

1982

U.S. House Journal of William H. Natcher, vol. 48

Manuscripts & Folklife Archives

Western Kentucky University, mssfa@wku.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/whnatcher_journals



Part of the [American Politics Commons](#), and the [Public Affairs, Public Policy and Public Administration Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Folklife Archives, Manuscripts &, "U.S. House Journal of William H. Natcher, vol. 48" (1982). *U.S. House Journals of William H. Natcher*. Paper 52.

http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/whnatcher_journals/52

This Other is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in U.S. House Journals of William H. Natcher by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact topscholar@wku.edu.

JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DIST. OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XLIV

- 100,943 -
December 16, 1982

This week we have a new Reading Clerk. We still have our two men and a young lady by the name of Meg Goetz, is an assistant Reading Clerk. She read the title of a bill and a portion of a conference report this week. This is the first time in the history of the Congress that we have had a lady as one of the Reading Clerks.

The Senate is still in a filibuster over the five cent gasoline tax increase legislation, but I understand that maybe some agreement has been reached with the trucking industry and an agreement may be reached late tomorrow. If they get this bill out of the way, then they can turn their attention to the Continuing Resolution which we passed in the House on Tuesday. If we work on Saturday, I believe we have a chance to adjourn this Congress sometime during the day on Sunday. If we do not work on Saturday, we may be here until Wednesday of next week.

December 17, 1982

We were in Session last night until 12:30 a.m. and we may start going around the clock today. If we stay in Session on Saturday, we may be able to adjourn sometime during the day on Sunday.

The Immigration Bill was called up in the House yesterday and there are now over 300 amendments printed in the Congressional Record. As far as I know, this is the all-time record. I was selected to preside over the general debate on the Immigration Bill and we started the debate about five

o'clock yesterday and continued until we adjourned at 12:30 this morning. We go back on this bill today and the odds are with all of the amendments, Congress may adjourn before the bill is finally passed.

December 18, 1982

We were in Session until 2 o'clock this morning and go back in again at ten o'clock a.m. The Senate is unable to fix a time on amendments or to agree on how many amendments will be offered to the Continuing Resolution, which must be enacted before we adjourn. Unless the Continuing Resolution is enacted, all of the government departments stop on Monday and checks cannot be issued.

While waiting for the Senate to act, we are back on the Immigration Bill, which is strongly contested. We will go back again today on this bill and start reading the bill under the five minute rule. There are now about 300 amendments on the Clerk's desk and it will take a miracle to see this bill pass the House before we adjourn this Session of Congress.

Everyone is completely worn out and one or two of the Members have decided to calm their worriedness with just a little bourbon wiskey. We had one or two incidents last night on the House Floor which were not good. I know that the people in the Gallery must have understood fully what was taking place, because the chief offender could hardly talk and was having some difficulty in standing erect, making the attempt. At one point, it was obvious that this one Member would have to be removed or else we would have to have a

quick adjournment of the House. Finally the Member was talked into an agreement whereby he could make his same request early in the Session today.

The House is again in another confrontation with President Reagan. Yesterday the Reagan Administration announced through the Justice Department, that it does not plan to prosecute Environmental Protection Agency Administrator, Anne M. Gorsuch for contempt of Congress as directed by the House of Representatives in a lopsided bipartisan vote Thursday of 259 to 105. The House voted to hold Gorsuch in contempt after she refused under orders from President Reagan, to turn over to a House Subcommittee, certain legal documents on her agency's clean up efforts at 160 of the Nation's most dangerous, hazardous waste dumps. This may create a new milestone in just how far the Legislative Branch can go and what must be the position of the Executive Branch of government. All of this, of course, will go to court and we will then have this matter adjudicated.

December 20, 1982

We finished the conference on the Continuing Resolution about 10 o'clock last night. The MX missile production funds were deleted and this, of course, will not make the President happy. In addition, the jobs portion of the conference report, \$5,100,000,000 from the House and \$1 billion, 200 million from the Senate, was deleted. This will please the President. A pay increase of 15 percent for senior federal executives and Members of the House of Representatives, was adopted and this will cause problems when the conference report

is voted on today. The Senate, in its very pious way, decided not to take the pay increase, but lifted the cap on honorariums which means that they can make hundreds of thousands of dollars a year delivering speeches and traveling. There are a great many Members in the House that will vote against the conference report due to the salary increase.

If we are able to pass the conference report through the House and the Senate and the President signs the Resolution then we are down to the final legislative matter of the five cent gasoline tax which is past the House and is now before the Senate, after days of a filibuster. A conference will be held on this legislation and I hope that we can get this out of the way today so we can leave for the Christmas holidays tomorrow.

December 21, 1982

President Reagan announced last night that he would sign the Continuing Resolution even though the MX Missile money was deleted. We are now down to the five cent additional gasoline tax which passed the Senate late last night. The Caribbean bill was hooked on to the House five cent gasoline tax and now we will have to resolve this matter this afternoon in order to adjourn. The President is very much in favor of the Caribbean bill which grants free trading status to a number of the countries in that part of the world. We will have to be exceedingly lucky to adjourn, for me to catch the six o'clock plane this afternoon.

December 22, 1982

The House adjourned sine die last night

and the Senate continues on with another filibuster.

I have a friend who was born and raised in North Carolina and when he was about 23 years old, he moved out of the state. He takes great delight in telling people that he was born there, but he had sense enough to leave.

Jesse Helms and Senator East are the two Senators from North Carolina now and both of them are Republicans. Jesse Helms for about 3½ months now, has led one filibuster after another. It first started with abortion; then prayer in the schools and now the five cent gasoline tax increase. This man has really caused trouble during the 97th Congress. An article appeared in today's paper entitled, "Helms Turns Tolerant Senate Against Him." This article is as follows:

"Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), who rode into Congress as the white knight of the New Right, found himself a virtual pariah in the normally collegial and tolerant U.S. Senate last night.

As the hands on the chamber's large brass clock inched toward midnight, Helms was asked by a colleague whether he would ever be ready to abandon his filibuster against the gasoline tax bill and allow a vote.

"No," Helms answered.

"I've never spent Christmas in Washington D.C. But I'm willing to do it if I have to."

His colleagues were less than

enthusiastic about the prospect. In an unusual departure from Senate collegiality, the normally mild-mannered Alan K. Simpson (R-Wyo.) fumed:

"The rules were never crafted to protect a minority within a minority within a minority. Seldom have I seen a more obdurate and obnoxious performance. I guess it is called hardball. In my neck of the woods, we call it stickball. Children play it.

"It seems the whole issue of the senator's tenure seems to be, 'How is it playing in North Carolina as to peanuts, tobacco and family farms?' Let them know in North Carolina that the next time those issues come before this body, there will be a vertiable phalanx of opposition which will likely be most demeaning and disturbing to the senator's constituency...."

Helms, sitting sullenly less than a foot away, did not respond to Simpson although the attack was one of the most personal seen in the Senate in memory.

Sen. Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.) manager of the bill that would increase the federal gas tax from 4 cents to 9 cents a gallon, described the mood of his colleagues in a word: "Angry."

Beyond the gas tax struggle, it was a battle between two men, Helms and Majority Leader Edward H. Baker, Jr. (R-Tenn.) and a struggle for control of the Senate.

Helms already is involved in a struggle back home for his Senate seat with two-term Democratic Gov. James B. Hunt Jr., an ambitious New South progressive who last year

won a battle with Helms over Hunt's proposal to raise gasoline taxes.

Four times in succession last night Baker asked the wary, ruffled legislators for unanimous consent to vote on the bill. Each time, Helms rose to say, "I object."

"It's clear," Baker said bitterly, "the senator from North Carolina does not intend to agree to anything."

Helms responded "That is correct."

Outside the chamber, a Democrat one of the Senate's more thoughtful members, shook his head and said: "If Baker weren't being mentioned as a possible presidential candidate, a moderate Republican, this would never be happening. Helms and his friends want to embarrass and hurt him. This is a 'Get Howard Baker' move."

As the drama played out early this morning, some members turned to humor to break the tension. Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.) rose to suggest on the floor: "Free the Senate 100."

But Leahy was not laughing. "This is a fiasco," he said. "For the last 14 days, I have averaged 2½ hours of sleep a night. I'm frustrated that this will be only the second time in my life that I haven't spent Christmas in Vermont. The last time was when I broke my back.

"And I'm frustrated about what this does to the Senate. If two or three people can totally misuse the majority, these rules (allowing filibusters) will be set aside. There will be some rules changes that I don't want to see."

Conservative Republicans were equally enraged. "I've listened to the senator from North Carolina for hours, and I haven't heard him discuss the legislation." Dole said. "There has never been a situation like this where one or two senators dictate to the rest of us."

Helms' companion-at-arms, John P. East (R-N.C.), tried to respond to Dole, but the Kansan would have none of it. Suggesting that the bill was not the issue, he told East curtly, "You ought to read it."

Even that one-time filibustering champion, Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), was disenchanted saying, "I don't think this bill is worth staying for, like some of those others do."

"It's not like it is some great constitutional issue," he added, bringing to mind his historic speechifying against civil rights bills.

Later, Helms rose on the floor to respond to the attacks. "This senator did not come to Washington to gain popularity with his colleagues," he intoned. "He came to do what he believes is right."

One of the main changes that took place during the 97th Congress, was the tremendous increase in overall military spending from \$205.3 billion last year to \$232 billion this year. This is an increase of 6 percent over inflation. While this was taking place, the Reagan Administration continued to cut the domestic programs which mean so much to the people. These programs especially the education and health programs, received the Reagan axe.

The new budget which is being prepared and will be submitted some time during the month of February, will make more cuts in the domestic and consumer programs and still increase defense spending.

Seven of the thirteen appropriations bills were passed by the House and the Senate and six are now under the Continuing Resolution. Agriculture and Defense made it across the finish line, but the Senate again, failed to pass the Appropriations Bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education.

We have adjourned until January 3 when we will return to organize the House by passing resolutions electing the Speaker, Majority Leader and the officers of the House. The committee assignments will all be made during the period from January 3 to January 10 and then we will return home and remain until January 24. President Reagan will address a Joint Session of the Congress on January 25.

January 3, 1983

We start the 98th Congress this morning and I hope that it is much better than the 97th. Twelve million people unemployed, interest rates still high and the budget deficit will be the largest in the history of this country.

To give you some idea as to how difficult it has been this year, the selection for "Man of the Year by Time Magazine, was the computer, suggesting not only that no statesman is of sufficient stature to deserve that accolade, but that things--not people--are in control. Not the President--not the Pope--not Mrs. Thatcher--no individual, but a computer.

When the best news of the year is the function of an artificial heart, it really tells you where we are.

The arms race continues on with our country producing all kinds of weapons that really are not necessary at this time.

Debts pile on debts, deficits on deficits and factories closing down, forcing unemployment to the worst levels in 40 years. The new budget to be submitted by the President will contain a deficit of \$150 billion or more. Tax hikes and spending cuts will be with us almost daily for consideration.

Ronald Reagan has been called "The Great Communicator," but it may be that a more appropriate title would be "The Great Myth Maker." Creation of a fantasy world will not solve our present day problems and domestic cuts in the order of those to be suggested by the President will just make our people suffer more and increases in defense expenditures will bring about larger deficits.

Bringing back the reconstructed battleship and the packing of missiles in a corner of Wyoming, are right amusing to a great many people. Suggestions by the President that the answer to massive unemployment caused by heavy industry operating at less than 68 percent of capacity, is for businesses to hire one additional worker, is just a little more than amusing. The President really has his job cut out for him and the same applies to the Congress.

Unemployment, inflation and deficits are all around the world. The Soviet Union

is suffering from tremendous deficits and is forced to sell more oil, more gold and arms than planned for at the beginning of the year. The Soviet Union is unable to get the world to accept the Ruble as an international money, mainly because its value has always been set artificially at whatever the Kremlin decrees. In fact, it is just play money and the Soviets can't use it to buy the Western technology and the agricultural products they desperately need. There are only two ways they can raise hard currency and that is to borrow the money or to sell something of value for dollars, West German marks or Swiss francs. They are back again to the sale of gold, oil and arms. The market in all three commodities is not what it used to be. Gold prices have been skidding and the world oil glut has made it increasingly a buyers market. The Soviet Union really has its problems.

Today, the Members of the House will be sworn in and we will have a Democratic Caucus. A change in the rules will be brought up either today or tomorrow and the letters this morning by the bundle, say that the Members who vote to require 290 names on a discharge petition, instead of 218, which is the majority, are against abortion. The same applies if the Member, according to these letters, votes for a change in the rules which make it more difficult to hook limiting provisions on appropriations bills such as the Hyde Amendment. I have never seen this group go this far before.

January 4, 1983

The Steering Committee is now making

recommendations for the vacancies on the different committees and for the assignments for the new Members. There are three vacancies on the Ways and Means Committee and yesterday, the three recommended are; Barbara B. Kennelly of Connecticut, who is the daughter of my old friend, Democratic Party leader, John Bailey, who served with me in the Young Democrats Clubs of America. Byron L. Dorgan of North Dakota and Ronnie G. Flipppo of Alabama are the two others recommended for this Committee. All nominees require approval by the full Democratic Caucus.

Among those selected for the four vacancies on the Appropriations Committee, are Steny H. Hoyer of Maryland. Hoyer is serving his second term and is a right able Member of the House. We have on our Committee, Clarence D. Long of Maryland and now with a second Member from a small state, it is a little unusual. Bob Carr of Michigan and Bill Boner of Tennessee are two of the others recommended and then the Steering Committee decided to place a new Member on our Committee and he is Robert J. Mrazek of New York. We now have on our Committee, four Members from the State of New York and this will make five, if approved in the Caucus. A little unusual and placing this many from one state on the Committee will cause some trouble. Especially since the State of Georgia wanted to place one of their Members in the seat vacated by Bo Ginn. Georgia has had a seat on our Committee since the Civil War and one of their senior Members was an active candidate for the Bo Ginn vacancy. This will also cause a little difficulty.

Phillip Gramm of Texas is a former

college professor and a right controversial Member of the House. He is supposed to be a Democrat, but has voted with the Republicans ever since he was elected. As a Member of the Budget Committee, he was one of the prime sponsors of the Gramm-Latta Budget Resolutions and he has been in and out of the White House almost on a daily basis. Yesterday, the Steering Committee took his seat away from him on the Budget Committee and this is punishment for a Democrat who always votes with the Republicans. This may bring about Gramm's transfer over to the Republican side in the House, but at least the action of the Steering Committee will satisfy a number of Democrats who have believed that this man should get out of the Democratic Party.

January 5, 1983

At our Caucus yesterday, we voted to reelect all of the Committee Chairmen and the most controversial one was the Chairman of the Veterans Affairs Committee. On a secret ballot, Sonny Montgomery of Mississippi one of the Boll Weevils, who has fought the Democratic Party for two years now, retained his chairmanship by winning 179 to 103. He said, after the election, that he had received the message and he liked being a Democrat. Later on, during the day, he said he that he did not know if his reelection would change his conservative views, so this puts him back in the Boll Weevil category. My Chairman, Jamie Whitten of Mississippi was reelected, with only 11 votes against him.

We do not go back into Caucus until Thursday and then we will adjourn until January 25.

Former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew repaid Maryland \$268,482 yesterday as reimbursement for alledged kickback money, plus interest.

Agnew was never convicted in criminal court of taking kickbacks and still maintains that he is innocent of this charge.

A civil suit was filed shortly after he resigned as Vice President by a student who was attending law school at George Washington University. This student secured permission from three Maryland taxpayers to use their names and file the suit in Anne Arundel County against the former Governor. The Maryland Court of Special Appeals affirmed a 1981 ruling that held Agnew liable for \$147,500 in kickbacks from highway contractors, plus interest. Yesterday, Agnew said that the case would end up costing him about \$500,000, which includes legal fees and court costs. I presume that it never occurred to Agnew, after he succeeded in making his deal for a resignation, that he would ever have to pay back any kick-back money.

January 6, 1983

Last night, the President held another press conference in the East Room at the White House. Before reading a general statement, he presented Elizabeth Dole, the wife of Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Karsas, who formerly served on the Federal Trade Commission and recently has served as a member of the White House staff. In presenting her, he stated that he had decided to send her name to the Senate as his nominee for Secretary of

Transportation. She will succeed Drew Lewis who resigned last week to take a job in private industry. Mrs. Dole who is 46 years of age, would be the second woman in President Reagan's Cabinet joining United Nations Ambassador, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick and she would be the first to head a department. With Justice O'Connor on the Supreme Court now the President has three women in high positions in the government.

Our old friend Bill Harsha who served with us for many years in the Congress from the State of Ohio, was one of the applicants for the position of Secretary of Transportation and had considerable support on the Hill. It appeared for days, that he would be the President's choice, but at the last minute, the President decided to name Mrs. Dole. Bill Harsha would have made an excellent Secretary of Transportation since he served for many years on the Public Works Committee in the House and at the time he retired, was ranking minority leader on the Committee.

At the President's conference, the President avoided answering most of the questions by simply saying that he had not made up his mind definitely about most of the subjects brought up and when the tremendous increase in defense spending was called up, he said that he would take another look to see if there could be a savings somewhere in this department. All in all, it was a right weak press conference, but on the way out of the press room, the press certainly made up for his indifference while the questions were being propounded. A number of the reporters

stopped the President on the way out of the room, blocking the way and shouting and insisting upon answers to other questions. One pertained to ERA and another pertained to Phillip Gramm who returned to Texas yesterday, announcing his resignation as a Democrat in the House and stated that he would run in a special election on the Republican ticket. The Secret Service simply dropped behind the President and instead of walking on through the doorway, with the President following, they placed him in a position where he could easily be stopped. All of this was televised and in fact, I have never seen a President abused more by the press and embarrassed anymore, than this episode following the regular press conference at the White House. I feel reasonably sure that the majority of the people who witnessed this scene feel sorry for the President and this is another reason why most of the newspaper correspondents no longer qualify as a member of the fourth estate, but go into another category which is expressed from time to time in the Congress.

The Soviet Union has a satellite in orbit which is powered by uranium and it is about ready to come out of orbit. Weighing thousands of pounds, I hope it lands in the water somewhere around the world which covers some 70 percent of the world. In making the announcement warning the other countries, the Soviet Union said that this satellite had been in orbit for several years and no longer could be controlled. According to my information, there are some 4,500 satellites and objects in outer space at this time and from time to time there has been as many as 11,000.

At the close of the 1982 calendar

year, an Associated Press article appeared in one of the Kentucky newspapers entitled, "Kentucky: Clairborne suffers, incumbents win, Phyllis writes." This article is as follows:

"In 1982, the football Wildcats couldn't win a game, A.B. "Happy Chandler was inducted into baseball's Hall of Fame, incumbents won re-election to Congress and Eula Hall won praise for her work in eastern Kentucky.

University of Kentucky football Coach Jerry Claiborne had the unfortunate distinction of becoming the first UK coach to have a team finish a season without a single victory. The Wildcats were 0-10-1.

Chandler, at 84, became the oldest man inducted into the Hall of Fame. As the second commissioner of baseball (1945-50), Chandler approved Brooklyn owner Branch Rickey's request to transfer Jackie Robinson's contract from Montreal of the International League to the Dodgers for the 1947 season. The act removed the color barrier from baseball.

Kentucky voters returned the state's seven U.S. House members to Washington, D.C., where they will be members of the 98th Congress. The winners were Democrats William Natcher, Romano Mazzoli, Carroll Hubbard and Carl Perkins and Republicans Gene Snyder, Larry Hopkins and Hal Rogers.

Mrs. Hall, a social activist for 20 years, was cited for her efforts on behalf of the Mud Creek Health Clinic, a primary-care health facility in Floyd County. She spearheaded a fund-raising drive to secure money for a new, expanded facility

to replace the clinic that burned in July.

Other Kentuckians in the news during 1982 were:

Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier, the man who was held prisoner in Italy for 42 days by Red Brigade terrorists was appointed deputy commander at Fort Knox.

Howard P. "Sonny" Hunt, former chairman of the state Democratic Party, was sentenced to prison for mail fraud conspiracy and signing a false income-tax return. That term was delayed, though after he was ordered to serve an indeterminate prison sentence for refusing to testify to a grand jury.

Jesse Stuart, noted author and poet, suffered a stroke and slipped into a coma.

Phyllis George Brown, Kentucky's first lady, co-authored a book called "The I Love America Diet."

Ralph Ross, a retired state police sergeant was convicted in December of illegally bugging the home telephone of a former legislative aide.

Paul L. Browning Jr., the sheriff of Harlan County, was convicted of conspiracy to commit murder and was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

A. Ray Smith, owner of the Louisville Redbirds of the American Association, was selected minor league baseball's Class AAA executive of the year after his team set an all-time minor league attendance record

of 868,418.

Sam Bowie, UK's 7-foot-1 basketball center, learned that he would miss most and possibly all of the 1982-83 season.

Grady Nutt, comedian and star of the "Hee Haw" television show, was killed, Nov. 23."

January 7, 1983

During the year of 1982, the Associated Press polled the media in this country to ascertain the ten top stories of the year. The final results are as follows:

1. The nation's economy.
2. Seven die from cyanide-laced Extra Strength Tylenol capsules.
3. War in the Falklands.
4. The death of Leonid Brezhnev.
5. Israel invades Lebanon.
6. John Hinckley Jr. is found innocent by reason of insanity.
7. Massacre in Palestinian camps.
8. First artificial heart implant.
9. Air Florida crash in Washington
10. Football Strike."

January 10, 1983

A case was decided this week in the United States District Court that really places Members of Congress, both in the House and the Senate, where they must be a little more careful in holding hearings. This case started some 15 years ago and the parties who filed the law suit are Margaret McSurely and her former husband Alan. A jury this week in Washington, awarded the McSurleys \$1.6 million in damages in a

suit against the late U.S. Senator John McClellan, two of his staff aides and a rural Kentucky prosecutor. The ruling was the largest milestone in a long, legal battle that began when armed deputy sheriffs 15 years ago, raided the McSurleys Pikeville, Kentucky home on a warrant charging the couple with sedition: trying to overthrow the governments of Kentucky and Pike County. The papers seized in the raid were later turned over to Senator McClellan's Subcommittee that was investigating the causes of urban disorders in the mid-1960s. Among the items seized, were love letters to Margaret McSurley from the late columnist Drew Pearson, for whom she worked in the early 1960s before she was married. Shortly after the McSurleys spent a week in a Kentucky jail, a federal court ruled the state sedition law and the search, unconstitutional. The couple was still tried and convicted of contempt of Congress in 1970 when they refused to turn over more documents to the Subcommittee. That conviction was overturned by the U.S. Court of Appeals here in Washington because the documents the Subcommittee demanded were the products of an illegal search. The couple, now 46 years of age, filed suit 13 years ago against the Kentucky prosecutor, Thomas B. Ratliff, McClellan and two aides. Since this suit was filed, McClellan and his two aides have died and their estates were substituted as parties. The suit was delayed for years while the Justice Department, who represented the federal officials, challenged the couples right to sue. Arguing that the late Senator McClellan and his aides were carrying out their official duties and therefore, immune from civil law suits. That challenge went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court which in

1978 let stand a U.S. Court of Appeals decision that the federal officials could be sued. Here is that part of the case that surely must concern every Member of the House and Senate today.

Finally the case was submitted to a six-member jury here in Washington which deliberated for two and one half days after the conclusion of a six week trial. The Jury found that Ratliff, McClellan and the two aides violated the couples' First Amendment rights of free speech and their right to privacy and violated Fourth Amendment prohibitions against illegal searches. The jury assessed the bulk of the damages against Ratliff, who went on the raid with the deputys. In addition to being a lawyer Ratliff is now a millionaire coal-mine operator. He was assessed \$1.2 million, McClellan's estate was \$218, 260 in compensatory damages, while the estates of the two Senate aides were assessed nearly \$190,000.

This case really establishes a new milestone and one that should be looked at again by the Supreme Court. The Justice Department should immediately appeal this jury verdict. The decision by the Supreme Court in 1978 must be set aside in some nice, easy manner or else the Constitution that we operate under now, must be amended.

January 20, 1983

We start the 98th Congress again underway on Monday. Shortly after we complete organizing the committees, with the new Members all receiving their sub-committee assignments, we will start on

the budget for Fiscal Year 1984. As we go along, we will have the Social Security amendment legislation, which may contain most of the proposed changes by the Reform Commission selected by the President. This Commission finally reported on Saturday of last week, and among other things, recommended that all new federal employees be placed under Social Security and those drawing Social Security with incomes of over \$20,000 a year, must pay income tax on half of their Social Security benefits received.

In addition, the Reform Commission recommended that the tax be increased from 6.7 percent to 7 percent on January 1, 1984. This would mean that the total amount paid by each person for Social Security under the regular program would amount to 14 percent. Seven percent by the employee and seven percent by the employer.

My guess is that there will be several changes made by the committees before the bill reaches Congress for final passage.

The Postal Union is bitterly opposed to that portion which places new federal workers under the system and in addition several of the senior citizens organizations are against a number of the proposed changes.

We still have 12 million people unemployed, which is the highest number since World War II and prime interest rates are still too high. The President will deliver his State of the Union Address to a Joint Session of Congress on Tuesday night,

January 25.

I understand that he will make a number of suggestions concerning changes in income tax and the Internal Revenue Service code. I also hope that he at least, will offer some proposal which can be accepted for the American farmer. The farmer is not receiving enough for his commodities and this is one of the most serious problems that we have confronting us today. The farm debt is \$190 billion and will go to well over \$200 billion during the early part of this year.

January 21, 1983

We have in the House a man by the name of Charles Wilson of Texas. Wilson graduated from the Naval Academy and after serving the required number of years, resigned and entered politics. Later, he was elected to the Congress and he now serves on our Committee on Appropriations. In today's "Washington Post" appears a picture of Charles Wilson with an article stating that he is under investigation by the Department of Justice. According to the story, he was being investigated from the standpoint of using and purchasing cocaine. The article further goes on to state that Barry Goldwater, Jr. was also being investigated.

Why this should happen to two young Members of the House is beyond comprehension.

The Social Security reform legislation will not go through like the March wind. A coalition of groups representing more than 2 million active and retired federal workers have today launched a campaign to

fight any provision which placed all new government workers under Social Security.

January 24, 1983

The Soviet Satellite that was completely out of control, finally landed in the Indian Ocean yesterday about 5 o'clock p.m. A portion of the satellite remained in orbit but that part will be completely consumed when it enters the earth's atmosphere. Our country, along with other countries, have really been monitoring the flight of this satellite, because if it had landed in one of the cities, many people could have been killed and the million dollar insurance policy would have been totally inadequate.

The book written by Robert Caro entitled, "The Days of Lyndon Johnson -- Path to Power," has really received a lot of newspaper comment. I received Volume I, as one of my Christmas presents and this will be the first of three volumes. The first volume has over 800 pages and this work was the result of about 7 years of research and study by the author. In reading Volume I, you soon decide that the author is not an admirer of Lyndon Johnson and he considers him, dishonest, fraudulent, and very deceitful. Upon being questioned Mrs. Lyndon Johnson, who now lives just outside of Austin, Texas on their ranch, said she had not read Volume I and in her opinion, it would have made a good doorstop. If this book has been written by some unknown author, it probably would have received very little comment from the press. Caro is a Pulitzer Prize winner and is right well respected.

During the recess period, Fred Richmond, the New York City Congressman, resigned

from his seat in Congress and was given a sentence to be served in the Federal reformatory. I presume that he has entered the reformatory by this time. This is a sad case and one that is hard to understand. The wealthiest man in the House of Representatives and a man who made all of his money, with a sad ending which is a Federal reformatory.

January 26, 1983

The President delivered his State of the Union message last night and he is still an expert when it comes to charming the birds out of the trees. I certainly did not agree with a number of his proposals, but before he concluded his speech, he said that we, of course, will carry over into the year 1983, many serious problems in agriculture, unemployment, high interest rates, budget deficits, home building, the automobile industry and the Social Security system. His program has not worked, therefore, we must have immediate action since these problems are not being solved by the passage of time. The President's proposals concerning deficits and future tax hikes will not be accepted by the House. Any suggestions for a stand-by hike in taxes in some future year, will in my opinion, be turned down.

We are waiting for the President's budget and it should come up by the last day of this month.

The year that I was sworn in as a Member of Congress, which was 1954, we had a deficit of \$1 billion, 170 million.

Budget receipts for that year totaled \$69 billion, 170 million, and budget outlays totaled \$70 billion, 890 million. Since I have been a Member of Congress, we have had only four years where we have had a surplus at the end of the Fiscal Year. These four years were 1956, 1957, 1960 and 1969. In 1956 we had budget receipts of \$74 billion, 747 million and budget outlays of \$70 billion, 460 million. This left a budget surplus of \$4 billion, 87 million. In 1957 we had budget receipts of \$79 billion, 990 million and budget outlays of \$76 billion, 741 million. This left a budget surplus of \$3 billion, 249 million. In the year 1960 we had budget receipts of \$92 billion, 492 million and budget outlays of \$92 billion, 223 million. This left a budget surplus of \$269 million. In the year 1969 we had budget receipts of \$186 billion, 882 million and budget outlays of \$183 billion, 645 million. This left a budget surplus of \$3 billion, 236 million.

We did not have a total budget of \$100 billion until the year 1962. When we had budget receipts of \$99 billion, 676 million and budget outlays of \$106 billion, 813 million. In other words, we have gone from a \$69 billion budget in 1954 to a \$769 billion budget in the year of 1982.

January 27, 1983

One of our most famous football coaches of all time died yesterday. Paul "Bear" Bryant, 69 years of age, the college football coach who won more games than any other coach, died after suffering a massive heart attack in an Alabama hospital. He won 315 games and this surpasses Alonzo Stag's

record of 314 wins. All down through the years we have had Rockney, Lombardi, Stag, Bryant and many other famous coaches, but none more successful than Bryant.

President Reagan's State of the Union message is still very much under discussion today. His suggestion for a freeze on domestic spending is one of the most controversial suggestions that he made in his speech. There are many places in the budget where reductions can be made, but a general overall freeze in some programs, simply will not be accepted by the Congress. Every effort will be made to substantially reduce defense spending this year and this Department will have to take its lumps the same as the others.

The President is always concerned about the reaction of the people after a major speech or a trip. According to the White House, the messages received after the State of the Union speech, were very much in favor of the President's proposals. Yesterday, he traveled to Boston, Massachusetts and suggested that he might favor abolishing the corporate income tax. He said it is hard to justify and is certainly double taxation. Before making this statement, he said that he probably would kick himself on the next day after making the statement he proposed to make and today, the White House is playing down any move on the President's part to abolish the corporate income tax.

January 28, 1983

In the November election last year, the Democrats failed to pick up an additional seat in the Senate. The Republicans still have a four vote majority.

Wendell Ford, the junior Senator from Kentucky has served as Campaign Chairman for the Democrats in the Senate, for the past four years and during the past two months, a number of Senators seemed to be a little disgruntled over the outcome last year. Not enough money was raised and according to some of the Democratic candidates, not enough effort was made to convince the people in their states that the Democrats had a chance.

Yesterday, the Minority Leader in the Senate, Robert Byrd of West Virginia, announced that Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas would take over the assignment as Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee. Bentsen was reelected last year and since he is from Texas, he should be able to obtain quite a bit of money in the 1984 election. He is right good at organizing and since our chances look exceedingly good to take back the Senate for the Democrats next year, the change may have been good.

We are still trying to find out why Hal Rogers of the Fifth Congressional District of Kentucky, decided to give up his assignment on the Committee on Energy and Commerce and come on the Appropriations Committee. For many years now, every Representative from the Mountain District now known as the Fifth Congressional District in Kentucky, has made every effort to get on the Commerce Committee. All of the counties in this District produce coal and this is the major Committee assignment for such a District. In his first race for Congress, Rogers raised several thousand dollars from the coal operators and in his second race last year, he raised

well over \$100,000 from the coal operators. It will take him at least 30 years to surface on the minority side of the Appropriations Committee. He has some reason and I presume the coal operators in his District also are trying to find out why he changed course 180 degrees so suddenly.

January 31, 1983

I attended a meeting at the White House today on the budget for Fiscal Year 1984. The Chairmen and the ranking minority Members on the Subcommittees on Appropriations in the House and the Senate were all present. In addition, several of the senior Members of the House, including the Speaker, also attended the meeting. President Reagan made a short statement on the budget and then, before turning the meeting over to Secretary of Treasury Regan and David Stockman, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, very quickly said that he would duck out before the questioning started. Just as soon as he finished, out he went and the budget briefing generally was good. Only a few questions were asked by those in attendance.

This meeting was held in the State Dining Room and each time I am in this room, I look at the chandelier which is of a modern vintage. The beautiful old chandelier with several hundred prisms, was moved out of the White House while Harry Truman was President and moved up on the Hill to the Capitol Building. These old chandeliers have several hundred pieces and are the most beautiful chandeliers that I have ever seen in my life. Mr. Truman

during the remodeling of the White House said that they were too hard to clean and he wanted them moved out. Those in charge of the restoration work at the White House were delighted to move either eight or nine of these beautiful chandeliers up on the Hill.

February 1, 1983

A real battle is underway in the City of Chicago. The present Mayor, Jane Byrne is a candidate for reelection and her two opponents are Richard A. Daley, the son of the former Mayor and Harold Washington, now serving his second term in the House of Representatives. Washington is a black man and at one time, was in serious trouble with the Federal government over income tax matters. Byrne is a former protegee of old Mayor Daley and his son is a prosecutor in Cook County. Mondale, our former Vice President, last week endorsed Daley and the Byrne machine in Chicago really is in a dither. Danny Rostenkowski, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House and a powerful Member from Chicago today, endorsed Daley. The black people in Chicago are really made because neither endorsement recently made was for Washington. A poll released today shows that Byrne is in the lead, with Washington second and Daley third. The soup is really mixed up now and before this election is over, there will be hard feelings which will go on into the future. Personally I think Mondale made a mistake and also Rostenkowski.

February 2, 1983

The Budget for Fiscal Year 1984

provides for a total expenditure of \$848.5 billion. For defense, we have a 14 percent increase, making the total of \$245.3 billion. For agriculture we have the sum of \$12.1 billion and for transportation, the total is \$25.1 billion. For education we have the sum of \$13.5 billion and for health, we have the total of \$90.6 billion. For social security, the amount to be expended out of the trust fund is \$178.2 billion and for veterans benefits and services, we have the sum of \$25.7 billion. For general government, the sum of \$6 billion is recommended and the interest on the National debt will total \$103.2 billion.

Yesterday at the Overview Hearings, Secretary Regan of the Treasury Department, along with the Chairman of the Economic Council and Dave Stockman, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, were questioned for about eight hours. We had a good session and I was somewhat surprised at Stockman's answer when I asked him about education. The request coming to us is about \$3 billion more than last year and when I asked the question as to why the change of heart, he kinda grinned and said that the action of the Chairman on the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education had quite a bit to do with his change of heart. Everyone laughed and I immediately said to him that he was finally on the right road and for goodness sake, stay on this road and do not change. Our children are our greatest assets and we must educate our children.

Today is quite a day in the District of Columbia. A parade will be held, regardless of the rain and thousands of people

will cheer for the Washington Redskins, who are back home after winning the Super Bowl in California against the Miami Dolphins, 27 to 17.

February 5, 1983

A Federal Judge ruled on Thursday of this past week that the House of Representatives can proceed with its historic case against Anne M. Gorsuch, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, for contempt of Congress. The Judge who handed down this ruling was U.S. District Court Senior Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr. I am well acquainted with Judge Smith. When I was Chairman of the District of Columbia Budget Subcommittee, he was one of the Superior Court Judges in the District of Columbia and was then on the U.S. District Court. He has made an outstanding Judge. This lawsuit has been fought now for several weeks by both sides--the House of Representatives and the Executive Branch of the Government as a test of the limits of Executive privilege. This doctrine has been invoked from time to time by the Executive Branch to keep sensitive information from Congress and the public. Up to a certain point, this doctrine is good and that is the case when the documents or information are so sensitive as to affect the security of our country. Nixon was known from time to time to invoke this privilege and a promiscuous use of this privilege, of course, should not be permitted. Just as soon as the House of Representatives voted a Resolution citing this official for contempt of Congress, the Attorney General's Office, at the request of the Executive Branch of the Government immediately filed a lawsuit preventing the House from proceeding with its contempt procedure. This action then placed the Justice Department in a position where

it did not and would not proceed with a criminal contempt indictment.

This was a real bluff on the part of the Attorney General's Office and in fact, was simply stupid. We had a Judge who had courage enough to hand down a ruling to the effect that the House action was correct in every respect under the law, and that the Judicial Branch of the Government should not intervere until Gorsuch became a defendant in the criminal contempt proceeding. The Judge did say in his 7-page ruling that both branches should settle their differences without further judicial intervention. This admonition was good and the Assistant Attorney General proceeded immediately to offer to negotiate with the House to resolve the dispute over the documents in a spirit of compromise and cooperation. The Assistant Attorney General went on to say in a prepared statement that the Justice Department would do what the Court said and they would make every effort to try to settle the differences with the House without further involvement of the Courts. The House Public Works Committee issued a statement immediately that if the Justice Department is serious and wants to compromise, the Committee would go the extra mile, but the documents requested must be produced and any resume or explanation of the documents without the documents actually being turned over to the Committee would be totally unacceptable. I agree with this action and now the ball is in the court of the Justice Department and the Executive Branch of the Government.

Every once in a while, we have a decision from one of our Federal Judges that makes you feel right good deep in your heart.

February 7, 1983

For some reason or other, the media in this country has come to the conclusion that a great many politicians do not like them. In watching "Meet The Press," yesterday, I almost came to the conclusion that all of the people are right about their feelings toward the media. Alan Cranston who has been reelected to the Senate three times, from the state of California, is 68 years of age and he was the guest on "Meet The Press" yesterday. Bill Monroe is the moderator for "Meet The Press," and he is the gentleman who succeeded Mr. Spivack, who was the moderator for many years. In one of his questions, Bill Monroe said to Senator Cranston that some people in this country believe that he was too old, too bald and too dull at speech making to ever be elected President. Senator Cranston did not get mad, he answered the question by saying that the President was older than he was and that a number of leaders around the world were considerably older than he was and he said it was true that he was bald, but he had no control over this part of his physical being. He did say, that he did not believe that he made dull speeches, but he would keep Mr. Monroe's admonition in mind and try to make better speeches. If my old friend Bob Kerr had been the invited guest, he would have blasted Bill Monroe. He did that to Mr. Spivack one time when Mr. Spivack in his very arrogant manner, proposed a similar question. Senator Kerr immediately said that if Mr. Spivack would just listen instead of talking, he would teach him a lesson and then Senator Kerr really proceeded to teach Mr. Spivack a lesson. A number of men and women in the media believe that the

negative is best and that good news should never be printed. During the program, one of the questioners asked Senator Cranston if he was a liberal and the answer was "no". Senator Cranston said that after reading George Bernard Shaw's definition of a liberal, -- "someone with both feet firmly planted in mid-air," -- then certainly he did not consider himself in that category.

February 10, 1983

My old friend No Udall from Arizona bowed out of the Presidential race yesterday. He made a right good showing in the Presidential primaries three years ago, but in the meantime, has had considerable difficulty holding on to his seat in the House. In addition, he has Parkinson's disease and although he seems to be somewhat better, announced that he would not make a run this time due to the fact that it was so late and it would require millions of dollars to start off the race in the proper manner. Udall is an able man and if he was physically strong, would make a much better President than some that we've had.

Mondale will probably be endorsed by labor sometime in the next five months and is the front runner at this time. He is not a strong candidate. Senator Hart of Colorado is also a candidate, along with Fritz Hollings of South Carolina. Neither one of these two men, in my opinion, would make a strong candidacy. John Glenn of Ohio has considerable support in his home state, but so far has made very little impression on the people in the fifty states.

Last night on television, President

Reagan said that he and Dan Rostenkowski, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, were not in complete agreement on some of the tax reduction proposals, but he felt that he and the Congressman could reach an agreement without too much trouble. I thought immediately that this would not please Tip O'Neill. In today's local newspaper, there is an article concerning a recent disagreement between O'Neill and Rostenkowski. It seems that apparently O'Neill accused Rostenkowski of undercutting the House Democratic Leadership by signaling a willingness to leave the July 1 tax cut intact. The Speaker was backed up by Jim Wright, the Majority Leader in charging that Rostenkowski had weakened, if not completely killed, the Democratic Leadership commitment to cap the 10% rate cut at \$700 so that the benefits would go mainly to the working and middle class people. According to the article, the paper states that the Speaker and the Majority Leader were complaining in a closed meeting yesterday over the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee's position and O'Neill complained that Rostenkowski made him feel like a fool. Rostenkowski apparently does not care too much about what Wright said, because I know he believes that Wright, on two occasions, initiated proposals, including a mandated balanced budget, without consulting the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

My old friend, Jerry Ford, has had another operation on his knee and is now on crutches. This is the trick knee that would slide out from under him while he was descending the landing ladder on Air Force One. On one or two occasions, his falls were televised and it made him look right bad. Both he and Jimmy Carter attended a meeting at Ann Arbor, Michigan

yesterday which was the Conference of Domestic Association. This is a new network of colleges, libraries, museums, and community groups that are trying to create a dialogue between the public and policy makers that emphasizes areas of common ground, rather than dissent. Apparently both of our former Presidents had an enjoyable day and discovered, to the amazement of some in attendance, that there are many issues that they were able to agree upon, which certainly was not the situation when they made their race for the Presidency. Apparently Jimmy Carter is doing fine physically, but the picture in the paper makes him look considerably older than he was when he left Washington.

Israel is still very much on the front pages of the newspapers in this country today. In a stunning rebuke of Prime Minister Begin's government, the Israeli Commission that was designated to investigate the Beirut massacre of Palestinian refugees, declared yesterday that Israel bears clear indirect responsibility for the slaughter and called for the ouster of Defense Minister Ariel Sharon. This Commission was composed of a three-member judicial board of inquirers which by the way, is one board that was really composed of outstanding men. These are men who are really respected in Israel and although the Board has no power to enforce its recommendation, it will be right difficult for Begin's government to ignore the final report. Between 700 and 800 people were killed and a great many of them were women and small children. This board of Jews set forth the facts and even though they did not recommend ouster of Begin, they placed enough blame at his door to make an election

an absolute necessity.

The good old Washington Post, of course, comes forward in a top editorial entitled, "The Israeli Inquiry." This is really a complete whitewash and goes on at great length that the Israelis deserve some time to sort things out after receiving the report. The editorial states that now that the inquiry report is in and is stunning, it applies to high officials, starting with the Prime Minister, who was rebuked for indifference, and if followed immediately bringing about changes in the present government, Israel might never live to see the day it could survive this kind of a report. The Post would like to see the report filled with a label placed on the folder, stating that it was over now and the report was in, which is all that should be done.

What took place really shocked the world and Mr. Begin will have to live with this one.

February 14, 1983

We were snowed in this weekend. Snow started early Friday morning and continued until we had about 17 inches. According to the newspaper, since records have been kept, this is the third largest snow in the Washington, D.C. area. Everything just simply stopped and I was able to travel around just a little. You can really develop "cabin fever," looking at the television and out the window all day.

Yesterday, John W. Hinckley, Jr., who was found not guilty by reason of insanity,

in attempting to assassinate President Reagan, was found semi-conscious on the floor of his room at Saint Elizabeth's Hospital. Apparently he had taken an overdose of his own medication which he had been saving for weeks. He was rushed to the hospital and according to today's newspaper, will survive.

On Friday, the government, after announcing that the employees should come to work, suddenly announced at 10:30 a.m. that they were to go home. We have 400,000 government workers here in the city and this does not include 50,000 in the military and 40,000 in the metropolitan government. The federal government told its employees to come to work today, although the District of Columbia and the Metro transit system expressed their doubts in handling the rush hour traffic in the wake of Friday's blizzard.

February 16, 1983

Yesterday, I spoke to 400 Presidential Classroom boys and girls who are here in Washington attending the annual meeting of this group. These boys and girls come from the 50 states and are here to study the government. About half of their expenses are paid for by the federal government and the balance by the individual and the school. All of these boys and girls are high school students and are carefully selected for this program. There were so many in this group, that they had them use the House Chamber and they filled up nearly every seat. They wanted me to speak to them about the House of Representatives and its operation. I started back with the First Session of the first Congress on March 4, 1789 when the

House and the Senate, in Joint Session in New York City, had to meet for four days before a quorum was present, thereby placing them in a position whereby they could accept the Constitution of the United States. I then discussed with them briefly how the House operates and especially the committee system and how bills are passed. I spoke for 20 minutes and then we had questions and answers for 30 minutes. All of the questions were good and I hope that they considered the answers good.

February 17, 1983

About a year and half ago, we passed a bill in the House which provided for the establishment of a fund which could be used in cleaning up dangerous chemical waste disposal sites. The amount of the bill, as I recall, was \$1.6 billion and was available for loans and use generally in clearing up the sites that have come into existence through out the United States in the last ten years. With nuclear weapons and all kinds of chemicals used in agriculture and otherwise, we have reached the point whereby the health of our people is seriously being jeopardized in some instances. This is a good bill and was long overdue. I presided over the House when the Committee on Public Works brought out this legislation. There were some three committees involved and this was one of the most interesting general debates that I have heard since I have been a Member of Congress.

The Environmental Protection Agency is the agency in charge of carrying this legislation and the recent furor which has

been publicized considerably over the refusal of the Environmental Protection Agency to submit certain records to the Public Works Committee in the House concerning certain actions taken in favoring companies and individuals in the clearing of sites, has again brought to the attention of the people, the importance of this legislation and the necessity of fair, but positive enforcement. In investigating as to whether or not the law was being carried out, the Committee discovered that a great many requirements were being waived to companies that were close to the White House and this brought on the request for production of certain records. The Administration refused to produce these records and then the contempt citation followed. The immediate suit instigated by the Justice Department to keep the records from being produced, certainly was a mistake and was a complete cover-up. The moving in of shredders with thousands of records shredded last week, really startled the people in this country. Teapot Dome and then Watergate and now the EPA with all this being under Republican Administrations, must have alerted the President just a little yesterday, because he has suddenly come alive and has issued an order that the charges against EPA be carefully investigated. Last night at a news conference, the President said that he had ordered a complete investigation by the Justice Department in every charge of wrong doing at the EPA. He also said at his news conference, that he might no longer invoke the doctrine of executive privilege to keep EPA documents from Congress because of the allegations. He very firmly said that we will never invoke executive privilege to cover-up

wrong doing. This, of course, was right amusing because everyone on the Hill knows that the White House had to pass on the refusal of the EPA Administrator, Anne M. Gorsuch when she refused to deliver the records. The President, in a very loud, clear tone of voice, said that his Administration would never invoke executive privilege to cover-up wrong doing. Then in his next breath, he said that the Administrator of EPA had a splendid record during her two years in office and he urged that accusations of mismanaging and possible conflict of interest against EPA officials not be taken as proof of guilt. The appointment calendars of Gorsuch and several of her assistants have now been produced to the Committee and when the records are turned over, if not all destroyed, should give the Public Works Committee a little better understanding about just how this agency has been operated.

We had one or two instances in Kentucky that are right serious, along this line. A chemical was poured into the sewer system of the City of Louisville and an entire section of the city was in trouble for many days. A terrific explosion took place in the sewer system several months later and all of this is just another instance of attempting to hide and to evade compliance with the law concerning disposal of hazardous waste.

The Republicans seem to always end up on the side of a few big business friends and suddenly after being exposed, start screaming that they have done nothing wrong and are as pure as the driven snow.

During the past five days, the United

States has sent four airborne warning and control system ANACS surveillance planes to Egypt and has dispatched temporarily, the aircraft carrier Nimitz to Mediterranean waters near Libya in a move that Administration officials said last night, was a warning to Libya not to move militarily against neighboring Sudan. At the President's news conference last night, he said that the planes were in Egypt, but were there for routine exercises with the Egyptian forces. When asked about the movement of the Nimitz, the President caused some confusion among the reporters when he said that he did not believe that there had been any naval movement of any kind. After the news conference, the Pentagon had to correct the President and stated that the Nimitz had been moved earlier in the week.

February 24, 1983

The Mayor's race in Chicago on Tuesday of this week, was really something. Harold Washington, a black Congressman who is serving his second term with little or no record in the House, was a candidate. The present Mayor, Jane M. Byrne, was a candidate for reelection and Cook County State's Attorney Richard M. Daley, son of the late Mayor, was also a candidate. Washington won by about 32,000 votes, which is sufficiently large enough to rule out a re-count. Washington makes a real good speech and is a real kind man. Byrne has been a right controversial Mayor and Daley has very little of the attributes of his father. In fact, Daley makes a very poor speech and during the campaign, received lessons that would better qualify him for television and meeting the public generally. Washington is 60 years

of age and will be Chicago's first black Mayor. He won 35.3 percent of the city-wide vote in an election that drew 1.2 million Chicagoans to the polls, which by the way, is the largest turn out for a local election in 25 years. The white vote divided and apparently the black vote, with a small percentage of the white vote, went to Washington. The Republican candidate is a man by the name of Bernard E. Epton, a former Illinois State Legislator, who was unchallenged in his primary. The general election will be held on April 12 and Washington should win without too much trouble.

During the campaign, a number of black Mayors through out the United States, traveled to Chicago and campaigned for Washington. Marion Barry of the District of Columbia, the Mayor of Detroit and the Mayor of Gary, Indiana and several others, joined in Washington's crusade to rid the city of machine politics.

Washington had some trouble with the Internal Revenue Service several years ago and was charged with failing to file income tax reports. He received a probated sentence and apparently has had no further skirmishes with the law.

The Environmental Protection Agency, under the administration of Anne M. Gorsuch, who by the way, married on Sunday of last week, has been in a running fight with the Congress now, for several months. The Committee finally had to decide the issue of refusal of the Agency to turn over records to the Committees in Congress and after this decision was made, many leaks

develop and the firing started. Three of the top assistants under Gorsuch have either been fired or resigned and the Committee Chairmen of the Committees involved in this investigation, really believe that this is a complete cover-up on the part of the Reagan Administration, who were favoring several of their friends who were in violation of the Super Fund section of the law calling for toxic waste clean up. Several of the employees that have been fired or resigned are now charged with aiding several of their private business friends to either evade the law or to come out unscathed insofar as criminal prosecution is concerned. During all of this trouble, Gorsuch then decided to marry and on Sunday, married one of the men in the State Department, which brought about an editorial in today's Washington Post entitled, "Remember Mrs. Whatsername?" This editorial is as follows:

"In the midst of a grand Washington ruckus, with the cymbals crashing, the trumpets sounding and the hounds baying, the person at the center of it all has quietly gone and done a very unfair thing: she has changed her name. The head of the Environmental Protection Agency, which is the focus of at least five congressional investigations and scores of news stories, is no longer named Mrs. Gorsuch. She is now Mrs. Burford, for the unexceptionable reason that she married a man named Burford last weekend.

It is unclear whether this will knock a key prop out of the elaborate structure of the building scandal. But it's a real possibility that about 75 percent of the people who have been conscientiously trying

to keep their indignation and attention levels at the appropriate altitude for this sort of thing are going to see that somebody named Burford is now the head of EPA and conclude that either (1) Anne Gorsuch has been fired or (2) this has all gotten too complicated and the hell with it.

No feminist would admit it, but Mrs. Burford has availed herself of a refuge a male officeholder could never hope to use. Imagine what Lyndon Johnson could have done with a simple change of name ("Snyder OK's Pact Ending 'Johnson's War'") or Richard Nixon ("Filbert Disavows Actions of Nixon Aides").

But, of course, men have no such respectable route as matrimony for escaping the notoriety their names have acquired. And to see a name change in court is so transparent a ploy as to be political suicide. So don't even think about it, Watt."

Samuel Pepys' diary is back before the people again. This diary was kept from the year 1660 to 1669 and consists of some 1.3 million words contained in about 9 volumes. Everything including sex, partying, and gall stones is in this diary and it was locked away for more than a hundred years until the first abbreviated edition appeared in 1825. The diary was kept by Pepys, between the ages of 27 and 36. Pepys died in 1703. Now we have a new 11 volume edition, along with an index. This work was released yesterday for the first time and includes all of the juicy passages, which really made it good reading after the shorthand of Pepys was finally deciphered. He had his own system and it was many years before the diary could be printed due to the fact that his secret system was so

complicated that it was almost impossible to decipher. A great portion of this diary is on the junkie side, but some is right interesting and especially the description of the Great Plague of London in 1665 and the Great Fire, which took place in the next year. Another portion of the diary which is quite interesting is Pepys' description of the restoration of the English Monarchy with King Charles, II after the death of Cromwell.

February 26, 1983

One of the major reasons why we are failing in the Democratic Party today is because our present Democratic National Committee Chairman is more interested in building tremendous law firms in Washington and in California than he is in building the Democratic Party. He now is the senior member of a tremendous, most prestigious firm and has hundreds of clients who deal direct with the federal government. As Democratic Chairman, a lot of industrial companies believe that he has considerable more influence than he really does. He has failed to raise sufficient money to help our Party and although he travels quite a bit, he seems to accomplish very little. The same applied to Bob Strauss. Charles Minnett succeeded Strauss and Strauss too soon developed into a wealthy man, with tremendous law firms in Texas and Washington. Here again, we have a Chairman who is interested in his own private success than the success of our Party.

So far this Session of Congress, we have passed very little legislation. The Budget Committee is holding hearings and

soon will report out the First Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 1984. All of the Subcommittees on Appropriations are holding hearings on the regular bills for Fiscal Year 1984. Two of the Subcommittees that I serve on, Agriculture Appropriations and Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations, have been underway now for several weeks.

We finally reported out a jobs bill this week, but the \$4.6 billion appropriated will only affect some 600,000 of the 12 million that are now unemployed. In fact, this is not a good bill, but in all probability, it will be signed by the President. With the \$4.6 billion, we included \$5.3 billion for unemployment services to be used to pay for additional unemployment for those who have been unemployed for many months. The first 26 weeks have long since expired and an additional 10 weeks will be provided for by the states. The \$5.3 billion is necessary from the Trust Funds since some 29 states are out of money and have to borrow out of the federal Trust Funds. Kentucky is one of these states.

The Committee on Ways and Means has been working on the Social Security reform legislation for several weeks and this has generated considerable dissention among the federal employees and especially the postal workers. The Civil Service reform proposal which includes, new federal employees being placed under this merger system, is to begin in the year 1985. So far, federal employees have had their own Civil Service retirement funds and they are bitterly opposed to permitting changes to take place with regard to new employees, because they believe in the end, this may affect their retirement payments. One day this week, some 20,000

Postal Employees converged on Washington and visited their Members of the House and Senate.

During the past two months, we have had thousands of letters directed to all of the Members of Congress concerning the 10% withholding of interest and dividends provided for in the Tax Bill of 1982. This \$98.3 billion Tax Bill included a great many subjects and one was the 8¢ to 16¢ increase in tobacco tax. Every Member of the House from Kentucky and our two Senators, voted against this tax increase bill. Notwithstanding this, we have received thousands of letters from our constituents, urging that the withholding section be repealed before it takes place, effective on July 1, of this year. Those of us who voted against the bill last year are really being penalized since we have to answer these letters.

About 10 days ago, the President of the American Bankers Association sent each of us a letter who had voted against the bill last year, apologizing for the fact that we were also being penalized and one statement he made in the letter that placed us with the others, was like singing to the choir. We still continue to receive hundreds of these letters and post cards nearly everyday.

The Committee on Ways and Means is in charge of this matter and the Chairman of that Committee says that there will be no repeal provision of this legislation. Well over 250 Members have co-sponsored a bill to repeal the legislation, but this does not mean that it will be forced out of the Ways and Means Committee. Only a Discharge Petition signed by 218 Members can accomplish this purpose and I do not

believe that the Members will discharge this bill. All of the Members are mad now and over 35 million pieces of mail have been generated by this and a great many Members down deep in their hearts, hope that a bill will be presented that will straighten up the bankers some what. For instance, the average income tax payments by the banks in this country, is about 1.3 percent.

We are still faced with a deficit of over \$200 billion for the Fiscal Year 1983 budget and the budget estimate for 1984 is about \$230 billion. Prime interest rates are now down to about 10½% and interest rates generally, are down from the amounts charged last year. Automobile sales are up some and housing starts are considerably more than at any time during the past 16 months.

When the Secretary of the Treasury has to go out on the open market and get the money for the deficit for Fiscal Year 1983, we may have a right serious economic situation again in this country.

In order to bring the economy back under control, which includes deficit federal spending, the social security trust fund deficits and all other matters, we must get the 12 million people that are unemployed back to work. This is the major problem confronting us today.

We still have Marines stationed in Lebanon, and Israel continues to refuse to yield any at all in regard to settlement on the West Bank. When President Reagan pushes a little hard, Begin comes back to this country and meets with the Jewish groups and then the Presidents lets up just a little. The Soviet Union has consigned

missiles to Libya and several other countries and if there is another outbreak in the Middle East of any serious proportion, weapons of all description may be used. Begin is determined to maintain his position and so far there is no indication that he intends to change his mind.

The conservatives in the Republican Party are demanding everyday that President Reagan declare his intention to be a candidate for reelection. The President so far, has refused to do so, but his every action indicates that he will be a candidate for reelection. I believe today that the President has made up his mind to be a candidate for reelection and before this year is over, will make a statement along this line. If there is any up-swing as far as the economy is concerned, with people going back to work, it will be exceedingly difficult for any Democrat to defeat him. His program is not working and he will leave office establishing records of the highest deficit of all time, but still the people are not blaming him. All you hear is statements that he should be given a chance since he inherited all of these problems. The National Debt is now over \$1.3 trillion and continues to go up every month. The President has given up any hope of presenting a balanced budget during his term and my guess is that if he is reelected, he will be unable to present a balanced budget during any of his second term. From time to time, President Reagan appears before organizations, reiterating his campaign promises of no abortion, tax credit for children in private schools, deregulation of natural gas, deletion of the Departments of Energy and Education and less control by the federal government. He has succeeded in enacting a \$750 billion tax cut which ultimately will take \$1 trillion 300 billion

out of the National Treasury, but has failed on the balanced budget proposal and his other campaign promises.

Competition from all around the world is more critical today on industrial equipment, steel, farm commodities and automobiles, than at any time during our history. No longer do we have supremacy in a great many of these categories and this makes our deficit and balancing of payments, a serious problem. Some \$30 to \$40 billion a year is the usual amount and in some years, it exceeds this amount.

The President continues to submit proposals turning the block grant money back to the states and relieving the Federal Government from administering many of these programs. The states are resisting because, the amounts are being reduced. In order to bring about a balanced budget and bring our debt back in line, we must put our people back to work and restructure our federal tax base. The best way to keep the Federal Government from spending so much is to change the tax laws and prevent the Federal Government from taxing the people in this country almost out of existence. If our total revenue was dropped down from \$700 billion to about \$400 billion with the states having the right to tax their own people, then the situation in my opinion would change.

February 28, 1983

I am now in the process of reading Robert Caro's book, "The Years of Lyndon Johnson -- Path to Power." This is Volume I and two other volumes are to appear later on. This man has worked on this book now for over seven years and it is on the best

seller list.

Back during the days of the rapid transit battle here in Washington, a man by the name of Jim Rowe appeared from time to time and he is the same man who was one of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's White House assistants. Along with "Tommy the Cork" and others, he was right well known. Last night, in reading this book, I ran across a paragraph that stated that Jim Rowe was the brother-in-law of Alfred Friendly. Alfred Friendly took his mother's name and is still alive with his surname still Friendly. Friendly has been a reporter with the Washington Post off and on for years and he wrote a number of articles and was very much concerned about the rapid transit matter. Suddenly during this battle, the name of Elizabeth Rowe appeared and she is the wife of Jim Rowe. Elizabeth Rowe was named by Lyndon Johnson, when he was President, as the Chairman of the National Capital Planning Commission which is still in existence. This Commission is funded in the Interior Department Appropriations Bill and is in the budget this year for \$2,595,000. A portion of the first volume of Path to Power showed Lyndon Johnson's connection with Franklin D. Roosevelt and the White House and especially during the days when the Texas Delegation, with Lyndon Johnson, ran under John Nance Garner and did everything he could to destroy him. This was in the years of 1939 and 1940. Texans generally resented Johnson's action and in 1941, when Johnson made his first race for the U.S. Senate and was defeated by Pappy O'Daniel, whose people stole the election at the same time Johnson's people were trying to steal it. The steal on the part of O'Daniel was not put together by

O'Daniel, but by lobbyists who wanted to get O'Daniel out of the Governor's Office so the Lieutenant Governor would take over, who was more to their liking. In this part of the book, it shows the part that Jim Rowe played as far as Lyndon Johnson was concerned and said that Jim Rowe was the brother-in-law of Alfred Friendly. I did not know of the relationship between Jim Rowe and Alfred Friendly, but I did know of Rowe's and Lyndon Johnson's part in the rapid transit battle several years ago. Rowe is a Washington lawyer and it really was a surprise to all of us on the Hill when his wife was named as Chairman of the Commission. This fight was not finally consummated until after Lyndon Johnson went out of office and President Nixon took over.

March 1, 1983

Last night some 500 people attended a dinner honoring my old friend Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, who is 83 years of age. Three of the most famous people who attended the dinner and sat at the table with the Admiral, were three of our former Presidents; Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter. These three former Presidents extended Admiral Rickover's service in the Navy some 20 years, when year after year, Secretaries of the Navy and the Commandant of Personnel and others, decided it was time for Rickover to retire. Gerald Ford made one of the nicest speeches with a portion of his speech pertaining to the extension of the 20 years by the three Presidents and also he called attention to the fact that Admiral Rickover, who finally retired this year as a Full Admiral, acquired much higher rank than any of the

former Presidents. All three former Presidents were in the Navy during the War and Jimmy Carter is a graduate of the Naval Academy. As I recall, when Carter retired from the Navy, he was a Commander. Gerald Ford was a Senior Grade Lieutenant and Nixon was a Commander. Former President Ford also called attention to the fact that Admiral Rickover succeeded in working for the federal government considerably longer than any of the three former Presidents.

The old Admiral has been good for this country and I was hoping that President Reagan would agree to extend his term of service just one additional year. This would have satisfied the Admiral and would have placed him in a position where he is not quite so bitter. Again, I recall that Admiral Rickover wrote me a letter each time a nuclear submarine or ship was launched and I have all of these letters. He is my friend and was good for the United States Navy.

March 4, 1983

Yesterday we passed the Jobs Bill on a roll call vote of 324 to 95. This is a \$4.9 billion bill and at this time, has won qualified support from a very reluctant President. The most important part of this bill was Title II, which provided for \$5 billion, 300 million for the unemployment compensation service. Twenty-nine of our states are out of money and have to borrow from the unemployment compensation trust fund and this amount contained in the bill was absolutely imperative. This should prevent the President from vetoing the bill. \$450 in the bill pertains to increases in health and education funds which may employ a few additional people. I say "may"

because there is some question in my mind about the \$4 billion, 900 million really doing much good. At the most, the bill would provide for about 450,000 people and this is a right high price to pay when we have 11 million, 500 thousand people unemployed and looking for jobs.

The Secretary of Labor is a man from New Jersey by the name of Donovan. He has been under attack now for many months by virtue of his dealings with the Mafia when he was one of the officials in a construction company in New Jersey. I have believed all along that if the President intends to run for reelection, he will have to unload Donovan and also Secretary Watt of the Department of the Interior. Both are right controversial and the environmentalists in this country complain about Watt's action in regard to leasing of public land and the use generally of federal ownership. One of the Assistant Secretaries in the Department of Labor, a man by the name of James P. Marion, Jr., resigned yesterday and in a blistering letter, stated that he did not want to work another day amidst the unproductive destructiveness which now prevades much of the Department. This climate in his judgement, according to Marion, stems directly from the disasterous stewardship of Donovan and his chief administrators, Cowan and Angrisani. This is another step along the road insofar as Donovan is concerned and before too long, the President will have to make his move.

One of the most controversial Governors that we have had in this country during the past 20 years, was a man by the name of Faubus from the State of Arkansas. After serving his term, he and his wife moved to Texas and yesterday his wife was found dead

in the bathtub in her apartment and according to the coroner, suffered several blows to the head. It seems that Faubus had filed for divorce in October and apparently had worked out most of the differences with his wife, which ultimately would have brought about a divorce judgement. This is a right unusual case.

March 9, 1983

The Queen of England, along with Prince Phillip, really have landed in this country at the wrong time. They sailed into San Francisco Bay and for ten days now, we have had rain and wind storms and the weather has been awful. At one of the dinners honoring the Queen, she said "at least I brought my weather with me." The President and Mrs. Reagan entertained the Queen and Prince at their ranch and also had two or three very nice dinners and receptions with the Hollywood group and the first family's friends on the West Coast. The Queen then moved on to Canada.

Today in the House, we take up the Social Security Reform Bill. This is the legislation that is so structured as to place the four trust funds back in balance. I hope we can accomplish this purpose and succeed in doing so without raising the age of those entitled to draw and without increasing the tax. Two amendments are in order under the rule and are known as the "two P amendments." Pepper of Florida is Chairman of the Rules Committee and is on the Reform Commission and Pickle of Texas, is also a member of the Reform Commission and a Member of the Ways and Means Committee in the House, were both granted

amendments. The Pepper Amendment increases the tax and the Pickle Amendment extends the age from 65 to 66 and 67 beginning some 20 years from now. Both amendments, of course, will be controversial, but the bill will pass without too much difficulty.

March 10, 1983

The House last night passed on a roll call vote, 282 to 145, the \$165 billion plan for shoring up the social security system after approving a provision to raise the normal retirement age gradually from 65 to 67 in the next century. This bill now goes to the Senate where the Finance Committee will start voting today. The Rules Committee provided for a closed rule with the exception of two amendments. One was for Pickle of Texas for an increase in the retirement age and one to Pepper of Florida for an increase in the tax. The rule was so structured that the last amendment that was passed and reported to the House, would prevail.

This may be the most important bill we take up during the 98th Congress. Considerable interest through out all 50 states and the fact that the bill provides that new federal employees later, will come under social security, really has everybody talking about this. We have four trust funds in the social security system and two of them are just about bankrupt. With over 11 million people unemployed and not paying into the system and with the two medicare trust funds out of balance, social security was just about ready to go down the drain.

The Speaker asked me to preside over the House during general debate on this bill

and when I reported the bill back to the House after the general debate, I received the gavel.

Anne M. Gorsuch, who is now Mrs. Anne M. Burford, the Administrator of EPA, resigned yesterday. Immediately after her resignation, the White House agreed to give Congress, full access to all documents it is seeking in investigating this agency. In her resignation, Mrs. Burford said to the President that she hoped her resignation will terminate the controversy and confusion that has crippled her agency. It was apparent several days ago, when the President made his statement that Mrs. Burford could stay as long as she wanted to, she was on her way out. This was really just a face-saver and to us on the Hill, we knew her days were limited. The President saying she could stay as long as she wanted to and his assistants telling her that she was embarrassing the President by staying and if she wanted to help him, then resign. This is the procedure that took place and Mrs. Burford is now out. The Disposal Fund of \$1.6 billion, which we passed in the House several years ago, was being misused and favoritism was being played. I understand that all of these moves were made with the approval of the White House, so after all of the smoke is pushed aside, there may be more here than appears to the usual Member of Congress. Five Subcommittees are now investigating this agency with a vengeance and I understand that Mrs. Burford was simply carrying out her orders from the White House.

In his letter of acceptance of her resignation, the President said that it was with deep regret that he accepted her resignation and although he was really upset that

she had been unjustly attacked, he would accept her resignation. He maintained that she had responded with grace and straightforwardness and she could walk out of the Environmental Protection Agency with her head held high. He went on to say that she served this Nation well and he looked forward to her service in another capacity to our Nation, in the years ahead. This was really a graceful exit, but more is yet to come.

March 11, 1983

The \$4.9 billion Jobs Bill that passed the House last week is now before the Senate. In addition to making provisions for additional funds in certain agencies and programs which will help some 600,000 unemployed out of the 11.6 million unemployed, the bill carries a provision providing for a little over \$5 billion of federal funds for the trust fund for unemployment compensation. 28 states and the District of Columbia are out of money and under the law, have the right to borrow from the Federal trust fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits to their people.

During the past six weeks, millions and millions of letters have been received by the Members of the House and the Senate concerning the 10% withholding provision of the \$98 billion tax bill, which passed last year. The American Bankers Association have made a tremendous drive to pressure Congress to repeal that portion of the tax bill that passed last year, which provides for withholding of 10% of interest and dividends. If the amount withheld is due, it is retained by the government and if not,

at income tax paying time, the money is refunded. This has made a great many people mad and in our office, we have received thousands of letters, which all have to be answered.

In considering the Jobs Bill, Senator Kasten, a Republican from Wisconsin, offered an amendment repealing the 10% withholding provision of the tax bill. This was really a bombshell since such an amendment is germane in the Senate and unless a filibuster takes place, will have to be voted on. If presented for a vote, the majority of the Senators will vote to repeal the 10% withholding and then it will come back to the House in conference. A majority of the House Members would vote for the conference report, repealing the 10%, because the pressure is too great to vote against it.

Senator Dole of Kansas is Chairman of the Finance Committee in the Senate and he is just furious. He was the author of the \$98 billion tax increase last year and was responsible for the 10% withholding provision. Yesterday when Senator Kasten refused to withdraw his amendment, Senator Dole proceeded to start a filibuster which could last for many days. The Majority Leader in the Senate, Howard H. Baker, Jr. Republican of Tennessee, bluntly warned the Senate that President Reagan authorized him to say that he would most seriously consider vetoing the Jobs Bill if it contains the withholding repealer, which Reagan is also opposed to. Dole was so mad, that he said that the barks should now receive a special attention from the Congress and one item that should be carefully considered

is the fact that they are now paying to the federal government only 2.7% on domestic income and this, Dole said, was one of the reasons why they have so much money to send out mail to intimidate Congress. His figure on the income tax payments is correct and I have often wondered how the banks were able to get by with such a small amount in payment for taxes to help maintain this country.

We will see what the future holds and this could be a long, rocky road.

The 28 states and the District of Columbia will run out of money on March 15 unless the Jobs Bill containing the \$5 billion plus, for the trust fund is enacted.

By the way, in speaking of filibusters, the longest continuous speech in the history of the United States Senate, was that of Senator Wayne Morris of Oregon on April 24-25, 1953 when he spoke on the Tidelands Oil Bill for 22 hours, 26 minutes without resuming his seat. Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, who is still a Member of the United States Senate, spoke against the Civil Rights Bill for 24 hours, 19 minutes on August 28-29, 1957, when he was interrupted only briefly by the swearing in of a new Senator. The record for filibusters in any legislature in this country, is 43 hours by Texas State Senator Bill Meier, from Eulles, Texas who spoke against non-disclosure of industrial accidents, in May, 1977.

March 12, 1983

For many years now, I have believed that Justice William J. Brennan was one of the best Justices on the Supreme Court. I hope that I do not change my opinion completely

about this man but an article that appeared in the "Washington Post" this week really causes me some concern.

Justice Brennan is now 76 years old and his wife died of cancer last December. They had been married for 54 years. On Wednesday of this week, Brennan and Mary Fowler, his secretary of 26 years on the Court, were married and are now honeymooning in Bermuda. Mary Fowler is 68 years of age and has worked for the Supreme Court since 1943. Since Brennan was appointed to the Court, she has served as his secretary. The marriage does not cause me any trouble, but the Judge who married this couple really does. Brennan and Fowler were married in a private ceremony by Judge David Bazelon, Senior Judge of the United States Court of Appeals here in Washington and according to the newspaper story, is one of Brennan's closest friends. This Bazelon is really something and I was amazed to see that Justice Brennan would claim this man as one of his closest friends. Bazelon has been under attack for many years now, not only from the standpoint of how he has conducted himself as a Judge, but from the standpoint of deciding cases where he had a personal interest and a conflict of interest.

I have just finished reading Volume One of the years of Lyndon Johnson--"Path To Power." As I have previously said, the author of this book really goes after Johnson, but when you contest any of his statements and start doing a little research, you find that he is right. This book is really controversial today and one of Lyndon Johnson's old errand boys, Jack Valenti, prepared an article which he has sent out to the newspapers in this country entitled "Vicious Smear on a Man who reached Greatness." Valenti really strains to keep Johnson's halo afloat but in my opinion, his article is a dismal failure. This article is as follows:

"Where and how it happened, no one knows, but at some obscurely measured moment Robert Caro, Princeton graduate, woke up one morning with a taste of hatred for Lyndon Johnson so sourly impregnated in his bones and blood that he committed himself to the total devastation of LBJ. His weapon: a 'biography' of the President from boyhood to the White House.

Caro is a rather handsome chap whose picture on the book jacket, like that of Dorian Gray, nowhere exhibits the deep ravaging lines of abomination that literally scream from every line of prose in his first (848 pages) of three volumes. If he manages to keep up this pace of detestation without slackening, that is, omitting just one word of semi-praise for LBJ, it will demonstrate an extraordinary capacity for a vendetta seemingly without origin, unless Princeton offered Caro a special course in the Spanish Inquisition, and he mistook Torquemada for a hill country congressman.

I have read a good many hatchet jobs including Macaulay's flaying of Marlborough. But Macaulay is a feckless assassin when compared to Caro, who by this work becomes the literary equivalent of Charles Manson.

From the scantiest of reports, disputed by a vast array of recorded evidence which Caro ignores, out of meager droppings of gossip and spite from a few disgruntled LBJ enemies, he builds a gloomy cathedral fit only for a black mass. Caro's theme, incessantly stated, is that from the time LBJ was able to stand, he was an insatiably ambitious, blinkered monster, who somewhere in his teens determined he was going to be President no matter what so that he could get the United States into an unpopular war.

But listen not to me, so obviously biased in LBJ's behalf. Listen to Dr. David Herbert Donald, professor of history at Harvard (in the New York Times, Nov. 21, 1982): 'almost without exception his (Caro's) judgments on Johnson are not merely negative, but hostile... (in regard to LBJ's so-called affair with a friend's wife) it is clear that the evidence for the alleged affair is so thin that the verdict, for a professional historian should be, at most, 'Not Proved.'

Listen to Robert Sherrill, surely no LBJ crony (in Book World, Nov. 21, 1982): 'Caro loathes Johnson. He despises him... we are hearing the same accusations that were made a generation ago by leftwing Democrats and right-wing Texans... Great storytellers tend to exaggerate and Caro, sometimes carried away by his theme of the poisoned life, is no exception.'

Listen to Jonathan Yardley, (Washington Post, Dec. 6, 1982): 'Often, in fact, his 'research' is full of holes'... 'The Path To Power' is a stacked deck, as unfair and malicious a biography as I have ever read.'... 'Caro records without notably positive comment the evidence of Johnson's occasional kindness but dwells at length on any shred that appears to prove his greed, deceit, etc.' Yardley seriously questions Caro's documentation. Often Caro quotes someone but insists he can't identify the person to the reader. Yardley cites many instances where Caro makes a statement quoting 'a young student', or 'another observer' or a 'number of Texans' but never reveals their names.

Listen to Craig Clifford, (Baltimore Sun, Nov. 28, 1982): '...many of these facts consist of nothing more than rambling character interpretations and armchair analyses from some of Johnson's cronies, enemies and acquaintances.'

Listen to Diana Marsh, (Washington Post, Dec. 16, 1982): '...I was astonished to learn that I am supposed to be a 'source' for Mr. Caro's allegations about my mother's friendship with Lyndon Johnson during 1938-1939, when I was four years old. I have never discussed my mother with Mr. Caro at any time or in any respect.' (Caro, on page 822, lists Marsh as a source.)

Caro should have learned from an authentic historian, Lord Bryce, whose work, 'The American Commonwealth' is still a masterpiece. Lord Bryce wrote: 'Posterity fixes a man's place in history by asking not how many tongues buzzed about him in his lifetime, but how great a factor he was in the changes of the world, that is, how far different things would have been 20 or 50 years after his death if he had never lived.'

Lyndon Johnson was a complex and perhaps tormented man, his thoughts inaccessible to prying minds; but he cared, he took on unpopular causes, and on more occasions than one he reached greatness. Few mortals do.

On the very first night of his presidency, I sat beside LBJ and heard him, as he lay pajama-clad in his bed in his home in Spring Valley, give voice to the design of what later was described as the Great Society. He was, he said, 'going to take care of the poor and the old, the sick and the blacks, because no one else seems to give a damn about them.' That night he laid bare his plan for nothing less than a radical renovation of the quality of life in this country, especially for folks who were pressed against the wall because of circumstances beyond their control.

He said: 'I want every boy and girl no matter what their color or how poor they are

to get all the education they can take.' And from a reluctant Congress and a fiercely opposed religious lobby, he wrung the first law to allow the federal government by loan, scholarship or grant to give educational opportunities to deserving youngsters barren of that hope.

He said: 'I am going to complete what Harry Truman began. We're going to make sure that old folks are not going to have to suffer because they can't afford a doctor.' And he roared up and down the corridors of the Congress to pass Medicare, and signed the bill in Harry Truman's presence in Missouri.

He vowed to battle for the freedom of black people in this country, even though friends in the Congress predicted it would cost him the South. He wasn't deterred. 'Emancipation,' he said, 'was a proclamation, but it is not a fact.' And so it was that LBJ passed the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the 1965 Voting Rights Act, and the 1968 Equal Housing Act. He said 'Give black people the vote and they will take care of themselves, but by God, they must have the vote and I aim to see that they get it.'

I would like to take Robert Caro by the hand and escort him inside the country store of a now aging black man in a small Alabama town who proudly displays a framed picture of President Johnson on his wall. When someone suggested to him that 'Johnson wasn't President anymore, why do you have his picture on your wall?' the black man spoke up without hesitation and with confident voice, 'He's there and he is going to stay there because for me, he did it all.'

Because Caro pursues LBJ with a malignant fidelity, his sense of balance is scar-

led beyond all remedy. It is by Bryce's gauge that Johnson must be judged, not by a book impersonating biography."

President Reagan yesterday on nationwide television said that he would veto the jobs bill if the 10% withholding provision was included in it. He was mad and I don't blame him. He said that the banking industry would do a lot better to spend its time thinking about lowering interest rates than lobbying the way they are with regard to the 10% withholding legislation. This is the sharpest language the President has ever used against a sector of the business community and before he finished his statement, he went on further to say that the banking industry has led to a great distortion of the situation and then he said he would veto the jobs bill if the provision repealing withholding is attached to it.

The President is having considerable trouble with leaks of classified government information throughout the different government departments. Yesterday, he issued an Executive Order requiring every federal employee with a security clearance to sign a nondisclosure pledge and submit to lie detector tests if asked. This Order applies to hundreds of thousands of U.S. Government workers. I understand from some of my friends downtown that the situation is now completely out of hand and that this Executive Order was not only expected, but very much overdue.

Apparently we will now have a little fight over appropriating more money for El Salvador. The request to shift \$60 million in already appropriated funds to El Salvador will not take place and the Appropriations Committee in the House will insist that a budget request come up making the request for the money for El Salvador and after hearings, the bill would then be sent to the House for enactment.

One of the serious problems that we are having in this country today, pertains to improper disposal of hazardous wastes. This problem results from decades of negligence and lack of foresight. A little over a year ago, we passed a bill providing for a Super Fund authorization of \$1.6 billion over a three year period for clean-up purposes. While this amount is clearly inadequate to cover the cost of proper disposal, it was introduced only as a supplemental for these instances in which responsible parties cannot be identified and held liable for improper disposal of hazardous wastes.

An immediate priority to me seems to be a shift of research subsidies from landfill disposal into finding economically attractive ways of reusing producer waste. Incineration is not the answer even though it is one of the quicker methods to dispose of such waste. Pollution follows incinerations in many instances.

In the 98th Congress, we have a number of bills that probably should be adopted as far as the environment is concerned, but with unemployment at 10.4%, which means that some 11.6 million people are unemployed, the industrial sector is fighting vigorously most of these environmental bills. This is one problem that simply will not go away and we might as well decide in the Congress to do more about reaching some satisfactory solution.

March 15, 1983

The Senate is still on the Jobs Bill and Senator Kasten of Wisconsin is still insisting that he be given a roll call vote on his amendment to delete the 10% withholding tax which was a part of the Tax Increase

Bill last year. The President again, has said that he would veto any bill that would delete the 10% withholding provision and we are right back in a small filibuster on the Senate side. Kasten is from the state of Wisconsin and when I think back to when I first became a Member, we had Senator Joe McCarthy in the Senate and Senator Proxmire, who is also from Wisconsin and is still a Senator. I am not surprised at any action Senator Kasten takes regarding the Jobs Bill or any other bill. Wisconsin really has produced some right unusual Senators during my time in the Congress.

With a glut of petroleum, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries finally agreed yesterday to cut its official price from \$5 a barrel to \$29 a barrel, the first such reduction in the group's history and this effort was made to curve the steep decline in its share of the global energy market. After 12 days of intensive negotiations, OPEC oil ministers also set a ceiling for their combined output at 17.5 million barrels a day, just over half of what OPEC was producing at its last peak in 1979. This reduction in the price of oil should bring down the price of gasoline in the service station that I drive into one or two days a week and the same should apply across this country.

Each year, the Subcommittee that I am Chairman of, receives testimony from the National Institutes of Health and from the Department of Health and Human Services generally, regarding different kinds of diseases and in particular the fact that these diseases and germs are now rampant in the hospitals in this country. Hospitals house the sick and the defenseless and the sicker a patient is and the longer he is

in the hospital, the more likely he is to get a hospital caused infection. This is one of the most serious problems we have in the health field today.

March 16, 1983

We have another investigation of a Member in Congress. This time it is Ron Dellums, one of our black Members who is Chairman of the District of Columbia legislative Committee. A federal grand jury and the Ethics Committee in the House, are making an investigation concerning the use of cocaine and marijuana by Dellums and some of the members of his staff. Dellums bitterly denies the charge, but the investigation is still underway.

Several months ago, while Barry Goldwater, Jr. was running for the U.S. Senate in California, a story started in the House that he was using cocaine. This did not help him in the Republican primary in his Senatorial race. As I recall, he ran a sad third. His father, a U.S. Senator from Arizona, went out to California to campaign for his son. Barry Goldwater, Jr. served with us in the House for about ten years and then after losing his Senate race, was out of the House.

My old friend Charlie Wilson of Texas who doesn't worry about anything at anytime, is also being investigated for using cocaine. He says, "it just ain't true."

March 18, 1983

The Senate finally passed the Jobs Bill yesterday and we will go to conference Monday afternoon. The bill contains

\$5 billion, 200 million which is an increase of about \$300 million over the House figure. An agreement was reached with Senator Kasten concerning the 10% withholding tax vote. Apparently, he and the Majority Leader Howard Baker agreed that he would get a vote on the 10% withholding after the Easter Recess on a trade reciprocity bill which will be voted on on April 15, which by the way, is the income tax filing date. The White House has indicated that it would like to have the Jobs Bill cut back a little, something along the line of the bill that we passed in the House. I believe that the conference report that we will bring back late Monday or Tuesday, will be accepted by the House and the Senate and then the bill will be signed by the President.

Yesterday was Saint Patrick's Day and the Speaker invited the President up to have lunch with the leadership on our side and the Massachusetts delegation. Judging from the picture on the front page of the paper this morning, they had a good time and if they buried the hatchet, it must have been a green one.

March 21, 1983

In order to bring our deficits back in line, we may have to have substantial tax increases in the next ten years. In speaking of tax increases, we will have a number by virtue of certain legislation that has been enacted during the past two years that almost goes un-noticed from the standpoint of being tax increases. For instance, some of the tax foundations maintain that the tax reduction legislation

enacted in 1981 totaling \$750 billion, is soon consumed with the 10.6% jump in federal revenues as taxes climb in Fiscal Year 1984 by \$61.6 billion over 1983 levels. For instance, the 5¢-a-gallon boost in the Federal excise tax on gas is one of the taxes that will soon start. Social Security payroll tax hikes already on the books at the end of 1982 and structured to increase again under the new Social Security reform packaging will mean additional taxes that previously have not been considered. A number of taxpayers have been pushed into higher tax brackets over the last three years and this is a part of the overall tax increase burden. The 25% reduction in the 1981 bill will come and go, but the excise tax and the social security increase probably will remain on into the next decade. The Budget Committee has reported out the First Budget Resolution, which by the way, is ahead of schedule. The Budget Reform Act of 1974 provides for the First Budget Resolution by May 15 and the Second Budget Resolution by September 15. Just as soon as the Budget Committee released its first proposal, which was voted out on a strict party-line vote, the President declared war on this budget proposal, maintaining that it would increase domestic outlays, cut his proposed defense spending boost in half and tax the American people additional amounts which he says are not necessary. The President also maintains that this budget proposal adds \$181 billion in domestic spending to what he proposed and nothing according to the President, could bring greater job to the Krenlin than seeing the United States abandon its defense rebuilding program after barely one year.

While signing a bill in the presence

of the Vice President and certain business groups, the President committed himself for the first time, to veto any bill that repeals the third and last year of his tax cut of 1981 or indexing of tax rates to inflation. He went on to say further, that the Budget Resolution reported will not only gamble with the security of the United States, it would plunge us once again into no-man's land of spend and spend and tax and tax.

Now the Budget Resolution will begin and when it is presented on Wednesday, it may be many hours before a final vote decides just who is right. The President will now get on the telephone and have all of his White House staff working day and night, between now and the final vote. Our 57 new Members on the Democratic side will have an opportunity for the first time, to send a signal back to their Districts as to how they will line up on all of the many proposed suggestions contained in the Budget Resolution. Those who committed themselves against an increase in taxes, will be in trouble and those who campaigned vigorously on a reduction in federal spending, will also have an opportunity to clarify their positions one way or the other.

March 22, 1983

We finished the Conference last night on the Emergency Jobs Bill. The amount that we ended up with is \$4.6 billion for jobs. The Title II money was about \$5.6 billion. The Title II funds are emergency unemployment compensation funds that can be borrow by the states that are out of money. Some 27 states and the District of Columbia ran out on Friday of last week.

Before the conference was over, we spent considerable time drafting a formula for the use of some of this money in high-targeted unemployment areas. The Chairman of the Appropriations Committee on our side and the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee on the Senate side, do not get along as well as they used to and this made a compromise more difficult. Both are in favor of all they can get for their states and at times, lock horns if one or the other places any road-blocks in the bill which would prevent approval of pet projects.

The 10% withholding surfaced again last night in the Senate, when this amendment was offered by John Melcher, Democrat of Montana, who while serving with us in the House for about six years, from time to time would offer amendments to emergency bills and stop action sometime for days. He feels that this kind of publicity helps him, but every time he made a race for the House and in his two races for the Senate, he has just barely won each time.

President Reagan has finally decided to appoint William D. Ruckleshaus to head the troubled Environmental Protection Agency, taking the place of Mrs. Anne Burford. Ruckleshaus was the first Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under President Nixon and resigned after being appointed as Assistant Attorney General. The demand was made on him to fire the special prosecutor in the Watergate investigation case, which he refused to do and upon refusing, resigned and returned to Indiana. Ruckleshaus made a good Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and if the Administration leaves him alone, will do a good job this time. This

is a matter of big business and disposal of dangerous chemicals and waste is a very serious matter.

March 23, 1983

We have a new program in Agriculture which is known as the PIK Program. This program was authorized under our last Agriculture Act and provides that the Secretary has the authority to place in operation, a Payment In Kind Program, whereby farmers who take acreage out of production will be paid in wheat, corn and feed grains at the going price. When this program was first approved in December of last year, a great many farmers objected to the program and simply said that they would not participate. The program apparently is a little better received at this time, because the American farmers have agreed to remove 82 million acres of wheat, corn, cotton and rice land from production. The sign up of the 82 million acres means that more than 128,000 square miles of cropland, the equivalent of Iowa, Illinois, and half of Indiana, will not be planted. In return, the farmers will be paid partly in cash and partly in crops already stored at government expense. The setting aside of land does not make the American farmer too comfortable because he wants to produce. The tremendous supply on hand of surplus commodities has made this program apparently work for the time being and will mean that this crop year, the farmers will not harvest about 32 million acres of wheat, 39 million acres of corn and grain sorghum, 6.8 million acres of cotton, 2.3 acres of barley and oats and 1.7 million acres of rice. Otherwise, all of this acreage would have been planted and in

that could be used in keeping the Budget Resolution from going to the Floor and after it developed that it was true that there was not a printed copy of the report, one objection was enough to keep the bill from being considered. This objection was made by the Republicans and our Speaker after almost blowing up with one of his tantrums, finally had to concede that the Republicans were right and then he did not know what to do. The Leadership in the House is weaker now than it has been at any time since I have been a Member of Congress. After fumbling around for about an hour, it was agreed that only a part of the general debate would start last night and unless the printer had the report ready this morning, general debate could not start at nine o'clock today. The report was finally sent at midnight last night and we started at nine o'clock this morning on general debate.

Before taking up the Budget Resolution we had the Conference Report on the Jobs Bill and all of the Conference Report was accepted with the exception of Amendment Number 82, which was the targeting amendment. This amendment provided that most of the \$4.6 billion in the bill, would go into the areas in the states where we have the highest unemployment. The amendment adopted in the House targeting the money, was watered down in the Senate and in the Conference with the Senate, we had to re-write the entire provision, which did not meet with the approval of the author in the House at the time the Conference Report was submitted. Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Illinois, California and one or two other states, immediately corralled

these commodities and the surplus would have continued to mount everyday.

I am not all that sold on the Payment In Kind Program, but something has to take place to prevent the surplus from building up through the Commodity Credit Corporation and the subsidy programs which are now a part of our law.

We started the Budget Resolution through the House yesterday and on a roll call vote of 230 to 187, the previous question was adopted and the \$863.5 billion budget that would raise taxes \$30 billion and restore considerable money that has been cut from a great many social welfare programs, is underway. Our Speaker believes that this bill can pass the House by 40 or 50 votes. The President, for the past 48 hours, has been spending all of his time meeting with the Republicans in the House and the Senate demanding that they defeat this Budget Resolution. He goes on National television tonight to make his plea to the people, urging that the defense portion of the Budget Resolution that he submitted be retained and that the \$30 billion increase in taxes be defeated. The President's proposal for the 10% increase in defense spending and the Budget Resolution now underway in the House, now provides for only about 4%. The President's budget as submitted included a deficit of \$188.8 billion for Fiscal Year 1984 and the Democratic Budget now underway in the House includes a \$174.5 billion deficit.

Yesterday was one of the worst days that we have had in the House in many years. The Republicans used every procedural rule

their forces and on a roll call vote, our Committee on Appropriations was defeated on this amendment and this in substance, sent the Conference Report back to the Senate with another Conference to be called. Finally, before midnight, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the Senate, Mark Hatfield, agreed to a number of changes which met with the approval of the people on our side and now again this morning, we will call this Conference Report up for approval and I hope it is approved. On this roll call vote on Amendment Number 82, we really needed the leadership in the House on the Floor to assist, but none appeared. This happens from time to time and is one of the reasons why, even with the majority we have in the House, we are unable to control the House in matters where our control is right and proper. The Conference Report was adopted on a roll call vote of 329 to 86 and you would naturally assume by this, that the amendments in disagreement would be resolved without too much difficulty. This is not the case so we have to take this matter up in the House again today.

March 24, 1983

Today we will take up the Conference Report on the Social Security Reform Bill and finish finally the Conference Report on the Jobs Bill. Amendment number 28 in the Jobs Bill has finally been resolved and this is the amendment that targets more money into high unemployment sections of our country. The overall total of the Jobs Bill finally agreed upon is \$4.6 billion.

Last night, the Senate passed a Social Security Reform Bill which along with the House version, seeks to increase social security revenues and cut costs a total of \$165 billion over the rest of this decade. Among other things, it would speed up already scheduled tax increases and put off this year's cost of living increase in benefits from July to January. The Senate version puts off inclusion of future federal employees until Congress constructs a supplementary retirement system for them. Under the new version, Members of Congress, along with the President and the Vice President, will be included under the social security system starting on January 1.

If the amendment adopted in the Senate is retained concerning future federal employees, my guess is that it will be a long time before they are included under the social security system. It is true that putting new federal employees under social security and making them come in without knowing what their total retirement benefits will be, makes them buy "a pig in a poke." The House version to help reduce long range costs would raise the normal retirement age from 65 to 66 right after the turn of the Century and to 67 by the year 2027. The Senate version would go up to age 66 in the same way, but instead of going on to 67, would gradually reduce basic social security benefits by about 5% below the levels of the present law. The Senate version would eliminate the current earnings limitation for social security recipients and would leave social security in the unified federal budget while the House would remove it starting in Fiscal Year 1988.

Just before we left last night, around 8 o'clock, conferees were appointed on the Social Security Bill and they are now in session this morning.

The President appeared on nationwide television last night shortly after the House passed a budget bill 229 to 196. The President and the White House had worked for three days to hold the Republicans in line and to obtain as many Democratic votes as possible. Only 36 Democrats voted against the bill and four Republicans voted for the bill. The President in his speech last night, was very much upset over the reduction in the increase of federal spending for defense for Fiscal Year 1984. He said that the Democrats had gutted his program which increases defense expenditures over the next five years and the 4% increase approved by the new Budget Resolution was wholly inadequate. The President was insisting upon a 10% increase.

The President's budget as submitted calls for \$848.5 billion with a deficit of \$188 billion. The House resolution calls for a total of \$863.5 billion for expenditures, raises taxes \$30 billion and increases domestic spending by \$33 billion. No budget substitute was offered by the Republicans in the House and this is the first time in three years that they have failed in their budget battle in the First Budget Resolution which is provided for under the reform act of 1974.

The President asked the Senate Republican Leadership to hold up any Budget Resolution in the Senate so we will leave here for the Easter Recess with no action

in the Senate on a Budget Resolution.

Barney B. Clark, the world's first and only recipient of a permanent artificial heart, died at the University of Utah Medical Center yesterday, after 112 days with the artificial heart operating. Mr. Clark was a dentist and was 62 years of age. This case has received as much publicity as any of the heart transplant cases that we have had during the last ten years.

The Chicago race for Mayor has simmered down just a little. Mayor Jane Byrne finally announced yesterday that she would not be a write-in candidate in the April 12 final election. Congressman Harold Washington defeated the Mayor in the Primary along with Richard M. Daley, the son of the old Mayor, who ruled Chicago for many years. Harold Washington is a black man and there will be some defections in the Democratic Party on April 12, but every indication now points to the fact that he will win.

If everything works well today, we will leave Washington for the East Recess period and return on April 5.

April 4, 1983

For the past week, it has rained just about everyday. Virginia and I were down home for the Easter Recess period and even with all of the rain, we enjoyed the week. We stopped and visited with the boys, Celeste and Darwin on the way down and on the way back.

In the House, we have a man from Cleveland by the name of Louis Stokes.

He is a Member of the Subcommittee that I am Chairman and has made a right good Member of the House. This past week, he was arrested for drunk driving and apparently this was his second episode. One report was to the effect that he declared Congressional Immunity and later he denied making the request. At least he was turned loose and this has hurt him considerably in the House. In my way of thinking, he was the able Member of the Black Caucus in the House and this event puts him right back down with one or two others that we have with us.

The Mayor's race in the City of Chicago will take place on April 12 and the Democratic candidate for this race is Harold Washington, a Member of the House of Representatives. He was successful in his primary and now will meet the Republican on April 12. For the past ten days, television and radio spot announcements have been appearing almost on the hour, stating that if you are in favor of a Mayor for the City of Chicago who has spent five months in jail, been disbarred for a period of five years as a lawyer and a man who has been arrested some 19 times, then vote for Washington. The Republican candidate is a Member of the Illinois Legislature and is apparently well liked. This past week, spot announcements have been running which indicate that this candidate has been treated by psychiatrists and he is replying by saying that the treatment was for severe headaches.

If I lived in the City of Chicago I think I would have a big headache if I had to choose between these two men for Mayor.

April 5, 1983

One of our old time movie stars, Gloria Swanson died yesterday in New York City. She was 84 years of age and was a star of silent films, stage and television for many years. Probably one of the most beautiful actresses of all time and down through the years was associated with one of our most prominent men in this country.

Four astronauts flew the new space shuttle, Challenger on its maiden flight into earth orbit yesterday and late last night, they deployed in space, a 5,000 pound satellite that was expected to revolutionize space communications. Shortly after being released, the satellite went out of control and started tumbling off into space and so far today, our space people have been unable to locate the satellite and if the tumbling continues, the batteries will give out and there will be no control whatsoever. This was a \$300 million tracking, data and relay satellite and the first of three identical satellites to be used by our country to provide local communication with all of its earth orbiting satellites for the next 20 years.

About an hour after the satellite was released by the astronauts, a huge rocket engine attached to the satellite was fired to boost it to a permanent position, 22,400 miles above the earth on the equator off the northern tip of Brazil. This is our first time with four astronauts and our new space shuttle, Challenger so far, is performing to perfection.

April 6, 1983

The President is holding meetings

today with more Republican Members of the Senate, hoping that they will change their minds and go along with him on his Budget request of \$239 billion for the Department of Defense for the Fiscal Year 1984. This past week he said that he would be willing to cut \$10 billion off of this budget over the next three years, but this does not meet with the approval of the Republican Members on the Budget Committee in the Senate and certainly does not meet with the majority of the Members on this side of the Hill. The President is more interested in this particular matter, than anything else at this time.

In this, the First Session of the 98th Congress, we will probably pass the 13 appropriation bills, and probably one bill on the Clean Air Act Amendments of the 1965 act. In addition, the Immigration Bill will probably come back out and maybe one of the bills now pending on the bankruptcy code amendments. In fact, very little legislation will be brought out this year of any major consequence, because of the tremendous deficit that we are confronted with along with 10.4% unemployment. There may be another jobs bill enacted before we leave at the end of this year.

I have just returned from a meeting in the Majority Leader's office concerning the request of one of the Universities on the Eastern seaboard. The President of this University, knowing that the law does not provide for grants to build science buildings on college campuses, is still insisting that notwithstanding the law, the amount be placed in the bill that I am Chairman of and we could take our chances on a point of order being raised. The

President of this University is a right pious individual and one who complains considerably about violation of the Constitution and other matters, but at the same time, would be very willing to have \$15 million allocated to his University even though the Gramm/Latta Reconciliation Act passed two years ago, provides that no money shall be appropriated for such school projects during the Fiscal Years 1982, 1983, and 1984. In all fairness, the Majority Leader Jim Wright, agreed with me that since the law does not provide for such grants, the Reconciliation Act provision must be cancelled in a new bill or in some manner that would then legally authorize such an expenditure. Some of the requests that we have are simply unbelievable and those that really emasculate existing law, come from individuals that you would never believe would be in favor of such action.

April 7, 1983

The President is noted for his ability to charm the birds out of the trees. Before his election and for well over a year and a half, he has succeeded in blaming the Democrats and the previous Administration for the economic situation of this country. He cites figures concerning unemployment that blames Carter more than Reagan. It is true that the blue collar workers in this country turned Carter down and voted overwhelmingly for Reagan. He still believes that in matters pertaining to an increase in defense expenditures and an explanation as to unemployment, that he can go on radio or television or travel into a selected part of our country and receive the blessing of the people. Yesterday he

picked the wrong place when he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. An article appeared in this morning's newspaper entitled, "Protesters Jeer Reagan's Message of Hope." This article is as follows:

"President Reagan was confronted today by derisive protests from thousands of laid-off steelworkers as he carried a message of economic hope in the computer age into the nation's troubled industrial heartland.

A rain-soaked crowd of about 4,000 blue-collar workers, chanting "Reagan, Reagan, he's no good, send him back to Hollywood" and carrying placards such as "Jobs Not Bombs," assembled outside the Pittsburgh Hilton, where Reagan delivered a speech on job retraining.

But the president's limousine was diverted into an underground garage to avoid a direct confrontation with the demonstrators who booed and jeered as his motorcade approached. Some carried banners of the United Steel Workers union and others held signs, "Feed the Hungry, Not the Pentagon," and "This is not Reagan country, 17.2 percent unemployed in western Pennsylvania."

The protests were not the only reminder of economic hardship on a day in which Reagan sought to highlight economic recovery and what he described as a "basic transition" from smokestack industries to high technology.

After speaking to a class of 120 blue-collar workers being retrained for computer repair and maintenance, one trainee, Ron

Bricker, unexpectedly called out to Reagan and offered the president his resume.

"I've been looking for a job for a year. And I can't find one," he said as his colleagues voiced their approval.

Unemployment in Pittsburgh, which topped 17 percent in January, now is 16.2 percent. Reagan's trip here was designed to address his larger political problem of disenchantment among the blue-collar workers, who were key to his 1980 victory.

The steel towns of the industrial states often were used as a backdrop for Reagan's appeal to those voters in the 1980 campaign, but he received a muted and sometimes hostile reception as he returned to Pittsburgh for the first time as president. As his motorcade sped through the city, one shop owner held up a sign that read, "Thanks Ron business is off 50 percent." The rally protesting Reagan's policies, also included a skit by the "Not Quite Ready For Unemployment Players."

The president, who spoke to the computer trainees at the Control Data Institute and later addressed a conference on "dislocated workers," took note of the political overtones in his visit.

"I come not only as a speaker but as a possible victim," he told the conference on dislocated workers. "I assume there are a number of Democrats who would just love to dislocate me."

But he urged businessmen to "help those frustrated steelworkers, some of whom are across the street venting their confusion and anger as we meet."

Reagan played on some of that frustration and anger in 1980, when he blamed President Carter for unemployment, but absent from his remarks today was any acknowledgement that he failed to deliver on his campaign promise to reduce joblessness.

Rather, he said, the country "is going through a basic technological transition" to the computer age "and that, along with the stagnation of recent years, has created a large-scale unemployment problem."

He said that "structural unemployment" was caused by "deep and lasting changes in science, technology, competitiveness and skills." Reagan again used the illustration of help-wanted advertising in newspapers to make his point that jobs are going for the asking because workers lack skills.

The president's suggestion that retraining is an answer to joblessness was greeted skeptically by one trainee, Ron Cassidy, 29, who was laid off last June from the open-hearth operation at the now-idled U.S. Steel Homestead mill.

"We are part of the lucky few that have gotten in," he said. "A lot of older guys feel they are 40, what's the use of retraining? If you worked at a mill 20 or 25 years, it is hard to change."

April 8, 1983

George Hansen, one of our Republican Members from Idaho, is serving his 7th term. Several years ago, he was indicted in federal court, charged with failure to report campaign expenditures and contributions. His attorney succeeded in keeping

him out of jail and only a fine was assessed. At the time, the attorney in making his request for no jail sentence before the judge, said that Hansen was not a criminal, but that he was only stupid.

This week there are stories in the newspapers concerning Hansen again. This time he is being investigated in federal court for failure to disclose a complete record of his finances as provided for by law. All House Members along with the Members of the Senate, must make annual financial reports in writing to the clerk. According to the articles in the paper, Hansen has been dealing in silver and during the past three years, received loans and profits from his dealing with Hunt of Texas, who has been in and out of the newspapers now for many months. It seems that hundreds of thousands of dollars are involved and this may be the time when they really get Hansen.

George Hansen is as friendly as an old lap dog and as his attorney said in the previous case, is not too smart. This is the same Hansen that traveled to Iran several years ago, hoping to make some agreement to bring about release of the hostages. He failed, but received all kinds of publicity as a result of his trip.

April 11, 1983

The Space Shuttle "Challenger" made a perfect landing at Edwards Air Force Base in California on Saturday, which is now described as the best of the six shuttle missions flown so far. This space liner weighs 100 tons and after five days in space, returned with fewer scars and blemishes

than the first space shuttle the "Columbia" picked up on any of its five trips. Two of our four astronauts on this mission walked in space and generally, the mission was successful.

The race for Mayor in Chicago continues to attract front page publicity throughout the country and it now appears that the Democrat, Harold Washington who is a Member of the House of Representatives, will have a much closer race than expected. In fact, he could be defeated, but I am unable to believe that with the solid black vote on his side and thousands of people worrying what would happen following the vote count, that Washington will finally end up as the winner. A number of ward leaders who have always remained with the Democratic Party have turned to Epton, the Republican candidate and the closing days of the campaign have really established an all time mud slinging record.

Phillip Burton, one of the most controversial Members in the House of Representatives died yesterday in San Francisco. He has been known for several years as one of the powerful Members of the House and was selected as one of the most effective by Jack Anderson in his column two years ago. Burton was elected to the House in 1964 and established a record as a staunch defender of the poor, the handicapped and the elderly. When Dick Bolling decided to run for Majority Leader, Jim Wright of Texas also announced. Phillip Burton then entered the race and after Bolling was eliminated on the first ballot, Wright succeeded in winning, 148 to 147 for Burton. Burton made one or two deals that backfired and for several days it appeared that he

may be elected Majority Leader. A right rough sort of a man, but an astute politician and one that the Republicans certainly disliked in California.

President Reagan is spending most of his time now attempting to get King Hussein into the situation in the Middle East, but so far has been unsuccessful. Jordan's King Hussein on Sunday, declared an end to efforts to negotiate an arrangement with the Palestine Liberation Organization for Jordan to join talks about President Reagan's Middle East peace proposals. King Hussein knows full well that if he makes a bad decision here, he will be wiped out completely by one or more of the other arab countries.

April 12, 1983

We are back on the MX Missile again and according to the President's Commission which reported yesterday, a proposal was made that deployment of the MX be centered in existing Minuteman silos in Wyoming and Nebraska. This report was filed by a right unusual commission. This was a blue ribbon group including six former Defense Secretaries. The commission called for development of a much smaller missile with a single nuclear warhead that it said would make a less inviting target for the Soviets, in place of the mammoth MX with its ten nuclear warheads. The panel also proposed counting warheads rather than launchers in arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union. It seems to me that even though the commission has recommended the location of the MX as approved, their suggestion concerning deployment of a much smaller mobile missile is right much in order.

The election is taking place in Chicago today and I hope that from the standpoint of the City, Harold Washington is elected. This election could go right down to the wire and trouble would be the order of the day for many weeks to come. The polls still show Washington in the lead, but if I was advised at 9 p.m. tonight that he had lost his race, I would not be at all surprised. Regardless of which man wins today, I hope that peace will prevail tomorrow in the City of Chicago and in Cook County, generally.

Today we had before our Subcommittee, Peggy Heckler of Massachusetts, the little lady who defeated Joe Martin in the primary many years ago. She is now the new Secretary of Health and Human Services and she has a right large assignment. She will need all of the help that she can get and I hope that this Department, which has the third largest budget in the world, will move forward under her Administration. It is right unusual when you see the figures and realize that one Department in the Federal Government has the third largest budget in the world. The largest budget, of course, is that of the United States Government and the second, the Soviet Union's budget; then the Department of Health and Human Services which has a total of \$285 billion.

This man Ronald Reagan is really something. One day he's up and the next day down. Last night, he appeared before thousands of survivors of the Holocaust who had gathered here in Washington and in his short speech, said to these people that they are living in a country where freedom prevails and where their future will always be protected and that Israel, under no circumstances, would be mistreated by our country or that any move would be made

other than one of protection and assistance for that great ally of ours. This, of course, brought down the House and today if a poll were taken in this country, he would be up just slightly.

April 13, 1983

Harold Washington is the winner in Chicago. With more than 85% of the vote tallied, Washington had 584,131 votes, or 52.7% and Epton had 519,262 votes, or 46.9% of the vote. Washington obtained 97% of the black vote and 18% of the white vote. The polls that were taken were right accurate in this race because all along, they showed that Washington would be the winner. I just could not believe that Chicago would elect a Republican.

There will be considerable unrest in this city from now on in and if I was the Democratic nominee for President, I would be considerably worried about the State of Illinois.

We are still having the battle of the budget and the Republican controlled Senate Budget Committee yesterday turned down President Reagan's proposal for a freeze on domestic spending as it voted, tentatively, to add nearly \$6 billion to his Fiscal Year 1984 budget for programs ranging from housing to transportation. So far, the Senate Committee has refused to accept the President's 10% increase in defense spending and has brought this amount down to 5%. Regardless of whether or not the budget resolution battle is solved, we will start our appropriation bills through the House during the month of June and take them one by one, even if it requires a rule on each bill.

April 16, 1983

Our weather here and throughout the United States has been right unusual for the past year. For weeks now, we have had rainstorms and heavy rains throughout certain sections of our country and in parts of Texas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Wyoming, heavy snowstorms. Here it is the month of April and you would expect April showers or some rain, but not the type of weather we have been having and not the cold weather and heavy snows that have brought about problems for a great many of our states. In many instances in the last 90 days, the President and some Governors have had to declare a state of emergency and to declare, section after section eligible for disaster relief. With one exception, we have had a nice winter here in Washington and have only had a few real cold days in Kentucky. In fact, throughout the State of Kentucky, we have had a good winter.

I read an article several days ago that really causes you to wonder about why we are having these sudden changes in the weather. The article went on to state that by virtue of the removal of billions of barrels of oil around the world and hundreds of tons of coal from shaft mines, we have placed the earth in a position that it is slightly off as far as orbit is concerned. The earth's axis and control features, the article stated, are not like they were 20 years ago and the balancing of the earth by virtue of empty spaces thousands of feet down with the water table worse than at any time in the history of the world, these are playing a part in the change in the weather. Certainly, I am not a meteorologist and I do not know whether or not to agree with the article, but I do know that the changes

that have taken place throughout the world in the last three years with out water causes everyone to stop and think just a little as to what the cause and if such an article really contains facts that are true.

Another point the article discussed was the shortage of surface water throughout the world and the creation of man made lakes.

April 18, 1983

Today is the anniversary of the ride of Paul Revere. According to the news reports this morning, we may have to have another ride.

Our Embassy in Beirut was severely damaged early this morning by dynamite in an automobile which was driven up right suddenly and parked in front of the Embassy. At this time, approximately one-third of the building was completely destroyed and the balance is on fire. Two of the bodies found had military uniforms on and this contradicts the State Department's earlier report that none of our people were killed. This is a good example of what happens to us when we try to settle differences in countries around the world and station a number of our troops in these countries. Every effort should have been made many weeks ago to withdraw all peace forces from Lebanon and if any country refused then our source of supply to that country should have been cut off immediately.

The situation in El Salvador and Nicaragua is more serious today than it has been in months and Castro and the Soviet

Union still are supplying rebel forces and those attempting to destroy the governments in these two countries.

Several days ago, I received a letter from Fidel Castro Ruz. This letter was sent through the Czechoslovakian Embassy and I presume each Member of the House received a similar letter. Enclosed with the letter is an interpretation and this interpretation is as follows:

"Sir:

As part of the preparatory work for the Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, recently held in New Delhi, I worked, together with a group of Cuban specialists, on a report concerning the problems that affect the developing countries within the context of the world's serious economic and social crisis and the somber prospects they face.

Since the topics dealt with are so directly and decisively related to the well-being and the very life of underdeveloped and even industrialized countries, I thought this book might be of interest to you, considering the concern that men with political responsibilities have on such important matters.

Thus, it is for me a great pleasure to send you a copy of the book, which intends to be a modest contribution to the attainment of a greater awareness about the serious and complex problems directly affecting three quarters of mankind and, to a certain degree, all countries of the world.

With the assurances of my highest respect and consideration,"

Fidel Castro Ruz

This past week, I received the Annual Award of the 4-H Club. The award was given to me at a meeting in the auditorium of the Department of Agriculture building. Some 400 4-H Clubbers from all 50 states were present and this was really a nice ceremony.

In accepting the award, I stated that agriculture and the 4-H Club movement is more important today than at any time during the 20th Century. Our farmers are being called upon to feed a great portion of the world and with approximately one-fifth of all commodities produced, exported, this makes agriculture the largest industry in our country. We have nearly 5 million members in the 4-H Clubs in the United States and the surrounding territories and over 600,000 volunteer workers participating in this program. For many years the 4-H Club movement consisted of rural boys and girls, but now it is rural and urban. Some five years ago, the largest 4-H Club in America was located in Indianapolis, Indiana. In speaking of feeding the world, when you obtain the population figures for the last 150 years, you are really surprised. In 1830, we had 1 billion people in the world. In 1930 we had 2 billion people. In 1960 only 30 years later, we had 3 billion people and it is estimated that in the year 2000 we will have 6 billion people in the world.

For several months now, Congressman Hubbard of the First District and Senator Wendell Ford have been in a running battle over the purchase of the Alben W. Barkley home in Paducah, Kentucky. Last year,

Carroll Hubbard succeeded in stopping Wendell Ford's bill which passed the Senate without any difficulty. Another bill has been introduced by Ford and now Carroll Hubbard says if the Secretary of Interior, James Watt is in favor of the purchase and operation of the home as a historic site and the price is right, then he might be for the purchase. An article appeared in one of the papers the other day entitled, "Watt May Visit Old Homestead of Barkley." This article is as follows:

"Secretary of the Interior James Watt may visit Paducah soon to see if he can pick up any good vibrations about a new effort to make former Vice President Alben Barkley's old homestead a historic site.

Rep. Carroll Hubbard, D-1st District, said yesterday that Watt has accepted his invitation to see the Barkley home, known as The Angles, within the next six weeks.

If Watt can see the site's historic significance, Hubbard said, the secretary may join efforts at the local and federal level to save the Barkley home.

The controversial secretary was not available yesterday for comment. No one at his office could confirm whether a trip to Paducah is being arranged.

But Hubbard said the secretary has assured him that he will visit Kentucky. Hubbard said he "has a good working relationship" with Watt because of the secretary's numerous appearances before the House Subcommittee on the Panama Canal and outer-continental shelf, which Hubbard chairs.

Watt's support for designating the home a historic site could go a long way toward saving the old homestead from being

auctioned. Watt's department oversees the National Park Service, and his endorsement of the idea would almost ensure its passage.

Hubbard said he wants Watt to know that the people in Paducah who want to save the Barkley home will not rely entirely on federal funds to finance their efforts.

"It should be a joint project," Hubbard said.

A private Paducah group, Growth Inc., has reached tentative agreement with the Barkley family on a purchase price. Growth Inc. officials say the house, its contents and 13 acres of land could be bought for \$520,000.

Local officials have indicated that they will try to raise \$100,000 to \$200,000. They hope the federal government will help arrange all or part of the rest of the financing.

Hubbard and Sen. Wendell Ford, D-Ky., got into a public feud late last year after Ford introduced legislation in the Senate that called on the Department of the Interior to buy The Angles and its contents and to make the house a national historic site.

The legislation passed the Senate without a vote and appeared to be ready to pass the House in the same manner when Hubbard stepped in to stop it.

Hubbard said he objected to a provision in Ford's bill that would allow the department to spend up to \$700,000 for the home and property.

That figure was much too high, Hubbard said, noting that real-estate friends of

his in Paducah estimated the value of the property at no more than \$200,000.

Ford has the same bill in the Senate again this year, with the same \$700,000 limit. Mike Ruehling, a spokesman for Ford, noted the figure was a ceiling, not necessarily the amount the Interior Department had to spend on the purchase.

Ruehling said the new bill gives the department the latitude necessary to accept local money to help buy the home.

He said that, although Ford was "disappointed that our effort was shot down at the last moment" last year, he welcomed Watt's impending visit to Paducah "to guarantee the federal government will be a partner in this effort."

Hubbard declined to say how much federal money he would support toward the purchase. He said he would like to talk further with Watt before settling on an appropriate figure.

But he again said he believes the \$700,000 in Ford's bill is too high.

Barkley was vice president under Harry Truman. He also served in both the House and the Senate and was a legendary force in Kentucky politics in the 1940's and 1950's.

He used the Paducah home only sparingly in his old age, but preservationists say they want to save numerous mementos--including a collection of canes given to him by heads of state--and display them for the public.

Since the former vice president's

death in 1956, The Angles has been owned by his son, David Barkley. Barkley said he has wanted to sell the place for several years.

If an arrangement can't be made for the government to buy the site, Barkley said, he will be forced to sell the house and its contents at auction."

I noted in the article that Senator Barkley's collection of canes is still in the old home. I had understood all along that these canes were scattered all around the country and most of them had been given away before his death. In addition to the furniture in the home, which I presume to be just ordinary furniture, there probably are no other mementos of any value. From time to time, I have talked to my grandchildren about Alben W. Barkley and in one of my recent letters, I went into right much detail about Mr. Barkley.

April 19, 1983

Congressman Stokes of Cleveland, Ohio our black Representative who is Chairman of the Ethics Committee in the House, has certainly handled his case in a very poor manner. Instead of claiming racism and media persecution, he should have remained quiet and if charged, vigorously defended his case with facts instead of rhetoric. Having Walter Fauntroy, the Delegate for the District of Columbia to come to his defense, proved to be of no assistance at all. An editorial appeared in this morning's paper entitled, "Judge Fauntroy on the Stokes Case." This editorial is as follows:

"No need to bother with a judge, jury, police witnesses or any of those judi-

cial trappings that were to be summoned in the case of Rep. Louis Stokes, who is facing three traffic charges in Montgomery County. Walter Fauntroy, the District of Columbia delegate to the House, already has decided that the police don't have a case--that it's all part of a racist campaign by police and media to discredit black leaders. Any questions?

No, Mr. Fauntroy was not on the scene, as far as anyone can tell, when Mr. Stokes and police officers did and said whatever they now contend; and no, there is no evidence so far that Mr. Fauntroy has noted or objected to any past news reports of other congressmen charged with various offenses from Abscam to bribery to traffic accidents that have dotted the local map from a night spot in upper Northwest to Georgetown, the Tidal Basin and a gay bar.

Yet Mr. Fauntroy has stepped in to contend that the Montgomery County police and the media have been unfair in their handling of traffic charges filed against Mr. Stokes because he is black. The delegate says there "appears to be a pattern developing against black leaders" across the country, in which "unfounded allegations are played up by the press."

If there is any pattern around, you could start with these charges of Mr. Fauntroy and then note the similarity in the racist sentiments expressed by Mr. Stokes and commented upon by the press in Cleveland, parts of which are printed in For the Record on this page. It is reckless enough stuff when used by the accused, and mindless when echoed by someone on the sidelines.

There is yet another, greatly preferable pattern that's been around for some time now

and it is to withhold judgements until prosecution and defense have told their stories to a court. In this pattern, neither the color nor the position of influence of any motorist should have any bearing on the determination of guilt or innocence. But Mr. Fauntroy has it figured out for himself--and that apparently is enough of an audience for him to pronounce sentence, however inflammatory it happens to be."

I agree with the editorial and am still surprised at Stokes' action.

On the same editorial page, under a column entitled, "Other Voices," an editorial in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, the newspaper from the home city of Stokes, is set forth. This editorial is as follows:

"There has been considerable public confusion in the aftermath of erroneous police statements to the effect that Rep. Louis Stokes escaped prosecution of drunken driving charges in Montgomery County, Md., by invoking congressional immunity. Stokes did not directly demand such immunity...

But Stokes has committed a far graver misjudgment than those to which he is perhaps a righteous victim. He has decided to make it an issue of race, saying: "I always knew that some day racism and bigotry in the media would raise its ugly head against me, too."

That is the type of hysterical paranoia that only serves to intensify racial polarization, and which is therefore both factually wrong and recklessly detrimental. Such a vain and idiotic suggestion would be laughable if it weren't insulting. Bigotry? Racism? Where? Charges of media-based racism against Stokes are every bit as unfounded and inane as President Reagan's

assertion that his defense budget was shot down in flames because of the media, or Chicago-loser Bernard Epton's childish assertion that the media turned that mayoral election into a race of race.

Indeed, the converse may be true: the only racist sentiments we have heard so far have been those issued by Stokes and his supporters. Prior to his unreasonable and inflammatory remarks, there had been no hint of any such slant. There is something pitiful about those who, lacking excuses, try to shift blame onto others. We had always expected more from the congressman, but perhaps we were wrong."

I personally like Lou Stokes and since he has been a Member of the Subcommittee that I am Chairman of, I have gone out of my way on many occasions to help him. He to me, has always been considerably ahead of Ron Dellums, who finally became Chairman of the Legislative Subcommittee on the District of Columbia and who also is on the news almost everyday. Dellums is under investigation by a Federal grand jury that is trying to determine as to whether or not he used narcotics and purchased narcotics from a House employee in the House Chamber. Dellums also has used the plea of racism, maintaining that this is simply par for the course with the media today that is out to destroy all black leaders in this country.

Two men, one a former House page, were returned from Australia, who were charged with selling marijuana and other drugs and are now in the District jail. The former page allegedly supplied drugs to a former employee in the House and this employee apparently is cooperating with the Federal authorities and maintains that he sold cocaine to Dellums. According to the

Federal authorities, Dellums' AA is also involved. It seems that there is a taped conversation between the House employee and Dellums' assistant which is right devastating.

April 20, 1983

For a number of years now, I have written letters every week to my grandchildren. Some of these letters I think are right interesting and others probably when received, are not read. Recently I wrote a letter concerning Senator Barkley and since the controversy over his home is now before the Congress, here is the place for the Barkley letter. This letter is as follows:

In this letter, I want to discuss with you one of Kentucky's most famous politicians of all time. This man was Alben William Barkley.

Mr. Barkley was born in Graves County, Kentucky on November 24, 1877 and died in Lexington, Virginia on April 30, 1956. When he was a boy, he decided that Willie Alben Barkley was not the way he wanted his name to be written, so he changed it to Alben William Barkley. All down through the years, he was known as a great speaker and an outstanding politician. Along with his reputation as a politician, he had the reputation of being a "loner" in politics. A "loner" is one who may be well know throughout his state or his section of the state and in addition to being an able man, is one who had very few real close friends. In Kentucky, Senator Barkley always took good care of his close political friends and a great many federal judges from Louisville and Paducah were recommended by him for appointments. One of his closest friends

was the Collector of Internal Revenue for the State of Kentucky. This man was a man who had considerable influence politically and in all of Senator Barkley's campaigns, was out front as one of the organizers and campaigners for reelection of his old friend.

After being admitted to the practice of law, Mr. Barkley served as County Attorney in McCracken County, Kentucky from 1905 to 1909. The County Seat of McCracken is Paducah, a right famous small city in Kentucky. Next, Mr. Barkley served as the County Judge of McCracken County from 1909 to 1913. In the year 1912, Mr. Barkley ran for the House of Representatives and after being elected, was sworn in on March 4, 1913, serving until March 3, 1927. He did not seek renomination in 1926 because in this year, he ran for the United States Senate and was elected. He was reelected to the Senate in 1932, 1938 and in 1944. He resigned from the Senate in 1949 after being elected as Vice President of the United States on the ticket with Harry S. Truman.

While serving in the Senate, he was elected Majority Leader in 1937 and served until 1947. He served as Minority Leader of the Senate in 1947 and 1948, when he was elected Vice President and was then inaugurated on January 20, 1949.

After serving as Vice President, Mr. Barkley retired and returned to Kentucky. At that time, John Sherman Cooper was serving in the United States Senate from Kentucky and in the year 1954 announced for reelection. The Democrats in Kentucky decided that the man who could beat John Sherman Cooper was Alben W. Barkley and a number of the Democratic Leaders in the

state persuaded Mr. Barkley to again run for the United States Senate against John Sherman Cooper. At this time, Mr. Barkley was quite old and was having difficulty with his eyesight. After considerable discussion, he finally said that he owed it to his party to make one more race and he announced for the Office of United States Senator. He defeated John Sherman Cooper with a majority of a little over 80,000 and returned to the Senate.

Having served in the House of Representatives and as one of the Leaders in the United States Senate for many years, upon returning in 1955 when he was sworn in on January 3, he was given two of the choice assignments on committees.

Mr. Barkley was sworn in as a Member of the House of Representatives on the same day that Sam Rayburn of Texas was sworn in for his first term and these two men were close friends all down through the years. At the time of his death, there was some question as to whether or not his papers and valuable memorabilia would be sent to the Rayburn Library which is located in Bonham, Texas. The second Mrs. Barkley was somewhat unhappy over the way he had been treated by the State of Kentucky and the federal government and some of his most valuable papers were not delivered to the University of Kentucky.

As Majority Leader of the United States Senate, Senator Barkley became known all over this country and throughout the world. He served in this capacity during the days of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. These two men were close friends up to the time that President Roosevelt decided to pack the Supreme Court and Senator Barkley, upon

disagreeing, succeeded in preventing this from taking place. In fact, he offered his resignation as Majority Leader because he could not sponsor and vigorously make a fight in the Senate for President Roosevelt's proposal along this line.

At the time Senator Barkley was elected Majority Leader, it was generally believed in the United States Senate and throughout the country that Pat Harrison of Mississippi would be elected as Majority Leader of the Senate. He, too, was an outstanding speaker and was known throughout the United States as one of the best speakers serving at that time. Mr. Harrison was born in the State of Mississippi on August 29, 1881, and after serving in the House of Representatives from 1911 to 1919, was elected to the United States Senate. He served in the Senate from 1919 until his death on June 22, 1941.

With Pat Harrison of Mississippi and Alben Barkley of Kentucky candidates for the Office of Majority Leader in the United States Senate, the vote was exceedingly close but at the same time, those who were following this election closer than others predicted that Harrison would win by one or two votes. Serving from the State of Mississippi with Harrison in the Senate was a man by the name of Theodore Bilbo. Mr. Bilbo served at one time as Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi and then from 1916 to 1920, served as Governor of that great State. After serving his first term as Governor from 1916 to 1920, he was again reelected Governor and served from 1928 to 1932. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1934 and was elected for three terms. He died in the year 1947. After serving his second term as Governor, he was almost destitute and he came to Washington and asked Pat Harrison to get him

a job with the government. Senator Harrison was a man of influence and he succeeded in obtaining a job for the former Governor of Mississippi in the Postmaster General's Department. Harrison said he was a "post-licker". The job that Bilbo had was an assignment pertaining to the keeping of records and the indexing of stamp issues. It was kind of a menial assignment for a former Governor who had served two terms.

Mr. Bilbo heard what Harrison had said about him and the kind of job he had and he never got over it. The day that Mr. Bilbo appeared in the United States Senate to be sworn in, he said that Harrison could not walk down the center aisle with him according to custom, because he would walk down the aisle by himself. He was really bitter over what Harrison had said about him and shortly thereafter, the election for the Office of Majority Leader was called up in the Senate. The vote was taken and it was a tie vote. Senator Bilbo from the State of Mississippi cast his vote against his colleague from the State of Mississippi, Pat Harrison, and voted for Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky. Senator Alben Barkley was thereby elected Majority Leader by one vote and the vote came from the State of Mississippi. The defeat of Pat Harrison for Majority Leader was really a surprise and one that he never could understand. Notwithstanding his snide remark about Bilbo, he always believed that Bilbo should have voted for him for this office.

Senator Barkley made a good Member of the House of Representatives and was one of the outstanding Senator in the United States Senate. While serving as Vice President with Harry S. Truman, he decided that he wanted to run for the Office of President. Mr. Truman was for Alben Barkley and hoped

that he could be nominated for the Office of President. If you will recall, Mr. Truman served out the balance of President Roosevelt's fourth term and was then elected for a full term. Senator Barkley was along in years at this time and while serving in the House and the Senate had been a true friend of the labor movement in this country. Naturally, he expected the leaders of the labor unions to be for him in his race for the nomination for the Office of President, but lo and behold, after the convention met, the labor leaders, in their meeting with Senator Barkley, said he was too old and they could not support him. This was really a crushing blow and was the end to Senator Barkley's campaign for the nomination for President of the United States. He was recognized at the convention and made one of the most powerful speeches he ever made during his lifetime.

While serving in the United States Senate after defeating John Sherman Cooper, Mr. Barkley was speaking in Virginia at one of the Universities and in his speech he had just made the statement -- "I would rather be a servant in the House of the Lord than to be --" and then he slumped over and died. At the time he died on the platform, he had nearly \$10,000 in his pocket. He always carried a lot of cash and in fact, really did not care too much about money.

Following the death of Senator Barkley, the state and federal governments placed income tax liens on all of his property. Over \$300,000 was collected for income tax that had not been paid down through the years and this was quite a shock to the people of Kentucky. In fact, while serving in the Senate and as Vice President, he had not even filed income tax reports some years.

Senator Barkley's first wife died and then he married a lovely lady from St. Louis. This Mrs. Barkley believed that the system used in collecting the taxes was not fair and up until the time of her death here in the City of Washington, she clearly voiced her disappointment in the procedures that were used. At the time of her death, she was serving as secretary to the President of one of our large Universities here in our Nation's Capital and one morning when she failed to appear at work, one of her friends discovered that she had died during the night. I remember the first Mrs. Barkley and the second Mrs. Barkley and both were lovely ladies.

Before Senator Barkley died, he wrote a book entitled "That Reminds Me." His records were scattered all around the country and he really did not have his source material at hand for this book. I recall one morning in the Louisville, Kentucky airport when I had breakfast with Senator Barkley, he asked me if I had read his book. Before answering his question, he said that the book was not a good book because with all of his experience in the House and Senate and as Vice President, he did not have the necessary records close at hand to help him document his facts in the book which would have made it much more valuable and a much better book. I read the book and it was not a good book and very few copies were sold.

Senator Alben W. Barkley was one of Kentucky's great politicians and one of its all-time great speakers. He was known throughout the world and was a man who, with two exceptions, was right successful politically. These were when he wanted to be Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

and President of the United States of America.

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

Your Grandfather,

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

April 21, 1983

The Leadership in the House agreed yesterday to the President's request that he deliver a major foreign policy speech to a Joint Session of Congress on Wednesday night of next week. For months now, we have had a running battle over how much and if any money should be appropriated for El Salvador and for assistance in Nicaragua. There are a great many Members in the House who object to any further funding for military assistance in either of these two countries. A great many others believe that unless we do something, the Soviet Union's assistance directly and indirectly through Cuba will finally take over Latin America and several of the countries in South America. The President has been unable to really make any headway with his foreign policy program in regard to these two countries and on Wednesday night, he will be able again to charm the birds out of the trees and his poll rating will go up considerably. I guess his request should be approved, but time after time, he has certainly been able to outsmart the Leadership on our side in the House and I hope this is not another instance.

San Francisco was selected yesterday as the site for the Democratic National Convention next year. Washington, Chicago, Detroit and other cities were on the list

- 2, 342 -

and all expecting to have the Convention, but I was not at all surprised when San Francisco was selected. Our Democratic Chairman, Chuck Manatt is from that section of the country and as I have stated before, has built a tremendous law firm in California and is proceeding to do the same thing here in Washington, D.C. I hope the Mayor and the City Officials in the City of Washington kind of believed what was going to happen because it has been obvious all along that the delegates would go across this country to California.

We are continuing our hearings on the Labor, Health & Human Services and Education Appropriation Bill, and in fact, we are about half through. This is still the third largest budget in the world, with only the budget of the United States and the Soviet Union containing amounts larger.

April 22, 1983

On Wednesday of next week, President Reagan will address a Joint Session of Congress. According to our information, his speech will deal mainly with the situation in El Salvador, Nicaragua and the Middle East. In this country, we have people on both sides of the El Salvador Nicaragua question and the President has made up his mind that we must continue furnishing military equipment to the right side in both countries. Since the four nuns were brutally murdered in El Salvador the Catholic church has made a terrific battle against any assistance to El Salvador and this has made it extremely difficult for the President.

John Glenn who now serves in the

United States Senate from Ohio, and the first American to orbit the Earth, launched his campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination in his home state of Ohio yesterday. He said that his life has prepared him for this challenge and that he wanted our country to return to the simple values we learned in small towns throughout our country. Glenn is the son of a former plumber and will make a right attractive candidate. Senator Glenn is serving his second term in the Senate and is 61 years of age. He is the sixth candidate and probably the final one to enter the race formally for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Mondale, the former Vice President in the Gallup Poll is in the lead with 32% of the vote and Glenn is second with 13%. Mondale seems to be dropping behind and this is very much to Glenn's advantage. Senator Glenn made a race for the Senate from Ohio and was defeated. Then he later made another try and was elected. All of the Democrats that are now running in the Presidential primary are faced with the cold hard fact that if President Reagan is a candidate for reelection, he will be extremely difficult to defeat.

April 25, 1983

We take good care of our former Presidents. Those that are still alive are receiving \$70,000 a year in pensions and some \$27 million is required each year to take care of Presidential libraries, round the clock Secret Service protection, pensions and office expenses. The three living former Presidents are, Richard Nixon,

Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter.

The Treasury and Post Office Subcommittee on our Committee on Appropriations has to make the recommendation for the amounts for the former Presidents each year. Upon examining the cost for last Fiscal Year, you will find some items that are right surprising. For instance, there is an item of \$4.99 to wash one of Gerald Ford's official cars and \$500 to open one of Richard Nixon's filing cabinets when the key was lost. Another item of \$12,000 is for an oriental-style handmade wood rug in Jimmy Carter's new office. Starting in 1955, we have been funding upkeep of Presidential libraries. Pensions and office expenses were added in 1958 and Secret Service protection was ordered in 1962, shortly before John Kennedy was assassinated. The cost of operating Presidential libraries alone is about \$14 million. The next largest amount is for Secret Service protection for former Chief Executives and their families. Children up to 16 years of age of former Presidents have Secret Service protection. The cost of Secret Service protection in 1964 was \$49,507 and this has gone up to \$12,074,720.00 a year. Widows of Presidents receive Secret Service protection until they die or remarry. Jacqueline Kennedy lost her protection when she married the Greek shipping millionaire. All three Presidents receive adequate office expenses and six full-time employees. Interns and volunteers are not counted. The total office budget last year for Jimmy Carter was \$292,080. In furnishing his office, Mr. Carter selected furnishings which cost \$105,349. This included 66 chairs, some of them leather and costing \$500 a piece. Forty-four tables, 11 desks,

nine sofas, 15 lamps and four bookcases. Jimmy Carter certainly is not very conservative in his expenditures as a former President.

Ford draws about \$100,000 in government pensions, which includes Presidential, Congressional and Navy. His office budget last year was \$249,002. The government pays rent of \$55,698 a year for Ford's offices which are located in a house next door to where he lives in Rancho Mirage, California, a community 110 miles east of Los Angeles in which the homes cost half a million dollars and up. Nixon's office expenses last year were \$236,902, including \$4,703 for printing costs, \$3,302 for office supplies and \$2,826 for newspapers and periodicals. Nixon's office includes a kitchenette costing \$62,651 a year in a federal building, where the rent is \$13 a square foot.

Our former Presidents really use the telephone. Last year Nixon's phone bill was more than \$31,000 and Ford's cost the government \$34,944. Carter's phone bill was \$44,800. Travel for Ford's staff last year cost \$25,111, including \$12,772.75 for room and board for two aids who moved to Vale, Colorado for three months last summer.

When the people in this country read about the cost of keeping the former Presidents and their families fully protected and living in style, they become somewhat incensed. We have several bills now pending before the Congress which reduces the limit for spending by former Presidents. These bills, of course, will have all kinds of trouble in Committee and may never be passed.

The Senate finally passed a bill concerning the 10% withholding provision of the law for interest and dividends for a four year period. This bill may pass in the House and will unless some objection is made that it is a tax bill which originated in the Senate instead of the House which violates the provisions of the Constitution. Yesterday the President said that this was simply delaying, for a period of four years, stealing by a great many people in this country who are not paying their taxes. He has said all along that he will veto any bill which deletes this provision.

President Reagan, like a great many other Presidents, has to settle squabbles almost weekly among his top assistants in the White House. Jealousies arise and sometimes these people go after each other like barracudas. Jim Baker is now in a running battle with William Clark, who is the President's Chief National Security Advisor and although the President has quieted this feud down on one or two occasions, I understand that it has erupted again.

In speaking of the 10% withholding, the leadership in both the House and the Senate on the Republican side are advising the President to give in and sign the bill because a veto would simply be a futile gesture.

The honeymoon may be over for Secretary of State Schulz. He has been handled well by the media since taking over for Alexander Haig last July, but now he is under fire from some White House officials for lack of imaginative foreign policy proposals and is not protecting Reagan from the advice of hard-line conservatives. The President

this past weekend sent Schulz back to the Middle East and of course, this is simply a gesture, because nothing will come from this trip. In his message to a Joint Session of Congress scheduled for this Wednesday night, the President probably will say that he has Schulz over in the Middle East at this time and this will come in his speech which will pertain mainly to Central America.

April 26, 1983

Last week the West German newsweekly "Stern" suddenly produced the Hitler secret diaries. This weekly then proceeded to enter into a contract with the London Sunday Times for the sale of excerpts from the diaries. This past weekend, excerpts were published by the Times, but since so much controversy has resulted in the question of validity of the diaries, the Times now says that no further excerpts will be printed until it is definitely established that these were the secret diaries of Adolph Hitler. There are 60 volumes with 100 pages in each volume and apparently at the close of World War II and just before Hitler met his death, the Diaries were flown out of Berlin along about the time Hitler hoped to shift his headquarters to his Barvarian Alpine retreat in Berchtesgaden. It is said that Hitler's personal pilot flew the papers out, along with other valuable material and the plane crashed in flames after being shot down by the allies near Boehnersdorf in what is now East Germany. Stern's Editor in Chief, Peter Koch said that the diaries emerged unscathed because they were locked in a metallic zinc-lined box. Later apparently the were discovered by a Wehrmacht Army officer who hid the papers for many years in a hay loft. The diaries next landed in

the back room of a Zurich bank in Switzerland and here they are being examined, but so far not by independent German scholars and specialists who know more about Hitler and the validity of the contents of the entries in the diaries, than others. A man by the name of Trevor-Roper who is a member of the Sunday Times Board and a handwriting expert, first said that the Diaries were authentic and were valid in every respect. Paper, ink and the handwriting were all genuine according to this man. Now Trevor-Roper said that there had been a misunderstanding with the magazine's editors and he now felt that there was no clear link to establishing that the 60 volumes and the crash of the plane actually took place and that these are the diaries and papers of Hitler. He now says that a final judgement cannot be given until the whole text of the volumes has been examined and he regrets that he participated in a process which now appears to be a journalistic scoop.

The Sunday Times promised to pay \$400,000 for British and Commonwealth rights to the material to be used this year and next year.

Some handwriting experts say that although the handwriting in the 60 volumes appears to be identical to the handwriting of Hitler, the diaries must be fraudulent because Hitler had palsey about the time of the keeping of the diaries, which was from about 1932 up to the time of his last entry shortly before the diaries left Berlin. In order for Hitler to write, according to some German experts, he had to use a pencil and his physical condition would not permit the use of a pen. The handwriting is in German and exceedingly

legible according to specimens of Hitler's handwriting.

For days now, we will hear more about the Hitler diaries and their authenticity. If fraudulent, it must have cost someone considerable money to have an expert use specimens and write the diaries in the same exact manner as Hitler.

April 27, 1983

The controversy continues to grow over the authenticity of diaries allegedly written by Adolph Hitler. Now it seems that a man by the name of Joachim Fest, an esteemed biographer of the Nazi dictator, said he was offered the same material in the past by a collector of Nazi memorabilia indentified only as an industrialist living in Stuttgart. The journalist who acquired the diaries refuses to disclose how he got them and whom they came from, because he says people's lives are at stake. The German weekly "Stern" through its editor, upholds the journalist because it says that he has been a loyal employee of the weekly for about 30 years and they are not willing at this time to concur that he has concocted a scheme to foster upon the world a tremendous forgery. Each day now, it appears that the "Stern" will have to admit that their reporter has really taken them in.

The President will address a Joint Session of Congress tonight at 8 pm, and his subject will be Central America and the need for more money to assist El Salvador and Nicaragua. Yesterday our Subcommittee on Foreign Operations of the Committee on Appropriations, on a 7 to 5 vote, approved

of transferring only \$30 million in new military aid to the U.S. backed government in El Salvador which is half the amount the President requested. The Senate several days ago approved of the full \$60 million requested, but under the procedure, the House will prevail with the \$30 million, because this is a request for a transfer of funds. The Chairman of our Committee automatically serves on each Subcommittee and votes at the mark up. The ranking minority Member is also in the same position. The ranking minority Member is Conte of Massachusetts, who is also the ranking minority Member of the Subcommittee that I chair. We were holding hearings yesterday and he was constantly called to the phone with calls from the White House, insisting that he leave the hearing underway in our Subcommittee and go immediately to the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations where the vote was taking place. He has a great many colleges and universities in his District and is a member of the Catholic Church. Four Catholic nuns were raped and killed in El Salvador several months ago and his people are really up in arms. A vote for more money for El Salvador on his part, is in substance, an announcement of retirement. He knows this full well and just refused to go and vote. The Chairman of the Full Committee, Jamie Whitten, did not appear to vote, but there was no way the White House could use much pressure on him at this time. The White House is against the Tombigbee project and several others that my Chairman sponsors and he is not in a position to be dictated to by either the President or the members of his staff.

April 28, 1983

The gubernatorial primary in Kentucky is winding down now and so far the Lieutenant

Governor Martha Layne Collins seems to be in the lead. She has been running for Governor for three years now and in fact every day since she was sworn in as Lieutenant Governor. A very attractive lady who has previously been elected to the Office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals and to the Office of Lieutenant Governor. Very aggressive, and as well qualified as either one of the two men that are running against her.

The present Mayor of the City of Louisville is a man by the name of Harvey Sloane and he made the race for Governor three years ago, running second to John Y. Brown, Jr., our present Governor. A right close primary race and after going out as Mayor of the City of Louisville following his race for Governor, he ran again for the Office of Mayor and was elected. He immediately started campaigning again for Governor and this brought on criticism from several of the leading businessmen in Louisville and the Courier-Journal. Criticized because some maintain that he should not be using this office as a springboard into the Office of Governor, because with all of the problems that Louisville has experienced, it needs a fulltime Mayor. This has hurt Sloane in his race this time and may be enough to bring about his defeat. The third candidate is Doctor Stumbo, the former head of the Department for Human Resources under the present Governor. He resigned this position to make the race for Governor and is a right attractive candidate. Some two weeks ago, someone leaked information that he had never paid off his loans, which were made at the time he was going through medical school and this has caused him some political damage. A strict interpreter of the law and how the

government should be conducted and then to have this leak to the press, hurt him considerably. The Republican Party in Kentucky believe that the lady is going to win the Primary and in fact a poll that they commissioned shows that this will take place. Up until the time of the poll, the Republican Party was unable to get any candidate with state-wide recognition to make the race. Following the poll, a State Senator in northern Kentucky by the name of Bunning, announced. He is a former big league baseball pitcher and is right well known over the state. A woman for Governor is not too well received in certain sections of the state and this State Senator believes that he has a chance, providing that the Lieutenant Governor is the winner in the Primary.

Several years ago a woman was right well known in Kentucky and her name was Kathrine Peden. She succeeded in defeating five or six opponents in a U.S. Senate campaign primary and in November was defeated by the County Judge of Jefferson County, Marlow Cook, a Republican. Cook was a weak candidate and not a strong Senator and he served just one term in the Senate. The people in Kentucky at that time just would not accept the lady. This may be the case this year.

Up until this time, the polls taken on the Democratic side show Martha Layne Collins in the lead, but one taken by the University of Kentucky student body, shows Sloane in the lead by one percentage point.

The President made a good speech last night and even though at times, with the Republicans standing and applauding and with

only eight or ten Democrats standing, this speech was right well received. The President spoke at eight o'clock p.m. and at a quarter to eight, there was about 100 empty seats on our side of the Chamber. They were quickly filled up with employees of the Capitol and pages and on television you could not tell too much difference. On the way out of the Chamber the President stopped and shook hands with me and in fact before it was over, I guess I shook hands with all of the members of the Cabinet.

The President made a strong appeal to obtain the approval of Congress for his entire package of military and economic aid for Central America and said that preservation of friendly governments in the region is of vital interest to the security of the U.S. He went on to say that if we cannot defend ourselves in Central America, we can't expect to prevail elsewhere. Our credibility would collapse and our alliances would crumble, he said. He is requesting \$600 million for the region in Fiscal Year 1984 and most immediately, an additional \$110 million for military aid to El Salvador this year. He emphasized time after time that there are no thoughts of sending American combat troops to Central America. He stated that they were not needed and have not been requested. In his speech, he advised the Members of Congress that this country would support any agreement reached by Central American countries for withdrawal of all foreign troops and he seemed to leave the door open, without making a commitment, for diplomatic efforts that could involve some of the leftists in El Salvador.

We are treading on thin ice in Central

America, but I was delighted that the President, in his message, alerted the people to what he believes the situation to be at this time. I am in favor of economic and social assistance, but going any further at this time may bring on trouble that we will be confronted with for years to come. Our former Ambassador to El Salvador says the situation is not the one described by President Reagan and if we are not carefull, will turn all of the countries in Central America against us. I believe the President is right about Nicaragua because I think Castro and Cuba are furnishing supplies and rebels that have just about taken over this country. These supplies, of course, come from the Soviet Union and pass through Cuba into Central America. Appointment of an Ambassador At Large as a special envoy to Central America is good and I was delighted to hear that the President will make this move immediately.

With a Teddy Roosevelt, a Monroe or a Harry Truman, we might be reminded almost daily of the days of the Monroe Doctrine and not only economic, but military aid including troops, might start down through Central America. Our relations with certain South American countries are not good at this time, because complaints are made almost daily from these countries, that we are not doing enough for them.

The economic situation is some better in this country at this time and the President continues to spend well over half of his time in trying to settle the problems in the Middle East and Central America. The polls give him a better rating on his economic program than those of a year ago and we will see what the polls now show

following his address to a Joint Session of Congress.

April 29, 1983

I had lunch today with Jimmy Roosevelt who now lives in California. He is the National President of the National Committee For Research in Neurological and Communicative Disorders and is very much concerned about the appropriations for the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke. Tom Beville of Alabama and I had lunch with Jimmy Roosevelt and three of the members of the National Board. Last year, I had lunch with Jimmy Roosevelt and this was the time when he told us about his father's instructions concerning his funeral.

Each time that I see Jimmy Roosevelt, I still wonder why it was that the curator at the Roosevelt Museum at Hyde Park, New York ever let the letters that the newspaper woman sent to the museum, be used and circulated. It seems to me that these letters should have been burned. Permitting letters to remain in boxes that were carted in the museum just for the purpose of establishing this woman's place in history, was an awful mistake. A great many stories have been written since the letters were brought to light and in fact, Elliott Roosevelt, in one of his stories, goes right much into detail concerning his mother and this part of her life. This story written by Elliott Roosevelt, always amazes me, because regardless of his financial condition at the time, this was a right unusual way to earn money.

May 4, 1983

From time to time we have parliamentary

matters that come up in the House that really are unusual. Yesterday, when the Bill, H.R. 1190, which provided for certain types of relief for farmers who were behind in their payments on mortgages to the Farmers Home Administration was completed and a vote was ready to be taken on final passage, I was requested to take the chair as Speaker Pro Tempore. This appears in the May 3, 1983 Congressional Record on page H 2568. Following this roll call vote on final passage, the Majority Whip Tom Foley of Washington made a unanimous consent request for permission to expunge Roll Call vote 77. In his statement to the House, Mr. Foley stated that during general debate on the bill in the Committee of the Whole, by unanimous consent, the Committee vacated the recorded vote number 77 on the Watkins Amendment and ordered a new recorded vote, number 78. This procedure is permissible, but to expunge a vote it requires unanimous consent of the House of Representatives. After considerable debate on the request to expunge roll call number 77, one of the Members objected and then the Majority Whip made the request that roll call vote 77 be expunged from the record and from the journal. This was slightly different from his first request which called for unanimous consent that roll call 77 be expunged from the record and the journal and that any Member recorded on roll call 77, but not on roll call 78, be recorded as if they had voted on the second recorded vote.

I have completed 29 years of service in the House of Representatives and at no time during my service has such a request been made. No employee of the House or a

sitting Member of the House could recall any such request during their time. The objection made to this procedure in my opinion, was correct because expunging roll call vote 77 would have established a precedent that would have caused all kinds of trouble in the future.

May 5, 1983

It looks like the ten percent withholding argument will soon be settled. The bill passed in the Senate striking the ten percent withholding of interest and dividends, violates the House rules and the provision of the Constitution which provides that all tax measures must originate in the House. The Ways and Means Committee in the House announced last week that hearings on this proposal would begin on June 1. This did not satisfy the bankers in this country so they began another push to get a discharge petition signed. Yesterday with three-fourths of the signers being Republican, the 218 required number of names was secured and the House discharged the Ways and Means Committee from further consideration of the bill which was pending before the Committee. This bill strikes the ten percent withholding provision, which was incorporated in the tax increase legislation last year. Discharge petitions are rarely used in the House. Since 1933, when careful records began, majorities have signed such petitions only 36 times and only once in defiance of the influential Ways and Means Committee. That was in February, 1933, forcing action on a tariff bill.

The Speaker for days, had assured

everyone that would listen that he had this matter under control and the discharge petition would not come anywhere near the 218 signatures which is a majority of the House. Like a great many other things that have been taking place this year and last year, the House of Representatives continues to float down the river, with no direction which can be relied upon by the Members.

The Nuclear Freeze Bill which passed in the House yesterday on a roll call vote of 278 to 149 is another good example of poor leadership. Our Speaker, following the vote, described this legislation as one of the great debates in the history of the House. The Senate this morning, says that the bill will not even be considered in the Senate and if so, will be overwhelmingly defeated. In addition, the President issued a statement that if the bill passes both Houses and comes to the White House, he will immediately veto the bill.

What has taken place in the House in the last three weeks reminds me more of the time when I first arrived and my old friend, Joe Martin was having his problems of carrying out the office of Speaker. He had Charlie Halleck standing on the sideline hoping that he would stumble and time after time, Mr. Rayburn, the Minority Leader on our side, was having to help the Speaker keep out of trouble almost on a daily basis. At times we have a great many Members in the House really discouraged and frustrated and today we have more of that feeling than at any time in the past several years.

Joe McCaffrey, a news commentator for Radio Station WJL, has a weekly program

and uses one of the Members of the House or Senate for his topic. Several weeks ago, he used me and here is what he said:

"One of the most unusual members of the United States Congress is a gentleman from Kentucky who spends very little money in his campaigns, who can control the House with an iron hand as Chairman of the Committee as a Whole and who is highly respected on both sides of the aisle.

His name; William Natcher. And if you never heard of him he would not care, because he plows his own furrow in the Congress, remembering first and foremost that, he represents the men and women of his Kentucky District.

During his years in the Congress since 1953, he has never missed a roll call vote. He is devoted to history, having recorded the events of his era in volume after volume, and also written more than 1,600 letters to his six grandsons (sic).

Whenever there is an emotion charged piece of legislation to consider on the floor of the House, Speaker O'Neill will look to Natcher to preside. O'Neill has said, "Bill Natcher runs the House as a parliamentarian better than anyone I've ever seen".

Natcher stands out in still another way. He has no press secretary, administrative assistant or legislative assistant. Instead of the 22 aides to which he is entitled, he has eight, six in his Washington Office and two in his West Central Kentucky District Office.

He explains, "I don't have an AA or LA because that is what they sent me up here to do."

He has never taken a campaign contribution. He finances his campaigns out of his Congressional Salary.

He is proudest of his votes for the Manpower Training Bill, the Clean Air Act, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the bill providing fiscal backing for New York City."

May 7, 1983

The "German Weekly" magazine finally admitted yesterday it is true that seven volumes of the purported diaries of Adolf Hitler are fakes. The President of the Federal Archives Office in Germany told a press conference that close scrutiny by historical and crime experts showed that the paper, ink and glue on the volumes examined were clearly produced sometime after the year 1955 and that the expressions used in the volumes examined were expressions that were not used or published until several years after the death of Hitler. The "Stern" magazine publisher said that his publication was ashamed that something like this could happen and that every effort would be made to clear up the matter since there was no desire on his part or the part of his publication to protect the swindler.

This man, Rupert Murdoch, the owner and publisher of the "Sunday Times of London" who purchased the rights to parts of the diaries for \$400,000 also declared that his people would stop printing excerpts. Murdoch operates his newspaper, I understand, somewhat along the lines of the "National Enquirer" in this country.

The President is still making every effort to bring about a settlement in Lebanon and this week, Secretary Shultz, who is in that country at this time, seems to be of the opinion that fighting will cease within the next few days and that the Israeli forces and others will be withdrawn. Syria does not seem to be of the same accord and since within a matter of hours after Shultz made his announcement, more bombing and fighting started again.

The President is making every sign possible now that he will be a candidate for reelection next year. He has made two trips to Texas recently for himself and for Senator John Tower and yesterday traveled to Phoenix, Arizona, to speak to the National Rifle Association Convention which was attended by some 3,000. In his speech, he went on to say that those who seek to inflict harm are not phased by gun control laws and that he happens to know this from personal experience. He emphatically stated that gun control laws were useless and instead, insisted that it would be much better to have tougher penalties against career criminals who use these weapons. This speech went over big with the NRA and is another indication that the President intends to run next year. In his campaign for the office four years ago, he then was against gun control legislation.

George Bush, our Vice President in his speeches around the country makes every effort to answer the criticisms against the President and this Administration. In an address before the Black Grand Master Masons recently, Bush said that the President cares, he hurts, he is a human being. He explained that this Administration is not unfair and uncaring about the people, particularly blacks. The budget reductions are not directed, according to Bush, at the

black people or the extremely poor people in this country. Bush, of course, knows that unless Reagan decides not to run next year, his chances four years from now are not too good.

May 9, 1983

One of the major problems confronting us today is the situation in El Salvador.

Everyone in Congress remembers Vietnam. At that time, we abdicated our responsibility and no one wants to do it again.

The President made a good speech. That part of his speech in which he said that he had no thought of sending American combat troops to Central America brought on the night's most thunderous ovation.

One reason that Congress has thus far been willing to give the President at least half a loaf in his requests for El Salvador, is due to the fact that the present regime is so fragile it might continue falling to the communist rebels, thereby endangering U.S. security.

The concluding line in the speech of the President--"Who among us would wish to bear responsibility for failing to meet our shared obligation" places the burden on the legislative, as well as the executive branch of our government.

The Army in El Salvador is weak and really no more than a police department. Fortunately for the United States, the leftist guerrillas in El Salvador, known as the "National Liberation Front" are also in disarray following internal disputes that left two of their leaders dead.

They still dominate almost half of the countryside and since the conflict began in 1979, they have disrupted the Salvadoran economy by inflicting up to \$600 million in damages to farms, factories and utilities.

The political progress in El Salvador is more encouraging even though there has been less success than our country wanted.

Beginning in 1980, the Government Land Reform Program faltered in the face of right wing opposition. Our Embassy put pressure on and in early 1982, the plan started moving again. Last month, 241 land titles were awarded to Salvadoran peasants, bringing to 1,764 the number of new owners. In three years, more than 750,000 of the nation's 5,260,000 acres of farm land have been transferred from the country's oligarchy.

Elections last year resulted in a fragile civilian government, headed by President Alvaro Magana. It is now drafting a new constitution and at our urging, has called a Presidential election for December, 1983.

It is generally known throughout Central America that the Nicaraguan army of 22,000 is being supplied by its Cuban allies.

May 10, 1983

Sunny's Halo won the 109th Kentucky Derby on Saturday of last week. This win was almost against tradition because horses that come from Canada and train in Arkansas are never supposed to win the Kentucky Derby. Further, horses that have been rehabilitated in a swimming pool are not supposed to win the Kentucky Derby. And

still further, horses with a trainer who has no experience at the upper eschelon of the sport, are not supposed to win the Derby. At the same time, Sunny's Halo's jockey, Eddie Delahoussaye also won the Derby last year. Now he has it back to back and this is only the second time that this has happened in Derby history. The favorite, Marfa, ran fifth and the horse that I picked ran fourth. In fact I think the one that I picked is still running. The time for this race was 2:02 1/5. This is considerably off of the track record set by Secretariat at 1:59.2.

The trainer of this horse said that he had two buttons to push and in the race you could see the horse jump near finish line, which I presume was the second button that the trainer mentioned. This horse will now go on to the Preakness and the Belmont.

The swimming pool part of the horse's training took place in California where he was placed in a whirlpool bath with warm water each day, to strengthen his ankles. A little unusual training for a throughbred race horse.

The Reagan Administration has now decided to cut Nicaragua's sugar sales and making a reduction in imports of sugar will seriously affect Nicaragua. This move has been under study for some time and is not a bad move. Virtually eliminating its U.S. sugar sales could have important consequences for Nicaragua, which last year earned \$11.6 million in sugar sales to the United States. This action would affect sugar during Fiscal Year 1984, for which Nicaragua's quote to this country is

58,800,000 tons.

Secretary Shultz's trip to the Middle East was not too successful. The President of Syria and Syria's Foreign Minister yesterday rejected the U.S. negotiated accord for withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. A warning was given to Secretary Shultz that a wider military conflict between Syria and Israel could take place and this, according to the warning, would entail considerably more fighting in Eastern Lebanon, than the fighting that took place last summer. President Reagan continues in his efforts to bring about a withdrawal in Lebanon and a peace settlement and at least he should be given credit for making a real try in bringing this about.

The President has stepped up his lobbying for the MX Missile and in Ashland, Ohio yesterday, the President warned that Congressional rejection of his proposal for the MX Intercontinental Missile, would be a blow to our national security that no foreign power would ever have been able to accomplish. The President is a real bulldog and right or wrong, there are a great many people in this country that will stay with him if he runs for reelection.

May 12, 1983

Within the next few weeks, another Mayor's race will be taking place in one of our large cities. This time, it will be in Philadelphia and it now appears that the black candidate will win.

Harold Washington is in a running

battle with the City Council in Chicago at this time and after attempting to hold several meetings with the meetings on every issue deadlocked, 29 to 21, with the 29 being against the Mayor, the meetings have adjourned without resolving any of the major problems that were presented. Even on a motion to recess, the vote was 29 to 1 against the recess and a hollering match proceeded between the Mayor and Edward Vrdolyak, the leader of the opposition forces. Certainly this does not speak well for the City of Chicago and I hope that this impasse is soon solved.

Jeffrey Jirles will graduate from Vanderbilt on Friday of this week and here is what I have said in my weekly letter to my grandchildren:

"On Friday of this week, Jeffrey Jirles will graduate from Vanderbilt University. Since we will be in session on Friday, it will be impossible for me to attend the graduation ceremony at Vanderbilt in Nashville, Tennessee, but his grandmother will be sitting in the front row, along with his mother and father.

It seems like only yesterday that Jeffrey and Jim and I were up on Reservoir Hill at the playground where there are swings and a merry-go-round. This is just a few steps from our home in Bowling Green, Kentucky and I remember back in those days that Jeffrey could do almost anything that Jim could, and, if not, would certainly try.

Vanderbilt is one of the great universities in this country and it was at this university that I may have received my greatest honor. When I was 14 years old,

I was batboy on the Vanderbilt baseball team. At that time, Sewell Harlin of Glasgow, Kentucky was manager of the team and Jess Neely, who later became athletic director at Vanderbilt, was playing center field. Doc Koon was playing right field and Doc Koon later became a famous doctor. Slim Embry was the best pitcher we had and Tobe Woodruff was our best catcher. Berry Hill was another catcher and was a good substitute shortstop. In those days, the Vanderbilt baseball team was known all over the country. Many years after serving as batboy, I was in Glasgow, Kentucky speaking to the Rotary Club and Sewell Harlin introduced me, mentioning the fact that I was a hardworking Congressman and that he had known me for a number of years. Before making my speech and following the introduction, I thanked him for his kind remarks and said that in fact, he had known me considerably longer than he thought he did because when he was manager of the baseball team, I was his batboy. In those days, this was quite an honor because every boy anywhere around Vanderbilt University that liked to play baseball wanted to be batboy of the Vanderbilt team. I liked to play baseball and played for many years. In fact I was still playing baseball when I was at the College of Law at Ohio State University.

Virginia and I now have two grandchildren who are college graduates. J. Houston White is a graduate of Oberlin College and he is now employed in Columbus, Ohio. Jeffrey Jirles, after an interview, was accepted by Pratt & Whitney and following his graduation, will be assigned to one of their plants in the state of Florida. He majored in engineering and Virginia and I are really proud of him. We are proud

of all of our grandchildren and if we have our way, they will all graduate from college and lead successful lives. A good education is much better than wealth of any description. This is something that they can't take away from you.

Jeffrey, we are all proud of the record you have established at Vanderbilt University and we wish for you the best of everything in the future.

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

Your Grandfather,
s/William H. Natcher, M.C."

May 13, 1983

On Tuesday of this coming week, we will have our annual battle over funding for the MX Intercontinental Ballistic Missile. The Senate Appropriations Committee voted 17 to 11 to appropriate \$625 million for the MX. This includes \$560 million for engineering and \$65 million for flight testing the mammoth missile which will carry 10 nuclear warheads.

Our Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations on Wednesday, on a vote of 9 to 3, also gave the green light to the MX. At the full Committee meeting on Tuesday, a vote will be held on funding for the MX and this may be a very close vote.

Every effort is being made to withdraw all foreign forces from Lebanon and Israel has about 20,000 soldiers remaining. Syria and the Soviet Union are warning that

fighting may break out again in East Lebanon. Syria still has some 50,000 troops in Lebanon.

May 14, 1983

This past week, we passed a housing bill authorizing \$760 million in loans to help homeowners who have lost their jobs and are unable to meet their mortgage payments. Under the provisions of this bill, homeowners who are delinquent will be requested to contribute at least 38% of disposable income to mortgage payments. The balance would be provided for in 36 month loans to be repaid if and when family income increases or the house is sold. Under the requirements of the bill, one or more family members must be involuntarily unemployed. This \$760 million according to the Chairman and the Members of the Banking Committee that presented the bill to the House, would serve an estimated 100,000 families. According to figures that we see from time to time, during 1982 there were nearly 200,000 foreclosures and federal agencies estimate there are currently 200,000 to 250,000 mortgage delinquencies by three months or more. This bill was brought out as a result of pressure to save homes and to help people who are involuntarily unemployed. It will just go so far and no further.

On a number of occasions after Congress has passed legislation along this line, it is discovered that the amount authorized is wholly inadequate and the measure to a great extent, ends up in the "welfare category".

For the past ten years, throughout the

United States we have had thousands of cases where children were severely abused by their parents or those in charge of the children. In my hometown today, a man is under indictment for shaking a little girl so severely that she later died. Her liver was used in a right famous case of a little boy who had one previous liver transplant. This little boy died, however, a few days ago at the Childrens Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee. A great many abused children are abused for years by their parents and it is never brought to the attention of the authorities. Use of drugs and alcohol play an important part in families where there are abused children. There is a sharp increase throughout the country in cases where abused children are involved. Broken homes and many other things enter into the picture, but the fact that remains is that some of the cases that are publicized by the media are so pitiful and outrageous, that the people have finally reached the point where adequate sentencing will be meted out in cases that are brought to court. Severe penalties will help and at the same time conditions in the home must be detected by the welfare agencies and the different authorities as soon as possible.

Yesterday, radio, television and the newspapers carried stories concerning President Reagan's pardon of Eugenio Martinez one of those arrested inside the Watergate Office Building in the June 17, 1972 burglary of the Democratic National Campaign Headquarters. According to Administration officials, President Reagan signed the pardon on Wednesday of this week. Martinez is the second person to be pardoned in the Watergate scandal. The other, was former President Richard M. Nixon, who was never

charged with the crime, but resigned on August 9, 1974 and was pardoned by his successor, President Ford. Martinez was sentenced to one to four years in prison for his role in the burglary that touched off the Watergate scandal. He served for 15 months in a minimum security prison in Florida before being pardoned in January of 1974. This pardon, as lawyers and some of our people know, is simply to clear his name and allow him to vote. This is provided for the laws in this country, but you would assume from the newspaper publicity and some of the radio reports, that the man was actually serving in prison and was turned out by President Reagan. Pardons along this line are granted almost every month by Presidents of the United States and in all fairness in cases such as this one, I think that people should be advised that this man actually served his sentence and now wants to have his citizen's rights restored and the right to vote, given back to him. I understand that this man, Martinez now works at a Miami, Florida car dealership and has been so employed since he was paroled in 1974.

There are signs now that the economy is improving and one especially which pertains to an industrial production increase of 2.1 percent which is the largest increase in nearly eight years. This is a good sign and one that most people can believe in.

May 17, 1983

For the past 48 hours, the President has really been working both sides of the street. This afternoon before the full Committee on Appropriations, a motion will be made to authorize the expenditure of a little over \$500 million to start the MX

Intercontinental Ballistic Missile underway. We had the same matter before the Committee last year and since there was considerable opposition to the plan for basing the missile, our Committee and the House generally, refused to go along on starting this missile which has ten warheads. No legislation is required and only the approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations is necessary. The money was authorized and approved last year, but the amount to go forward with the MX was held up at the suggestion of the President until a better understanding was had as to where this missile would be placed in this country, if approved. We are now down to a vote in our 57-Member Committee and the pressure is really on. For several days now, calls have been coming into our office from a number of Secretaries in the President's Cabinet, along with other members of the Administration and this morning, while I was conducting hearings as Chairman of my Subcommittee, one of the clerks came in and advised me that the President was on the line. I stepped out of the hearing room into one of our private offices and talked with him about the MX. He first said--"Bill, I was certainly glad to hear about your grandson who graduated from college at Vanderbilt University this past Friday." This conversation was about Jeffrey Jirles who did graduate and believe me, the Administration is not missing a bet. I talked to the President for about one minute and explained to him that I was not committed on either side and that I appreciated his statement about Jeffrey Jirles. I also said I would certainly give every consideration to his request in full Committee which starts at 1 p.m. When I returned to my office, I found the following letter from the White House dated May 16, 1983:

"Dear Bill:

As I emphasized in my May 11 letter to several of your House colleagues, the Scowcroft Commission's bipartisan recommendations on modernization and arms control, which I strongly endorse, are integrally related. I am particularly pleased that a majority of Defense Appropriations Subcommittee members in reporting favorably House Concurrent Resolution 113, which provides for the deployment of the Peacekeeper missile, also recognized the direct relationship between specific modernization programs and our dual objectives of arms reductions and effective deterrence.

I take this occasion to ask your support of H.Con.Res. 113 when it is considered by the full Appropriations Committee and again when the legislation reaches the House floor. Its passage by the Committee and the House is crucial to improving the prospects for arms reductions by indicating our resolve to maintain an effective, credible deterrent.

In order to provide the opportunity for arms reductions to succeed, your support is needed for the strategic forces proposals of which the Peacekeeper missile is a crucial element. I urge you to join me in this bipartisan endeavor to enhance the United States' deterrence posture and the prospect for arms reductions.

Sincerely,
/s/ Ronald Reagan"

According to my information, the vote this afternoon will be extremely close and the President seems to enjoy each and every battle with the Congress.

I attended a breakfast this morning given by the Homebuilders of Kentucky and

the President of the Homebuilders, before presenting the Senators and the House Members for short talks, said that they certainly enjoyed President Reagan's speech before their meeting here in Washington last night. In this speech, according to the Homebuilders and the front page of the "Washington Post" the President said emphatically, that he may simply ignore the Congressional Budget Resolution. He went on to say that the deficit doctors on the Hill have the scalpels out of line, but they are in pain over the budget. He said it's as fat as ever and getting fatter and what they are ready to operate on now is your wallet. This, of course, pleased the Homebuilders since most of them are on that side of the political fence.

The President enjoys having more irons in the fire at the same time than any President that I have seen since I have been a Member of Congress. This morning, in my talk to the Homebuilders, I explained to them the situation concerning the budget now before our Committee on Appropriations and what we were doing insofar as the deficit and spending ceilings were concerned. Before I concluded, I said that since I have been a Member of Congress, I have served with seven Presidents and only one of them served two full terms. He was President Eisenhower. I went on to explain that President Kennedy was assassinated; President Johnson wanted a second full term of his own but the war in Vietnam changed his mind; Richard Nixon resigned as President before his second full term was over; Jerry Ford tried for a full term of his own and failed; and, Jimmy Carter tried for a second full term and failed. This brings us up to President Reagan and he will not say one way or the other as to what he intends to do next year. One or two of the Homebuilders shook hands with me after

I spoke and said that they believed President Reagan would be the second President I have served with who would serve two full terms. At least, they hoped that would take place so the next time I made a speech as a Congressman beginning in 1985, I could then say that I had served with seven Presidents and two of them were on their way to two full terms.

May 18, 1983

President Reagan held another press conference last night and was much better. He did not seem to be under the pressure that has been one of his major problems at his press conferences.

Another black man won a Democratic primary for Mayor yesterday. W. Wilson Goode a share cropper's son, who will become, if elected in November, Philadelphia's first black Mayor, defeating present Mayor Frank L. Rizzo, without too much trouble. Percentage-wise, he won with about 53 percent to 46 percent. Rizzo was a former police chief in Philadelphia and is a man who really believes in carrying a big stick. The black people remained together and enough of the white people joined them, thereby bringing about the nomination of Goode.

Yesterday without too much difficulty, the House yielded to pressure from the banking industry and voted 382 to 41 to repeal the withholding of taxes on interest and dividends. Previously the Senate had passed legislation to postpone withholding until 1987 and now a conference will be held.

In the Middle East, Lebanon and Israel

finally signed an agreement which will bring about the withdraw of Israeli troops. Syria refuses to meet with anyone on this issue and accused the Lebanese Government of betraying the Arab cause by signing the accords.

May 20, 1983

Yesterday afternoon, we reported the Supplemental Appropriations Bill to the Full Committee. There are seven chapters in this bill and each of the seven Subcommittees have items which can be controversial and some are ahead of the authorization bills. In fact, there was so much interest in this particular bill that the Chairman of our Committee decided to use the Caucus Room on the third floor in the Cannon Building for the meeting.

Shortly after we started reporting the bill by chapter, I was advised that McDade of Pennsylvania, one of our Republican Members, would offer a new chapter calling for \$2.7 billion for health coverage to unemployed workers. This amendment would apply to the bill that I am Chairman of and I did not expect to have too much trouble when the amendment was offered. There is no authorizing law for a health program for unemployed workers and only recently legislation has been introduced and referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce that has jurisdiction over this matter. When the time arrived for amendments, the third amendment that was offered was the McDade amendment and with several hundred people in the room, quiet immediately prevailed. Those in attendance who were lobbyists and others, were expecting great things from this amendment. The

author of the amendment, in making his presentation, was frank enough to say that it was not provided for by law and he knew I would object to it. He made his spiel and then I rose in opposition to the amendment. My answer was that it was not provided for by law and would be legislation on an appropriations bill which would be subject to a point of order by any Member. A roll call vote was demanded and 11 Members held up their hands, which was a sufficient number. On a roll call vote, the amendment was defeated, 25 to 24. This meant that 8 of the Members just happened to be out in the hallway talking to somebody or else were lost in the crowd. Every Republican that voted, with the exception of three, voted for the amendment. Ten of our Democrats voted for the amendment and two of the Democrats, for some reason or other did not answer to their names.

After the vote, McDade came over and said to me he had to offer the amendment and that he was sorry. I was amazed at the outcome on a roll call vote, because I naturally believed that with our majority on the Committee and the fact that this was legislation on an appropriations bill, we would win with at least 10 majority.

On our Committee we have a Republican by the name of Mickey Edwards, who is the National Chairman of the Conservative League and he is constantly hollering about deficits and the Democratic Big Spenders. He voted for this outrageous amendment. The Republicans apparently held a meeting before our Committee meeting started and decided to put the Democrats on the spot since this was a right hot political issue. One of the Republican Members on my Subcommittee

failed to vote and one voted against us. The one who voted against is O'Brien of Illinois, who is also a pious conservative according to his speeches. Obey, one of our Democrats, voted against us and he maintained that he helped structure the amendment. A hot political issue that may finally be solved by proper legislation, but planned as a test which could hurt the Democrats next year.

Some of those on our Full Committee and among those ten Democrats that voted against us, all have their hands out for more money in our regular 1984 Fiscal Year bill. Of course, we will not be mad at them, but we certainly will have good memories.

May 23, 1983

The Kentucky Derby winner, Sunny's Halo ran a dismal race in the Preakness this past Saturday. This horse was plagued with ringworm the week before the race and ran 6th. The winner was a 20 to 1 long-shot that had no record which would justify winning the Preakness. This horse was Disputed Testimony. The horse that I liked the best in the Kentucky Derby and also in the Preakness, was Desert Wine and just before the finish line at the Preakness, Disputed Testimony overtook Desert Wine and Desert Wine again ran second. Second in the Derby and second in the Preakness. Maybe now this horse will be able to win the Belmont.

In our country today, we have some 20 million people who have herpes. During the hearings on the Bill that I am Chairman of, we have had a great many witnesses, including those from the National Institutes

of Health, have emphasized the seriousness of this venereal disease. No cure up to this time and no antibiotic or medicine that will faze the disease. Hundreds of thousands of young people have this disease and do not know they have the disease. The medicine that works on syphilis and gonorrhea so far, has not fazed herpes.

In addition to herpes, we have another venereal disease known as Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. Generally known as AIDS and in this country so far, we have some 14,049 cases. The disease so far is limited to a few groups. These are homosexual men, intravenous drug users, Haitians and hemophiliacs. Those who receive blood transfusions as a result of an auto accident or serious injury of some nature, are really taking their chances. During our hearings it was suggested that this disease may also be transmitted between heterosexual men and women. Half of the cases so far have occurred in New York City and most of the others, in the state of California in San Francisco. The estimated number of cases may reach 20,000 by the year 1985 if no effective treatment is found. So far, the Syndrome's pattern of attack has pointed to a virus or other transmissible agent as the culprit. At this time, nothing has been discovered that will either prevent or cure AIDS.

Those are two of the serious medical problems that we have in this country today. The treatment and cure are just as far away, apparently, as those for cancer. In fact, we have a better control program for cancer at this time than either of these two new diseases.

May 24, 1983

I attended the District of Columbia Budget Subcommittee hearing yesterday and during the hearing, the rapid transit system now under construction, was discussed in detail. So far, we have 42 miles of subway in operation and the overall cost for the entire project consisting of 101 miles, will be about \$10 billion. When I served as Chairman of the Subcommittee, I maintained that the \$2½ billion figure would never build the system in its entirety and that the figure would be well over \$5 billion. The local newspapers took me on at that time and we had a running battle for about four years. Finally, we released the money and started the subway system under construction, but this was done only after the \$1 billion, 200 million worth of bonds that had to be sold to start construction, were guaranteed by the federal government. The bonds which were payable out of the District of Columbia funds, could not be sold because the bankers and brokers simply had no faith in a repayment plan from the District of Columbia Treasury. Over \$4 billion has been spent so far and the subway is not quite half finished. The subway operations began in March of 1976 when a five mile segment of the Red Line opened from the Rhode Island Avenue Station to the Farragut North Station. This line was opened only on weekdays from 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. and carried approximately 30,000 passenger trips each weekday. At that time, the Metrobus system was carrying 445,000 daily passenger trips.

In addition to the 42 miles of rail system, we have 47 stations operating seven days a week from 6:00 a.m. to midnight on Monday through Saturday and 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Sunday. Some 51 trains are in operation and they are carrying about

304,000 passenger trips on rail each week-day which is a tenfold increase since 1976. This is complimented with a scheduled bus fleet of 718 buses, carrying 480,000 daily passenger trips, which is a nine percent increase since 1976.

May 26, 1983

We finally passed the \$4.6 billion Supplemental Bill in the House yesterday. On a roll call vote of 325 to 86, an amendment deleting funds for an extension of the West Front was defeated. The majority of the Members in the Congress listened to the architects and others around the country who have been disturbed about extending the Capitol building 35 or 40 feet and simply want it restored in its present location. The sandstone on the outside of the building is cracked and falling off the building. This sandstone is cracked to the extent that someday, the West Front could come down as the result of a sonic boom or just from the standpoint of the weight of the tremendous dome.

Before passing the Supplemental, an amendment was adopted to add \$12 million to research funds now available for AIDS. AIDS, of course, is the abbreviation for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome and out of the 1,441 cases reported so far, nearly 700 have died.

I go down to Kentucky this Memorial Day weekend to join in the dedication ceremony of the Taylorsville Lake Project. This is the fifth reservoir that I have constructed in our section and our District since I have been a Member of Congress. Nothing has happened in Spencer County since

1900 that will compare with the benefits to be derived from this project.

May 31, 1983

The dedication ceremony for the Taylorsville Lake was held on Saturday, May 28. It was a rainy day, but the Corps of Engineers had a large tent which could be used in case of rain and since it started raining just when we started the program, we all went under the tent and had no trouble from that point on. The Corps of Engineers was represented by Lt. Gen. J.K. Bratton, Chief of the Corps of Engineers, along with Brig. Gen. R.S. Kem, Ohio River Division Engineer and Colonel Eastburn, District Engineer of the Louisville District. I delivered the dedicatory address and we had some 1300 people present. There were city and county officials from some seven or eight counties, along with a number of representatives of the State of Kentucky. This was an outstanding day for Spencer County. Following the dedication of the Lake, there was an all-day program down in the main section of Taylorsville consisting of square dancing, contests of every description and ending in the giving away of a boat and trailer which was valued at about \$7,000. There was dancing in the streets up until midnight and everyone was really happy.

The authorization for this project was contained in the Flood Control Act of 1966. Taylorsville Lake, along with 23 other projects were in the bill and at that time, we were having considerable difficulty authorizing flood control projects. The word passed around that some ten of the

projects would have to be deleted if the bill was signed by the President. The Chairman of the Committee on Public Works decided to offer a series of amendments hoping to bring the bill in line so that it could be signed. When I received this information; I went to the Speaker and asked him to let me preside over the House during general debate on this bill. The Speaker at that time was John W. McCormack of Boston, Massachusetts and he smiled right back and said that he would name me as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole and if my project dropped out, under no circumstances should I blame him. I saw to it that Taylorsville stayed in the bill and this was the start for the Taylorsville Lake.

Spencer County had been in our District only a short time when we started this project underway. Prior to this time, it was in the old Fourth Congressional District which was represented by my friend, Frank Chelf of Lebanon, Kentucky.

The project was in the study stage for several years and the Corps of Engineers decided that Taylorsville Lake, Campground Lake and Howardstown Lake should be constructed, thereby giving complete flood control protection to the Salt River Basin which is a part of the Ohio River Basin. We had no difficulty securing study funds for Taylorsville Lake, but just before construction time was to arrive, a suit was filed in Federal Court by a few people living in the Mt. Eden section of Spencer County who did not want to give up their land. Environmentalists from the University of Kentucky, consisting of one or two staff members, urged the people in the Mt. Eden section to file the suit and in fact, I think all of the money raised for the suit came from Lexington, Kentucky. The suit remained in

court for about 3½ years and finally, we secured a "Letter of Intent" from the Governor and later on from the present Governor. The Federal Judge in Louisville finally decided that the Flood Control Act requiring participation by the state insofar as re-creation is concerned had been complied with and he permitted the project to go back under construction. Construction funds were first appropriated in the year 1974 and since this is a project that cost over \$100 million, we had to stretch out, insofar as appropriations are concerned, and it was not until the Fiscal Year 1983 that final construction funds were appropriated. There is a small amount in the 1984 appropriation bill to finish up the project from the standpoint of relocation of roads and camping facilities. A number of people in Spencer County started out with me back in the beginning on this project and with the exception of the few at Mt. Eden, the people in Spencer County wanted this project.

Following the dedication ceremony, the Corps of Engineers gave me a beautiful picture of the Taylorsville Lake which will soon hang in my Washington office.

When I was elected a Member of Congress, I decided that one of the ways I could help our District and Kentucky generally was to participate in and to start a water resource development program. In the year 1953, we started our program with Greenup Lock and Dam on the Ohio River, the Rough River Reservoir Lake, the reconstruction of the two old locks on Green River at Rumsey and Spottsville and the canalization of Green River beginning at the mouth and extending back 102 miles. This was quite an enthusiastic start, but we completed all of these projects and then moved on. Since that time, I have obtained the funds to construct the Nolin River Reservoir, Barren River Reservoir,

Green River Reservoir and now the Taylorsville Reservoir. We had our difficult days as we proceeded along the way and I remember full well when President Eisenhower vetoed the Water Resource Bill in 1958 which contained \$1 million to place the Barren River Reservoir under construction. We reduced the overall amount of the bill 2% when we failed to override the veto and passed the bill again. President Eisenhower, bless his heart, vetoed the bill again, but this time we were able to override and the Barren River Reservoir started under construction. We had very little trouble with Nolin and Green. The Reservoir known as the Green River Lake project was to have been located in Hart County, but after some 9 months, it was agreed that there were too many sink holes and too many cavernous sections in Hart County to hold the water, so we moved the location of the Green River Reservoir over into Taylor County in Frank Chelf's District. Frank Chelf was committed against the project, but he knew that I was right and he said to me that he would not participate either way, but he hoped that I would have the project constructed. This I did and I delivered the dedicatory address for the Green River Reservoir.

The Corps of Engineers was in charge of all of these projects and they did an excellent job. When the story is written of the water resource development in the Ohio River Valley, it will be fabulous. There is no division in the 50 states under the Corps of Engineers control that can boast of the achievements of the Ohio River Division. The story, when it is finally told, will be recognized worldwide because this is a case where there has been an investment of considerable money with benefits produced justifying the expenditure. In our valley, we have almost complete flood con-

trol and water storage. Since I started in this program, we have completed the Greenup, Markland, New Richmond, Louisville, Newburgh Locks and Dams on the Ohio River. Each of these new dams takes the place of three or more old dams that were constructed following the Civil War. We have constructed the Rough River Lake, Nolin River Lake, Barren River Lake, Green River Lake and the Taylorsville Lake. We are now moving coal on our rivers in our section of Kentucky since we have completed construction of the two locks and dams at Rumsey and Spottsville, along with the canalization project. In addition, we have completed flood walls in our section such as the Sturgis, Kentucky flood wall.

In addition to obtaining the funds for the projects in the District that I represent in Kentucky, I have helped a number of my colleagues obtain funds for their projects. In the eastern section of Kentucky where we have a number of flood control reservoirs, I helped my friends obtain their money. Here, we have projects such as Fishtrap, Buckhorn, Cave Run, Carr Fork and now one that is right controversial known as Yatesville.

By virtue of the reservoirs in my district and the other flood control projects, we have been able to bring in new industries and to keep our people at home. We have over 100 new industries in the counties I have represented in the Second Congressional District and this has really helped our people and all of these projects have helped the Commonwealth of Kentucky. In fact, I cannot name any program which has produced more benefits to our State than our modern-day water resource development program. This has been a long, hard road to travel, but we will soon complete all that we started out to in the beginning. I would like to now

build the Campground Lake project. Howards-town has been filed away since two of the counties object so bitterly to this project.

The homeplace of the late Senator Alben W. Barkley, known as the "Angles" is up for sale. Senator Ford introduced a bill in the Senate that provides for the purchase of this property which was constructed in 1858 at a sale price of \$700,000. Representative Hubbard has the First Congressional District and he objected to Ford's bill. The bill passed in the Senate and was killed in the House. David Barkley, the son of the former Senator, lives in the home and he says that the property has to be sold to pay debts. He infers that unless the property is purchased by the government and operated by the National Park Service as an historic site, it will be sold at public auction and the memorabilia and a lot of things owned by the Senator, will go with the house.

According to my information, there is nothing valuable in the house with the exception of a few walking canes. The local realtors say the property is worth about \$500,000 and Hubbard now says that if the National Park Service decides to take the property at a reasonable price, he will contribute \$1,000 toward the purchase price. Hubbard was able to get Secretary of the Interior James Watt to go to Paducah about ten days ago to inspect the property. After looking it over, Watt said he was making no commitment and in fact, the Interior Department would have to worry about a precedent if the home were taken into the Park System. He went on to say that the Interior Department would have to be concerned whether it would have to acquire the

historical sites of all Vice Presidents and other distinguished people who have served the public. Barkley was Vice President from 1949 to 1953 and he bought the estate in the mid-1930's while serving as Senate Majority Leader under Franklin D. Roosevelt. Q.Q. Quigley, the leader in incorporating Paducah in 1856, built the home in 1858. The Barkley's are really trying to dispose of this property to the government and the people in Paducah generally, believe that Carroll Hubbard is right.

This home and a little money, was about all that was left of the Barkley Estate after the federal government and the state government took its share of nearly \$500,000 in past due income taxes. David Barkley, the son, is a sick man and was unable to show the property to the Secretary. His daughter, Dorothy Barkley Holloway, showed the property to the Secretary. David Barkley said the property would have to be sold soon, along with the memorabilia in the House, because of debts. He said the numerous valuable relics kept by his father probably would be marketed through a firm in the east and perhaps scattered among numerous buyers. This statement really surprises me because I am still of the opinion that there are no valuable relics or memorabilia in the home.

The primary election was held in Kentucky last Tuesday and in an extremely close race, the Lieutenant Governor Martha Layne Collins won the nomination for Governor. She received 32.9 percent of the vote and the Mayor of Louisville, Harvey Sloane received 32.4 percent of the vote. Grady Stumbo, the Governor's candidate, received 28.7 percent of the vote. Some

675,000 votes were cast and the winner ended up with just a little over 5,000 majority. This is the smallest majority in a primary that I know about at any time during the past 40 years.

Steve Beshear, the present Attorney General won the race for Lieutenant Governor. Alben Barkley, II who is now the Commissioner of Agriculture, ran fourth in the Lieutenant Governor's race. Armstrong, the Commonwealth Attorney of Louisville was nominated for Attorney General and MaryAnn Tobin of Irvington in the Second Congressional District, was nominated State Auditor. Jim Graham the former Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is now State Auditor, failed in his attempt to again be elected Superintendent of Public Instruction, and he was defeated by Alice McDonald. Frances Mills won again for Secretary of State and Drex Davis won for State Treasurer. David Boswell of Owensboro won for Commissioner of Agriculture.

Not much excitement and most of the candidates were right weak. Jim Bunning the former big league baseball player and now State Senator from northern Kentucky, won the Republican primary for Governor.

June 1, 1983

My old friend, Milton Young of North Dakota died yesterday. He was elected to finish out an unexpired term in the Senate and then went on to be elected to six full terms. He was 85 years of age at the time of his death. Before completing his service in the Senate, he was the ranking minority Member on the Appropriations Committee for several years. In this capacity, he was

able to obtain just about anything he wanted for his homestate of North Dakota. He was not too well known throughout the country, but in the Senate he was considered as a powerful Senator. In all matters concerning agriculture, he was one of the leaders and knew more about wheat than any Member of the Senate. When asked one time what his major accomplishments were, he said that the seven major flood control projects that he secured, were his major accomplishments while serving in the Senate. Always a very kind man and in fact, so kind that it was real hard to turn down any of his requests. I remember distinctly serving with him in the conferences on the appropriations bills when all of the other Republican Senators would finally give in, he would, through his good nature and willingness to cooperate with others on their requests, finally succeed with the project or program that he was concerned about.

Another famous American died yesterday and this was Jack Dempsey, the former heavyweight boxing champion, who held this title from 1919 to 1926. He was 87 years of age and during his long retirement, set a standard of dignity rarely equalled by a former boxing champion. For many years following his retirement from boxing, he operated a restaurant that carried his name on Broadway in mid-town Manhattan. Jack Dempsey was born in Colorado and won the heavyweight title in Toledo, Ohio on July 4, 1919 when he knocked out Jess Willard in the third round of their championship bout. He lost the title to Gene Tunney on a 10 round decision in Philadelphia on September 23, 1926. In his first fight

we had the long count decision and this was questioned by many for a long time. He and Gene Tunney became great friends and all down through the years, prior to the death of Tunney, they were seen together and worked together. One of their accomplishments was back during the days when the two of them went to California and walked up and down the streets in a Congressional District, helping elect John Tunney, the son of Gene Tunney. John Tunney was elected and served with us for several terms before he was elected to the Senate. I have often said that as popular as Jack Dempsey and Gene Tunney were, this was right unfair competition in a Congressional race.

The Supreme Court yesterday refused to consider the ABSCAM appeal cases sent up by Thompson, Murphy, Lederer and Myers. All convicted by juries and with the jury verdicts sustained by the Federal Court of Appeals. Apparently these four men are on the way to the penitentiary to serve sentences up to six years. I knew them all well and the two that surprised me the most were John Murphy and Frank Thompson.

The other three who were also convicted, Senator Harrison Williams, Kelly of Florida and Jenerette of South Carolina, are still on appeal with their cases. My guess is that all seven of these men will have to serve in the penitentiary and this is a sad case. Not good for the Congress and certainly destructive for the men involved and their families.

June 3, 1983

The Democratic National Committee is

accusing the Republican National Committee of starting and participating in a dirty tricks campaign. This past weekend, the Democratic National Committee had a telethon that lasted some 19 hours. It was expected that the telethon would provide about \$20 million for the Party, which by the way, can use this money. Charles T. Manatt accused the Republicans of dirty tricks and is threatening to sue. During the telethon, hundreds of people called in, not to offer a contribution, but to praise Reagan and his Administration. The Moral Majority is now being led in this country by a preacher whose name is Jerry Falwell, who also participated on the Republican side. The dirty tricks campaign jammed the phone lines and really wrecked havoc as far as the program was concerned. Some of the calls were not only in praise of Reagan, but were very derogatory to the Democratic Party. Governor John Y. Brown, Jr. of Kentucky was named as Chairman of the telethon and along with Phyllis George his wife, who is a former Miss America, spent the weekend in California in charge of the telethon. Considerable publicity was given to the Governor and his wife and several days before the telethon started, Brown said he would resign as Chairman because the Democratic National Committee was showing no interest in the telethon even though it was the brain child of the Committee. Finally Brown decided he had better go through with the chairmanship, so off to California he and Phyllis went. The telethon cost \$6 million and it now appears that there may be less than \$2 million of profit. It could go as high as \$3 million, but this is considerably off from the \$20 million anticipated.

Yesterday we started general debate

on our Legislative Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1984. This bill contains \$1,210,644,200 and the principal beneficiaries are the House of Representatives and the Congressional printing and binding charges along with the Government Printing Office. The cost for the House in salaries and operating costs is \$384,062,000. The Government Printing Office and the printing and binding of reports and hearings total \$86 million,580 thousand. The Library of Congress is in for \$176,994,000 and the General Accounting Office receives under the bill, \$267,161,000.

I remember when I started as a Member that this bill was in the neighborhood of \$350 million. Now Members can have 27 employees and all kinds of fringe benefits. We have six in our office here in Washington and two in Kentucky. The payroll is the smallest in either the House or the Senate and I often wonder where you would place 27 people or as many as 19 in the offices here in Washington. They must sit in each others laps.

June 6, 1983

The investigation that has been underway in federal court in Lexington concerning the officials of the State of Kentucky, seems to be almost at an end. Several months ago, Wendell Ford's lawyer announced that the Justice Department had finally agreed that the statute of limitations had run on any charges that might be leveled at him, resulting from his four years as Governor and the Louisville Courier-Journal immediately had an editorial that Ford would want to be indicted, so he could

clear his name. No indictments were returned against Ford and then the Special Prosecutor directed his attention on Julian Carroll and his Administration. It seemed for months that Carroll might be indicted, but according to an article in the Louisville-Courier Journal on Thursday of last week, this might not take place. The article is entitled, "U.S. Probably Won't Prosecute Julian Carroll, Attorney Says." This article is as follows:

"The U.S. Justice Department has made a "tentative decision" not to prosecute former Gov. Julian Carroll, federal prosecutor John Fitzgibbons said in court yesterday.

Fitzgibbons said he and the Internal Revenue Service had recommended that Carroll's case be submitted to a grand jury for indictment and that some Justice Department attorneys in Washington agreed.

But others in the department disagreed and the department will "probably decline to authorize" prosecution based "on the case submitted," Fitzgibbons said.

Carroll, of Frankfort, governor from 1974-79, has been under investigation for more than four years by a special federal grand jury and a team of FBI and IRS agents based in Lexington.

After a court appearance yesterday in which he declined to testify on Fifth Amendment grounds, Carroll told reporters that Fitzgibbons had taken advantage of the appearance to "get in his licks."

Because Fitzgibbons had been "shot down

totally in Washington" after "total failure" to produce any matter that should be brought before the grand jury," he now "wants to use the press for cheap shots," Carroll said.

Carroll said Fitzgibbons' statement -- what Carroll called his "vindication" -- was something he's been expecting for five years. The Associated Press reported.

"The whole design by the local prosecutor has been to retire me from public life," Carroll said. "They were successful in doing it in 1983."

Carroll said the threat of indictment excluded him from consideration as a possible Democratic candidate for governor this spring. Lt. Gov. Martha Layne Collins was nominated in the May 24 primary.

"I knew I could not run for office with the matter pending in Lexington," he said.

Carroll had been subpoenaed to testify in the perjury retrial of a friend, engineering executive David W. Clark of Frankfort.

Clark is charged with lying to the special grand jury in 1979, when he failed to tell about an Oklahoma oil investment involving himself, former state Democratic Chairman Howard "Sonny" Hunt Jr., Clark and Carroll.

Carroll's attorney, William E. Johnson of Frankfort, argued yesterday that he (Johnson) had already said Carroll would claim his Fifth Amendment rights and that,

therefore, the prosecution had no purpose in calling him to the stand other than to embarrass him.

But Fitzgibbons claimed he needed Carroll's testimony in the Clark case.

"If he (Carroll) has no Fifth Amendment problem, as his counsel has said (to the Justice Department) in Washington, he should be allowed to testify," Fitzgibbons said.

U.S. District Judge Bernard T. Moynahan Jr. ruled that only the witness, not his attorney, can claim the Fifth Amendment privilege, and Carroll took the stand.

But Carroll gave only his name and address before declining to answer further questions on the grounds that it might tend to incriminate him.

Carroll said that it was "contrary to my personal philosophy" to decline to answer, but that he did so on the advice of his attorney.

Among the questions Carroll declined to answer were: Why were you given an interest in the Oklahoma oil wells? Were you given the interest as a payoff for illegal acts performed while you were governor?

Carroll was excused after he said he would decline to answer all such questions.

Johnson then asked that the question about a payoff be stricken from the record saying that there was nothing in the record to substantiate the question and that it

was a "cheap shot."

"Is that a fair question?" Moynahan asked Fitzgibbons.

Fitzgibbons called the oil-well deal, "a sordid situation."

"There's a much greater story, and I hope some day I can prove it," Fitzgibbons said.

Moynahan overruled the motion to strike the question.

Immediately after Carroll's appearance, Hunt took the stand and testified about the oil-well investment for the first time since the investigation began in 1979.

He is serving an indeterminate sentence in federal prison for contempt for refusing to testify before the special grand jury.

Hunt pleaded guilty last year to signing a false income-tax return and to mail-fraud conspiracy in connection with an \$850,000 insurance commission kickback scheme during Carroll's administration.

He is to begin serving a three-year sentence on those counts after he completes the contempt sentence.

Hunt had been granted immunity from prosecution for his testimony at the Clark trial, and he would have been subject to further penalties for contempt had he refused to testify yesterday.

But his testimony about the origins of the Oklahoma oil-well investment contained

no significant new disclosures.

Hunt's testimony closely paralleled the testimony earlier in the day of Frankfort attorney William P. Curlin--that Carroll put together the investment after conversations with Clark, Curlin and Hunt in the spring of 1979.

Carroll was to receive half the investors' share of oil revenue after an initial period of "flush production."

Hunt, Curlin and Clark put up a total of \$120,000 for the other half interest. Carroll got a "free ride" because he was the one who "put the deal together," Hunt said.

Curlin testified earlier that he took part in the investment because Oklahoma oil producer Vaughn Good, who had made the investment opportunity available to Carroll, had an "amazing success record" in hitting oil and gas.

Curlin said it also was "a real good deal" for all the investors because they could claim a drilling cost deduction and an investment tax credit on their income-tax returns.

Curlin said Carroll's participation initially was risk-free. But later, after one or two of the three wells had been drilled, Carroll told Clark that he (Carroll) would bear his share of the loss in case the wells were dry holes.

Fitzgibbons pointed out that Curlin had said nothing about Carroll's sharing in the risk when Curlin testified earlier.

(Curlin testified at Clark's first trial a year ago, Clark was convicted, but Moynahan later set aside the verdict.)

Curlin said his memory had since been refreshed in a conversation with Clark.

Good, of Enid, Okla., declined to testify yesterday on Fifth Amendment grounds. Fitzgibbons acknowledged that Good was notified last fall that he is a target of the investigation.

Gov. John Y. Brown Jr. last night called Fitzgibbons' courtroom statements about Fitzgibbons' recommendation of prosecution of Carroll "an outrage."

"If they can't get you in a court of law, they'll try to ruin you in the media," Brown said. "I think it's a great injustice."

Every month it seems that someone is trying to establish a record that will place them in the Guinness Book of World Records. In Lafayette, Indiana, a girl by the name of Barbara Kane, age 27 and a boy by the name of Dino DeLorean, age 20, completed 21 days of kissing, Tuesday of last week. They hope this will place them in the Guinness Book of World Records. This was quite a snack and after all of this, I hope they will survive it.

June 7, 1983

We have completed hearings on our appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education for the Fiscal Year 1984. We do not intend to mark this bill up until we either

have a Budget Resolution from the Budget Committee which fixes a deficit and spending ceiling or an indication that there will be no Budget Resolution. It will be much easier to mark this bill up if we have a Budget Resolution.

We now have six appropriations bills starting through the House, with a rule adopted for each bill. A rule is required if there is no Budget Resolution. Yesterday on the first roll call vote on the appropriations bill for Energy and Public Works, the Committee lost by some 50 odd votes. This is not good considering this kind of a bill, because we very seldom have trouble with public works appropriations bills.

June 9, 1983

On very rare occasions the House will defeat an appropriations bill. Up until yesterday, nine years had passed since one was turned back in the House. The one turned back nine years ago was a Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill.

Yesterday, the House defeated a \$12 billion appropriations bill for the Treasury Department and the Postal Service that included an amendment banning use of federal insurance funds for federal workers' abortions. The bill was defeated 259 to 149. The unexpected "no" vote apparently was made up of liberals dissatisfied with the anti-abortion amendment and conservatives who complained that the bill was more than \$400 million over President Reagan's budget. During general debate on this bill, an amendment was adopted to halt federal funding of office expenses for former President's Richard M. Nixon, Gerald

R. Ford and Jimmy Carter. The amendment also limited federal aid to Secret Service Protection and \$80,000 annual pensions. The vote on this amendment was 244 to 169.

This appropriations bill is one of our 13 major money bills needed to run the government in Fiscal Year 1984 which begins on October 1. This bill now comes back to our Committee on Appropriations for further work. Before the bill was defeated, the House voted 226 to 182 to prohibit use of health insurance funds to pay for abortions for federal workers, except when the life of the mother is in danger.

I continue to have trouble with my old friend, Charlie Bennett, the Representative from Jacksonville, Florida. On two previous occasions, his press releases have claimed too much and again on June 8, 1983, a press release from his office claimed too much. After thinking the matter over carefully, I decided that the inaccuracies in the press release issued from his office should be corrected. The article setting forth the inaccurate figures, which appeared in the June 8, 1983 issue of the New York Times, is as follows:

"Representative Charles E. Bennett of Florida has cast more House votes than any member in the history of Congress, and he wears that record like a medal, alongside the Silver Star, Bronze Star and French Legion of Honor that he won as an infantryman in World War II.

Mr. Bennett quietly passed another milestone last weekend: 32 years without missing a single floor vote or, even more remarkable, a single quorum call, those roll-calls the House holds periodically just to prove there would be enough members on hand if it wanted to do some business.

All together, the Florida Democrat has participated in 9,610 recorded votes and 4,282 quorum calls since June 5, 1951, when his record-breaking skein began "sort of accidentally"; he had missed a few roll-calls during his first term because of a broken leg, and his vow to improve that showing became first a hobby and then an imperative.

The old Congressional dilemma, whether to vote conscience or constituency, has not disturbed the 72-year-old Mr. Bennett much over the years. He called voting on the basis of personal conviction "the primary duty of a Congressman" but conveniently concluded that, following this stricture, "most of my votes have accurately represented the majority point of view of most of my constituents."

Only two colleagues have more seniority than Mr. Bennett: Jamie L. Whitten of Mississippi, the 73-year-old chairman of the Appropriations Committee who came to the House in 1941, and Melvin Price of Illinois, the 78-year-old chairman of the Armed Services Committee, who came in 1945."

The letter that I directed to the two gentlemen who wrote the article is as follows:

"I have never missed a vote or a day since I have been a Member of Congress. I was sworn in as a Member on January 6, 1954 and on January 6, 1983, I completed 29 consecutive years without missing a vote. This is the all-time record in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. I have not missed a vote since that time. As of June 7, 1981, I have cast 9,176 roll

call votes and 3,957 quorum calls. This makes a total of 13,133.

This record is set forth in the two ceremonies which were held honoring me for my record on May 3, 1978 when my total was 10,000. This appears in The Congressional Record on page H3503. Again, on September 24, 1980, on Page H9574 of The Congressional Record, you will find the statements that were made honoring me when my total was 12,000.

In your column entitled "Briefing" which appeared in The New York Times on Wednesday June 8, 1983 that carried five subjects, one is about the voting record of Representative Charles E. Bennett of Florida. In the second paragraph, you state as follows:

"Mr. Bennett quietly passed another milestone last weekend: 32 years without missing a single floor vote or, even more remarkable, a single quorum call, those roll calls the House holds periodically just to prove there would be enough members on hand if it wanted to do some business."

The information contained in this paragraph is incorrect. From June 5, 1951 to February 6, 1974, Representative Bennett did not miss a roll call vote. On February 6, 1974, he missed a roll call vote and then, this broke his record which had continued for 22 years and 246 days.

In the third paragraph of your article pertaining to Representative Bennett, you

state as follows:

"All together, the Florida Democrat has participated in 9,619 recorded votes and 4,282 quorum calls since June 5, 1951, when his record-breaking skein began 'sort of accidentally'; he had missed a few roll-calls during his first term because of a broken leg, and his vow to improve that showing became first a hobby and then an imperative."

During this period of time that you refer to, Mr. Bennett, in 1949, missed 13 roll call votes. In 1950, he missed 23 roll call votes. In 1951, up to June 5, he missed 2 roll call votes. During this period, in 1948, he missed 8 quorum calls and in 1949, he missed 40 quorum calls.

I, in no way, place any blame upon you gentlemen for the figures set forth in your article because I know that this must have appeared in information submitted to you which you followed. You gentlemen and your newspaper have established a record for accuracy and integrity that is recognized not only by the Members of Congress, but by the people in this country. This is the reason why I am directing this letter to you at this time.

With cordial good wishes, I am

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

My old friend, Tom Steed of Oklahoma

died yesterday. He served in the House for 32 years and retired three years ago. No Member ever served in the Congress, who loved the House of Representatives any more than Tom Steed.

June 10, 1983

Elections were held in Great Britain yesterday and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives won a landslide victory. In fact, Labor received its greatest defeat in 60 years and apparently the British are very much in favor of the Conservative Party at this time. Some of the leaders on the Labor side who had been in Parliament for many years, had been defeated. One was Tony Benn, leader of Labor's left wing, who had served in Parliament for 30 years. Maggie really "took the boys." She becomes the first Conservative Prime Minister in this century to win two Conservative elections. Of the 650 seats, which by the way is a few more than the 435 that we have in the House of Representatives, the Conservative Party took 344 and labor 189.

Great Britain certainly did not have the billions of dollars that it cost to maintain its dignity and honor in the Falkland Island dispute with Argentina, but to say the least, the British dignity and honor prevailed. This lady did not look back and her determination was certainly good and this was just what Great Britain has needed now since World War II. With all of the colonies gone except for a few minor ones and inflation and unemployment rampant, the Falkland Island shot in the arm was really good for the British.

Central America is still a problem

with us. At this time, the Pentagon is conducting a high-priority study of the building of six Spartan airfields in Honduras to help the Honduran military cut supply routes linking Nicaragua through Honduras. This is one of our major problems now and certainly we do not want eight or ten more "Cuba's" scattered down through Central America and South America.

June 13, 1983

The authors of the New York Times article which appeared on June 8, 1983, was corrected after a fashion, in the column carried by the authors in the June 11, 1983 issue of the New York Times. The correction is as follows:

"Some Congressmen are prouder than others of their attendance records. Chronic absentees generally keep silent about their misses. Representatives with good records talk more openly about them. In this space recently, it was reported that Representative Charles E. Bennett, a Florida Democrat, had served in the House for 32 years without missing a single floor vote, or a quorum call. This was inaccurate, as Representative William H. Natcher, Democrat of Kentucky points out in a letter. Mr. Natcher says that on February 6, 1974, Mr. Bennett missed a vote on a quorum call, the vote the House uses to see if there are enough members present to do business. This means that both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Natcher have formidable, but different attendance and voting records. Mr. Bennett has cast more votes than any other person in the history of Congress: as of June 5, the count was 9,611 votes on legislation plus 4,282 quorum call votes. But there was that one interruption in the streak.

Mr. Natcher holds the longest unbroken voting streak. The Kentuckian writes: "I completed 29 consecutive years without missing a vote. This is the all-time record in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. As of June 7, 1983, I have cast 9,176 roll call votes and 3,957 quorum calls."

Mr. Bennett's reaction was magnanimous. "I don't mind saying he has a better record than mine," the Floridian said. "He never missed a procedural vote, I did." The missed vote, Mr. Bennett recalled, was on a quorum call as he drove home for supper. "It's one of life's ironies," he said. "It's like the mole on Lincoln's face. Everybody talks about it, but nobody remembers what beautiful eyes he had." Then Mr. Bennett who is 72 years old, said of Mr. Natcher, who is 73, "Maybe I'm a Van Gogh and he's a Matisse. There's room for both of us."

There is no such thing as a roll call vote on a quorum call and this was not a part of my letter. However, I guess this correction after a fashion, is sufficient and I hope that Bennett, Proxmire and any of the others who claim this, from time to time, will now stop this foolishness. I am proud of this record and it has certainly required not only time, diligence and considerable luck, but it is one that may stand forever.

June 14, 1983

At one time, for a very short period, I wanted to be Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The more experience that I obtained in politics, the less I wanted to be Governor. At one time, they wanted

me to run for Governor and if I had made the race at that time, in my opinion, I would have been overwhelmingly defeated. The next time, they wanted me to run for Governor and at that time, they just handed it to me on a silver platter and in my opinion, if I had made the race, I would have won. I had no desire to be Governor then and still have no desire to be Governor now. During the past five years, the federal investigation under the federal court in Lexington, has just about crucified former Governors Wendell Ford and Julian Carroll. This past week, information was released concerning our present Governor, John Y. Brown, Jr., which is not good. On the front page of the New York Times on Monday, June 13, there is an article entitled, "Leading Kentuckians Linked to Drug and Betting Inquiry." This article is as follows:

"A Federal grand jury is looking into allegations of illegal gambling and cocaine trafficking among some leading Kentucky horsemen, socialites and politicians, culminating a yearlong inquiry.

The authorities would confirm neither the existence nor the subjects of an investigation. But lawyers and other sources familiar with the activities of law-enforcement officials said evidence being presented to a Federal grand jury centered on James P. Lambert, a long-time friend and business associate of Gov. John Y. Brown.

Mr. Brown, the former president and chairman of Kentucky Fried Chicken, is not a target of the inquiry, the sources said. But they said agents for the Federal Bureau of Investigation were interested in the relationship between the two men. Governor Brown, who acknowledged that Mr. Lambert

placed bets for him but said there was nothing illegal about it, said he had agreed to be interviewed by Federal agents in connection with the grand jury inquiry.

Mr. Lambert's two houses in the Lexington area were raided in April by Federal investigators, who seized quantities of cocaine, weapons, documents and personal papers, according to sources familiar with the searches. They said Mr. Lambert had apparently been alerted in advance and he had fled the area after moving some items to a friend's house. Mr. Lambert's whereabouts have not been determined and he could not be reached for comment.

In addition, the sources said, investigators raided the home of the friend, Arnold Kirkpatrick, president of the company that operates Latonia race track in northern Kentucky and vice president of Spendthrift Farm, a large thoroughbred horse breeding operation.

According to the sources, investigators had observed the transfer of items from Mr. Lambert's home to Mr. Kirkpatrick's and had seized quantities of cocaine and weapons at the latter location as well. A press release issued by the farm said Mr. Kirkpatrick had taken a temporary leave from his position at Spendthrift. Repeated calls to his home went unanswered.

Mr. Lambert's house had been under visual and electronic surveillance for about a year and a number of informers had told law-enforcement officials about cocaine trafficking here, the sources said. Through electronic eavesdropping and wire-taps off the bus, the sources said, the investigators gathered information about gambling.

Among those seen entering and leaving Mr. Lambert's primary residence, which he bought from Governor Brown for \$130,000 a few years ago, were leading businessmen, politicians, sports figures, reporters, horse owners, breeders, veterinarians, trainers and jockeys, public officials, former police officers and a number of young women, the sources said. One prosecutor said the inquiry "could blow the lid off Lexington."

Some investigators have said Kentucky has a history of thwarted investigations of prominent people and have expressed fears that "political pressures" would stunt this one. Events surrounding the cocaine investigation, as well as an earlier inquiry by a special grand jury looking into official corruption in Kentucky, have included the following:

A former state police investigator was convicted of illegal wiretapping in a murder case in which a Lexington woman was convicted and trial testimony indicated involvement by a Kentucky political figure. The investigator lost his job and subsequently brought information developed in the corruption inquiry to Federal investigators.

Neil Welch, the former head of the New York office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who Governor Brown named to head the State Justice Department, was discharged after news accounts reported that he had helped the State Transportation Secretary tape a conversation with a man who thought his \$12,000 political contributions had secured him some state road business.

The state police special investigation unit, which Mr. Welch initiated and which was helping with the corruption inquiry, has been abolished. Its former chief was transferred to the driver testing division.

Anita Madden, a friend of Mr. Lambert's who is a prominent horsewoman, has picketed the Lexington television station that reported the details of the investigations and law-enforcement activities. The station WKYT-TV, has abolished the position of investigative reporter, explaining that it could not afford the heavy legal costs associated with such work. The safety of Sally Denton, the WKYT reporter who first broadcast the stories about investigations and law-enforcement raids, has been threatened, according to law-enforcement sources.

Louis DeFalaise, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, would not comment on the existence of an investigation and insisted he had received no pressure to restrict any inquiries.

The Federal drug investigation has led agents to Ohio, Florida, Nevada, New York, California and South America, sources said, adding that about 40 names had been included on a list of potential witnesses before the grand jury. Virtually all those witnesses are said to have frequented Mr. Lambert's house.

While the Governor was also known to be a friend of Mr. Lambert's the sources said, investigators' interest in their relationship was heightened when the raid on Mr. Lambert's home turned up confidential memorandums to the Governor from Mr. Welch. Mr. Brown said he did not know how they got there. Mr. Lambert, who is 44 years

old, has been a friend of Mr. Brown's since college days, the Governor said in several interviews. They have also been in business together; Mr. Lambert held South American rights for Kentucky Fried Chicken franchises and made about \$1 million on the sale of his stock in the company, the Governor said. Mr. Lambert was briefly listed as the president of companies that brought Lum's restaurants from Caesar's World Inc., the casino operator, and sold them to Mr. Brown.

Law-enforcement sources said Governor Brown was also a partner with Mr. Lambert and Paul Hornung, a former member of the Green Bay Packers, in a Cincinnati area nightclub. Among the items seized in the raid on Mr. Lambert's home was a check stub identifying his payment of \$1,000 to the Governor as partial payment involving the partnership.

Governor Brown said he was not a partner and had merely lent Mr. Lambert about \$30,000 to open the club. He said the \$1,000 was part of the loan repayment.

The Governor further said that he "would be surprised" to find that Mr. Lambert had done anything illegal and that "certainly he had never done anything illegal in my presence."

Governor Brown, 49, organized the recent fund-raising telethon for the Democratic National Committee and has been considered a dark-horse Presidential candidate. While he is not a target of the grand jury investigation, the sources said, the authorities were curious about the transfers of millions of dollars in his behalf, much of it to and from Las Vegas. On at least one occasion, Mr. Lambert

carried the money.

Governor Brown said in several interviews that most of the money had been used for what he described as social betting. He said he had once used the Horseshoe casino in Las Vegas to receive and disburse several hundred thousand dollars in his winnings in backgammon games with a southern California businessman.

He said the businessman wanted to make the cash payoff through the Horseshoe "because it was more convenient." He said that his friend Jack Binion, owner of the Horseshoe, advanced him the winnings in cash and that the businessman repaid Mr. Binion "three or four days later." He said Mr. Lambert had brought the cash back to him in Lexington.

Governor Brown is a subject of a Federal grand jury investigation in Miami because he withdrew about \$1.3 million in 1981 and 1982 from the All American Bank of Miami, which failed to report the transactions to the Internal Revenue Service as required by law for sums in excess of \$10,000. Mr. Brown sometimes sent couriers to pick up the money, usually after normal hours.

The Governor said he "had one real bad night" gambling in Las Vegas in 1981, which he said accounted for the need for most of the \$1.3 million. But he said his accountants had told him he would be reporting "several hundred thousands" in winnings in his 1982 income tax returns.

"I operate in cash, which is my right," the Governor said regarding the withdrawals

and transfers of large sums. "I worked hard for my money, I made it legally and I paid the taxes on it. If I want to take it out of a bank in wheelbarrows, that's my business. It's my money and I can do with it what I want.

He characterized his betting as "recreational" and said: Sometimes I forgot I was Governor and had some fun, but I never made a bet I couldn't afford. I've taken care of my responsibilities, provided handsomely for my first wife, set up trust funds for my children, given \$3 million to charities. If somebody wants to fault me for poor judgement that's fine, but there is nothing illegal in my activities."

Sources said that many of the Governor's sports bets were placed through Mr. Lambert and that the two men were in frequent contact. Mr. Brown said he did not make many bets through Mr. Lambert and that he had seen his friend "only three, four, five times a year for the past five years."

"Jimmy Lambert's my friend and I won't turn my back on him," the Governor said. "I've never seen him do anything illegal, but we haven't been that close the past four or five years."

Sources familiar with the progress of the investigation said that the two men talked on the telephone frequently and that Mr. Lambert visited the Governor's private residence as often as three times a week. A passenger manifest obtained by investigators disclosed that Mr. Lambert accompanied Governor and Mrs. Brown from their home to Churchill Downs in Louisville the Saturday after the Kentucky Derby last year.

Governor Brown said that his wife was not along on that trip and that the two men had gone over "to see a friend's horse run," not simply to bet on the races.

But he conceded that he did like to wager.

"Betting is a form of recreation for me," he said. "It's part of being a Kentuckian."

June 16, 1983

Sally Ride will begin a very long ride today. Our first woman astronaut, along with four men, will take off from Cape Canaveral and remain in outer space for five or six days.

The Supreme Court yesterday, stood firmly behind its 1973 decision legalizing abortion and ruled six to three that government can not interfere with this fundamental right of women unless it is clearly justified by accepted medical practice. This decision struck down laws in 23 states that required hospitals rather than clinics to perform abortions after the first three months of pregnancy. This would make relatively inexpensive abortions in clinics even more widely available than they are now, especially in parts of the country where hospitals often, under political pressure, have stopped performing abortions.

This abortion fight has been underway now for about 10 years and the Supreme Court has refused to accept the pressuring from those who are antiabortion.

We are now on the Defense Authorization

Bill in the House and so far, have spent about three days on general debate on this legislation. Yesterday on one of the amendments on a roll call vote of 216 to 202, the House refused to approve President Reagan's request for \$115 million to begin production of nerve gas for the first time since 1969. So far, this is the first Reagan defeat this year on a major weapons program. The Armed Services Committee, along with the Secretary of State and Defense Secretary, maintained that these funds should be approved because the Soviet Union will not negotiate a ban on chemical weapons unless the United States modernizes its arsenal.

I voted for the amendment which eliminated the money and as I recall, this is the way I voted last year. Last year we lost, this year we won.

Within the next few hours, Pope John Paul, II will land in Poland on an eight day pilgrimage which is expected to have considerable impact in that troubled country. The leader of the Solidarity Union, Lech Walesa, is reportedly under house arrest, but still maintains that he will see the Pope while the Pope is in Poland. The Pope is insisting on seeing Walesa and in returning home, will see millions people and in my opinion, will not back up an inch in his philosophy concerning the Communist rule that exists in Poland today. This visit is good and I hope there will be no serious problems of a security nature while the Pope is in Poland.

According to a recent announcement by the Food and Drug Administration, drinking large amounts of coffee may cause a

a very large increase in cholesterol. Everything seems to affect us today and this is the reason why we are appropriating nearly \$5 billion for health research.

June 17, 1983

The Pioneer Ten Explorer has left the Earth's solar system and is the first man-made object to pass the farthest known planets. The 570 pound space ship, the first to challenge the unknown beyond Mars, became the first artifact of the space age to sail beyond the nine known planets. This compares favorably with the discovery of the new world by Columbus. This space ship was launched on March 3, 1972 and is still underway.

In speaking of 1972, that reminds me that on this date in 1972, the Democratic Headquarters in the Watergate were broken into. Much water has passed over the dam since that time. Richard Nixon has an office in New York City and lives in a beautiful home over in New Jersey. He still has Secret Service men trailing around with him and he finally has entered into an agreement with a small college in California, whereby all of his papers and memorabilia will be housed and this will be somewhat like a museum. Duke University turned down the former President's offer because they would not establish a museum, but did agree to take his papers and house them in their library. This did not suit Mr. Nixon and after shopping around, finally centered on the small college in California. His book received much publicity and very few sales. You read very little about his children or his

wife. Mrs. Nixon is a lovely lady and she has really been under pressure for years. Jerry Ford is playing golf and having a good time. Jimmy Carter is still very much disgruntled and simply cannot understand why the people did not recognize him as a leader. He has traveled abroad some and his book received much publicity and very few sales. Betty Ford's book received little publicity, but sold a great many copies.

June 21, 1983

President Reagan finally decided to name Paul Volcker for a second term as Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Neither the President nor his closest advisors really wanted Volcker, but they were afraid to replace him at this time. This, to me, is another sure sign that the President intends to make a second-term race.

The Pope is in Poland for a 10-day visit and has really taken a firm stand in favor of the Solidarity movement. Time after time, in his travels throughout his former homeland, he has said that the Solidarity Trade Unions, which were outlawed by Poland's communist authorities, was a mistake and that God had given workers the right to form free-trade unions. There is a picture of the Pope on the frontpage of the papers in this country today sitting behind bullet-proof glass during an open-air Mass in Poznan. He has a serious frown on his face and I know is right uncomfortable behind the glass.

The President is really traveling around the country at this time. Last night, at a fundraising dinner in Mississippi, he made a foreign policy speech indicating that the Soviet-Cuban-Nicaraguan Axis could take over Central America if Congress refuses

more military assistance for Central American nations friendly to the United States. He went on to say that we should not listen to those in Congress who would disarm our friends and allow Central America to be turned into a string of anti-American Marxist dictatorships. If this takes place, one thing would happen, he said, and that would be a tidal wave of refugees who would be called "feet people" and not "boat people" who would start swarming into our country seeking a safe haven--walking in and not coming in by water.

This past weekend, I was in Louisville to attend a dinner honoring Earle C. Clements. Every ticket was sold and the 319 people in attendance in the ballroom on the 10th floor of the old Seelbach Hotel all seemed to have a good time. Carl Perkins and I sat at the head table with Earle Clements and each of us made a short speech. The former Governor and Senator is in right bad shape physically and can just barely move around on crutches. There is nothing wrong with his mind, but he is right feeble physically.

I was really disappointed with the old Seelbach Hotel renovation. They just scattered a little paint around, got new carpets, had the same old shaky doors in the rooms and have bathroom fixtures that were placed in the Hotel many years ago, but simply repaired. Those who put up their money for this project could be out of business after the next Derby Day weekend.

June 23, 1983

The haltinger, which is now circling the earth with five astronauts, one of which is Sally K. Ride, the first American woman astronaut, is successfully completing its mission. The space shuttle was sent into

outer space last Saturday and due to weather conditions, may not be able to land in Florida so plans are now being made for a landing again in California. A number of satellites have been released by the Challenger. One is from West Germany and was successfully released, along with all of the others. Cameras from the satellite are now sending pictures back of the Challenger. This is another milestone in the development of our space program and one that all of us are proud of.

The Pope continues on his journey in Poland and yesterday met with the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, along with his wife and 4 of his 7 children. I hope the Pope's visit will help Poland, but the Polish Leader, General Jaruzelski seems to be right much in control. Poland has had trouble all down through the years since World War II and we can only hope and pray that something better is in the offing for this country.

We have before the House today a Budget Resolution Conference Report and a \$700 cap on the third year of the tax cut. The Budget Resolution will be adopted and the vote on the \$700 cap on the tax cut will be extremely close.

June 24, 1983

The Speaker finally succeeded in carrying out his threat to either cap or cancel the third year of the 1981 tax cut. On a roll call vote of 229-191, which by the way, is well under the two-thirds needed to override the President, the bill passed. Twenty-nine Democrats voted against the bill in what Tip O'Neill had made a referendum on Reagan's economic policies. The Republicans were unanimous in opposition. I was one of the 29 Democrats.

The people in this country believe that we want to spend and spend and tax and tax. I voted against the 1981 tax reduction bill, but it was enacted into law and should be carried out. The 27 new seats we picked up in the House last year may diminish somewhat next year when some of the new ones have to explain why they blindly followed the Speaker just because he has threatened for months to get even with the President on this particular legislation.

On the early news this morning, Secretary Regan of the Treasury Department, said that the bill would not be brought up in the Senate at all or if it was enacted, the President would automatically veto it. The Leadership in the House knows that this bill will go nowhere at all, but was simply brought up to pacify and satisfy Tip O'Neill.

The Pope is back in the Vatican after a most difficult visit to Poland. My guess is that this will be the last visit he makes to Poland during his reign as Pope.

Yesterday, the Supreme Court, in a milestone decision, altered the balance of power within the United States Government by striking down the legislative veto power of Congress to block Presidential actions in hundreds of areas from rulemaking to deploying American troops abroad. Chief Justice Warren Burger's majority Opinion, in a case originated in the attempt of a Kenyan to avoid deportation after his student visa ran out, invalidated, or seriously jeopardized legislative veto provisions in at least 200 laws. Five other Justices joined Burger in the majority. In a Dissenting Opinion, Justice White said that in one fell swoop, provisions in more laws enacted by Congress were invalidated than the Supreme Court has ever, in its entire history, invalidated. The Chief Jus-

tice in his Opinion, wrote that the separation of power provisions of the Constitution prescribe only one way for Congress to exercise legislative authority. This is with both Houses approving a bill and submitting it to the President for his veto. The legislative veto improperly leaves out the President, Burger said in the majority Opinion. The decision expressly nullifies provisions authorizing vetoes by a single House. This eliminates the power of the House or the Senate alone to independently block budget impoundments, election law rules, deportation actions, and many social security regulations. The Opinion implicitly prohibits two-House vetoes contained in legislation passed by Congress that allows the President to take action unless both Houses object to it.

This is a real milestone decision and one that I agree with.

Our space shuttle will have to land in California this morning due to weather conditions which are not good in Florida.

Yesterday the Chaplain in the Texas Legislature offered a very brief prayer in which he said that members should be clear, be brief, and be seated. This is really a good prayer and one that our Chaplain should emulate. By the way, I understand that they did not throw the Chaplain out of the Texas Legislature when he offered his prayer because I imagine that most of the members agreed.

June 27, 1983

Governor John Y. Brown, Jr. was in stable condition yesterday recovering from five hours of triple by-pass surgery to replace blocked heart arteries. The Governor

is 49 years of age and according to Dr. Edward Todd who performed the surgery, he is overweight, smokes, suffers from high blood pressure, and, cholesterol is a serious problem with him. Although the doctor said the operation was not an emergency, surgery was necessary.

John Brown has really had it in the last year and since Phyllis is pregnant again, she may stay awhile, but my guess is that this will not be for too long. She really had her heart set on John Brown becoming either Vice President or President. This, of course, will never take place.

Although the Budget Resolution has been adopted by the House and the Senate, with the Conference Report approved by both bodies, we still have troubled water ahead with each and every one of the appropriation bills. With the President running for re-election next year, there is no question but that he will veto a number of the appropriation bills. The first veto probably will come with the HUD appropriation bill and next he will veto Agriculture. When we mark up the bill that I am Chairman of which provides the money for the Departments of Labor, Health & Human Services and Education, we will have to be extremely careful because with an abortion provision carried in the bill and our figures being several billion dollars over the President's budget, there will be trouble ahead.

June 28, 1983

Recently, Lawrence Barrelet, in his book entitled "Gambling with History" said that someone in the Carter White House had stolen the Presidential debate briefing book and passed it along to the Reagan forces during the campaign. The

debate between Reagan and Carter was very much one sided, according to the polls and to most of the people in this country, and Reagan, of course, was well pleased with the outcome. When this book was first released, the President said that all kinds of claims were made, but that this is to be expected in politics. When the question was strenuously pushed, the White House finally, yesterday, said that it has turned over to the Justice Department unspecified papers prepared by advisors to President Carter for his 1980 debate with Ronald Reagan. According to the announcement, these papers were found in the files of Reagan's campaign officials. The President's spokesman, Larry Speakes, admitted that there was some similarity between these papers and the complete Carter briefing book, but that those in the Reagan camp did not receive what former Carter advisors said was Carter's complete briefing book for the debate. Some of the Reagan people have recently said that Casey, the Director of the CIA, who was Reagan's campaign manager, was the one who produced the papers. Casey immediately issued a statement to the effect that he had no knowledge whatsoever of any position papers.

The President now seems to be real concerned about this matter and in a very profound statement yesterday morning, told the Justice Department to pursue their monitoring of questions about how officials in his 1980 Presidential campaign wound up with the Carter papers and to take prompt legal steps if illegality is indeed found. These are all very profound words and considerably different from the President's first statement when it was announced that the Carter briefing book had somehow been delivered to the Reagan forces. Of course,

here on the Hill, many of the Members believe that someone in the White House at the clerical level simply prepared and removed copies of the briefing book which helped the Reagan forces. This may seem to be a minor event, but along with Watergate, can be blown up to the extent that it may be a right serious political issue as far as the integrity of the Reagan Administration is concerned. Reagan was well in the lead and never really needed any briefing book, but this applied to Nixon when the Watergate burglary took place.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court cancelling Congresses veto rights, which was the way it was expressed, has caused quite a bit of discussion, especially in the Judiciary Committee. On the Senate side, one or two of the Senators have issued statements that in their opinion, the War Powers Act is not affected, and the provision that troops must be returned unless Congress passes a resolution confirming the action of the President, still prevails as the law and must be upheld. This War Powers Act may be really important before the Central America issues are all resolved.

June 30, 1983

When we finish up today, we will take ten days for the 4th of July recess. I will go down home and travel in a number of my counties before I return.

Our old friend, David A. Stockman, President Reagan's Budget Director, has again put his foot in his mouth. Lawrence J. Barrett's book, which was recently released, tells the story of the stolen Carter briefing

papers which were used in briefing President Reagan in their famous debate. This man Barrett, apparently is an able man and an honorable man and that part of his story, when first read, was denied by several in the White House. Barrett is a "Time Magazine" correspondent and in today's newspapers, there is a story that that part of the Barrett story was factually recorded after a conversation between Barrett and Stockman. During the time of the briefing, Stockman made a speech in Michigan and in his speech, he said that he spent four days in intense rehearsals and preparation for the make or break debate. Along with all of the heavy hitters, as he explained it, which included Meese, Jim Baker, Casey, Wirthlin, and Michael Deaver, the President was briefed to the extent that they believed he could handle Carter. The speech Stockman made before the Optimist Club in Casopolis, Michigan on October 28, 1980 divulged the fact that certain pilfered copies of Carter's briefing book were used. This now confirms, without any question, the fact that the story is correct and that the pilfered papers were used.

The President took Stockman "out to the woodshed" several years ago after the "Atlantic Monthly" story, and I guess this time, he will lock him in the shed and may finally take him out.

The Senate yesterday, on a vote of 55 to 45, killed the cap that Tip O'Neill succeeded in placing on the tax cut on the House side. I was positive that this cap would either die in the Senate or by veto, and this confirms the judgment of at least 29 Democrats on the House side.

Acid rain is now a serious problem in this country. Yesterday, the National Academy of Sciences said that there is a direct link between the sulphur dioxide spewing from industrial smokestacks and the death of aquatic life in lakes and streams in the United States and Canada. Canada is really up in arms over the pollution which is leaving our country and crossing the line. The environmentalists have been saying now for several years that industrial smokestacks are causing the trouble and that neither the Carter nor the Reagan Administrations have done anything about it.

On a vote of 50 to 49, a constitutional amendment authorizing states to pass anti-abortion laws was defeated in the Senate. It takes two-thirds to pass a constitutional amendment and two-thirds of the states must approve. This is quite a shocker to the Catholics in this country and the final debate and vote in the Senate was a result of about five years of bickering and pressure brought on for at least a vote on a constitutional amendment. This should settle the question now for a few years.

Three of the appropriation bills were sent to the President yesterday and he has said that he will veto two of them for sure, and probably the third one. I am glad they were sent down because this gives me a good idea how we should proceed on the bill I am Chairman of when we mark up the bill for presentation to the full Committee on Appropriations.

July 12, 1983

Tom, the media is shirking its

responsibility of keeping the American public informed on matters vital to U.S. security and welfare. This is brought about by virtue of the fact that the press especially, is more interested in the negative and stories concerning rape and murder. At the President's last news conference, which by the way, was the first one that he has held in more than five weeks, the main topic discussed and the one that the reporters wanted to pursue, pertained to the Reagan Campaign Committee using and obtaining the Carter briefing papers. Every effort today is being made to create another Watergate or something similar and although this is news, under no circumstances in my opinion, should it push off of the front pages of the newspapers, the results of the Pope's visit to Poland, the situation in Central America, the MX missile, and the nuclear freeze movement. To me, it is a sad commentary on the American press with all that is going on in the world today, such over-emphasis is placed on a matter of relative unimportance to the American people. The newspaper reporters today seem to be stricken by Watergate fever. Since Nixon, all of those who have served as President, have had to contend with this philosophy because the media is really out to get someone and spends more time along this line than is necessary.

To direct the media along another line, President Carter made a mistake when the Stealth Bomber information was leaked to the media. At the time of the leak, this bomber had not been deployed as a defensive system and was only in its initial stages for deployment. Such leaks

are not good and judgement to pursue this course to take the media off of some other project that they are pursuing, is certainly not good. The fact that President Carter's briefing book managed to find its way into the hands of the Reagan campaign staff, just prior to the Presidential debates, is not the most important news in this country today and should be handled accordingly by the media.

July 13, 1983

Today I attended the ceremony held by the Postal Service commemorating the first day of issue of the Henry Clay Stamp. This is a 3-cent stamp and will be in use for many years. Ordinarily commemorative stamps for great Americans soon go out of use, but this one will stay around a long time. The Postmaster General was the host at a breakfast prior to the commemorative ceremony and then we went from the breakfast room in EF 100 in the Capitol, to the Old Senate Chamber, which was restored several years ago. This chamber was used by the United States Senate during the time that Henry Clay served in the Senate and from time to time, was also used by the Supreme Court. Henry Clay sat in the second row from the rear on the left side, facing the President Protem of the Senate, where he could observe all of the proceedings. The desks in the Senate now have the names of those Senators who served when Henry Clay was in the Senate and this was a real impressive ceremony. We were given a brochure and a First-Day Issue pamphlet, together with the 3-cent cancelled stamp.

July 14, 1983

Virginia has a beautiful desk in

our home in Kentucky which is an exact twin of the one owned by Henry Clay and now located in the Clay Home in Lexington, Kentucky. These two desks were made by a man who was a cabinet maker in Boston and who from time to time, accepted assignments in Louisville, Kentucky and made different kinds of furniture. Dr. Green Sterett, was the only doctor in Hancock County for many years and this desk belonged to him. He was a great grandfather of Virginia's.

I always like to attend meetings in the Old Senate Chamber. It was restored in exactly the same condition that it was in at the time it was used by the Senate and when you step from the hallway into this room, the desk and the decorations generally, make you feel that you were back in the early 1800's. They restored the little gallery which runs around the wall above the chamber and seats approximately 100 people. This is the room that we used to meet in when we held conferences with the Senate on our appropriations bills. The room had not been restored at that time and for some six or seven years, it was used as a conference room. In fact, this was the room that was finally agreed upon by Carl Hayden, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the Senate and by my old Chairman, Clarence Cannon in the House. Mr. Cannon got mad and said that he was tired of always going over on the Senate side to hold conferences on appropriations bills and that he would only go halfway in the future. The old Senate Chamber is not exactly half way, but at least it satisfied my Chairman to the extent that he finally accepted this as the meeting room. At one time, some

25 years ago, conferences were held up for over two months when these two fine old gentlemen could not agree upon a place to meet. My former Chairman was one of the first to remind everyone that U.S. Senators were not elected by the people until the 17th Amendment was passed in the year 1913 and that the two Houses of Congress were equal. Not equal since appropriations bills and tax bills had to originate in the House and my former Chairman always emphasized this fact.

We finally finished the mark up on the bill that I am Chairman of last night. Yesterday was a long, hard day and the odds are that the President will veto this bill. We are under the Budget Resolution, but we are a little over \$3 billion over the President's budget.

July 15, 1983

For a number of months now, the House Ethics Committee has been making an investigation concerning sexual misconduct of two of the Members of the House. For some time now, a great many of us in the House have believed that Gerry E. Studds of Massachusetts was a homosexual. We have very little respect for Daniel B. Crane, a brother of Phil Crane, who serves in the House. These two brothers are right unusual. Phil Crane was a candidate in the Presidential primary at one time and last year, succeeded in being arrested for drunk driving in California the day his wife was traveling in my Congressional District with my opponent. The Cranes live in Illinois.

Yesterday, the House Ethics Committee

recommended an official reprimand of Representative Daniel B. Crane and Representative Gerry E. Studds. Studds is a Democrat and Crane is a Republican. The reprimand is based on charges of sexual misconduct on the part of Crane who had a sexual relationship with a 17 year old female House page in 1980 and a reprimand of Studds who had a sexual relationship with a 16 year old male page in 1973. It seems that Studds, 46 years of age, and a six term Congressman, was accompanied by the young man with whom he had the relationship on a two and one-half week trip to Europe during the House's 1973 August recess. Responding on the House Floor yesterday following the close of legislative business, Studds stated publicly that he is homosexual. He went on to state, "that it is not a simple task for a Member of Congress to meet adequately the obligations of either public or private life, let alone both". Further he said, "these challenges are the substantially more complex when one, as I am, both an elected public official and gay." Crane did not appear in the House yesterday, but issued a statement which he said, "I am sorry that I made a mistake. It happened three years ago. I am human and in no way did I violate my duty of office. I only hope my wife and children will forgive me".

The newspapers today, of course, are carrying this story on the front pages and the excerpts from the committee report on Representative Studds and the male page, along with the excerpts from the committee report on Crane and the female page, fill the pages in the newspapers.

This is another instance of events

taking place in the Congress that do not help any of us and a great many of us become very much incensed over such events. Crane is one of the weakest Members in the House and is one of the most arrogant. He was a dentist in private life and anything but a gentleman in public life. Studts is a right able Member of the House and I simply feel sorry for him.

The Carter briefing papers story is still being carried by the newspapers and is very embarrassing to President Reagan and his Administration. The President has slightly slipped off that big, white horse he has been riding and his white hat, for some reason, has turned right dark in color.

July 18, 1983

The Chairman of the Democratic Caucus in the House requested permission of the Members for a meeting with the Democratic candidates for President. Two days were set aside this past week for the meetings and each of the five candidates appeared before the Democratic Caucus in the House Chamber for a short statement and for questions and answers. Fritz Hollings always comes out good in this kind of a program but he is not anywhere near up in the polls with Mondale and Glenn. Following the caucuses in the House, the candidates appeared before the annual meeting of the NAACP and the comments from that meet were not good as to any of the candidates. Mondale's record on civil rights probably better than any of the others but his reception was not what is expected.

Weg: to conference on the Supplemental

Appropriations Bill tomorrow with the Senate and the President maintains that unless some \$900 million is removed from this bill, he will veto the bill. A number of the Senators have placed pet projects in the bill and in order to get these projects in, place language in the bill changing requirements of certain laws, hoping that this will stand up in the conference. If my old Chairman Clarence Cannon was still with us, the Senators' actions would not prevail. We do not do this on the House side and when the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the Senate, Mark Hatfield of Oregon and the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Lowell Weicker of Connecticut join with others in following this procedure, it makes it right difficult in the conference to say no. This is one bill that should be vetoed and I hope this takes place.

For instance, Mark Hatfield of Oregon rewrites Section 720 of the Public Health Services Act and then places in the bill, \$20,400,000 for a biomedical information communications center at the University of Oregon in his home state. The Public Health Services Act states that such projects must be matching projects after competitive bids have been received from colleges and universities who desire to participate. To get around the law, the Chairman on the Senate side places a provision in the Supplemental Appropriations Bill which simply provides that notwithstanding the competitive request for universities and colleges and the matching money provision, the center is to be established at the cost placed in the bill of \$20,400,000. This violates the rules of the House and how the Senate could go along, notwithstanding the fact that Hatfield is the Chairman of the Committee, is simply beyond me.

July 20, 1983

We are still in Session with the Senate on the Conference for the Supplemental Appropriations Bill. We are deadlocked on one or two matters and I hope that they are resolved when we go back in at 10:00 this morning. Yesterday we had a secret Session in the House of Representatives on the matter of covert action in Nicaragua. This Resolution is H.R. 2760 and for four hours yesterday, the House was in secret Session. Only the Members and the duly elected Officials of the House were present. I was selected to preside and along with all of my problems concerning the Conference on the Supplemental Appropriations Bill, I certainly had a full day. This is the fourth time in this century that the House has held a secret Session. Part of the general debate is over and we will have 11 hours more one day next week before the bill is read under the five minute rule and voted on.

July 21, 1983

Yesterday was a sad day in the House. Representatives Daniel B. Crane, Republican of Illinois and Gerry E. Studds, Democrat of Massachusetts were censured following the Resolution offered by the House Committee on Ethics and Standards. The Resolution from the Committee provided only for a reprimand, but this was not accepted by the House and a Motion to Recommit with instruction for censure, was overwhelmingly adopted. A reprimand is a judgement stating that the Member has violated the rules of the House and the standards set for Members. Censure provides for the same procedure, but

the difference is that following adoption of a censure resolution, the Member must proceed immediately to the Well of the House to be censured by the Speaker. This took place in both cases immediately after adoption of the censure resolution, which followed the Motion to Recommit. Studds has appeared right arrogant about it all and admits his sex relation with a 17-year old male page. Crane first apologized to the House and was very emotionally upset. Both of these men were exceedingly fortunate because the crimes committed were more serious than they believed and were such that the House would have voted for expulsion yesterday.

I believe that I have now been here when we have had nine Members reprimanded, censured or expelled. Only four Members have been expelled from the House, with three charged with treason in the early 19th Century and the fourth with violating the Rules of the House in a situation where a felony conviction was in the offing.

We finally finished the Conference on the Supplemental Appropriations Bill and articles are appearing in today's newspapers, especially in the state of Oregon and the City of Washington, with a portion of the story being as follows:

'Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) protested that he had fended off similar requests from House members, only to find that the senators were doing the same.

They included \$20.4 million for a bio-medical facility at the University of Oregon in Hatfield's home state, as well as smaller sums for facilities in the home states of

Senate Appropriations Committee members Warren B. Rudman (R-N.H.), Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (R-Conn.) and Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii).

Hatfield responded that he had intended to keep the bill free of such pork-barrel designations until he got a call from House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr. (D-Mass.) requesting \$7.5 million for a library at Boston College.

"I said I was first in line" if the conferees were going to play the earmarking game, Hatfield told his colleagues. O'Neill, he added, said that was fine with him.

With the support of his House colleagues Natcher forced the senators to drop the university designations from the bill, although an accompanying report will suggest to the administration where Congress wants the money to go.

Senators were not the only losers. "Do you want me to start crying?... I got nothing" moaned Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass.) after Boston College got caught in the purge."

Late last night on a vote of 220 to 207, the House gave the go ahead signal for production of the controversial MX Nuclear Missile after much lobbying by President Reagan and top Administration officials. The decision came on a motion to strike \$2.5 billion in procurement funds for the controversial 10-warhead missile that is to be installed in existing "Minute-Man Silos. This was quite a victory for the President, but was some 40 votes short of his 239 to 186 victory margin in May when the House approved MX flight testing

and basing studies. Jim Wright, the Majority Leader in the House, voted this time against the MX and made a speech in which he said that he was tired of compromising with a man who thinks compromise is a one-way street in his direction.

We will go back on the Nicaraguan Resolution next week and at least 11 hours of general debate will be held before we start reading the bill under the five minute rule.

According to information that our Committee on Appropriations received today, President Reagan will seek an additional \$400 million in economic and military aid for Central America next year in a stepped up effort to reconstruct the region and to contain leftist insurgency. Central America is quite a problem at this time.

Senate Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina and former Governor of Florida, Ruben Askew appeared before a House Democratic Caucus yesterday morning to make speeches in behalf of their Presidential candidacy. We had Mondale and Glenn before our Caucus last week and Cranston and Hart will appear next week to be questioned.

In speaking of censure, we have, I believe had 20 Members censured, prior to the two censures yesterday. The previous Members censured and their charges are:

William Stanberry of Ohio, insult to the speaker, 1832.

Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, offensive paper, 1842.

Laurence M. Keitt of South Carolina, complicity in assault on senator, 1856.

Orsamus B. Matteson of New York, corruption, 1858.

Alexander Long of Ohio, treasonable utterance, 1864.

Benjamin G. Harris of Maryland, treasonable utterance, 1864.

John W. Chanler of New York, insult to House, 1866.

Lovell H. Rousseau of Kentucky, assault on representative, 1866.

John W. Hunter of New York, insult to representative, 1867.

Fernando Wood of New York, offensive utterance, 1868.

Edward D. Holbrook of Idaho, offensive utterance, 1868.

Benjamin Whittemore of South Carolina, corruption, 1870.

Roderick R. Butler of Tennessee, corruption, 1870

John T. Deweese of North Carolina, corruption, 1870.

James Brooks of New York, corruption, 1873.

John Y. Brown of Kentucky, insult to representative, 1875.

William D. Bynum of Indiana, offensive utterance, 1890.

Thomas L. Blanton of Texas, abuse of leave to print, 1921.

Charles C. Diggs, Jr. of Michigan,
staff kickbacks, 1979.

Charles H. Wilson of California, finan-
cial misconduct, 1980.

July 26, 1983

Of the 22 Members in the House of Representatives who have been censured up to this time, one was a man by the name of John Young Brown. I am writing a letter today to my grandchildren concerning this man and here is what I said.

'John Young Brown served as Governor of Kentucky from 1891 to 1895. This John Young Brown was born in Claysville in Hardin County, Kentucky on June 28, 1835 and graduated from Centre College in Danville, Kentucky in 1855. He was admitted to the Bar in 1857 and began practicing law in Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

He was elected as a democrat to the 36th Congress, which was during the period of March 4, 1859 to March 3, 1861. Since he had not obtained the age required by the Constitution of the United States, which is 25 years of age, he did not take his seat until the Second Session of the 36th Congress, which started in January 1860.

After finally being sworn in as a Member upon reaching the age of 25, he became a real active Member of the House of Representatives. After completing the 36th Congress, Mr. Brown was elected to the 40th Congress, but his seat was declared vacant because of alleged disloyalty. Mr. Brown was again elected to the House of

Representatives in the 43rd Congress and reelected to the 44th Congress. This was during the period of March 4, 1873 to March 3, 1877.

On February 4, 1875, he was censured and this is set forth in the Congressional Record of this date beginning on page 985. At the time of the censure, a civil rights bill was before the House of Representatives and one of the major sponsors of the bill was a gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Butler. Mr. Brown was very much against this legislation and he and Mr. Butler started on February 3, 1875 vigorously debating this legislation.

Mr. Brown in his debate on the civil rights bill became so incensed that he made several right rash statements and the Speaker interrupted and demanded if he was referring to a Member of the House of Representatives. The colloquy is as follows:

"MR. BROWN. And your conduct now in this and other matters, Mr. Speaker, reminds me of a passage in Junius where he describes a bad tenant, having received notice to quit, breaking the furniture, putting the premises in disorder, and doing all he could to vex the landlord. Gentlemen and Mr. Speaker, the South is broken; it lies in its helplessness and despair before you; homes dilapidated, fields wasted, bankruptcy upon it. Is there nothing in its situation to touch your pity? And if your magnanimity cannot be reached, will you not be moved by some sense of justice?

In 1872, by a conspiracy between the Attorney-General, Governor Kellogg, and a

drunken Federal judge, the sovereignty of a State was overthrown. That usurpation has been perpetuated since by bayonets. And but recently one of your generals entered the legislative halls of Louisiana, like Cromwell when he invaded the English House of Commons with his Colonel Pride, and, keeping touch and time to what had gone before in the sad history of that State, ruthlessly expelled its duly qualified members.

Onward and onward you go in defiance of the sentiment of the country, without pity and without justice, remorselessly determined it seems to devote these distressed, southern people to complete destruction, to give their "roofs to the flames, their flesh to the eagles." Your Lieutenant-General but steps upon the scene when he sends his dispatch to the world that they are banditti. We have heard it echoes elsewhere that they were thieves, murderers, night-riders. The clergy of that State, Jew and Gentile, have denied it. A committee of your own House, a majority of whom were republicans, have given it their solemn and emphatic contradiction and nailed the slander to the counter. But still it is echoed and re-echoed. Now again that accusation has come from one who is outlawed in his own home from respectable society; whose name is synonymous with falsehood; who is the champion, and has been on all occasions, of fraud; who is the apologist of thieves; who is such a prodigy of vice and rascalses that to describe him would sicken imagination and exhaust invective.

Let so that years ago there was a man whose trade was murder, and he earned his livelihood by selling the bodies of his

victims for gold. He linked his name to the crime, and to-day it is known throughout the world as "Burking."

THE SPEAKER. Does the Chair understand the gentleman to be referring in this manner to a member of the House?

MR. BROWN. No, sir; I am describing an individual who is in my mind's eye.

THE SPEAKER. The Chair understood the gentleman to refer to a member of the House.

MR. BROWN. No, sir; I call no names.

This man's name was linked to his crime, and to-day throughout the world it is known as "Burking." If I wished to describe all that was pusillanimous in war, inhuman in peace, forbidden in morals, and infamous in politics, I should call it "Butlerism."

THE SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the gentleman from Kentucky did not reply in good faith to the question put to him. The Chair regards the whole disclosure of the gentleman from Kentucky as referring --

MR. BROWN. The Chair had no right to anticipate what I was about to say.

MR. HALL, of New York. I insist that the words of the gentleman from Kentucky be taken down.

THE SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks that the words be taken down. That will be done.

MR. HALL, of New York. In taking down the words, it will be necessary to go back as

far as where the gentleman began to describe a hypothetical individual.

THE SPEAKER. The Chair will direct that all the personal remarks be taken down."

Mr. Brown's words were taken down and on the same day that the words were taken down, a vote was taken in the House and he was censured. The roll call vote was 161 yeas, 79 nays, with 49 Members not voting. Among those not voting were John Young Brown and Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts, the gentleman who engaged in the terrific debate with Mr. Brown. This roll call vote is set forth on page 991 of the February 4, 1875 Congressional Record.

Following the roll call vote, the Speaker directed the Clerk to read the Resolution which has been passed during the general debate and the Clerk read as follows:

"Resolved that the member from Kentucky, MR. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, in the language used by him upon the floor, and taken down at the Clerk's desk, as well as in his prevarication to the Speaker, by which he was enabled to complete the utterance of the language, has been guilty of a violation of the privileges of this House and merits the severest censure of the House for the same.

Resolved, that the said JOHN YOUNG BROWN be now brought to the bar of the House in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and be there publicly censured by the Speaker in the name of the House."

The Member from Kentucky, Mr. John Young Brown, appeared in the bar in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The Speaker said:

"MR. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, you are arraigned at the bar of the House, under its formal resolution, for having transgressed its rules by disorderly remarks and for having resorted to prevarication when your attention was called to your violation of decorum by the Speaker.

For this duplicate offense the House has directed that you be publicly censured at this bar. No words from the Chair in the performance of this most painful duty could possibly add to the gravity of the occasion or the severity of the punishment. It remains only to pronounce in the name of the House its censure for the two offenses charged in the resolution."

Mr. Brown then said: "Sir, I wish now to state that I intended no evasion or prevarication to the Speaker, and I will now add no disrespect to the House."

Following Mr. Brown's statement, Mr. Samuel Sullivan Cox, a Representative from Ohio, moved that the House adjourn.

You would assume that after having to wait until he was 25 years of age and having his seat declared vacant because of disloyalty, John Young Brown would simply have faded away as far as politics is concerned. This is not the case because after his censure and following the close of the 44th Congress, he voluntarily retired from politics and resumed the practice of law in Louisville, Kentucky. He then re-entered politics and was elected Governor of the State of Kentucky and served from 1891 to 1895. Following his service as Governor, he returned to Louisville where he practiced law until his death in Henderson County, Kentucky on January 11, 1904.

A great many people who live in the Commonwealth of Kentucky have either forgotten or never did know that another John Young Brown served as Governor of the State of Kentucky at one time. This John Young Brown, according to my information, was not related to our present Governor whose name as you know, is John Young Brown, Jr. Our present Governor's father, John Young Brown, Sr., is a lawyer who was born near Geigers Lake, Union County, Kentucky on February 1, 1900. This John Young Brown served one term in the House of Representatives here in Washington and made many races following his service in Congress. His son, John Young Brown, Jr., was elected Governor and is now completing his fourth year in this office.

The John Young Brown who was elected prior to his 25th birthday to the House of Representatives and whose seat was declared vacant because of alleged disloyalty and who was finally censured, ended up a governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and according to my information, was a right good lawyer.'

July 27, 1983

We were in Session until two o'clock this morning finishing up on the Defense Authorization Bill. This bill was used as a vehicle for amendments pertaining to the present situation in Central America. At the same time that some of the amendments were being offered, President Reagan was holding a press conference where questions were being asked concerning our intentions in sending into Honduras, 4,000 Marines and the proposal to build air strips in this country. We have ships on both sides of

of Honduras now and are conducting five-month maneuvers on the deep ocean side. Castro in a bitter, long-winded speech, marking the 30th anniversary of the start of the Cuban revolution in Santiago, Cuba, denounced President Reagan and the United States military exercises in Central America as a true deployment of North American troops. Castro went on to say that Reagan is proceeding toward a grave error with incalculable consequences. Some of the amendments offered pertained to covert and overt actions in this part of the world and the use of our weapons in such action. These amendments really were not germane to the authorizing legislation, but were ruled as such and it appeared for awhile that we might remain in Session all night passing this bill, which has been in the House off and on for several weeks.

Starting at Noon today, we go back on the Nicaraguan resolution from the International Affairs Committee and the Select Committee on Intelligence. We will start 12 hours more of general debate and take up a great many of the 103 amendments. I am presiding over the House on this legislation and it may be that we will spend most of today and all day, going into the night, tomorrow before a final roll call vote is held.

July 28, 1983

We are back on the Nicaraguan Resolution today and with 103 amendments printed in the Record, it will be sometime before we finish this bill. The legislation is HR 2760 which amends the Intelligence Act of 1983. In other words, there will be

no more covert or overt action in Nicaragua and if this bill passes, the policy approved will vitally affect our moves that our now being made in Central America.

President Reagan, with very little if any advice, is sending troops and more ships to Central America. It seems to me that there is a possibility that our country is being taken to war, not only without a declaration from Congress, but against its expressed desire. Americans, including Members of Congress, are being asked to let the President and his CIA be the only judges of the National interest, irrespective of either international or domestic law. Many years ago, a Member of Congress said that to allow a President to invade a neighboring nation whenever he deems it necessary and to allow him to make war at pleasure, is a mistake. This Congressman went on to say that studies should be given to see if the Congress can fix a limit to his power in this respect after you give him as much power as he needs at that time. That Congressman was Abraham Lincoln, whom you might call a home-run hitter.

July 30, 1983

Late Thursday night, we passed the Resolution cutting off further covert U.S. aid to rebels fighting the leftist Sandinista government, in Nicaragua. The vote was 228 to 195 and this was one of the most intense, emotional foreign policy debates in Congress, since the end of the Vietnam war. This was a political blow to the Regan Administration's 19-month-old secret war against the Sandinistas. The vote split mostly along Party lines and the

final outcome was really a shocker to the President. We started this Resolution in a secret Session in the House which lasted four hours and then it required two additional days to pass the bill. When the Committee rose, I received a standing ovation and this was the nicest compliment that I have received for several years in presiding over the House. This was one of the most difficult bills that I have ever presided over, because of the partisan debate which occurred at times and this is one of the few bills that has been on the Floor, in many years, when on one or two occasions, actual fist fights appeared ready to occur. On one occasion, it required about 10 minutes to get the Committee back under control so we could proceed.

August 1, 1983

This week we will have our annual gymnasium supper and both the President and the Vice President will probably attend. Last year, the Vice President was with us and the President was out of the city, but the year before, the President attended, along with the Vice President.

This is the week before we recess for our 30-day District period. When we adjourn on Thursday, we will be in adjournment until September. This is the time, when I really travel my District.

During the past week, two of our more famous people died. Actress Lynn Fontaine, 95 years of age died at her home in Wisconsin. She and her husband, Alfred Lunt were probably the most famous husband and wife team

- 22,200 -

of all time. Another famous actor, Raymond Massey, died at the age of 86, in California. His most famous role was his portrayal of Abraham Lincoln, our Civil War President. He played Lincoln in plays, radio, television and road shows for many years and in addition, appeared in a great number of movies. Born in a wealthy Canadian family, who were bitterly opposed to his desire to become an actor, but finally the family consented and he became one of our most famous actors.

Today I received several messages and one was from my friend, Julian C. Dixon who represents the 28th District of California. This message is as follows:

"August 1, 1983

Dear Bill:

Please accept my warmest congratulations on your 30th anniversary as a Member of the U.S. Congress.

It has certainly been a pleasure for me to work with you and I look forward to many more years of a long and lasting friendship.

Now go out and celebrate! No one deserves it more.

With warmest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely,

JULIAN C. DIXON
Member of Congress"

A lot of water has gone over the dam during this period of time.

August 4, 1983

We have worked almost around the clock this week in order to adjourn tonight for a month's District work period. We have adopted an Adjournment Resolution which provides for adjournment this week and will extend to September 12. During this time, I will travel in my District.

On a vote of 217 to 211, the House last night provided an additional \$8.4 billion for the International Monetary Fund to help cope with the world debt crisis. Ninety-four Republicans voted against this bill and seventy-two voted for it. 145 Democrats voted in favor and 117 against. The vote followed five hours of debate over a number of amendments and ended several weeks of bitter controversy. The President and his Administration were very strong for this legislation. To me, this is simply a bail out of six or seven large banks in this country who are heavily involved with loans to several South American countries and third world countries. Loans that call for 30% or more in interest and loans in some banks that required about 80% of the capital stock value of the bank. Secretary Regan denies it, but it still is a bail out of these banks. The loans are in arrears and more time must be given at lower interest rates for more of the loans. I voted against this bill.

Another bill that passed the House this week, is the Health Insurance for the

Unemployed legislation. This bill was approved 252 to 174 and entails an expenditure of \$4.8 billion. Over the next five years, the total cost would be about \$8.8 million and would constitute one of the largest benefit increases in any social program since President Reagan took office. This legislation, if enacted, would not require any follow-up appropriations and would go into effect immediately if it becomes law. The Senate Finance Committee has approved a \$1.8 billion version and the Administration is against the bill that we passed in the House.

Our President continues to put his foot in his mouth. Yesterday, President Reagan made a special trip to a hotel here in Washington to apologize to a womens group that was turned away from a planned White House tour on Tuesday. Some 1200 members of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs showed up at the White House Tuesday only to be told that their tour had been cancelled without notice. The President went down to say that he was sorry. He went on also to say that his Administration certainly recognized the womans place and was doing a great many things to benefit the women in this country. He next, with one of his usual ad-libs, said that he had always recognized a woman's place and he happened to be one who believed that if it wasn't for women, us men would still be walking around in skin suits, carrying clubs. The President immediately dropped back into the doghouse and this comment was greeted with silence from a crowd that only a few minutes before had jumped to its feet in appreciation for the President taking the

time to come and speak to them and apologize. The President of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, who by the way is a Republican from Oregon, said that her opinion of what the President said simply meant that in his opinion, the reason women are here is to create families and not necessarily do anything other than that. So back into the doghouse goes the President.

President Reagan's Central America policies continue to receive disapproval of the people in this country. A great many people in this country agree with the President that trouble in Central America poses a threat to the security of the United States. At the same time, they are not in favor of the covert and overt actions that the President has approved and this especially applies to the action of the CIA in Nicaragua. According to a recent poll, only 21% of those polled feel that Reagan's handling of the situation in Central America will lead to solving problems in that region.

We had 474 eat with us at our annual gymnasium supper. This is the best one that we've held in 29 years and with steaks, shrimp and salmon and no speeches, it is without question, the most enjoyable dinner that is held in this city each year. Our old friend George Bush arrived early and stayed for well over two hours, having his picture made hundreds of times with Members, cooks, waiters and busboys in the Longworth Cafeteria. I really enjoyed this supper and look forward to the one next year.

August 24, 1983

I am now traveling in my District and each day for over two weeks, the temperature has reached from 90 to 100 degrees. Tobacco and corn in Kentucky are worse than at any time in the last 40 years. The farmers in this state will really suffer this fall when attempts are made to harvest and sell the crops that have come through this terrific drought. I will be able to spend at least one day in each of my 18 counties and this is an unusually warm time to be traveling.

The Louisville "Courier-Journal", in the Monday, August 22, 1983 issue, carried an article entitled "Special-Interest Funds Fuel Early Spending for House Races." This article is as follows:

"The congressional election isn't until next year, but already Kentucky House members are collecting thousands of special-interest dollars and spending them to woo voters--with everything from wedding gifts to charity donations.

In Kentucky, an incumbent congressman hasn't been defeated since 1978. And, in an effort to keep that record intact, the state's lawmakers seem to be spending freely on travel, food and beverage, and even flowers.

Flowers? With a fondness for blooming color worthy of any florist, Republican Rep. Harold "Hal" Rogers' campaign committee spent \$78.22 on flowers for funerals and other constituent events in his 5th District during the first six months of 1983.

Campaign-finance reports for the first half of the year show that much of the money is coming from political-action committees--or PACs--representing corporations, trade associations and labor unions.

Rogers, who has received only \$750 from PACs this year, is an exception. Some other Kentucky congressmen, however, report a high percentage of their contributions have come from PACs.

And in many instances, there is an obvious correlation between the PAC's political interest and its beneficiary's committee assignments.

Rep. Carroll Hubbard, D-1st District, according to his January-June report, received \$41,525 in contributions, with PACs giving \$35,650, or about 86 percent, of it. Individuals donated the balance, \$5,875.

Hubbard is on the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee, and his report shows that at least \$6,300 of his PAC total came from 13 banking groups and other organizations with an interest in the committee's activities.

Hubbard's campaign expenditures totaled \$26,106, including such miscellaneous items as \$390 for Churchill Downs admission tickets, \$158 for constituents' wedding gifts and a \$1,000 donation to the 1983 Banana Festival at Fulton.

At least \$2,366 went for air travel, and among the food and lodging expenditures was \$622 at the Eden Roc Hotel in Miami Beach.

Hubbard's campaign committee paid another \$4,986 to the Washington law firm

of Ginsburg, Feldman, Weil & Bress-- bringing the total the firm has received from Hubbard's committee to at least \$20,000 in the past 18 months.

Though Hubbard has declined to discuss the purpose of those payments, firm attorney James Hamilton represented Hubbard in connection with a federal investigation that closed last February without taking action against Hubbard.

Rep. Gene Snyder, R-4th District, received \$57,785 in contributions during the six months, with PACs contributing \$44,020, or about 76 percent of the total.

Snyder is a senior Republican on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, and at least \$10,250 of the contributions came from 11 PACs interested in shipping. The groups included the American Waterway Operators Association, which gave him \$500; American President Lines Ltd., \$1,500; and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, \$5,000.

That doesn't include individual givers, such as Leo V. Berger of Old Westbury, N.Y., president of Apex Marine Corp., who gave Snyder \$1,000.

Snyder is also the ranking Republican on the Public Works Committee and until this year was the top Republican on the aviation subcommittee. Eight airlines and four other groups related to air transportation gave a total of \$3,750.

Snyder's expenditures came to \$14,455, including \$4,783 to hold a \$250-per-person reception at the Capitol Hill Club in Washington for about 200 people. He also paid \$523 for dues and meals at the private Jefferson Club in Louisville.

Rep. Larry Hopkins, R-6th District, took in \$20,430 in donations, with PACs giving \$19,458, about 95 percent of the total.

Hopkins, a member of the Agriculture Committee, got at least \$4,500 from eight Agriculture and food groups. He's also on the Armed Services Committee, and seven defense firms gave him a total of \$3,000.

His campaign committee spent \$22,974, including \$350 for a large "E Pluribus Unum" office wall decoration with Hopkins's name on it, \$1,371 paid to a gallery for framing, and a total of \$652 for office plants.

Rogers, R-5th, received \$18,697, but almost all of that--\$17,373--came from individuals.

One reason may be that Rogers has not yet had a Washington fundraiser for PAC representatives this year; one is planned for October.

His large individual contributors were all Kentuckians, including David Jones, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Humana Inc., \$500; F.K. Rader Jr., chairman of Texas Gas Transmission Corp., \$250; Cy Waddle, president of Somerset Refinery Inc., \$500; and Daniel White, president of White Oil Co., \$500.

Rogers' campaign expenditures totaled \$39,764, including \$950 for souvenir matchbooks displaying his name (plus \$229 for matchbook artwork), \$251 for promotional photographs, and \$721 for food and drink at a reception at the Eagles Nest Country Club in Somerset.

Rep. Romano Mazzoli, D-3rd District, reported receiving \$6,075 in donations, with PACs giving \$5,500, about 91 percent.

One of them, the Association of Philippine Practicing Physicians in America, gave Mazzoli \$1,000. Mazzoli is chairman of the judiciary subcommittee on immigration, but the PAC's chairman said that was not the reason for the gift.

Another \$1,000 came from the American Orthotic and Prosthetic Association, which represents people who fit braces and artificial limbs. Although Mazzoli serves on no committee related to medical matters, a former Mazzoli aide, Robert Baughman, now lobbies for the association.

Mazzoli's \$6,721 in expenditures included \$75 to Right to Life of Louisville for an ad, \$12 for tickets to the Foster Brooks Golf Tournament and \$40 to the Darrell Griffith Scholarship Fund for more tickets.

Mazzoli also gave Fred Blocker of Louisville \$15 to repair an old fire engine used in the campaign, and he paid off half of a \$5,000 campaign loan from the Liberty National Bank & Trust Co.

The state's two most senior congressmen--Reps. William Natcher, D-2nd District, and Carl Perkins, D-7th District--had no fund-raising or spending activity, according to records of the Federal Election Commission.

The six-month finance reports show that of the Kentucky incumbents, Snyder's campaign committee is clearly the wealthiest, reporting a cash balance of \$207,197.

Hubbard is next with \$150,760 in his war chest, followed by Hopkins with \$121,130, Rogers with \$26,366, and Perkins with \$4,399. Mazzoli reported \$1,050 in cash but he still has the \$2,500 bank debt. Natcher pays for his own campaign and maintains no treasury."

September 12, 1983

During the recess period, an article appeared in the September 6, 1983 Courier-Journal entitled, "When Natcher Visits the Voters, he Guards his Privacy, and Theirs." This article is as follows:

"Let the record show that U.S. Rep. William H. Natcher has never missed a roll-call vote, never accepted a campaign contribution, and spends less on his office than any other congressman.

That much of Natcher, the Bowling Green Democrat who may be the most powerful Kentuckian in Congress, is an open and familiar book -- the pages of which he recites without prompting.

But the rhyme and reason of Natcher's apparent key to staying in Congress since 1953 -- his travels in West Central Kentucky's 2nd Congressional District -- are much less clear.

Natcher won't let reporters travel with him, but by all accounts he tours the district with the same zeal, patrician manner and steady routine that distinguish his work on Capitol Hill.

Because the maintenance of his roll-call record keeps him in Washington much more than his colleagues, who frequently

take long weekends to politic back home, Natcher's contact with his constituents is limited largely to congressional recesses like the five-week hiatus that ends this week.

Ever since he was elected to Congress, Natcher has spent recesses on the road, driving alone to the county seats in his territory, which is so far flung that each of the 18 counties borders another congressional district.

Unlike most of his colleagues, he gives no public notice of his visits, and holds no meetings where people can drop in off the street to ask questions about his generally middle-of-the-road voting record.

Instead, he strolls through stores, offices and banks in county seats, as he did in Lebanon one Friday afternoon last month.

"He didn't miss a building on Main Street or the adjoining blocks of the four side streets," said J.T. Whitlock, a Lebanon radio-station manager whom Natcher usually calls when he's coming to Lebanon.

Like Natcher's "contact men" in other counties, Whitlock's only duty is to arrange a small private luncheon for Natcher with the county judge-executive, mayor and four or five other people chosen by the contact man.

At those sessions, Natcher will ask, "Am I doing what you want me to, gentlemen? If not tell me about it," Whitlock said.

- 24, 1951 -

Natcher has never been asked to have a session with the general public in Lebanon, but probably would "if he was given just a little push by someone he knew right well," Whitlock said.

Some of Natcher's critics -- and they appear to be relatively few -- have charged that he deals only with the powerful and influential.

"It seems like every time he's here he says the same things to the same people," said one newspaper editor in another county, who didn't want to be quoted by name for fear of offending Natcher.

Natcher has said that he meets "all the people," and doesn't shy away from anyone as he pounds the pavement.

Whitlock said Natcher wants to talk with people from all walks of life, and asks that the non-official luncheon guests be first-timers, "so he can get a good cross-section of opinion here."

"In that context, I think Bill really construes these to be public meetings, because he's not inviting the people, I am."

But the group that ate lunch with Natcher in Lebanon last month had a decidedly official cast to it.

The guests were Mayor Maurice Spalding and City Administrator Terry Ward, Marion Circuit Court Clerk Raymond Dant, who filled in for County Judge-Executive Randall Donahue, who was out of town; county Democratic chairman Bubba Browning; and Sam

Burch, former vice president of the Lebanon chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Weekly newspaper editors or radio station managers are sometimes invited, but a clear picture of Natcher on tour is hard to come by since reporters aren't welcome to travel with him, and he usually gives an hour or less notice that he's coming to town.

His standard reason for refusing to let reporters tag along is that they would "embarass me, embarass my people."

Whitlock said Natcher has told him that the presence of the press "would make showoffs of people who want to be quoted, and would keep others from asking certain questions."

And he said Natcher has no "desire for high profile, a lot of publicity. He's not an exhibitionist, he's a doer."

A Courier-Journal reporter who wanted to accompany Natcher one day during the current recess offered not to follow him into buildings, where he likes to have relaxed discussions with bankers and businessmen. He still refused.

"I know what you have in mind," he told the reporter, with some indignation but no explanation. "You don't understand a man like me."

Understanding William Huston Natcher can come hard.

He has no press secretary, admini-

strative assistant, legislative assistant or district field aides, as most congressmen do.

Despite his low-key approach and jealous pursuit of privacy, he appears to have benefited from media attention.

He opposed opening House committee meetings, where he does most of his important work. But when committees were opened in 1973, he won praise from reporters who had never seen him in action before.

Some think the answer to the Natcher enigma lies in his spartan background and the veneration he has for Congress -- a pinnacle he pursued for almost 20 years.

Natcher is a Baptist who doesn't smoke, drink or drive fancy cars. By the time he became a lawyer in 1934, he had already decided that he wanted to serve in Congress.

He bided his time while party leaders picked others to run, then finally picked him, just as his hair was beginning to turn gray. He was elected without opposition.

Natcher, his hair now silver, has climbed the seniority ladder to become the third-ranking Democrat on the powerful House Appropriations Committee, where he is chairman of a subcommittee that handles 40 percent of the federal budget.

His influence has helped him funnel millions of federal dollars to his district, many of them to build five U.S. Army Corps of Engineers lakes.

"I've done more for my district than

any congressman in Kentucky beginning with the year 1900." he told a reporter last month.

Natcher's colleagues think highly of him. In various media polls, they have named him "most popular congressman," and said he was one of the "most effective" members of the House.

His work in his district wins him similar accolades.

"He's just as interested in things in an off year as a campaign year," said Spalding, the Lebanon mayor. "I think that's the secret of his success."

Natcher hasn't has a close race since 1956. Last year, he easily beat three Democratic primary challengers, and swept to his second straight general-election victory over Republican Mark Watson, a young lawyer from Elizabethtown.

Reminded last month that he had just marked his 30th anniversary in Congress, Natcher said, "I fully expect to have the 40th ... I don't see anybody down there who's going to prevent it."

Natcher will turn 74 Sunday, but has the stamina of a much younger man.

"He hasn't slowed down a darn bit," Whitlock said. "When you try to keep up with him ... you'll make about two steps to his one, because he really stretches them out and puts them down."

The only criteria Natcher seems to have set for staying in Congress is his

mental capacity.

"His statement is that when he can't recite the basics of the federal budget from memory, he won't want the job anymore," Whitlock said.

But Natcher claims to know more than figures. He said in an interview last year that he knows 200,000 of the 560,000 voters in his district.

That may sound improbable, but Natcher has made strong, favorable impressions on thousands of his constituents, including Frank Spragens president of a Lebanon savings and loan association.

"I don't know how many places off the beaten path he might touch, but we know our congressman," Spragens said. "If we have a special concern, he has an ear for us."

Spragens recalled that when he once wrote Natcher, "he sat down on Derby Day, when most Kentucky politicians were at Churchill Downs and responded to my letter."

Spragens is among many who are impressed by Natcher's refusal to take campaign contributions.

"He's not in anyone's pocket, at least from that standpoint," Spragens said. "If he's somebody's ally, it's because he wants to be, not because he's paid to be -- and that's very important.

"I'd say he's a pretty remarkable man."

Natcher, whose wife is wealthy, has

been known to privately criticize colleagues who zealously seek campaign donations. Publicly, he puts his own rule in frank, basic terms: "I've never taken money anyone."

But there reportedly has been one exception.

Whitlock said Natcher told him that the only campaign contribution he ever has accepted was a \$100 bill from an elderly relative whom he didn't want to offend by refusing the money.

Instead, Whitlock said, Natcher repaid the man by buying him a \$100 necktie."

An editorial appeared in The Paducah Sun, on September 7, 1983 entitled, "Natcher Unique, Maybe in History." This article is as follows:

"When the Founders were envisioning the people who would sit in the Congress of the nation they were inventing, they probably had in mind men like William H. Natcher.

The ideal representative would be a simple, direct man who was close to the people of his district. He (Of course, it never occurred to them that someday he might be a she) would share the values and opinions of his constituents. He would scorn pretense and showy publicity (though the latter word hadn't been invented). He would be an effective advocate for his constituents and skilled in reaching accommodation with others.

In short, a man pretty much like William H. Natcher, the representative from Kentucky's Second District.

A story by the Louisville Courier-Journal's Al Cross, published Tuesday, reveals the man, even though (or perhaps because) Mr. Cross had to do the story at long range.

He wanted to go with Mr. Natcher during one of his tours of his district while Congress is not in session and write a story about it. Mr. Natcher adamantly refused to allow it.

When he talked to his constituents, he explained, he didn't want any of them to fear that he was being put on public display in any way. He wanted them to speak frankly and personally without reporters standing by and taking notes.

It's hard to argue with that point, though we can't imagine any other congressman making it. To us it indicates a man who wants to do his job for the people he represents, not for public relations.

Indeed, maybe the most surprising fact about Mr. Natcher's operation of his office is that he has no press secretary, no administrative assistant, no legislative assistant and no district field aides. He's living proof that it's possible to operate effectively and efficiently without all the costly appurtenances that have grown up around Congress.

Among other things he does without, as is well known, are campaign contributions. He's the living answer to the problem of Political Action Committee gifts, over which congressmen are agonizing these days. If all congressmen were like Mr. Natcher, there'd be no problem. He simply refuses to accept gifts.

And he appears to be unbeatable. He manages to keep in touch with his people, even without a media consultant. He just goes out to meet with them during Congress's recesses. He wants to know what's on their minds and how he can serve them.

What's more, he appears to thrive on his work. In a day when stories of congressional "burnout" are common, with congressmen resigning because they can no longer take the pressure of the Hill, Mr. Natcher has passed his 30th year there and serenely expects to see his 40th.

Because he loafes on the job? Far from it. One of his proudest accomplishments is that he has never missed a roll-call vote. He is third in seniority in the House Appropriations Committee and chairs a subcommittee that handles 40 percent of the federal budget.

Maybe it's unrealistic to try to imagine a Congress filled with people like Mr. Natcher. A Congress where all is open, and yet where the hype and hoopla of media-ridden Washington seems an idle dream in these days.

And perhaps it's fair comment that government is just too complex to be handled by 435 people like Mr. Natcher. It works well for him in his district, but it would hardly do for a Congress that must deal with extremely complicated questions like space, nuclear defense, energy, the environment and on and on.

That could be true. Yet it's fine to see a man, at age 74, handling the job

with zest and effectiveness pretty much the way the Founders envisioned it."

September 13, 1983

Our Marines who are now in Lebanon as a part of the peace-keeping forces, are being fired upon almost daily. So far we have lost four who have been ambushed and now a great number of people in this country are insisting that we bring those Marines out of Lebanon. From the standpoint of the War Powers Bill of 1973, the President has just about reached the point where he must call upon Congress to approve of his action of sending in some four or five thousand more Marines to join the peace-keeping forces. There will be a great many Members of the House and the Senate who will vote to bring these boys out of Lebanon.

The President is now wearing a hearing aid and he says that his hearing loss in his right ear is almost 100 percent. He still campaigns from day to day and unless there is a change, he will be a candidate for reelection. Today he announced that he was recommending Katherine Ortega, a member of the Hispanic Group and the first woman president of a California bank, to be Treasurer of the United States. Several weeks ago, the President really made a boo boo as far as women in this country are concerned and almost daily now, he is trying to make a correction. In all fairness to the President, he has named a great many women to high Cabinet level positions and our first woman on the Supreme Court, of course, was his nominee.

From now on until we adjourn this

Session, we have all kinds of major matters before the Congress. Several of the appropriation bills will not pass and will be forced to go under a continuing resolution. Unless the Senate finally gets up enough nerve to pass the bill that I am Chairman of, it will have to go under a continuing resolution and stay there for the balance of Fiscal Year 1984. We present our bill to the Full Committee on Thursday of this week and it may be that we will have a number of amendments offered which will cause all kinds of trouble. Our intention is to take the bill, after it is reported out by the Full Committee, to the Floor on Thursday of next week.

This President, like several others, never misses a bet. On September 11, I was 74 years of age and I received a beautiful letter from the President. By the way, I feel good and physically there is very little change over the last 10 or 15 years. That, at least, is the way I feel about it and I hope that it continues on into the future.

September 14, 1983

Our old friend George McGovern, announced yesterday that he was again running for President using as his major theme, that great forum of running with a call for peaceful co-existence with the Soviet Union and other Communist countries. He is months behind and millions of dollars behind his rivals and is ignoring the advice of friends and family. Yesterday, before a friendly crowd of several hundred students and well wishers, at George Washington University, the

former U.S. Senator announced for the office of President. In an interview following his announcement, he admitted that a great number of his friends advised against this action and this also applied to several members of his family.

Shortly after I was elected a Member of Congress, George McGovern was elected from the State of North Dakota and served with us several terms before being elected to the Senate. In his race against Nixon, he carried Massachusetts and the District of Columbia. This, I believe is the all-time landslide. Neither one of those men ended up as well pleased over their desire to be President of the United States.

President Reagan has given Marine commanders in Lebanon broad authority to use air strikes and artillery fire to help the Lebanese army and other units in the multi-national peace keeping force to protect U.S. troops and embassy personnel. Each day, we come closer to the War Powers Act of 1973. Next week, we will consider a resolution permitting the President to keep Marines in Lebanon for another 18 months.

September 16, 1983

During the recess period, the Soviet Union shot down a South Korean jumbo jet that was flying from New York City to Seoul, South Korea. 269 people on the plane were killed and for weeks now, this has been on the front page of all of the newspapers in this country and abroad. One of those on the plane was Larry McDonald, a Republican Member of Congress from Georgia.

former U.S. Senator announced for the office of President. In an interview following his announcement, he admitted that a great number of his friends advised against this action and this also applied to several members of his family.

Shortly after I was elected a Member of Congress, George McGovern was elected from the State of North Dakota and served with us several terms before being elected to the Senate. In his race against Nixon, he carried Massachusetts and the District of Columbia. This, I believe is the all-time landslide. Neither one of those men ended up as well pleased over their desire to be President of the United States.

President Reagan has given Marine commanders in Lebanon broad authority to use air strikes and artillery fire to help the Lebanese army and other units in the multi-national peace keeping force to protect U.S. troops and embassy personnel. Each day, we come closer to the War Powers Act of 1973. Next week, we will consider a resolution permitting the President to keep Marines in Lebanon for another 18 months.

September 16, 1983

During the recess period, the Soviet Union shot down a South Korean jumbo jet that was flying from New York City to Seoul, South Korea. 269 people on the plane were killed and for weeks now, this has been on the front page of all of the newspapers in this country and abroad. One of those on the plane was Larry McDonald, a Republican Member of Congress from Georgia.

He was President of the John Birch Society and one of the ultra-conservative Members of the Congress. If he had served next year, this would have been 10 years in the House of Representatives.

President Reagan immediately called upon the Security Council of the United Nations to investigate this horrible tragedy and in one of the newspapers an article appeared, entitled, "President Castigates The Soviets," we find the following:

"President Reagan, resuming his fierce rhetoric over the downing of a South Korean airliner, said yesterday the Soviet Union has "stonewalled the world" and proved he was right in once saying the Soviets reserve for themselves the right to "commit any crime, to lie, to cheat."

Speaking in his weekly radio broadcast after meeting with Secretary of State George P. Shultz and then with the National Security Council, the president accused the Soviets of a "massive cover-up" of what he again called the "Korean Air Lines massacre," rather than rushing to investigate the crash, apologize and compensate the families of the 369 victims.

At the NSC meeting, Reagan reiterated his preference for maintaining the current size of the U.S. Marine contingent in Lebanon. He was warned, sources said, that there is a possibility that the Marines could be "overwhelmed" and he would have no choice but to send additional support.

Shultz confirmed Friday that Lebanon

has asked the United States and other members of the multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon to undertake missions in the Chouf Mountains near Beirut as well as other new missions.

However, Shultz said, "Under present circumstances there is not any disposition to change our mission."

On the downing of the South Korean jet, Reagan has been caught between conservative demands for stern retaliation and practical limitations on what he can do. His public remarks have reflected the dilemma.

The president initially denounced the Soviet "lies" and "atrocities" then the next day promised "calm but firm" action. Friday he said "vengeance isn't the name of the game." Yesterday, on the eve of a conservative memorial service for the victims, he castigated the Soviets again.

Reagan said he had been accused of "being too harsh in my language" when in his first press conference as president he said the Soviets had "declared the only morality they recognize is what will further world communism, that they reserve unto themselves the right to commit any crime, to lie, to cheat, in order to attain that.

"Well, I hope the Soviet's recent behavior will dispel any lingering doubts about what kind of regime we are dealing with and what our responsibilities are as trustees of freedom and peace

"They have stonewalled the world,

mobilizing their entire government behind a massive cover-up, then brazenly threatening to kill more men, women and children should another civilian airliner make the same mistake as KAL 007."

Reagan said the Soviets "are terrified of the truth" and have tried unsuccessfully to jam stepped-up Voice of America broadcasts about the airline crisis. He used the occasion to appeal to Congress for the VOA and other international broadcasting programs.

Shultz, who returned Friday from an East-West meeting in Madrid where he protested the airliner incident to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, discussed with Reagan yesterday whether to cancel a tentatively scheduled Sept. 27 meeting between Shultz and Gromyko at the United Nations. No decision was made, according to White House officials.

The issue of the downed jetliner also was taken up by the National Security Council, with consideration given to what Reagan might say in his scheduled Sept. 26 U.N. address to further isolate the Soviet Union.

The council also discussed what the United States might propose at a meeting of the International Civil Aeronautics Organization in Montreal. On his return flight to Washington Friday, Shultz told reporters that the next likely U.S. response to the Soviet downing of the jet will come at the ICAO.

The western nations are expected to propose rules to improve communications

between civil and military airplanes and to ask for rules that would prohibit attacks on civilian airliners in peacetime.

State Department sources said the unsatisfactory outcome of Shultz's meeting with Gromyko in Madrid has made across-the-board discussions with Gromyko in New York more difficult.

In his speech in Madrid on Friday, Shultz challenged the Soviet Union, "to undertake a serious dialogue" on all outstanding East-West issues. Asked how he can reconcile that statement with his decision to restrict his discussions with Gromyko the day before to the Korean Air Lines disaster and human rights questions, Shultz replied:

"We are ready for genuine discussions, but . . . there has to be somebody on the other side who has that same viewpoint and who is forthcoming and honest about it."

This position as well as Reagan's scathing denunciation of the Soviets again yesterday suggest a more diffident U.S. attitude toward dialogue with the Soviets than had been the case in this administration."

On Wednesday of this week, the House of Representatives, on an unanimous vote with only two Members indicating present, passed H.J. Resolution 353. This Resolution is as follows:

"Whereas the United States join with the world community in expressing its outrage over the actions of the Soviet Government on August 31, 1983, which caused

the destruction of Korean Air Lines flight 7 with the loss of two hundred and sixty-nine innocent lives;

Whereas on August 31, 1983, Korean Air Lines flight 7 inadvertently entered Soviet airspace;

Whereas Soviet authorities tracked Korean Air Lines flight 7 for more than two hours, but did not adhere to all the internationally recognized procedures necessary to warn the aircraft that it was off course and to protect its passengers;

Whereas a Soviet Air Force fighter fired air-to-air missiles at Korean Air Lines flight 7 and destroyed the unarmed, clearly marked civilian airliner with two hundred and sixty-nine innocent men, women and children from fourteen nations abroad, including sixty-one of our fellow citizens.

Whereas among the victims was a distinguished Member of Congress, the Honorable Larry P. McDonald;

Whereas the highest levels of the Soviet Government have lied in an attempt to justify this unconscionable act and have continued to deny access to the area where the airplane went down;

Whereas the Soviet Government has publicly proclaimed its intention to repeat its murderous act if another airliner wanders inadvertently into Soviet airspace; and

Whereas this cold-blooded barbarous attack on a commercial airliner straying off course is one of the most infamous and

reprehensible acts in history: Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States hereby --

(1) condemns the Soviet crime of destroying Korean Air Lines flight 7 and murdering the two hundred and sixty-nine innocent people onboard.

(2) calls for a full and frank explanation from the Soviet Union for this brutal massacre;

(3) extends its deepest sympathies to the families who lost loved ones, and supports their rights to obtain reparations from the Soviet Union;

(4) calls on the Soviet Union to assist international efforts to recover the remains of the victims;

(5) calls for an international investigation by the International Civil Aviation Organization into this heinous incident.

(6) declares its intention to work with the international community in demanding that the Soviet Union modify its air defense procedures and practices to assure the safe passage of commercial airliners,

(7) finds that this tragic incident, and the Soviet Government's refusal to acknowledge responsibility for its wanton conduct, will make it more difficult for

the United States and other nations to accept the Soviet Union as a responsible member of the international community; and

(8) urges our allies and other nations to cooperate with the United States in continuing to demand that the Soviet Government unequivocally apologize for its actions, fully compensate the families of the innocent victims, and agree to abide by internationally recognized and established procedures which are purposefully designed to prevent the occurrence of such tragedies."

September 19, 1983

Larry McDonald, the Democratic Member from Georgia who was one of the 269 passengers aboard the jumbo South Korean jet that was shot down, was a strong member of the John Birch Society. As a Member of Congress, on many occasions he had called attention to the fact that stronger means should be taken against the Soviet Union to keep this country from taking over the world. Most of his votes were on the losing side, but he was still consistent in his belief that we were too easy on the Soviet Union.

A church organization was paying the expenses of Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, Senator Steve Symms of Idaho, Congressman Carroll Hubbard of Kentucky and Congressman Larry McDonald of Georgia. This organization was very much interested in seeing that the U.S. Government continues to support the South Korean people in their fight against the North Koreans who are supported actively by the Soviet Union. All four of these gentlemen have

traveled quite a bit on junkets and the shooting down of this plane has really caused the majority of the people in this country to insist upon stronger measures against the Soviet Union. Short of war, they want more to be done today.

The black box which is a part of the plane's structure and records all of the messages to and from the plane, is now somewhere in the Sea of Japan. Our ships, the ships of the Japanese and also the Soviet Union are there today searching for this recorder box. It is agreed generally that the recording in this box will give the full story as to just how murderous the act that the Soviet Union committed was and will verify the statements of President Reagan and our people in the State Department. Parts of two bodies have been discovered and some debris, but that is about all at this time.

We are now in the process of trying to get our bill to the Floor with the Leadership making more demands for more money and pet projects of their own, has caused us considerable trouble in the past ten days. We are not seeking a rule and so far have been able to maintain our position on items that are authorized only and not those that may be authorized in the future.

September 21, 1983

The situation in Lebanon remains serious. Early this morning, our Ambassador's home was bombed and this is now a right common occurrence. During the past two days, President Reagan and Tip O'Neill

have tried to resolve the question of how long our Marines are to remain in Lebanon. In order to side-step a confrontation on the War Powers Resolution, it was agreed yesterday that our Marines at current strength, should remain there for 18 months. The Senate's Democrats are objecting to any solution and want a direct confrontation with the President over the War Powers Resolution. The House Foreign Affairs Committee will begin hearings today on this agreement and Secretary Shultz will be the first witness to testify.

According to Ambassador Edward L. Rowne, our Chief Negotiator at the strategic arms reduction talks in Geneva, there is still a good chance to reach an agreement before the end of this year on overall guidelines for reducing the arsenals of the Soviet Union and our country in the long-range nuclear weapons field. At least this sounds good and I hope there is some possibility that this will take place.

We have before the House now, a Coal Slurry Pipeline bill which is really being debated. The coal states are very much in favor of this legislation and the environmentalists and the railroads are bitterly against it. The vote should be close.

September 23, 1983

Our Bill passed in the House yesterday on a roll call vote, 310 to 101. In Thursday's Washington Post, there was an article entitled, "Democrats' Tight-Fisted Spending Bill Snags Their Welfare Aims." This article is as follows:

"House Democrats have run into a problem in their fight to reverse President Reagan's cost-cutting in social welfare programs: a Democratic-drafted bill to fund those programs that is so tight-fisted that Republicans say Reagan probably can sign it.

The \$96.1 billion appropriations bill for Labor, Education and Health and Human Services, which is scheduled for House action today, is only the latest in a string of difficulties the Democrats have encountered in getting Congress to live up to the budget it adopted earlier this year.

First House and Senate tax-writing committees indicated that they will not approved the \$73 billion in tax increases that the budget demanded. Now the Appropriations committees of both houses appear willing to settle for substantially less than the budget prescribed in so-called discretionary domestic spending.

Moreover, major changes in the big automatic benefit or entitlement programs--Reagan wants cuts, the Democrats favor increases--are considered increasingly unlikely as the 1984 elections approach.

While the Democratic-controlled House has approved a series of bills authorizing expanded social welfare spending and new jobs-related programs, including a \$3.5 billion public service jobs program that was passed yesterday, few are expected to survive the Republican Senate.

Thus it is the actual spending bills, especially the big labor-human services appropriations bill, that will probably

count, the most in the Democratic effort to reverse Reagan's retrenchment policies.

In light of this, both the Democratic leadership and rank-and-file Democratic liberals have been pressing behind the scenes, without success so far, for a substantial expansion of the bill.

"A lot of Democrats think it's dumb," said Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis.), a member of the House Budget Committee. "What you're doing is taking away an issue. We should be jamming it to Reagan on education," added Aspin in reference to Reagan's embrace of education as a campaign issue for next year.

The dispute could spill over into the House floor today or later when the House takes up a stopgap "continuing resolution" to fund agencies that have not received their regular appropriations by the start of the new fiscal year Oct. 1.

The bill, as approved by the Appropriations Committee last week at the behest of labor-human resources subcommittee chairman William H. Natcher (D-Ky), includes \$31.1 billion for discretionary programs, which is \$3.5 billion more than Reagan recommended. But it is \$4.7 billion less than the congressional budget prescribes, meaning that it is closer to Reagan's target than to Congress' own spending goal.

Overall, for discretionary programs (as opposed to entitlement programs that are not controlled by annual appropriations), the bill provides generally the same amount of spending as Congress provided for the

programs during the current fiscal year, according to a Democratic Whip advisory on the bill.

To the extent that the bill falls short of the congressional budget, it is a political vindication for Reagan, who rationalized his defeat on the budget earlier this year with the argument that the real fight would come late on appropriations.

It is also a victory for Office of Management and Budget Director David A. Stockman, who quietly lobbied key appropriators in both houses, holding out the prospect of a presidential signature if the bill was kept within bounds from the White House standpoint.

This had appeal not only for Natcher but also for Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass.), ranking minority member on the committee, who has gotten tired of getting caught in the squeeze between Reagan and Congress on spending. Conte, like Natcher, is also tired of the stalemates that have prevented final action on the labor-human services bill in recent years, forcing its inclusion in the stopgap continuing resolution.

Natcher fended off challenges in the committee with the argument that additional funds, especially for programs that have not yet been authorized by Congress, could be provided in a supplemental appropriations bill later in the year.

Natcher has also reportedly stood firm against arguments for additional spending, especially for education, from House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill, Jr. (D-Mass.), Majority Leader James C. Wright

(D-Tex.) and Democratic Whip Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.), among others. Out of regard for Natcher and his stature in the House, however, they are said to be reluctant to take him on publicly.

After working his will in the House, Stockman turned to the Senate.

Following a meeting with Stockman last week, Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R-Conn.), chairman of the Senate's Appropriations subcommittee on labor, health and human services, agreed to lop \$1 billion off his version of the legislation, leaving it a negotiable \$300 million over the House version.

This could mean, for the first time in recent years, an agreement between both houses of Congress, and with the president as well, on the government's major domestic spending bill. But it would leave the Democrats with a lot of symbolic votes on authorization bills, without the dollars to back them up."

In today's Washington Post, there is an article entitled, "96.4 Billion Voted for Social Programs." This article is as follows:

"The Democratic-controlled House yesterday approved a \$96.4 billion appropriations bill for major social welfare programs after adding \$300 million for education and job training and renewing its opposition to federal financing of abortions for poor women

Approval of new anti-abortion language, even stronger than that in existing bans on abortion funding, prompted a testy exchange between two leading antagonists on

the issue.

In an otherwise bland discourse against abortion, William E. Dannemeyer (R-Calif.) suggested that, as the nation's fertility rate drops, abortions threaten the nation's ability to produce more tax-payers to help pay off the national debt.

"I'm shocked to hear that American women are (regarded as) breeder reactors," Rep. Barbara A. Mikulski (D-Md.) retorted angrily. "I think American women do more than breed to pay off deficits."

The new abortion language, approved 231 to 184, would ban Medicaid funding of abortions. Existing language allows government payment for abortions to protect a woman's life.

However, proponents of the strengthened abortion ban said they expect that existing language, allowing financing of abortions in cases where a woman's life is "endangered" will be retained by a House-Senate conference.

The extra money for schools and jobs, with a promise of even more in a stopgap funding bill that must be passed next week, was accepted by senior Democrats on the Appropriations Committee under pressure from the Democratic leadership and many rank-and-file Liberals.

Protests had been growing among Democrats that the bill, as drafted by Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), and Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass.), failed to fulfill spending promises in the fiscal 1984 budget resolution adopted by Congress earlier in

the year.

Natcher, chairman of the subcommittee with jurisdiction over the programs, succeeded in lopping \$100 million from a \$400 million add-on proposal by Majority Leader James C. Wright, Jr. (D-Tex.).

But Natcher agreed to additional spending in the stopgap "continuing resolution," estimated at \$450 million or more, for education and other programs that the House sought to expand in new authorization legislation it passed earlier this month.

Conte, who had warned earlier that any fattening of the bill would prompt a veto, said after the 302-to-111 vote to add the \$300 million that he thought President Reagan would sign it if the Republican controlled Senate "restrained itself." The Senate Appropriations Committee version of the legislation is about the same size as the House bill.

The House bill, approved 310 to 101 exceeds Reagan's request for discretionary social welfare spending by \$3.8 billion, including the \$300 million add-on.

But it is \$4.4 billion shy of spending all of the money allowed by the congressional budget resolution for the same areas, which include major health, education, nutrition and jobs-related programs.

The fact that the bill was closer to Reagan's budget than to Congress' spending blueprint rankled many Democrats hoping to reverse Reagan's pattern of cutting social welfare programs over the last two years.

While some harsh words were expressed

privately outside the chamber, yesterday's debate was a model of gentility, at least partly in deference to Natcher and Conte.

Members also were constrained from more ambitious add-on efforts by the fact that, under rules for consideration of the bill, a point of order could be made against any spending that exceeds current authorization levels. There could be more latitude on the continuing resolution.

With the House and Senate apparently in near-agreement on spending levels that may meet Reagan's approval, the huge labor, health, education and human services bill could be enacted by Oct. 1 or shortly thereafter.

This would be the first time in at least five years that the bill, the largest domestic appropriations measure, has not been funded by stopgap financing, at least for a major part of the year."

September 26, 1983

Secretary of Interior James G. Watt has succeeded in shooting himself in the foot again. Several months ago, a celebration was to be held down on the Mall and Secretary Watt refused to approve of the "Beach Boys," that were to come and entertain. He maintained that they attracted the wrong element. Mrs. Reagan was very much incensed and had the President cancel his disapproval and then later at the White House, was given a plastic foot with a hole in it. The President asked that this be given to the Secretary and I presume he hoped that this would be the

last time that Watt would embarrass his Administration. Previously, he implied that this country is now divided between the "Liberals and the Americans." This was quite a slap at the Democrats. Later in comparing the Communists and the Nazis, he said that the American Indians and their reservations were just as UnAmerican. About two weeks ago, the Secretary told lobbyists at a breakfast meeting that he had named his Coal Leasing Advisory Commission and this Commission was both talented and diverse. He said he named a black, a woman, two Jews and a cripple. Later in the audience, someone questioned him about his statement and especially about the cripple, who is a man with a paralyzed arm. Watt said that if you can't joke about things, you shouldn't be in Washington. Ten Republican Senators, since the remark have called upon the Secretary to resign. Along with the cease-fire that finally took place this weekend in Lebanon, this business with Watt is the main issue now being discussed at the White House. A Resolution was introduced by Bob Byrd of West Virginia and will be voted upon this week. This Resolution calls for the resignation of Watt.

With all of the hullabaloo, Watt may stay on because he was selected by a gentleman by the name of Coor of Coor's Beer. This man Coor, is an ultra-conservative and was one of Reagan's financial contributors and advisors in his race for the Presidency. Watt was President of a conservative advisory commission at the time of his nomination and along with Coor, raised millions of dollars for Reagan in his race for President. The environmentalists do not like Watt, but those

This week's prospects don't look much better -- not because of Mr. Stockman's talents but because of the members' predilections. When presented with big stop-gap spending bills, many members tend to divert their energies to attaching their pet projects to them. The second wave of the two-stage assault on the Administration's retrenchment policies was supposed to come before midnight Friday. That is when the new fiscal year begins, and an omnibus bill that continues existing spending levels for agencies still lacking appropriations must have been passed for them to keep their doors open. The hope had been to attach more education funds to the catch-all resolution. That could get lost in the shuffle."

We will now see where we will go with my bill.

September 27, 1983

The President spoke to the United Nations Organization yesterday and emphatically stated that we propose a reduction in the number of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and challenged the Soviet Union to match our flexibility. He went on to say that the door to agreement is open and it is time for the Soviet Union to walk through it. This was a major speech on the first day of debate of the 38th Session of the United National General Assembly.

Immediately after the President's speech, the Soviet Union accused the President of using his appearance before the United Nations General Assembly to

slander the Soviet Union and mislead international public opinion.

During the President's speech, he mentioned the South Korean commercial airplane matter on two occasions and stated right carefully that the Soviet Union had not told the truth and did not intend to tell the truth.

From time to time, the good old Washington Post comes out with an editorial concerning my bill. In today's Post, we have an editorial entitled, "More Cuts in Job Training," which in part is correct and in part misses the boat completely, which is par for the course in matters that they disagree with. This editorial is as follows:

"The Administration won a partial victory last week in its battle to cut domestic spending. Despite much arm-waving and boilerplate earlier in the year, the Democratic-controlled House approved an appropriations bill for major social spending programs that is much closer to the president's requested budget than to the more generous congressional budget resolution approved in June. Part of the House's frugality was more apparent than real. But in some areas--notably job training programs--the cuts are both real and unfortunate.

The appropriation deviates from the president's request in ways that are most revealing of Congress' true interests. Many programs got substantial add-ons. The popular medical research and health delivery programs are maintained at current levels or better. Cuts in a variety of education, social service and energy assistance programs were also rejected or reduced. All

of these, please note, are programs in which strong lobbies--doctors, teachers, utility companies and middle-class constituents--have considerable interests.

As in earlier rounds of budget-cutting, the programs that didn't fare well are those whose benefits are widely spread among the large but disorganized ranks of the poor. The Appropriations Committee simply bought the administration's plans for further onerous cuts in welfare and medical entitlements for the poor, for example. This is mostly game-playing, since cutting those benefits requires authorizing committees to make changes in the law that they may--or at least should--be reluctant to make. If those changes don't get made, actual spending will be considerably higher.

But despite much brave talk by Democrats about the need to prepare the nation's workers for economic change and to do something about the shameful level of minority unemployment, the committee accepted intact the administration's plans for further cuts in training programs. Total spending for employment programs will be almost \$1 billion less than the amount that the budget resolution estimated would maintain current service levels. Especially hard-hit will be the training programs for low-income people that local governments can tailor to their needs. Because substantial money will be diverted to state programs and to new programs for laid-off factory workers, localities will face about a 30 percent cut in funds from this year's spending level.

These cuts, coming on top of even larger reductions enacted in 1981, are likely to get the administration's much

vaunted Job Training Partnership program-- which seeks to give the private sector more control over local training programs-- off to a good start on Oct. 1. With localities fighting to preserve their core programs, opportunities for innovation will be severely limited. Perhaps, in time, expected gains in program efficiency will offset some of the losses. But in the meantime, the Democrats would do well to stop talking about their concern for the jobless--or else to start making good on their pieties."

We are still having difficulty with the International Monetary Fund. A great many of the third world countries are unable to pay their loans and yesterday after 15 hours of debate, the Board members reached a compromise to reduce borrowing limits. This move is considered as a blow to the third world countries, but a victory for the Reagan Administration. Some 25 countries have borrowed billions of dollars from the International Monetary Fund and are absolutely unable to repay the interest, much less the principal. A number of New York City banks are involved and this makes the matter of appropriating the \$1.7 billion more from our country almost an impossible task at this time.

Secretary Watts' future remains still cloudy today, with a number of high-level GOP officials divided on whether the White House was giving the Interior Secretary a reasonable length of time to plan his resignation or time to rally support for riding out the storm. Some say that he has been given time so he can understand that he could render much better service

outside the Administration. At the Interior Department Watts' spokesman said the Secretary had no plans to resign and was spending the day conducting business as usual.

We have a lady in the House by the name of Claudine Schneider. She is a Republican serving her second term from Rhode Island and the pressure is on her now to make a run for Senator Pell's seat in the United States Senate. This lady works hard in the House and so far, has done right well. She defeated Beard, a house painter and a man who was absolutely unqualified. In my opinion, she will make a mistake in running against Pell, because running against him, is almost like running against the Constitution in the state of Rhode Island.

The search is still underway for the black box and other equipment and material from the Korean Airlines, Flight 007 which was shot down on September 1, killing all 269 people aboard, including 61 Americans. The Soviet Union still refuses to apologize for its action, but yesterday allowed a U.S.-Japanese team to visit their part of the island to get debris discovered by Soviet searchers. The Soviet Union denies that it has recovered bodies or the cockpit flight recorders.

September 29, 1983

Yesterday the House of Representatives rejected the argument that Lebanon may become another Vietnam and adopted a resolution authorizing Reagan to keep U.S. Marines there as long as 18 more months. I presided over the general debate on this

bill and some of the best speeches were made by the Members on both sides of this bill that we have had for many months. After a full day of debate, the House voted 270 to 161 to carry out the agreement made by Tip O'Neill, the House Speaker and President Reagan. I voted against the amendment in the nature of a substitute that agreed to certain parts of the proposal, but reducing the 18 months considerably and then voted against the bill on final passage. With 1,200 to 1,600 Marines in Lebanon, sent as part of the peace keeping force, this number is too few for peace keeping and too many to have them killed by the Syrians. The resolution that was adopted authorizes deployment until March 1985 if the President considers it necessary. However, the resolution states that the deployment is controlled by the War Powers Resolution, a 1973 law giving Congress some say over the dispatching of U.S. troops to hostile areas in foreign countries. Our Marine force was sent to Lebanon one year ago yesterday and since that time, five Marines have been killed. One by a mine, and four by shell fire. Some 38 have been wounded.

This bill will now be voted on in the Senate today and the vote may be exceedingly close. Polls taken show that our people say that they want to eliminate deployment of U.S. Marines in Lebanon to six months or less.

As I expected, Interior Secretary James G. Watt will remain in the Cabinet. This fund raiser and member of the Administration who believes that our public

lands should be more than utilized, would still be a right hard man to fire. According to reports today, Watt prepared a letter of resignation last Saturday, but decided not to submit it to President Reagan after becoming more convinced that neither the President nor the White House staff have pressed him to resign. Watt's decision not to resign apparently was based on a judgement that he could ride out the furor created when he described appointees to an Interior Department Coal Commission as a black, a woman two Jews and a cripple. The question still remains as to whether or not Watt will remain in the Cabinet after Reagan's reelection campaign gets underway in earnest.

Secretary of Defense Weinberger, who is in China, today announced that President Reagan will visit China in April. This visit to China is another indication that the President certainly will run for reelection.

Andropov yesterday belittled the Reagan Administration's commitment to arms control in one of the sharpest attacks on our foreign policy by this new Soviet Union leader. In a lengthy statement devoted entirely to U.S. and Soviet relations, Andropov accused Washington of pursuing a militarist course that raised the danger of nuclear war.

Former President Nixon and his old friend, Henry Kissinger, appeared in pictures on the front pages of the Washington papers today. Former President Nixon was accompanied by Kissinger as he arrived at the State Department yesterday

to testify before the Special Commission on Central America. Kissinger is Chairman of this Commission and the Lord only knows what the final report will be. Nixon advised the U.S. in his testimony before the Commission, to adopt a Marshall Plan for Latin America. He went on to say that the Communists talk about the problems there and too often we just talk about the Communists. This was indirectly a slap at our President. He further said that the future will hold that proper help given to impoverished nations will serve a much better purpose through economic aid channels, than the intervention militarily. I do not disagree too much with part of his testimony.

September 30, 1983

Yesterday the Senate voted to let the Reagan Administration keep U.S. Marines in Lebanon for as many as 18 more months. The 54 to 46 agreement was virtually along party lines, with only three Republicans dissenting while two Democrats backed the measure. Senator Mitchell, a Democrat of Maine and Edward Zorinsky, Democrat of Nebraska, backed the President while Republican Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. of Connecticut and William Roth of Delaware, voted against the 18 month authorization.

On the House side, Rogers of the 5th District was the only Member in the Kentucky Delegation to vote for this Resolution. He is a Republican Member and I understand that there was considerable arm twisting here. Yesterday, the political arm of the National Education

Association, one of the Nation's largest unions, voted overwhelmingly to throw its support to Democratic Presidential candidate, Walter F. Mondale. The AFL-CIO is now in session in Hollywood, Florida and this organization is expected to endorse Mondale either today or tomorrow. The teacher union went on to say that all of the candidates running on the Democratic side are for the teachers, but that Mondale's ties to the NEA leadership are the strongest.

I still am of the opinion that the different organizations that endorse the candidates, should let all six Democratic candidates run for awhile, before attempting to endorse any one candidate into the office. A great many Democrats in this country are for Senator Glenn and with President Reagan running everyday and hard to beat, we certainly should not start splitting our party the year before the Presidential nomination takes place. In all of the polls, Glenn is up and Mondale is going down and this is the reason why Mondale's people are insisting upon early endorsement.

Our old friend George McGovern is now back in the newspapers almost daily in his campaign for the Presidential nomination. George really knows that he has no chance whatsoever of receiving this nomination, but this is not the reason why he is running.

October 3, 1983

Just before we adjourned the Second Session of the 97th Congress, a bill

authorizing the appointment of a historian for the House of Representatives was defeated. With all of our employees the majority of the Members at that time believed that a historian was not necessary. When we returned in January of this year, to begin the 98th Congress, another bill was introduced authorizing the employment of a historian with the employment fixed to end in 1989. This would be 200 years from the date of the 1st Congress which convened on March 4, 1789.

I certainly believe that a historian is very much in order when you consider the fact that for the first 43 years of our Congress, only handwritten records were kept in long ledgers and when one ledger was completed, it was stored away in one of the rooms way down in the Capitol building. Finally in the year 1834, a man by the name of Joseph Gales, Sr. was employed to compile and place in book form all authentic material of the debates and proceedings in the Congress of the United States. This is shown in Volume 1 of the Annals which ultimately contained 42 volumes. Next we had the Debates and then the Globe and then the Congressional Record. This man Gales had quite a task in deciphering abbreviations and handwritten notes in the old ledgers and ended up using the diary of old John Adams and a portion of the diary kept by John Quincy Adams. These were just two of the records he used to get together the material to place in book form, the record and the history of the Congress. I have a set of the Annals bound in leather and an explanation in Volume 1 of why it was that the Congress decided

that the record should be bound and permanently kept.

Certainly with this kind of a start, a historian is very much in order at this time. A man by the name of Raymond W. Smock, 42 years of age, from Lanham, Maryland was appointed Historian of the Office for the Bicentennial of the House of Representatives and assumed his duties on October 1, 1983. Dr. Smock, a specialist in American history and documentary editing, received his B.A. from Roosevelt University in 1966 and his Ph.D from the University of Maryland in 1974. He was co-editor of the highly acclaimed documentary project, The Booker T. Washington Papers, a 13-volume series, which was completed earlier this year. Smock received the 1979 Philip M. Hamer Award from the Society of American Archivists for his work on the Washington Papers.

In 1966-67 Smock served on the research staff of the Maryland Constitutional Convention. He was the founder and first editor of the Maryland Historian in 1970, and was an instructor of history and research associate at the University of Maryland for more than 10 years. He has served as a consultant on editorial and film projects for the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Science Foundation, and was faculty advisor for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission's Institute for Documentary Editing, held in Madison, Wisconsin.

In addition to his academic career, Dr. Smock was president of Instructional Resources Corporation, an audio-visual

firm specializing in large-scale historical slide resources for schools and colleges including The American History Slide Collection and The Western Civilization Slide Collection. Smock's most recent project, before assuming his duties with the House, was to compile and edit A Guide to Manuscripts in the Presidential Libraries, which will be published in late 1983.

Smock is president-elect of the Association for Documentary Editing and will be installed as president at the Association's annual meeting in October. He is a member of the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, the Southern Historical Association and the Society for History in the Federal Government.

October 4, 1983

President Reagan has decided against going to the Philippines at this time. Yesterday, he postponed his trip to the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia citing the need to remain in Washington while Congress is in Session. I presume that the major reason for this change in plans was the deep concern for the President's safety and the policy dilemma of appearing to either endorse or condemn the regime of President Ferdinand Marcos. It seems that the President himself, made this decision. There is trouble each day in the Philippines over the murder of one of the President's major adversaries, a man by the name of Benigno Aquino. There seems to be no question that the government was a party to this murder, even though an assailant at the airport, was brutally shot

down and described as the murderer. This poor man was probably just walking by at the time of the murder.

The President also indicated yesterday that he will today unveil a new United States proposal for the Soviet Arms Limitation Talks containing a modified build-down section that has won considerable support here on the Hill. This new plan fits, somewhat, proposals from the Hill and may be what we are looking for at this time.

October 5, 1983

The Senate passed the Appropriations Bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education yesterday and really held down increases in the bill which would have surely brought about a veto. We are close enough now that in the conference, we can make a few reductions and I believe, for the first time in five years, we will get a bill that the President will sign. Each year for five years, the Senate has refused to pass a bill and go all the way and in this manner, has controlled this legislation in a Continuing Resolution. Operating three of the most important Departments of the Government under a Continuing Resolution is not good.

Senator Weicker, the new Chairman of the Subcommittee on the Senate side, has what it takes to pass this kind of a bill. His predecessor was Harrison Schmidt of New Mexico and his action on this bill for three years as Chairman, was one of the main factors bringing

about his defeat last year in New Mexico.

For some five years now, we have had an Immigration Bill floating around on the House side in the Committee on Judiciary. Ron Mazzoli of Louisville, is the sponsor of the legislation on our side and Senator Simpson is the sponsor on the Senate side. This year and last year, Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, succeeded in passing the bill without any trouble. This year the vote was 70 to 18. Yesterday, Tip O'Neill, in a political contest with the White House, effectively buried this legislation probably for years to come. O'Neill said he pulled the bill off the House calendar for this year because he feared a political double-cross from President Reagan. He said he had heard that Reagan who supported the bill when it passed the Senate earlier this year, would wait for the House's Democratic majority to pass the law and then veto it in order to win Hispanic support in the 1984 election. O'Neill went on to say that President Reagan was the most political man he'd ever seen in the White House and he further said that the bill would not come up in the year 1984.

This will certainly break Ron's heart because he has worked for five, long hard years to bring this bill out for a vote. In fact, this may just be enough to make Mazzoli decide to do something next year other than run for Congress.

The Senate, for two days now, has had a little filibuster going against the

Martin Luther King National Holiday, with Senator Helms of North Carolina leading the filibuster. In my opinion, this bill will also pass the Senate and be signed into law by President Reagan.

October 6, 1983

West German President Karl Carstens addressed a Joint Session of Congress yesterday. He made a good speech and said that his country will not waiver in its commitment to strengthen the Western alliance. He went on to say that we are dealing with a highly armed superpower which is making great efforts in order to increase its influence around the World. The Soviet Union's good intentions alone are not enough to preserve peace and are very similar to those instances in the past. Safeguarding peace today, the President said, is of greater importance than at any time in the past.

This man made a right good impression on the Congress and as he walked up the center aisle on the way out of the Chamber, he stopped and shook hands with me and briefly stated that he was delighted to be with us.

Lech Walesa, the unemployed electrician who climbed a fence of a shipyard in August of 1980 to lead the strike that forced Poland's solidarity movement, was named yesterday as the winner of the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize. This contribution according to the selection committee, was made with considerable personal sacrifice to insure the workers rights to establish their own organizations. This man has been right controversial during the past

two years and for several months was confined to his home and this was the situation at the time the Pope visited Poland. Finally the Soviet sympathizers that run this country, decided they better let Walesa see the Pope and a brief visit took place. Walesa announced immediately after the award of the Nobel Peace Prize that he would give the \$190,000 prize to the Polish Roman Catholic Church to be used in a \$2 billion agriculture research fund it is organizing.

A vote will take place within the next three weeks in the Senate expressing a Sense of Congress dislike for Secretary James G. Watt. Yesterday, according to information we received on the Hill, Watt was preparing his letter of resignation when he found out some of the comments that were made at the Republican Senatorial Caucus. Unless there is a solid front on the part of the Republicans in the Senate, Watt will be condemned and knowing this, he decided to resign. He was persuaded to take a week off and think about the matter. Presidential advisors, Baker and Meese made a hurried trip to the Interior building, urging Watt to take a week off and not make up his mind to resign at this time.

I still am of the opinion that Watt and Donovan will be a right heavy load for the President to carry next year.

We are now in the process of going to conference with the Senate on my bill. We had hoped to go to conference today, but the Senate is unable to meet with us at this time, so the conference will go

over until after the Columbus Week Recess. I know of no items in disagreement which will cause us any serious problems and for the first time in five years, the Senate has decided to pass a bill and go to conference with us.

I hope the situation in Central America is better. Five of the countries have recently agreed to a declaration outlining issues for future negotiations, including a freeze on arms importation and on the sizes of their armies along with reductions in outside military advisers. This, together with a pledge that none will allow its territory to be used for aggression against another country, should go a long way towards solving some of the problems that we have in Central America today.

I have a lot of rich friends and I am proud of all of them. The great majority of these people made and saved this money, but a few gained their wealth through inheritance. From time to time, the richest of the rich are listed in the newspapers and the list that appeared this week of the 15 richest Americans, with a minimum net worth of \$1 billion, according to Forbes Magazine, are as follows:

GORDON PETER GETTY, 49, San Francisco son of oilman John Paul Getty. Minimum net worth: \$2.15 billion

SAM M. WALTON, 65 Bentonville, Ark., founder Wal-Mart Stores. Minimum net worth: \$2.15 billion.

DANIEL KEITH LUDWIG, 86, New York City,

known as "father of the supertanker." Minimum net worth: Believed to exceed \$2 billion.

DAVID PACKARD, 71, Los Altos Hills, California, founded computer firm of Hewlett-Packard. Minimum net worth: At least \$1.85 billion.

AN WANG, 63, Lincoln, Mass., founder of Wang Laboratories, Inc. Minimum net worth: \$1.6 billion.

NELSON BUNKER HUNT, 57, Dallas, oil and real estate magnate, son of H.L. Hunt. Minimum net worth: \$1.4 billion.

CAROLINE HUNT SCHOELKOPF, 60, Dallas, daughter of H.L. Hunt. Minimum net \$1.3 billion.

E. ROSS PEROT, 53, Dallas, founder and chief executive officer of Electronic Data Systems, Minimum net worth: Over \$1 billion.

MARGARET HUNT HILL, 68, Dallas, daughter of H.L. Hunt. Minimum net worth, with children's trusts: \$1 billion.

GEORGE P. MITCHELL, 64, Houston, oil and real estate magnate. Minimum net worth: At least \$1 billion.

FOREST E. MARS SR., 79, McLean, Va., controls Mars, Inc., world's largest confectioner. Minimum net worth: At least \$1 billion.

DAVID ROCKEFELLER, 68, Tarrytown, N.Y., in banking and real estate business, grandson of John D. Rockefeller. Minimum net

worth: Over \$1 billion.

PHILIP F. ANSCHULTZ, 44, Denver, oilman. Minimum net worth: Could still be \$1 billion.

WILLIAM HERBERT HUNT, 54, Dallas. Son of H.L. Hunt. Minimum net worth, including all trusts: \$1 billion.

MARVIN DAVIS, 57, Denver, oilman. Minimum net worth: May still be \$1 billion.

October 7, 1983

The Washington papers all carry stories this morning on the front page that Secretary of Interior Watt may resign. This is a real unusual situation because the Conservatives will be upset if he does resign and the President is in the position of being satisfied with the situation as it is and he does not want to accept Watt's letter of resignation. It seems now that Watt is really mad over the fact that the Republicans in the Senate will not stand behind him and he knows that his resignation will certainly not help President Reagan. He may resign within the next few days, but I still believe that something will take place to prevent this resignation.

The Soviet Union is still assisting Syria in the Middle East and is now shipping SS 21 Battlefield Missiles to this country. This missile has a range estimated at about 70 miles and is one of the latest surface-to-surface Soviet battle missiles. This missile is erected on a vehicle that moves around on a track and was only recently deployed outside of the

Soviet Union for the first time in East Germany.

I have received a copy of the Guinness Book of Records which carries my record of never having missed a day or a vote, on page 208 and on page 209, there is a picture of me with my journal. This company has a book published in this country known as the Guinness Book of World Records and also publishes the Guinness Book of Records. This book is published in 23 languages and is supposed to be the third most popular book sold around the world today.

October 8, 1983

My old friend, Carl Perkins, has worked hard all down through the years for education and with me now Chairman of the Subcommittee that appropriates this money, at times, we almost have conflicts. I am just as strongly for education and for further funding as he is, but I certainly am not in favor of using this bill as a political gimmick for the Presidential election to take place in 1984. Mike Brown, who has a right vivid imagination at times, wrote an article in the Louisville "Courier Journal" on October 3 entitled "Natcher, Perkins deny conflict on school bill." This article is as follows:

"Kentucky's two most senior congressmen-- Carl Perkins and William Natcher--came off the House floor last Thursday proclaiming their fast friendship.

'Carl and I are close,' said Natcher, with Perkins echoing strong agreement. 'Carl Perkins and I have worked together for 30 years on education.'

Their audience was this reporter, whom the two veteran lawmakers suggested was

mischievously trying to find a conflict where none existed.

There is certainly nothing to indicate that Perkins and Natcher are anything but on the best of terms. They have served together in the House for three decades, and are part of its Democratic establishment.

But congressional maneuvering over education spending, fairly or not, has recently generated a perception in Washington that the two Kentuckians have been in something less than lockstep on the issue.

Not that they necessarily had different goals, but that they saw different parliamentary paths for getting there.

Both say nothing could be further from the truth. But if nothing else, the episode has at least provided a good look at the key roles these two Kentuckians can play in behind-the-scenes House intricacies.

Perkins, chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, is Mr. Education, and he is once again coming into his own after two years' eclipse by the Reagan administration's budget-cutting successes.

Two weeks ago, with the 7th District lawmaker from Eastern Kentucky as engineer, the House authorized \$1.6 billion in additional spending for a string of education and social programs that had been curtailed in 1981.

These included education grants for the poor, food for low-income pregnant women and children, and assistance with heating bills. Perkins said it added up to \$23.6 million extra for Kentucky alone.

To give the package added insurance, Perkins attached it to legislation that's hard to oppose--a bill providing grant money to help the physically and mentally handicapped.

But while an important step, Perkins' legislation was only an authorization. Under Congress' two-phase process, the extra money must still be appropriated.

That's where Natcher figures in. Kentucky's 2nd District Democrat from Bowling Green is chairman of the appropriations subcommittee responsible for the money bill that pays for federal labor, health and education programs.

He holds sway over the biggest single chunk of money that comes out of Congress, and it's a position that Natcher justifiably points to as a plus for Kentucky.

Natcher's subcommittee finished work on its fiscal 1984 appropriation bill before the House approved Perkins' package. But by the time Natcher's bill came to the floor for a vote Sept. 22, there was pressure on him to increase its \$96 billion total to reflect the \$1.6 billion extra authorized by the House.

Among those pushing for the addition was the majority leader, Rep. James Wright of Texas.

This is where the situation gets complicated.

The Perkins package had not yet been approved by the Senate, and so was not law. In fact, Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah--chairman of the Labor and Human Resources Committee and thus Perkins' Senate counterpart--opposes

Perkins' add-ons, and is holding up any further action.

Since the Senate had not passed the higher spending levels, Natcher said he could not increase his appropriation bill. He was backed up on that by the top Republican on his subcommittee, Rep. Silvio Conte of Massachusetts, who warned the House that major increases would invite a presidential veto.

Under House rules, any amendment that would have sent the appropriation above existing authorization levels could have been successfully challenged as out of order.

However, that parliamentary hurdle might have been avoided had the Appropriations Committee asked the Rules Committee for a special waiver. And that's exactly what some Democrats thought should have been done.

Rep. David Obey, D-Wis., a member of Natcher's subcommittee, said on the floor that the bill was 'inadequate in the area of education,' and he lamented that a waiver had not been sought.

There are reports that off the floor some Democrats had stronger words for what they considered an overly timid approach.

But Perkins said in an interview that his authorization bill was too late for Natcher's appropriation measure, and that there was nothing his Kentucky friend could have done differently.

Natcher said that if money for the Perkins package had been added on to his appropriation bill, the Senate would have

laughed at it. Though the full Senate hasn't yet acted, its bill providing labor, health and education money is now just about the same size as the House version.

Natcher also said that once the additional levels are authorized, he will go back to his subcommittee to get the necessary appropriations.

But it's not clear when that might happen.

During the floor debate, Natcher and Conte agreed to a Wright amendment adding \$300 million to six education programs that had not been funded up to their full authorization levels.

As part of the compromise effort, they also promised to support the addition of more funds when the House took up the 'continuing resolution.'

That's a stopgap money bill that temporarily continues programs that have not been funded by a full-fledged appropriation bill.

Congress had to enact a continuing resolution last week before the start of the new fiscal year, which began Saturday. But at the last minute, events took an unexpected turn.

To head off a host of add-ons, including a provision limiting the use of Marines in Lebanon, the House leadership under Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill Jr. maneuvered the resolution to the floor under a procedure that prevented any amendments.

Perkins and his allies tried to persuade the Rules Committee to make an exception for them, but had no luck. Their next

chance most likely won't come until November, when another continuing resolution is expected.

In all of this there is a good whiff of national politics. Republicans accuse Perkins and the other Democrats of trying to embarrass the president. They charge that the real objective is to load up a popular education bill and force a presidential veto.

The Democrats reply that they have no such motive. They say that they are sincerely trying to restore badly needed funding and that if the president is really as concerned about education as he claims, he will support the effort.

In an interview the day after the House action on his labor, health and education bill, Natcher said the money measure had been in danger of getting caught up in the political tug of war, a development he didn't want.

"You can't use this bill for that purpose," he said.

October 11, 1983

The Presidential primary on the Democratic side is really warming up. During the past 10 days, Mondale has received the endorsements of the AFL-CIO and the National Education Association. These early endorsements have been quite detrimental to Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio who, in my opinion, even with the two endorsements Mondale has, is the front runner at this time. In Melbourne, Florida this past weekend, Senator Glenn

defended his vote for President Reagan's tax cut in 1981 as an alternative to the disastrous failed policies of the Carter Administration. Policies that Glenn said devastated the economy and helped to elect Reagan. He went on to rebuke former Vice President Walter Mondale, who had attacked him at a Democratic dinner in Iowa Saturday for voting for the 1981 tax cut. Glenn said that this criticism is a little like the first mate on the Titanic, criticizing someone for going for a lifeboat. He went on to say that Mondale was part of the Administration that gave us 21 percent interest rates and 17 percent inflation rates, which left the economy in deep trouble.

Mondale answered Glenn by saying that Reaganomics was the worst massive, deliberate, economic mistake in our history. This program, he said, drove us into our deepest recession, costing millions of jobs and resulted in thousands of bankruptcies. He went on to say that the next generation will be saddled with a trillion dollars of debt and the American farmer again being pushed around. Mondale said wealthy Americans and major corporations received massive tax cuts and when the tax bill passed, the hogs were really feeding.

Glenn, of course, knows that early endorsements such as the two Mondale received, can almost end the Presidential primary, unless he takes on Mondale from here on in. This campaign will be one to watch and of course, will not be to the best interest of the Democratic Party if President Reagan runs for reelection.

Yitzhak Shamir was elected Israel's seventh Prime Minister yesterday on a vote

of 60 to 53. This was exceedingly close and in his acceptance speech, said that he would continue Begin's foreign policy. He immediately proceeded to state that Israel must prepare to accept an austere domestic economic program of budget and subsidy cuts, tax increases and currency devaluation. If this takes place, then the request to our country for more foreign aid money, will start immediately.

Sixteen South Koreans were killed in a bomb blast in Rangoon, Burma this past weekend, with these officials being top officials of the South Korean government. The President of South Korea was on his way to the ceremony and since his vehicle was held up in traffic, he was saved from being one of those seriously injured or killed. South Korea blames North Korea for this incident and this will mean more trouble in that part of the world.

James G. Watt resigned as Secretary of Interior and in his letter of resignation, he thanked the President for permitting him to be a Member of his Cabinet and said in return, he had changed enough of the policies prevalent in the Department to now make it a working organization for the people of this country. I was surprised that the President would let the resignation come about as it did. Not requested, but just before a vote in the Senate, which if taken, would have condemned Watt. With Watt out of the Cabinet, the President is much better off in his race for reelection, but there are a great many people in this country on the Republican side who believe that Watt was butchered. This Department controls

700 million acres of public lands and 1 billion acres of off shore leasing land. A Department with every known kind of mineral available and one that is of great concern from the standpoint of natural resources.

Dr. Barbara McClintock, a woman whose research was ignored for years, won a Nobel Prize yesterday for showing how genes behave unexpectedly inside cells, causing sudden changes in heredity. The 81 year old doctor who has worked for years at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory on Long Island, won the the 1983 Nobel Prize in medicine for discovering how often genes move around which now may lead to purposeful genetic engineering of plants and animals. This was a discovery made four decades ago by growing crop after crop of corn and observing its changes over the years. An ear of corn with different colored kernels appearing through out the ear. This was the start to the discovery that led to the Nobel Prize in medicine. Dr. McClintock received a prize of \$190,000 and apparently too much publicity, because on television yesterday, she was closing the door right rapidly after too many cameramen and reporters seemed to get right pushy.

October 12, 1983

Everything still looks good from the standpoint of finally bringing out an appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education that the President will sign. For five years now, the Senate has refused to pass this bill maintaining that it would be vetoed since it contains so much

money. Each year we would insist that the Senate pass the bill and let it go to conference and if there was too much in the bill, it could be reduced accordingly during the conference.

During our hearings this year and especially before the mark up of the bill, we had all kinds of pressure to increase every education category by hundreds of millions of dollars. In fact, so much, that even if the Senate had passed the bill, it still would have been vetoed in the end. One organization that has been more than active in trying to increase our bill so much that it would automatically be vetoed, is the National Education Association. This group cares nothing about a veto because they believe that if the amounts are considerably higher than we have in the bill now, these amounts will be protected in a continuing resolution and regardless of the bill, the funds will be forthcoming. This is a complete disregard for deficits, federal spending and fiscal responsibility. The new President of this group is a black woman by the name of Mary E. Futtrell who is a school teacher over in Virginia. Recently a task force appointed by Carl D. Perkins, Chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, reported after holding hearings and finishing its final report. This task force supported merit pay for teachers and this, of course, is one of the main projects now being pushed by NEA. The American Association of Teachers is against this plan, because they feel it would be unfair to the great majority of teachers and the system for selecting those entitled

to Merit Pay would not be handled properly. Yesterday, Futtrell, at the National Press Club, said she almost fell out of her chair when she heard Paul Simon, who by the way, is a candidate for the Senate in Illinois, say that the task force supports the experiment and it would cost the federal government \$200 million. Futtrell said that they had been talking about \$5 billion and that she couldn't believe it when Simon said \$200 million. Operating as they are today, I would have not been surprised if this woman had said \$500 billion. Simply a total disregard for education in the future and just a day to day effort to bring about a tremendous expenditure from the Treasury to build up the accomplishments of this organization and her term as President.

I believe that all teachers' starting salaries in this country should be increased and that teachers salaries generally should be commensurate with any other occupation or profession. Better training and better pay will produce results and our children will be the beneficiaries.

October 13, 1983

The search is on now for Secretary Watt's successor. Apparently the list has been narrowed down to two House Members, Manuel Lujan, Jr. of New Mexico and Dick Cheney of Wyoming. Cheney has served in the White House on a number of occasions and probably is the one they would like to name, but they will have some trouble dislocating him from his House seat. For several years before he was elected, Cheney wanted to be in Congress and he finally made it. They will have no trouble with

Lujan because he would like to accept this assignment. Regardless of which one is named, the appointment may be for a short duration. I presume that both would like to know from the President directly, as to whether or not he will be a candidate for reelection. If he is not a candidate, the situation will change considerably.

Virginia has returned from France, Italy and England and really enjoyed her trip. She and her brother, Fred Reardon, Jr. and Fred's wife, Wendy, took this trip together and for the past three weeks, have enjoyed sightseeing all over these countries. For a number of years, Virginia has wanted to go abroad and it worked out perfectly for her to go during this month. Celeste really wants to talk to her mother about this trip, because she has about 2,000 or 3,000 questions about France and Italy that she especially wants answered.

October 14, 1983

President Reagan's appointment of William P. Clark, his White House National Security Advisor to succeed James G. Watt as Secretary of the Interior, was quite a surprise. There was no indication whatsoever that Clark was being considered and according to those in the White House who should have known something about what was going on, the selection would have been made between the two Members of the House. The President and Mr. Clark are real close and have been for many years. Clark is a good lawyer and a former member of the Supreme Court of California. This appointment indicates to me that with three real old men on the Supreme Court who are not

well and should retire, that if the President is reelected or if an appointment comes up before he goes out of office, his nominee will be William P. Clark.

The Environmentalists are not very well pleased with Clark and the Conservatives are anything but pleased.

Senator Paul Laxalt, Republican of Nevada and President Reagan's closet friend in the Senate, announced yesterday that he will proceed immediately to file the necessary papers authorizing a Reagan--Bush Campaign Committee for registration with the Federal Election Commission. Laxalt said yesterday that he expects the President to publicly announce his reelection candidacy after Congress adjourns which will be in about a month. Reagan will sign a letter on Monday authorizing Laxalt to file the committee to be called "Reagan--Bush 84", with the Commission. Laxalt also said he believes that the unofficial decision has the full blessing of Mrs. Reagan. For weeks now, rumors have circulated that Mrs. Reagan is not well since she has lost some weight. Apparently this is not true and the moves made by the President recently just confirmed the fact that he will be a candidate for reelection and I might add, exceedingly difficult to beat.

The early endorsements and the move to really eliminate a Democratic primary for President is not good even though the Governor of New York and the Democratic Senator, Moynihan endorsed Mondale yesterday. Each week now, more endorsements follow and there is still a lot of Democrats

who are not well pleased with Mondale and generally with the procedure that is being used to eliminate the balance of the six candidates who are campaigning for the office of President.

October 17, 1983

My grandson Christopher Murphy has appeared in one movie. He played a minor part in the movie, "Valley Girl," and is now in a television commercial for "Intelli-vision II." This is a commercial concerning the sale of a device which is hooked on to your television set and the different video games that people are interested, can then be played on your set. Chris was paid \$25,000 for appearing in the commercial and receives \$300 additional each time this commercial is played nationwide. If it is played only in a statewide area, he receives only \$38. This past week, it played six times nationwide, so Chris received \$1,800. Judging from the commercial which is real cute, it may be appearing for several months.

We are in quite a controversy with our neighbor, Canada over acid rain. For several years now, Canada has insisted that we do something about the sulphur dioxide which is discharged into the atmosphere from U.S. smokestacks. Our officials have been in a number of conferences with the Canadian officials and this past weekend, Secretary of State, George P. Shultz, in a visit to Halifax, announced that the Reagan Administration was having a real problem over this very controversial issue within the President's Cabinet and that

this would require a postponement of the United States' decision about cleaning it up. This is a right ticklish issue and Canada is right disturbed, so we will have to do something other than give excuses.

Another one of our Marines was killed in Lebanon this weekend and three others were wounded. This still bears out my contention that we have too few Marines to keep the peace and too many there to be killed. I am still glad I voted to bring them out and not grant President Reagan's request that they be permitted to stay for 18 months.

The Baltimore Orioles won the World Series last night by taking four games of six against Philadelphia. This has been a pitcher's duel from beginning to end and the runs in the main, were scored by home-runs. Last night's games really made Philadelphia look sad.

October 20, 1983

Pete Rose, the first baseman for the Philadelphia baseball team is now out looking for a job. During the past two years, he received a tremendous salary by virtue of his ability to hit the ball and then this year, his batting average slumped somewhat. He is well along the road to surpassing Ty Cobb's world record for number of hits totalling 4,491. Rose has only 210 more to go to surpass Cobbs record. At least he has to be playing baseball on some team in this country to break this record and he, of course, will now have to sign on with Atlanta or some other team, at a much lower salary, to be in a position to continue his struggle to break the Cobb record.

In speaking of breaking records, I have my doubts that any Member will ever serve in the House or the Senate for 29 consecutive years, other than me, without missing a vote. Establishing and trying to hold records is quite a problem.

We present our Conference Report today on the HEW appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 1984. This is the first time in five years that we have been able to present a Conference Report and then to expect the President to sign the bill. A lot of water has gone over the dam, and pressure from every side was exerted which would have placed this bill in a position where it could not have gone all the way. For instance, the Speaker lost one of his pet buildings the day before yesterday for Boston University. This, of course, does not please him, but it is still for the best interests of our country.

October 21, 1983

The House adopted the Conference Report on our Bill that appropriates the money for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education yesterday, with the roll call vote being 323 to 79. This Bill is now on the way to the White House for either the President's signature or a veto. I still am under the impression that the President will sign this Bill and this will be the first time in five years.

In presenting the Conference Report, I made the following statement:

'Mr. Speaker, today we consider the conference report on H.R. 3913, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education, and related agencies for fiscal year 1984.

This is a very special occasion. The last time the House considered a conference report on this appropriation bill was in 1979, 4 years ago. The last time the bill was enacted into law was 5 years ago, in 1978. For the past 3 years, the bill has passed the House, but has not passed the other body. For fiscal years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983, funds for Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education programs were carried in continuing resolutions for the entire year. This year, for the first time since 1978, we believe that we will be able to enact into law a separate appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education.

I would like to pay tribute to the members of our subcommittee who have worked so hard on this bill, particularly the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Conte) who has cooperated with me at every stage of the legislative process. Without his assistance, we would have not been able to bring this conference report to you today.

All of the other members of the subcommittee have worked hard on this bill since last February, when we began our subcommittee hearings. Every one of them has made a significant contribution. They are:

Neal Smith of Iowa, Dave Obey of Wisconsin, Ed Roybal of California, Lou Stokes of Ohio, Joe Early of Massachusetts, Bernie Dwyer of New Jersey, Steny Hoyer of Maryland, George O'Brien of Illinois, Carl Pursell of Michigan, John Porter of Illinois, and Bill Young of Florida.

Mr. Speaker, we have an excellent staff on our subcommittee.

I must also mention the help we have received from the chairman of the full Appropriations Committee, Jamie Whitten, who is an ex officio member of our subcommittee. He is always available when we need him, and we have repeatedly turned to him for support in the development of this bill.

Great credit should also be given to the chairman of the subcommittee in the other body. Mr. Weicker of Connecticut, as well as the full committee chairman, Mr. Hatfield of Oregon, who have expedited the passage of the bill in the other body, and who made it possible for us to go to conference this week and to complete our conference in a speedy and orderly manner.

Mr. Speaker, the conference report merits the support of all Members of this House. It is not a partisan document. It is signed by all of the House conferees. There was 140 amendments in disagreement between the House and the Senate. We reached agreement on every one of them in the conference.

As reported from conference, the bill includes total new budget--obligational--authority for 1984 of \$104,433,883,000. That is \$477,904,000 above the comparable appropriation for 1983. \$9,218,196,000 over the 1984 budget estimate, \$5,055,111,000 over the bill as passed the House, and \$3,885,995,000 over the Senate bill. These figures are somewhat inflated by several factors. The Senate considered appropriations for several programs which were not considered appropriations for several programs which were not considered by the House, due to lack of authorization. Some of these, chiefly vocational rehabilitation, impacted

area aid, and trade adjustment benefits, have been included in the conference agreement. Second, the conferees endeavored to avoid having large supplemental appropriations later in the year by including in this bill our best estimates of the amounts which will be required for entitlement programs. This results in an increase of over \$4 billion over both the House and Senate bills.

For discretionary programs, the conference agreement funds a total of \$32,077,974,000, an increase of \$678,734,000 over the House bill, and \$137,005,000 below the Senate bill. If we take out impacted area aid, which the House did not consider, but which has recently become authorized, the conference agreement for discretionary programs would be \$93,734,000 over the House bill and \$137,000,500 below the Senate. These figures show that the agreement is a reasonably fair compromise between the House and Senate bills.

The conference agreement is also well below the ceilings established in the 1984 budget resolution. Of course, we know that it will be necessary to appropriate additional funds later in the year for a number of programs which are left out of the bill due to lack of authorization. I do not intend to go into further detail at this time. The conference report and statement of the managers are printed in the Congressional Record for Wednesday, October 19. In addition, I will insert in today's Record, at the conclusion of these remarks, a detailed table showing the amount agreed upon for each of the programs funded in the bill, together with appropriate comparisons.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, again I want to thank my friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Conte). Mr. Conte, I want you to know that it is a distinct honor and a privilege to work with you, not only on this subcommittee but on the full committee, and I want to thank every member of the subcommittee. Mr. Speaker, we have an excellent staff, and we worked hard on this bill and this conference report.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the conference agreement on H.R. 3913'.

Before we adopted the conference report the Speaker asked me to preside over the House on the Nicaragua Bill. I was in the Chair for several hours before the House on a roll call vote, voted to cut off all covert aid to Nicaragua. After I got out of the Chair and the final roll call vote was held, I then presented my conference report.

October 24, 1983

Early yesterday morning, a bomb-laden pick up truck was driven through fences, gates and concrete posts into a four-story building at Beirut International Airport in Lebanon, killing at this time, according to the count, 147 U.S. Marines and injuring 69. The truck was loaded with some 2,000 pounds of dynamite and as soon as it was driven through the front part of the building, it was detonated. The one person driving the truck went up in the blast and the explosives collapsed all four floors of the building. There are others trapped in the debris and the count may go to nearly 200 before it is over.

Up to this time, seven Marines have

been killed in Beirut. President Reagan said yesterday that he did not intend to remove the Marines and starting yesterday afternoon, replacements were flying out of North Carolina on the way to Lebanon. The President apparently is acting with outrage and grief at the bombing, which may be the work of Iran or with some other group assisted by the Soviet Union. Twenty seconds after the building was destroyed where the American Marines were located, another truck crashed into the building occupied by the French peace keeping force and a number were killed in that building. Cartoons have appeared recently in the newspapers in this country stating in bold, large letters that "you should join the Marines if you want to be a sitting duck."

I still am of the opinion that we have too few in Lebanon to keep the peace and too many to be killed. There may be another uproar in Congress this week, but it all goes back to our vote some three weeks ago. Along with 134 other Democrats, I voted to bring these boys home immediately. 133 Democrats joined with Speaker O'Neill who had made a commitment with the President and voted to leave the boys in Lebanon.

I was in Kentucky this past weekend attending the fall meeting of the VFW and the Democratic Rally in Frankfort. I was given an award by the VFW commending me upon my 30 years of never having missed their annual dinner and 30 years of never having missed a day or a vote in Congress.

At the Democratic Rally, all I heard were rumors that Governor Brown will oppose Senator Huddleston in the primary next year.