale of the AWACS. This is really a new wrinkle.

Irish National terrorists are now operating in London, England and bombs are exploding almost daily, destroying

buildings, automobiles and killing people. The outlawed provincial wing of the Irish Republic Army is claiming responsibility for the bombings. Bombs were planted yesterday in a restaurant and in two large department stores. Ireland has been policed now by the British Army for several years and fighting continues almost on a daily basis.

October 28, 1981

Former President and Mrs. Carter accepted the front page apology of the Washington Post. In the apology the Post stated that its source which was supposed to be two members of the Carter family, proved to be false and that no credence whatsoever should be given to a rumor that was published in the Post several weeks ago. This makes it much better from the standpoint of the former President because a law suit would have done him no good even if the Post might have lost in the end.

The Senate approved the Interior Appropriation Bill yesterday on a roll call vote of 87 to 8. During the general debate, it rejected 57 to 40, a proposal by Senator Proxmire, to cut \$135 million in projected spending for synthetic fuel development. This is the SRC 1 Project that will be located in my District and the one that I had such a battle over when this bill was before the House. The overall total in the bill is still about \$1 billion over the new spending limits proposed by the President. This bill will probably go all the way and the main fight will be over the one that I am Chairman of, along with the Department of Defense Appropriation

Bill.

President Reagan's fight to save his proposed \$8.5 billion aircraft sale to Saudi Arabia produced a dramatic breakthrough yesterday, as 10 Senators openly threw their support to the President and put him in striking distance of victory when the Senate votes on the package today. The turn-around may have brought about a 50-50 tie which, of course, means that the motion to reject the sale, fails. I still believe that the situation has so changed that the President will win because a great many commitments and deals have been made. One of the 10 yesterday, was Senator Huddleston of Kentucky. Senator Ford of Kentucky has come out against the sale. The uncommitted Members who changed over yesterday were, Boren of Oklahoma, Dole of Kansas, Exon of Nebraska, Domenici of New Mexico, Huddleston of Kentucky, Melcher of Montana, Murkowski of Alaska, Schmitt of New Mexico, and Grassley of Iowa.

My old friend, Dee Huddleston had his Middlesboro, Kentucky mountain project turned down last year and he was unable to get it back in the bill. This Administration has been against this project which would go through the mountain at Middlesboro, a distance of some 2,500 feet. We will wait now to see if the tunnel project suddenly comes alive. Headlines in the papers such as -- "Senator Jepsen Does a Flip on the Sale," may not help the good Senator in his home state. I understand that Jepsen wants the MX Missile system located in his home state of Iowa. I would not want this system in Kentucky, but time will tell as to whether or not it goes to Iowa.

A number of articles appeared following our tobacco fight and one of the cutest ones of all, was the one that appeared in the Lexington, Kentucky Herald, entitled, "Old-Fashioned Politics Won Tobacco Votes." This article is as follows:

"Why would Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D-N.Y., a black woman from Brooklyn who has seen most of her favorite programs slashed in recent months, vote for a federal tobacco program that primarily benefits rural Southerners?

"I think it was of a question of logrolling," said a Chisholm aide, Robert Frishman. "It really was based on a personal request from Carl Perkins."

Rep. Carl Perkins, D-Hindman, is chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee and represents about 22,000 farmers of burley tobacco.

Mrs. Chisholm "decided to help on this one because he has helped her so much in the past." Frishman said, "She's been making the point recently that you've got to find your friends and keep them no matter how you can in these kinds of days."

Frishman's candid answer about why Mrs. Chisholm sided with tobacco in Wednesday's crucial vote speaks volumes about how pro-tobacco forces fought off a history-making attack on their commodity.

Their 47-vote victory, which came after the tobacco program appeared to be in jeopardy, was fashioned with the help of lobbyists from the AFL-CIO, the

International Ladies Garment Workers Union and other unions, the Reagan administration and the leadership of both parties.

And it was aided immensely by two Kentucky congressmen, both Democrats, with more than 60 years of congressional experience between them -- Perkins and Rep. William Natcher of Bowling Green, chairman of the appropriations subcommittee that deals with the Labor Department and Health and Human Services Department budgets.

For the Democrats, the tobacco victory saw a semblance of the old coalition of Southern farm Democrats, urban liberals and blacks come together again -- a rare occurrence since President Reagan took office.

A total of 156 Democrats, along with 75 Republicans voted for the tobacco price support program; 76 Democrats and 106 Republicans voted to kill it.

The logrolling was fierce. Tobacco-state legislators called in every political IOU due them for such past votes as the New York City bail-out, the loan guarantees for Chrysler and disaster aid for five northwestern states after Mount St. Helens erupted.

Beyond the logrolling, there was heavy politicking by elements in both parties who wanted to avoid any political fallout from the death of the tobacco program.

The vote by Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif. for tobacco--and his lobbying of the 21 other California Democrats to do the same -- was "straight old-fashioned politics,"

according to one of Edwards' aides, Robert Wieckowski.

"It was us against them," he said, "We need to save the nine good North Carolina Democrats that are in that delegation."

Wieckowski was saying that losing the tobacco program in the House could have made next year's congressional races much tougher for those nine Democrats. Edwards, with fresh memories of last November's elections that gave the GOP control of the Senate for the first time in 25 years, did not want to give southeastern Republicans something to exploit in next year's House races.

Edwards was also concerned that killing tobacco in the House would have ended North Carolina Democratic Gov. James Hunt's chances in 1984 to unseat Sen. Jesse Helms, the conservative Republican who symbolizes the New Right.

"If Jesse Helms had the political leverage to say that 'the House did not vote for this tobacco subsidy, I voted for it. I am the Messiah.' Hunt wouldn't have a chance," Wieckowski said.

Republicans used the same argument that killing the program could have devastating consequences for their party. Rep. Larry Hopkins, R-Ky., ranking Republican on the House tobacco subcommittee, said he told Minority Leader Robert Michel, R-Ill., that "we could not afford to lose this bill" because farmers would believe Republicans were killing off a program Democrats had created.

"I told him very frankly that I

thought I could survive," said Hopkins, a second-term congressman who was the first GOP congressman elected from Kentucky's 6th District in more than 50 years. "But there are some people who can't."

For its part, organized labor got into the fray on tobacco's side because of its concern about possible Republican gains in the House next year, and to help its longtime friends in Congress.

One of those friends, Rep. Charles Rose, D-N.C., chairman of the House tobacco subcommittee and manager of the tobacco fight for the Democrats, asked several unions for help.

Evelyn Dubrow of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union said her union lobbied for tobacco "because, first of all, Carl Perkins has been very helpful to labor on many of the issues, and Congressman Natcher, who works on appropriations, they've always been very helpful to us."

Ms. Dubrow said the union also supported tobacco because eliminating the program would have hurt thousands of small farmers. She said the union also wanted to reduce the chances that moderate Southerners could more easily be defeated by "right-wing" conservatives.

John Jarvis, a lobbyist for the United Mine Workers, echoed Dubrow's sentiments.

"It was kind of an interesting situation, I think," Jarvis said, "to show that the old Democratic coalition can work--farm, labor, liberals."

Jarvis said that the union had not taken an official position on price supports but that he wanted to help Perkins.

"This is an important issue to him," Jarvis said. "We wanted to do what we could to help him. He's always helping us on black lung and safety."

Natcher, normally close-mouthed about his politicking, was talkative -- almost ebullient -- in recalling Wednesday's win for tobacco.

"You know, Carl Perkins and I have been here a year or two," chuckled Natcher, 72, who has served in the House since Aug. 1, 1953. And in that "year or two," he said, he and Perkins, who came to the House on Jan. 3, 1949, have made a few friends.

"We needed help, and we got it," he said. "We got it by virtue of the people that are our friends that we worked with down through the years."

On the House floor Wednesday, for instance, Mrs. Chisholm recalled how Natcher had helped when New York City needed loan guarantees. Natcher said, Members of the Washington delegation, he said, reminded him of the help he and Rep. Jamie Whitten had given when Washington and other Western states needed almost \$1 billion in disaster aid after Mount St. Helens erupted.

And members of the Michigan delegation supported tobacco because of Natcher's and Perkins' backing for loan guarantees to Chrysler, he said.

Rep. Phillip Burton (D-Calif.) said he voted for tobacco because, "I think it's a good program and I love Bill Natcher and Carl Perkins. Not that I don't love our friends from North Carolina, but I love Pappy (Perkins) and Bill."

Laughing, he added, "It was a question of Pappy returning my broken left arm and Bill agreeing to keep my right arm in its socket."

But he also said Perkins and Natcher have been "so helpful to me and helpful to our part of the country whenever they could be."

During the debate of tobacco, Burton who is a member of Perkins' committee, defended tobacco price supports and allotments. Burton lives in San Francisco but stressed that urban and suburban congressmen should not run roughshod over programs that benefit only rural areas.

All congressmen, he said, represent certain parochial interests and could not protect those without widespread support from other areas of the country.

"I think it's important that we protect the rural communities," he reiterated Thursday. "They don't have all the votes that we do in the big cities, but it's a very, very important part of our economy."

October 29, 1981

On a roll call vote of 52 to 48, the Senate approved the sale of AWAC planes to

Saudi, Arabia. This was a foreign policy victory for the President and certainly gave him and his Administration, a badly needed shot in the arm, just at the time the weakening economy was beginning to erode his political support. Arms were twisted every hour on the hour yesterday and some of those Senators, like William S. Cohen a Republican of Maine and Mark Andrews, Republican of North Dakota, who had issued statements time after time that they would not change, decided to vote in favor of the President. Huddleston of Kentucky voted with the President and Ford of Kentucky voted against the President. We will now have to wait and see as to whether or not the tunnel project will start at Middlesboro, Kentucky and if not, this project, what other commitment was made.

In the House yesterday, we had a bill which provided for lifting the ceiling on outside income for Members from 15 percent to 40 percent. This only applies to honorariums and income from law firms, earned income and not income from investments. We established a 15 percent ceiling in 1977 and this figure is about \$8,700. The 40 percent made the amount about \$24,000. We had a rule that first had to be adopted that provided for general debate and one amendment. Just before the rule was to be considered, the Speaker called me to come over and preside when the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole. I went over to the the House Chamber immediately and got there about five minutes after the House had resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole. The rule, much to the surprise of the Members, was adopted on a voice vote, three minutes

after it was presented. Controversial rules such as this one, generally take a full hour. The Speaker placed another Member in the Chair temporarily and when I arrived, I then took the Chair and presided during general debate and the reading of the bill under the five minute rule. Those strongly in favor of this bill did not want a quorum call or a roll call vote. While I was in the Chair, we had no quorum call or roll call votes, but when the Speaker took over after the Committee rose, a request was made for a roll call vote and some 87 Members stood making a roll call vote automatic. It only requires 44 to stand and those in charge were not working the House right, because too many stood for a vote. Upon a roll call vote of 271 against to 146 for, the bill, of course, was defeated. There was much moaning and groaning but in the year before the election, this would have been bad and especially if it had sneaked through on a voice vote. The Senate took care of themselves three weeks ago, with only 22 of them running next year, out of a 100, this of course, made a difference. We are afraid to attack this problem head-on with an increase of salary and this, of course, is not good. We should vote a salary increase up or down and take the consequences.

October 30, 1981

Health costs are now so high, that people can't afford to be sick. Hospitals now charge from \$162 to \$275 a day for a private room. The medical bill in 1980 in this country was the highest than at any time in the last 15 years, with the total cost being \$247 billion or 9.4 percent

of the gross national product. This simply means that medical care took nearly one dollar of every \$10 that Americans spent last year. Total health care costs which had risen 13.4 percent from 1978 to 1979, rose 15.2 percent from 1979 to 1980. Snowballing of health care costs is certainly gloomy news for the federal government. Federal, state and local governments laid out \$104 billion or about 42 percent of all money spent for health care last year. The Department of Health and Human Services is expected to announce soon, new proposals to cut medicare and medicaid outlays. This will not be a block grant program, but will remain under the control of the federal government.

A recent report on health outlays shows that in 1980 the Nation spent about \$99.6 billion on hospitals, \$46.6 billion on doctors, \$20.7 billion on nursing homes, \$19.2 on drugs and medical supplies and \$15.9 billion on dentists.

November 2, 1981

The Secretary of the Treasury, Donald Regan, now emphatically says that a balanced budget is not possible in the year 1984. He has been against an increase in taxes since the \$750 billion Tax Bill passed several months ago. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, David Stockman and the Secretary of the Treasury, do not agree on the matter of additional taxes. Stockman would like to see some \$60 billion added for the next three years.

The gubernatorial campaign in Virginia

is really boiling today. The election is tomorrow and Charles S. Robb, the son-in-law of our former President, Lyndon B. Johnson is the Democratic nominee and J. Marshall Coleman is the Republican nominee. For several weeks, Robb has been leading in the polls, but the last two polls show these two men almost neck and neck. The election is tomorrow and it could go either way.

Prime Minister Begin is still mad over the sale of the AWACS to Saudi, Arabia. This past weekend, he sent a letter to President Reagan which was strongly worded and a complete condemnation of a Saudi, Arabia peace plan for the Middle East. Begin goes on to say in his letter to the President that any expression of interest of such a plan by our country, could impede the Camp David peace process. The plan proposed by Saudia, Arabia has drawn support in Europe and Begin maintains that such a plan is simply a liquidation of Israel in stages. One of these days, we will have to make a firm decision as to how long and as to how much we can afford to spend on Israel in the next decade.

On Wednesday of this week, we will take up a number of bills under suspension. One will be HR 3598, which is the Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center Endowment Act. This bill provides up to \$3 million in federal matching funding for public and private contributions to the endowment of the Carl Albert Center. This legislation, if adopted, will support a center devoted exclusively to the study of the Congress, which already possesses one of the largest Congressional archives in

the county. If established, the Carl Albert Center will be established as a regional and national processing center for selected Congressional collections.

I intend to make a statement on the Floor of the House when this bill comes up under suspension. The majority of my statement will be as follows:

MR. SPEAKER, we all know that the first Congress convened on March 4, 1789. At that time the clerks of the House of Representatives and their assistants recorded in longhand the proceedings of the House. When one ledger was filled, another one was placed in use and throughout this process abbreviations were so prevalent that it was almost impossible to ascertain what had transpired during a particular session of the House. After a number of years, the ledgers were simply stored and this was the method used to record the proceedings and the history of the Congress of the United States.

In the year 1834 by proper resolution, Joseph Gales, Sr. was employed to compile and publish from authentic materials the debates and proceedings in the Congress of the United States with an appendix. With only handwritten ledgers and with many abbreviations, this was almost an impossible task to perform. History records the fact that the diary of John Adams and many other authentic materials were used in order for Joseph Gales, Sr. to be able to compile any kind of an authentic set of books containing the debates and proceedings of the Congress of the United States.

Long before the Congressional Record

started, we had the Annals of Congress. This set of books contains 42 volumes and contains the debates and proceedings beginning with March 4, 1789 and continued on to the year 1824. Next we had the Congressional Debates consisting of 29 volumes beginning with the 18th Congress, 2nd Session. This set of books extends through the 25th Congress, 1st Session and is for the period of time 1824 to 1837. Following the Congressional Debates we had the Congressional Globe beginning with the 25th Congress and extending through the 42nd Congress. This is for the period of 1837 - 1874. This set of books contains 108 volumes.

Then, MR. SPEAKER, the Congressional Record started in the year 1874, and has continued down to this time.

Such a Center as The Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center is necessary and is long overdue. The start we made as far as the recording of the debates and proceedings of Congress was not good, but this was corrected in the year 1834.

This Center will produce great benefits for our people and will honor a former Speaker and an outstanding Member of the Congress of the United States.

I support this legislation and sincerely believe that it should be adopted with a unanimous vote.

November 3, 1981

Maureen Reagan is the daughter of President Reagan by his first wife and she

is now a candidate for the United States Senate. She officially joined the race on Monday and within a few hours, her campaign was forced to retract a long list of purported supporters, admitting that it contained numerous errors. Four people listed as supporters said they were not backing her. The President's daughter is 40 years of age and along with eight other candidates, is making this race. One of the candidates is S.I. Hayakawa, the present Republican United States Senator and quite a character. I understand the President did everything that he could to discourage Maureen, but she made up her mind. If she stays in the race, she will have considerable difficulty in riding her name through to victory.

At the beginning of this Session of Congress, Howard Baker, the Majority Leader in the Senate said that the first Session of this Congress would be given over entirely to the economy and the President's economic recovery proposals. He said at that time, that a great many controversial domestic issues would have to go over until next year. With the Budget Resolution, Reconciliation Act, Tax Reduction Bill, AWACS and several others, commitments had to be made and now the Majority Leader has agreed that abortion, school bussing, and school prayer bills could go on the calendar where they could be called up for action at any time. Immediately after they were placed on the calendar, Baker blocked any immediate consideration of the controversial measures which are all sponsored by Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina. Baker pleaded with his colleagues not to offer the proposals as riders to appropriations bills which would stalemate the Senate in the final weeks of the Session. The abortion measure

provides that human life begins at the moment of conception, thereby making all abortions illegal. The voluntary prayer bill would permit prayer in public schools by denying the Supreme Court jurisdiction over any case stemming from a state law on the issue. The busing bill would prohibit courts from ordering busing to achieve school desegregation.

These are all hot issues and would really consume many hours of general debate. Baker did assure the sponsors of the bills that he will permit them to have general debate and if possible a vote this year, if they do not offer their bills as riders to appropriations bills.

Saudi, Arabia has been in the news for days now and it is right difficult to understand how a country controlled by 2,000 cousins can operate. The kings and princes down through the years have had many children and these children are placed in the many tribes throughout the country. A cousin then is in charge of a particular tribe or group and it is said that 2,000 cousins are now in complete charge of this country.

Crown Prince Fahd called on the Reagan Administration again yesterday to back up its victory on the AWACS sale by adopting the peace proposal submitted by Saudi, Arabia for the Middle East. This proposal is an eight-point plan and pertains mainly to Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories and creation of a Palestinian homeland in the West Bank and Gaza Strip with Jerusalem as its capital. Fahd, in his plan, emphasized

that there should be no Palestinian state without the Palestinian Liberation Organization. This plan really has Prime Minister Begin standing on his head and brought forth the letter from him to President Reagan. There are a great many people in this country that do not believe that the Camp David Accord can or will be fulfilled and that in order to have peace in the Middle East, some new plan must be adopted.

November 3, 1981

The Democrats had a real victory in Virginia yesterday. Lieutenant Governor Charles S. Robb, the son-in-law of Lyndon B. Johnson, defeated the Republican, J. Marshall Coleman and carried along with him his candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General. Robb, the conservative son-in-law of the late President, campaigned for over eight months and ended up by winning nine of the state's ten Congressional Districts. At this time, we have 10 Members in the House from Virginia and all are Republicans with the exception of Dan Daniel. When I was first elected, all of the Congressmen from Virginia were Democrats with one exception. This is a great victory for the Democratic Party and to some extent, is a repudiation of the Reagan Administration. The President campaigned in Virginia for Coleman and a tape was played for many days, showing the President urging the voters of Virginia to elect the Republican.

The only other major Governor's race in this country, was the one in New Jersey and early this morning, the Republican, Thomas H. Kean, was leading by about 2,000

votes. Over 2 million votes were cast and the Democratic candidate, Congressman James J. Florio, is claiming victory, because several thousand votes remain to be counted in Camden County, where the Democrats normally win. This is really a cliff-hanger and if this one goes Democratic it will paint a right good picture throughout the United States concerning our new President's program.

November 5, 1981

Maybe the running battle that has been going on now in the White House to oust Secretary of State, Haig, will cease. Yesterday, President Reagan ordered his top policy and staff advisors to end once and for all, the latest charges against Haig. The President has attempted to end the infighting and feuding that has been going on now over this man, Haig, for several months. Haig publicly stated this past weekend that one senior White House official is out to do him in and this statement followed an article carried in Jack Anderson's column several days ago. I was surprised when President Reagan named Haig as Secretary of State because of his connection with former President Nixon, which was always just a little more than I could stand.

The second flight of the space shuttle Columbia, was postponed yesterday, at least for a week, because two filters were leaking.

Weather conditions have not been too good and this had delayed the flight for a couple of days. This will be the second

flight of the shuttle and it is planned that the Columbia shall remain in outer-space for 5 days this time. Use of the same shuttle for a space trip is a new milestone in the space program.

November 6, 1981

A number of large corporations in this country are in serious trouble financially. All of the automobile companies are reporting tremendous losses and this includes the big three, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler. I hear stories from time to time about decisions that the Board of Directors in some of the large Corporations are making and I simply do not understand why the stockholders do not prevent such actions if it even requires lawsuits. The amount of dividends received today from most of the stocks in this country, are so low that it is much better to invest in government securities. This past weekend, Ford Motor Company sold corporate tax breaks to IBM for somewhere between \$100 million and \$200 million. In fact, it sold all of its 1981 investment credits and depreciation deductions to IBM. Both firms refused to give specific details of the deal between the tax breaks sold under the agreement or tied to all of Ford's purchases of machinery and tooling and equipment, this year. A Ford spokesman said the total investment involved was between \$500 million and \$1 billion. An IBM spokesman admitted that his company will make somewhere between \$100 million and \$200 million. This profit on the agreement would come from the difference between what IBM paid for the tax breaks and their value to the computer firm. IBM is having no problem apparently at this time, and

had net earnings after taxes, of \$2.2 billion through the third quarter of this year.

Here we have a company that is in trouble financially and another company scooping up hundreds of millions of dollars in profits earned as the result of bailing out temporarily, a company that apparently is having all kinds of trouble and especially in obtaining the right kind of funding from the banks in this country. It seems to me that some system could have been worked out by Ford to have sold its investment credits and depreciation deductions at a much better price and not to have permitted a company to sit on the sidelines and earn hundreds of millions of dollars at the expense of the stockholders of the company that was in trouble.

One day, the proper committees in the Congress will have to pick two or three of the largest corporations in this country and hold hearings to see just how badly the stockholders in these companies are being treated at this time. Very few people would want to invest any money in stocks with interest rates as high as they are and the government certainly can not perform a series of bail-outs such as we had for Chrysler.

Saudi, Arabia apparently is so fond of their proposed peace proposal, that it will seek the endorsement of the United Nations. This is the alternate to the U.S. sponsored Camp David peace process.

An article appeared in the Wall Street Journal on October 15, 1981, entitled,

"Conversion of 2 Democrats Revives Plan For a GOP Takeover of House Next Year." This article is as follows:

"The public conversion to Republicanism by two House Democrats in the past three weeks is part of the revival of a controversial GOP strategy for taking over the Democratic House next year--going through the back door.

In this view, yesterday's ceremony in the White House Rose Garden, in which Pennsylvania Rep. Eugene Atkinson followed Arizona Rep. Bob Stump in defecting to the GOP, signals the logical next step would involve something some political theorists have long predicted: a classic political realignment bring conservative Democratic officeholders--and voters--into the GOP.

"The 1980 election was a realigning election, and Eugene Atkinson is the epitome of what the election represented," maintains Lee Atwater, a White House political strategist. Rep. Atkinson, a second-termer who support Sen. Edward Kennedy (D.Mass.) for President last year, represents the kind of blue-collar voters some Republicans see as ripe for conversion.

With the defections of Reps. Atkinson and Stump, Democrats hold a 241 to 193 House majority. (There's one vacancy.) But the jubilant Mr. Atwater thinks at least two more defections are possible before the the November 1982 elections--with potentially enough defection after that to topple Democratic Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill.

If Republicans pick up 15 seats on Nov. 2, 1982, I wouldn't be surprised to see Republicans in a House majority by

Nov. 10" he declares.

Far fetched as the strategy sounds-- and to such traditional Republicans as Bob Michel, the House Minority Leader, it sounds pretty far fetched indeed--a group of junior GOP House activists came close to trying it after the 1980 elections.

The group targeted Democratic members who might be persuaded to vote with Republicans for an alternative to Speaker O'Neill. Conservative opinion leaders in the districts of these target Democrats were enlisted for a possible lobbying blitz, a poll was taken and some Republicans even floated the name of a possible alternative to Mr. O'Neill--conservative Rep. William Natcher, a widely respected Democrat from Kentucky.

In the end, the plot fizzled, partly because Rep. Michel and other more senior Republicans scotched it. Why bother trying to elect a conservative Democratic Speaker when, in 1982, Republicans would have a chance of winning an outright House majority? Mr. Michel reasoned. Nevertheless, the leader of the plot, Rep. Newt Gingrich of Georgia, sounds eager to try again.

"If we pick up as few as eight seats next year, the odds of electing a conservative Democrat speaker are enormously improved." Rep. Gingrich maintains. "And if we win 15 or more, it may not be necessary to coalesce behind a conservative Democrat at all. Enough House Democrats may switch parties to enable us to elect a Republican Speaker."

But heady as this seems, many--if not

most--political strategists are deeply skeptical. In their view, there may be less to the grand strategy, and to the defections of Reps. Atkinson and Stump, than meets the eye.

House Minority Leader Michel welcomes the converts, a spokesman said yesterday. "But to suggest that their switches represents some tidal wave out there is pretty shaky."

"The switches are more theatrics than real." says Houston pollster V. Lance Tarance, who is scheduled to participate soon in a panel discussion of the realignment theory." Most southern conservative Democrats aren't going to switch. Why should they? They have the best of all possible worlds now. They're almost guaranteed reelection as Democrats and they can still support Reagan economics as long as it seems to be working."

The dominant view is that parochial political calculations, rather than ideology prompted the defections of Reps. Stump and Atkinson. Both had already alienated their Democratic colleagues by supporting the President's tax and budget cuts. And both faced difficulties back home. Mr. Stump has been threatened with a challenge in the Democratic primary next year. Mr. Atkinson had been facing a redistricting plan, since buried by Pennsylvania Republicans, that would have abolished his district.

Mr. Atkinson was primarily interested in "saving his own political skin," charged chairman Tony Coelho of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee yesterday. The blistering attack portrayed the defector as an opportunist "bought out" by the Republican Party. "