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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

SECOND DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XLV

An article appeared in Sunday's Courier-Journal entitled, "Huddleston Says Brown May Oppose Him." This article is as follows:

"U.S. Sen. Walter "Dee" Huddleston said yesterday that he received a telephone call about 10 days ago from Gov. John Y. Brown Jr. that suggests to him that Brown may enter the primary against Huddleston for his Senate seat next year.

Huddleston said Brown called him in Washington to say that he wanted to withdraw from an earlier agreement to co-sponsor a fund-raiser for Huddleston's reelection bid. Word of Brown's call to Huddleston has been circulating in Kentucky political circles for the last several days.

"It signals to me that he might run, depending on what circumstances may be at the time." Huddleston said when asked about the call in an interview.

"I frankly, personally don't think he's going to. It's a possibility."

Huddleston, who is seeking his third term in the Senate, said Brown agreed last summer to be a sponsor of the fund-raiser, which is scheduled for Dec. 12 in Frankfort.

Asked to recall the message Brown gave him, Huddleston quoted him as saying, "I don't think I'll contest at this time in a primary election. In spite of what you hear in the papers, I don't have any design on the office, but I do think I'll keep my options open."

Brown said last night that Huddleston had summarized his call accurately but he cautioned against reading too much into

his decision.

Brown said he also thought that it would be inappropriate for him to get involved in a fund-raiser during a Democratic primary while serving as governor. When a reporter noted that the fund-raiser is scheduled for Brown's last night in office, Brown said, "You're governor until you're no longer governor."

Brown said of Huddleston's Senate seat, "It's true I don't have any designs on it, but at the same time you don't rule out any options." He added, "I guess I'll think that through as I will whatever directions I may go in."

The possibility of a Huddleston-Brown matchup in 1984 has been a subject of speculation almost since Brown's election as governor four years ago.

The speculation intensified when Brown began a series of campaign-like swings around the state, thanking Kentuckians for his term as governor.

Brown has indicated a continuing interest in elective office, but has not been specific about his plans. In the past, he has said he has no interest in serving in the U.S. Senate.

Brown and Huddleston attended yesterday's closing state rally for Lt. Gov. Martha Layne Collins, the Democratic candidate for governor. At one point, the two men sat almost side by side in the front row at the Frankfort Civic Center and exchanged greetings.

Huddleston said he told Brown in their

telephone conversation that he had made the right decision.

"If he's undecided, he ought to keep his options open," Huddleston said.

Asked what he thinks of a potential race against Brown, Huddleston responded by quoting figures from what he said was a poll completed Friday. He said the poll conducted by the Washington firm of Hamilton & Staff, showed him leading Brown by a margin of roughly 2 to 1.

He said his poll was piggybacked on one done for the Collins campaign, which is taking weekly samplings in conjunction with her race against Republican Jim Bunning.

Huddleston's staff has been watching for signs that Brown might be interested in the seat, and Huddleston said he has been polling the potential matchup against Brown for some time.

Huddleston said he didn't expect any early indication of Brown's plans.

"It would be my guess that he will not make up his mind until the filing deadline or very close to it."

(Brown entered the campaign for governor in 1979 shortly before the filing deadline.)

Next year's primary is scheduled for late August, giving Brown until late May to decide whether he's going to run. Jefferson County Judge Mitch McConnell, A Republican, is already making plans to run.

Huddleston said the possibility that Brown might enter the primary will not affect his own plans.

And he said a contested Democratic primary, if one occurs, would determine who would hold the seat.

"If I beat Brown or he beats me, there sure as hell isn't going to be any Republican take it," he said.

Huddleston's campaign, assuming that Collins will win the election Nov. 8, scheduled the fund-raiser for Frankfort on the eve of the inauguration of Kentucky's next governor."

October 25, 1983

The number of U.S. Marines killed in the bombing of their base in Beirut reached 192 today. Rescue workers continue to dig more bodies from the rubble of the collapsed Marine building. French President Mitterrand made a surprise visit to France's contingent in Beirut yesterday. Their force lost about 23 soldiers in a similar bombing just minutes after the explosion at the U.S. base.

President Reagan said yesterday that the United States has vital interests in Lebanon and implied that the Soviet Union and its surrogates would swiftly fill the vacuum if U.S. Marines were withdrawn from the peace keeping force. The President said our continued American presence in Lebanon is central to our credibility on a global scale. He went on to say that it would be a disaster if a force took over

the Middle East similar to what has taken place in Yemen, Ethiopia and Syria.

The more Marines that are killed, the harder it will be for the President to justify our peace keeping obligation in Lebanon.

October 26, 1983

Early yesterday morning, we moved some 2,000 Marines into Grenada. This island is technically still a part of the British Commonwealth and under the control of Queen Elizabeth II. A coup took place in Grenada last week and leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was overthrown and killed by the military, led by Army General Hudson Austin. Bishop was here last year and as the leader of a Marxist government, was not invited to the White House. Bishop was 39 years old and took power in a coup in 1979 and quickly steered the island of 110,000 people, into a close relationship with Cuba.

Upon landing, Cuban workers who were working on an airport in Grenada, turned on the American forces and fighting started with two American servicemen killed and some 23 wounded. Our airborne American units were joined by 300 soldiers from six neighboring Caribbean states that President Reagan said had urgently asked the United States to intervene, to restore order after a government, characterized by the President as a brutal group of leftist thugs, took over power last Wednesday, following the death of the Prime Minister.

During the war, I was down in this section of the Caribbean on many occasions

and we went ashore several times at Saint Georges. I have my doubts that we should be in Grenada, but I intend to support our troops as long as they are there. There is no obligation on our part to establish a government in Grenada and these troops must be removed as soon as possible. Great Britain is very unhappy with our action and Cuba is calling upon the Security Council of the United Nations to censure our move and to demand that we remove our troops.

By hand messenger, I received a letter from the President, dated October 24, 1983 which reads as follows:

"Dear Bill:

Upon assuming the Presidency, I made a solemn pledge to build a stable and secure peace to last for generations.

In carrying out that pledge, my Administration has steadfastly pursued meaningful arms reductions agreements with the Soviet Union. Our goal has been to reduce nuclear arsenals and achieve stability, pure and simple. In the last round of negotiations with the Soviets, we proposed several new initiatives that were consistent with the recommendations of the Scowcroft Commission, supportive of our basic goals, and responsive to Soviet concerns. In spite of our flexibility, there was no significant positive response from the Soviet Government.

In a sincere attempt to break this logjam, I recently dispatched Ambassador Rowley with major new initiatives incorporating the build-down concept into the basic U.S.

negotiating position in the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks. Our proposal includes a provision calling for a guaranteed build-down of the total number of ballistic missile warheads using variable ratios, designed to encourage stability and a parallel build-down for bombers. In addition, we have offered to limit the size and capability of air-launched cruise missiles and bomber forces in exchange for reciprocal Soviet flexibility. We have already proposed in the Geneva talks that a U.S.-Soviet build-down working group be established.

Make no mistake, there will have to be trade-offs between areas of U.S. interest and areas of Soviet interest. We are prepared to make them, so long as the result is a more stable balance of forces.

A strong bipartisan effort has helped to forge our overall arms reduction effort, and there is now bipartisan consensus behind it. That same consensus, sustained in the future, is crucial if we are to help keep America secure by achieving successful arms reductions.

The ongoing strategic modernization program provides an important impetus for these arms reduction efforts. Moving ahead with the MX Peacekeeper is essential if we are to maintain a credible nuclear deterrent; it also provides the Soviets with an incentive to negotiate seriously at Geneva. If, after more than ten years of effort, we as a Nation fail to support an essential modernization of the land-based leg of our triad, the chances for achieving meaningful arms reductions will

be set back severely.

To continue our dual-track effort of modernization and vigorous pursuit of arms reductions, I urge you to support Peace-keeper production funding when it comes to a vote this week. By doing so, you will help us move a step closer to a lasting peace.

Sincerely
s/Ronald Reagan"

October 27, 1983

We are still in Grenada and in Lebanon. The people in this country are really concerned over the loss of our boys in each of these countries. The count now in Lebanon is about 221 and so far, we have lost six boys in Grenada. The President will deliver a televised speech to the Nation tonight at 8 pm, explaining his reasons for sending our boys to these two countries.

From time to time, you have nice things happen to you. For instance, Ann Landers, in her column, said that I was a pretty nice fellow. This syndicated column appeared in the October 26, issue of the Washington Post and is as follows:

"Dear Ann Landers:

Since more people read your column than the news sections, I hope you will print this vital information--especially for older folks.

A lawyer, Paul G. Rogers, who was for many years, a congressman from Florida, has started a "Get the Answers" campaign within the National Council on Patient Information and Education. The purpose is to stimulate dialogue between physicians and patients about drugs being recommended.

Even though complete instructions and much information accompany almost every drug sold in pharmacies, a great many people do not read them. This results in the waste of many billions of dollars annually because patients do not use their medication properly.

Rogers says, "Every patient should ask his or her doctor, pharmacist or nurse, five questions about any drug that is prescribed," These are:

1. What is the name of the drug and what is it supposed to do?
2. How and when do I take it--and for how long?
3. What food, drinks, other medicines or activities should I avoid while taking this drug.
4. Are there side effects and what should I do if they occur?
5. Is there any written information available about the drug?

Thanks for calling this to the attention of millions.--Holyoke, Mass.

Dear Holyoke:

Thanks for spreading the word. It's

no surprise to me that the idea originated with Paul Rogers. He did a splendid job as chairman of the subcommittee on labor, health and human services and education appropriations. And while I'm passing out roses, the present chairman, Bill Natcher of Kentucky, can step right up and get his. He's extremely competent and a real southern gentleman."

October 28, 1983

We got there just in time, according to President Reagan. In his television address to the Nation last night the President said that Grenada was a Soviet-Cuban colony being readied as a major military bastion to export terror and undermine democracy. He went on to say that he sent military forces into Grenada because he believed in the responsibility of the U.S. Government to go to the aid of its citizens when their lives and liberty are threatened and he went on further to say that he was determined that the nightmare of the hostages in Iran must never be repeated. President Reagan further said that pictures were being released of a warehouse filled with military equipment which was one of three that have been uncovered so far. This warehouse contained weapons and ammunition stacked almost to the ceiling and was, according to the President, enough to supply thousands of terrorists.

We are still battling about a thousand Cubans entrenched near the Cuban-built jet airport at Point Salines on the Southern tip of Grenada and we have lost six boys so far with a number being injured.

I believe that the President helped himself somewhat in his address last night, but the people in this country are still really concerned about what is taking place in Lebanon and Grenada. It makes it right difficult to have to call the parents of one of the boys in your District and say that you are sorry about the death of their son and offer any assistance that is necessary. This I did night before last when I received word that Sergeant Daniel S. Kluck of Owensboro had been killed in action. His mother is dead and I had considerable difficulty in reaching his father by telephone.

October 29, 1983

The Senate passed a Resolution yesterday placing into operation, the War Powers Bill of 1973. This means that within 60 days, the boys in Grenada must be brought home or else Congress has to concur with the President's action. Several more of our boys have been killed in Grenada and we now have a total of 6,000 participating in the invasion. The total is more than twice that previously disclosed. About 700 army rangers were to be withdrawn last night and 500 Marines may leave soon, but more than 5,000 U.S. troops will remain on this Caribbean island, to track down and neutralize Cubans that are still at large. A great many people in this country are against this invasion and in the debate that took place yesterday in the Senate, one or two of the Republican Senators really blasted the President. When a Resolution was offered following the War Powers Bill Senator Lowell Weicker, Jr. of Connecticut, jumped up and shouted that he would not vote

for an amendment commending President Reagan for the Grenada invasion. He went on to say that it might be one thing to turn your head when the President of the United States violates the law, but I am not going to commend him for it. Later on in the debate, the Senator from Connecticut charged that Reagan's invasion violated the law and the Constitution and that this Administration was responsible for this month's coup in Grenada and the murder of the Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. Weicker said that this was true because the President and the Secretary of State both, refused to see Bishop when he came to Washington in June. He went on to say that Bishop had called himself a Communist, but at the time, he was in this country, he wanted to make a move toward Western democracy. Our government, Weicker said, decided to "stick it to Maurice Bishop," and now he is dead and a lot of other people are dead, all because of this Administration. This is a right unusual statement coming from a Republican United States Senator.

October 31, 1983

President Reagan signed our bill this morning at 11:30 am. A beautiful bill signing ceremony was held in the Roosevelt Room and the President signed the bill after making a short talk. We were out of the White House at five minutes to twelve, which gave us ample time to get back up on the Hill, in case someone decided to have a roll call vote.

On Friday of last week, it was announced that the President would sign the bill and the ceremony would be held and would start

at 11:45. This simply meant that I might get caught on a roll call vote, such as on approval of the journal, so I had to call and tell the President's secretary that it would be impossible for me to attend. After an explanation was given as to why, the time was then changed and we were all to be at the White House at 11:15 am, with the ceremony starting at 11:30 am. The Roosevelt Room is a very small room and the six rows of chairs were occupied by members of the staff of the Committee on Appropriations on both sides of the Capitol. I have never attended a bill signing ceremony where all of the staff members were invited. This was a nice gesture on the part of the President and I know all of the subcommittee staff members really enjoyed this occasion. Only Silvio Conte, the Republican Ranking Minority Member of my Subcommittee and I were invited on the House side and Senator Weicker, the Chairman on the other side was invited and attended. Ordinarily all of the Members of the bill are invited on both sides and always attend. Since I arrived back on the Hill from the ceremony, one or two of the Members of the Subcommittee asked if it was true that the President signed the bill this morning and also inquired as to why it was that the President did not invite all of the Subcommittee Members on both the Democratic and Republican sides. Of course, I am unable to answer this question, but I am glad that he signed this bill into law, with this being the first time since 1979.

This past weekend, Lillian Carter, the mother of former President Jimmy Carter, died of cancer. She was 85 years of age. Mrs. Carter was a fine old lady and not too

many years before Jimmy Carter was elected President, she served in the Peace Corps.

November 1, 1983

For some ten years now, we have had complaints from environmentalists that thousands of acres of land in Mammoth Cave National Park should be set aside in a wilderness area and that automobiles should not be driven into the Park by tourists and others who want to go through the caves. A staging area miles away was proposed and some 20,000 acres of land was to be set aside. The people who are more concerned in the area and those who have suffered the most as the result of having some 50,000 acres of land removed from the tax rolls, thereby hurting the school system, objected bitterly and as one of those who believed that the Park should be utilized, I too objected and stopped the money for the Master Plan. After several years, it became apparent that they would not get the money necessary so a new Master Plan was submitted, deleting the staging area and the wilderness section idea. An editorial appeared in the Louisville, Courier-Journal on October 28, entitled, "Mammoth Cave Compromise." This article is as follows:

"Time, which is said to heal all wounds, has cured at least temporarily some of those that environmentalists saw bleeding a decade ago at Mammoth Cave National Park. The cure hasn't been one that either the environmentalists or local boosters of the tourist industry would have prescribed. But it apparently has helped to resolve arguments that have stalled most proposed changes at the park for years.

In some ways, the overcrowding that plagued the park 10 years ago has been what the doctors call a self-limiting disease. Cave tours drew 675,000 visitors then. This year, only about 400,000 are expected. Part of the reason, it must be assumed, was that the overcrowding discouraged visitors. The congestion both above and below ground at that time lowered the quality of the experience.

Soaring gasoline prices and the recession doubtless also played a role in the decline. But other tourist attractions haven't suffered so drastically.

In any event, fewer visitors mean less concern now at abandoning the old plan to bus people from a staging area at the edge of the park, rather than try to accommodate everybody's car and provide all the amenities near the main cave entrance. The staging area originally contemplated has been found to be unsuitable anyway, because it's above cave formations. Another sore spot has been healed by relocation of the Great Onyx Job Corps center, which was shifted because the sewage lagoon at the original site was leaking into the caves.

Thus worry about threats to cave preservation has eased. Some environmentalists doubtless still would prefer a wilderness status for the scenic but rarely visited north end of the park, which is to be developed with more trails, a campground and picnic area and "primitive" campsites. But the goal of giving more people a chance to enjoy the relatively unknown surface attractions is a good one.

There's no reason, if the natural

phenomena that led to creation of this park are respected, that the park and nearby Nolin Reservoir can't be enhanced to the benefit of both the U.S. and the economy of the cave region."

Since I have been in Congress, we have purchased the Great Onyx Cave and the Crystal Cave, thereby removing two of the privately owned caves, which had considerable trouble with the tourists for many years. Stopping the tourists on the road and with many never going into the main headquarters of Mammoth Cave, was a serious problem. The public use building and several other buildings have been built since I have been here. The Snowball Dining Room and the electricity in the caves is all new. Several new roads have been built into Mammoth Cave National Park. The Great Onyx Job Corps Center has been relocated and I have been able to secure the money for the new center which is some 11 miles away from the old location. These are some of the new projects that we have succeeded in obtaining for Mammoth Cave National Park during the past 29 years.

November 2, 1983

We take up the Continuing Resolution in Full Committee this morning. Apparently there will be a battle when the Leadership in the House, attempts to add a little over \$800 million to the Appropriations Bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education which has already been signed into law. Under the present Continuing Resolution which runs until November 10, these three Departments would not be carried into the new Continuing

Resolution since the President signed our Bill on Monday of this week.

Great Britain has finally decided that if necessary, 500 to 1000 soldiers will be sent to relieve the American troops in Grenada, sometime in the next 40 to 60 days. This island is still a part of the British Commonwealth in a technical sense.

Yesterday, those now in charge in Grenada, notified the Cuban Embassy to close and to move its people off of the island.

November 3, 1983

We had an unusual battle yesterday before the full Committee on Appropriations. The Continuing Resolution we are now under expires on November 10 and since we are close to that expiration date, a new Continuing Resolution had to be offered and debated before the full Committee. Our Chairman, Jamie Whitten, of Mississippi, prepared a Resolution stripped of all projects and programs that are not necessary and simply changed the date of the one that we are now under to the last day of February of next year.

For some six weeks now, Jim Wright, the Majority Leader, along with the Speaker, have endeavored to build buildings, setting aside certain provisions of the Higher Education Act of 1965 which require matching funds, approval by a peer review group, and a limitation of no more than 12% for any one project of the total authorized for the entire program. Boston University was one of the projects that finally was brought into the full Committee on an amendment, along with a similar project for the University of New Mexico. Up until yesterday,

a Pennsylvania project had been one of the three, but for some reason, they dropped out the Pennsylvania project and placed a Florida project into the overall amendment. The amendment offered by Murtha of Pennsylvania called for an additional \$812 million in nine education programs which are all very close to the hearts of our people. In each of the nine programs, we carried the top amount authorized in our 1984 appropriation bill which was signed into law by President Reagan on Monday of this week. The present authorization does not automatically take these additional amounts out since this was a Continuing Resolution, and the fight really started. Jim Wright, the Majority Leader, was directing the moves from his office down the hall since he was committed to a number of lobbyists and pressure groups downtown, along with his friend, the President of Boston University who is a man by the name of John Silber. This man Silber is a former Texan and he and Wright have been close for years.

You would think that since our bill had been signed into law, no additional amounts would be offered in a Continuing Resolution for the present fiscal year, but this was not the case. The amounts in the amendment and the buildings really brought into play a great many organizations and people who were interested in one or more of the increases in the amendment. For instance, the Majority Leader had his office staff call all of the education authorities in the states where there were members of the Appropriations Committee and this just about included all 50 states. A member of the Kentucky State School Board Association called my office with much praise for what we had done in our regular bill that was signed into law, but still at the same time requested that I agree to the amendment that would be offered so that more money could be added.

You would think that with a projected deficit for the current fiscal year of \$185 billion, some common sense would come into play somewhere along the line. This does not effect those who were making the battle yesterday. A message was sent in to me in the Committee room that the Majority Leader had left his office for a few minutes to go to the House chamber to make a short statement in regard to how serious our deficit was for the fiscal year 1983 and cited figures for what would take place in 1984. Then, down the steps he walked to his office where he again began to direct the fight on the amendment. With the leadership in the House demanding that the Democrats stay with them, this made it look right bad for me as Chairman of the Subcommittee. I believed that I would get all of the Republican votes and enough of the Democrats to defeat the amendment. The final vote was 21 for the amendment and 24 against it. One or two of the Subcommittee Chairmen suddenly had to go to the restroom and did not vote and one or two simply did not appear at the full Committee meeting. On our Subcommittee of 12 members, eight voted against the amendment and four voted for it.

The Speaker was accused of taking a part since Boston University was involved, but after he talked with my Chairman, Jamie Whitten, and I in his office one day this week, he decided that we would not change and were not going to permit excessive amounts to go into the Continuing Resolution which would bring about an automatic veto. I have never seen as many lobbyists and interested parties outside of our full Committee room than the number that were marching up and down yesterday--education, contractors, and several other groups. It is admitted that our Subcommittee has done more for education than any Committee or Subcommittee in the history of the Congress. The amount carried

in our regular bill for Fiscal Year 1984 is the largest amount ever appropriated for education. This is still not enough and friendship and past services play a very minor part when the trough is pulled out and the vultures move in to participate. Sometimes you get right discouraged when things like this happen, but the only method I know of to use in such cases, is to simply hit them head on and do the best you can.

In my argument against the amendment, I stated that our bill had been vetoed seven times beginning in 1969 and extending to 1975. Flood of Pennsylvania was Chairman at that time. In addition, I called attention to the fact that for five consecutive years we had passed our bill in the House without too much trouble and then the Senate simply sat on it, thereby controlling the amounts and preventing what they said was an automatic veto. They simply did not want to go to conference with us on the differences in the two bills. I further said that every item offered in the amendment exceeded the present authorization and would be subject to a point of order if the amounts and the amendment were in any other bill. I further said to the Committee that I had served with five Majority Leaders and I had never served with one up to this time who decided to take on a Subcommittee or a Committee on his side of the aisle politically, especially when the reason for the move was right controversial. When I started in on the Majority Leader, of course, I had to be at least reasonable because he had twisted a number of arms and maintained that he had 25 votes before we started the full Committee meeting. I also said that if this was the system we were going to use for a political issue with the present Administration, we were making a serious mistake. The President, in good faith, signed the bill, even though we exceeded his budget \$4,300,000,000 and now

we would send him back a request of \$812 million more, which would simply be an insult. Of course, the President would veto the bill and everyone in that room knew he would. I was just a little mad at this time, and decided I wouldn't go any further along this particular part of my general statement. My Chairman of our Full Committee, the longer he serves, the weaker he gets when it comes to supporting Subcommittee Chairmen and having the nerve to stand up in a free-for-all. I am spoiled because I served with Clarence Cannon of Missouri for many years and he would walk fast to go into an average fight and run to get into a big one. If he had been there yesterday, I would have had a real First Lieutenant.

The President has decided to withdraw 2,300 troops from Grenada by Friday of this week. This is good and will meet with the approval of our people. In the mopping up operations that are now taking place in Grenada, it was discovered from captured documents that Grenada had secret military aid arrangements with the Soviet Union, North Korea and Cuba totalling nearly \$37.8 million. The release of these documents has bolstered the Administration's claim that Cuba was planning to take over Grenada and use it as an outpost for revolution in the Caribbean.

During the full Committee meeting on Appropriations, we had in the House chamber the Defense Appropriations Bill under the 5-minute rule. One amendment offered by two of the Appropriations Committee members, Obey of Wisconsin and Long of Maryland, provided that no money would be appropriated after March 1 to support the Marines and our troops in Lebanon. This, to me, would be a serious mistake, even though I believe that we should

bring our Marines out of Lebanon and I voted along this line when the amendment was up to give the President permission to keep the Marines in Lebanon for a period of 18 months. A sudden cut off of supplies in military equipment which might bring about the death of one or more of these boys certainly would not justify, in my opinion, a vote for such a cut off. Six in Kentucky voted against the amendment and one voted for it. The vote was 274 to 153 against the pull out proposal.

President Reagan signed the Bill yesterday, which provides for a National holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr., to take place on January 20, 1986. Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., received the pen and a number of outstanding black people attended from all over the United States.

November 4, 1983

I sometimes wonder just how long it takes to kill a snake. For about three months now, a building at Boston University, another one at the University of New Mexico and one at the University of Pennsylvania, have surfaced on a number of occasions on different bills. In each instance, the provisions of the Higher Education Act of 1965 have been waived and the Universities involved do not have to put 50% of the cost of construction into the buildings. Peer Review in the selection is waived and the 12% total amount of the project, in comparison to the total authorized amount for such buildings, is also waived. The Majority Leader in the House and the Speaker are very much involved in the Boston University project and the Chairman of the

Budget Committee in the Senate, with all of his pious moaning over the tremendous deficits that we are confronted with, is the guide for the New Mexico project. None of these projects are in the best of interest of education and none of course, are in the best interest of our country. In the Conference with the Senate on the 1984 Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations Bill, we killed these projects and again on Wednesday of this week, the same applied when they tried to bring them back to life on the Continuing Resolution, before the Full Committee on Appropriations.

Today before the Rules Committee, this group will make every move possible to have the Committee grant a rule which gives them the right to offer an Amendment to add funds to a number of education programs that mean so much to the people and in the same Amendment, bring these buildings back to life. All of the provisions of the law would be again waived and the other 47 states would stand on the sidelines and watch this deal take place.

For well over a year now, the Virginia Representatives in Congress and thousands of commuters across the river, have endeavored to make changes in the rules concerning the number of passengers required in the carpools on the federal highway I-66. Relaxation of carpool requirements on both I-66 and Shirley Highway, may be back to square one, since the Speaker, Tip O'Neill has forced the Committee to accept an Amendment which would appropriate an unspecified, but very large amount of money for a \$1.7 million tunnel he wants

constructed between Logan Airport and Harvard University in his home District in Boston. When this matter was discovered by the Senate, the Senate really hit the ceiling and now the Senate is threatening to torpedo the whole bill and start over again. The carpool relaxation requirement meant that now carpools of three people each will be permitted to use the highway, instead of four people per car. This has been a hot issue now for so many, many months and apparently a little tunnel that will cost hundreds of millions of dollars, has sidetracked the legislation.

John W. McCormick was also from Boston, but John W. McCormick under no circumstances, would have ever pulled the tricks that we now see from day to day.

Fighting continues in Lebanon and yesterday, some 25 or 30 Israeli soldiers were killed. This may bring about more trouble, when it appeared that the cease fire was holding right good.

The President has indicated that about one-half of our soldiers in Grenada will be removed since the local people are now back in charge of their government. Considering everything, the President will come through this skirmish with only a few blemishes.

November 5, 1983

With considerable pomp and ceremony, Jesse Jackson announced, at the Civic Center here in Washington, that he would be a candidate for President on the Democratic ticket. He is now in Alabama, riding up and down the roads, proclaiming the fact that now is the time for a black to be elected President and that the blacks have the controlling vote which will decide who

is to be the next President of the United States. The smart black Members in the Congress were very much against Jackson making this move because they believe that this will simply hurt the Democratic Party. Especially, it will hurt Fritz Mondale and I think that Jackson is making a mistake.

We are really living in the year 1983 now because we have problems that we have never had before. Some deal with sex charges and one especially is right prominent at this time in the State of Mississippi. The election on Tuesday of next week will decide as to whether or not Mississippi's Attorney General Bill Allain will be the Governor or the Republican candidate for Governor, Leon Bramlett, will serve. A private detective was hired to investigate Allain's sexual habits during the campaign and the investigation, according to the Republican candidate, discloses the fact that Allain is a homosexual. According to the editor of the "Clarion-Ledger" the whole state is shell shocked and nobody knows what to think. Apparently, there will be a record low turnout next Tuesday.

Allain's accusers, who include the finance chairman for the Reagan-Bush reelection campaign, broke the story 10 days ago by releasing a set of sworn statements from three black drag queens describing encounters with Allain over the past several years in graphic detail. The prostitutes had been given polygraph or lie detector tests which they all passed. Allain has been called upon by the Republican candidate to take a lie detector test with the proposal that if he passes three tests given by independent experts, the Republican candidate then would withdraw from the race and turn over the Office of Governor to Allain. This is really something for the State of Mississippi but maybe we should not be too surprised because within

the last 5 years, we had a Republican Congressman from Mississippi who was a homosexual and was apprehended in one of the restrooms in one of our Office Buildings with a black homosexual. After trying to withstand the pressure for several weeks, the Congressman resigned and a special election was held to fill his seat. This man's name is Jon Hinson. Hinson was accused of being a homosexual, but in his last campaign, he finally won but later on was caught in the act in the Office Building. Allain, who is a Roman Catholic, was married in 1964, divorced in 1970 and has no children. This woman is now appearing in television advertisements, praising her former husband. In checking back on the divorce petition, it was discovered that she said Allain ceased having marital relations with her shortly after their wedding.

Everything seems to happen in this world today. The situation is still anything but quiet in Lebanon, but in Grenada, we are removing some of our troops. We are now waiting to find out what Israel will do over the loss of 39 members of their Army who were killed with a dynamite explosion this past week in Lebanon. This, of course, will bring on more retaliatory moves and will simply mean that we are still a long way from settling the problems in Lebanon.

Yesterday, our Navy was assembling an unusually large fleet of warships in the Mediterranean as government officials continued to speculate about possible military action in retaliation for the terrorist bombing that killed at least 230 U.S. servicemen. The carrier, U.S.S. Eisenhower and the battleship, U.S.S. New Jersey are heading a fleet of a dozen ships already near Lebanon, while the carriers U.S.S. Independence and U.S.S. John F. Kennedy, were reported headed in that direction. At least 29 Navy ships,

with about aircraft, could be in the area within a few days.

From day to day, the situation seems to be worse and along with all of our domestic problems here in the Congress, we really have our hands full. This week, we are taking up a real controversial dairy bill, along with a Continuing Resolution that probably will be vetoed and then several days consumed before one is enacted that will meet with the approval of the President. Our Majority Leader continues to make every move possible to carry out his commitments to build certain buildings at colleges with all of the laws ignored and carry out certain promises he said he made to pressure groups who have sponsored his candidacy for Majority Leader and for the major moves that have been made since he assumed the position of Majority Leader. Following our skirmish before the full Committee when his side lost, he then proceeded to write letters to the Members that he heard on our side who voted against him. I have never seen this done before, but as I say, we are living in the year 1983 when it seems that everything goes.

November 7, 1983

Our leadership in the House continues to believe that regardless of the tremendous deficits with which we are confronted, the American people will go along with increases that will defeat President Reagan if he runs for reelection in 1984. Very seldom do we hear any plea to reduce federal spending or the deficit that have now brought our National debt up to some \$1.3 trillion.

Total funding made available to the

the Department of Defense including basic appropriations, supplementals and transfers of unobligated balances in lieu of new budget obligational authority for Fiscal Year 1979 totaled \$121,091,996,000. For Fiscal Year 1980 totaled \$138,255,753,000. For Fiscal Year 1981 totaled \$171,654,765,000. For Fiscal Year 1982 totaled \$205,744,264,000. For Fiscal Year 1983 totaled \$232,496,494,000. For Fiscal Year 1984 totaled \$260,926,119,000, (amended budget.)

For the five-year period between Fiscal Year 1979 and Fiscal Year 1983, Congress provided a total of \$869.2 billion. The \$232.5 billion made available in Fiscal Year 1983 represents an increase of \$111.4 billion over the Fiscal Year 1979 funding level. This is a 92% increase in just five years.

The Fiscal Year 1984 budget request as amended for an increase of \$28.4 billion over Fiscal Year 1983 or a 12.2% increase in one year. The Fiscal Year 1984 amended budget represents a 115.5% increase over the Fiscal Year 1979 funding level.

The \$247 billion rate in the Fiscal Year 1984 Continuing Resolution provides an increase of \$14.5 billion over Fiscal Year 1983, representing a 6.2% increase over Fiscal Year 1983.

When you consider the fact that the entire federal budget in the year 1970, which was only 13 years ago, totaled less than \$200 billion, then you can see how serious tremendous increases made not only in defense, but all through the federal government, are at this time and what the results have to be in the future.

November 8, 1983

The Capitol Building was bombed again last night. This bomb was placed near the Office of the Senate Minority Leader, Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.), on the second floor of the Capitol Building, near the Senate Chamber and in the vicinity of the Mansfield reception room. The explosion occurred about 11 p.m., shortly after a telephone call was received by one of the Washington newspapers saying that a bomb had been planted in the Capitol. According to some of the witnesses, the bomb was in the nature of a two-stick to four-stick explosive device and blew the door completely off of the office and damaged furniture and the inside of the office. No one was injured and the Capitol Building was immediately blocked off, with police and F.B.I. agents, along with dogs trained for this purpose, searching all parts of the Building.

This is the second time the Building has been bombed since I have been a Member of Congress. The first time was also on the Senate side and was in the year 1971. At this time, the bomb was placed on the first floor of the Senate side of the Capitol Building and it was presumed at the time that it was carried in in a briefcase and placed in one of the window ledges on the inside of the Building. The call to the local newspaper maintained that the group that had placed the bomb had done so to retaliate for the sending of our troops to Lebanon and Grenada.

Some three weeks ago, a man was removed from the House Gallery after he started hollering and causing trouble. He was wired up with bottles around his waist containing explosive material. These

bottles apparently are not detectable since he passed through the metal detectors.

We are living in a very dangerous period and I know that beginning as of today, we will have considerably more protection of federal property.

The President leaves today for Japan and Korea. He will be away about 11 days and the bombing of our Capitol Building, of course, is not a good send off.

November 9, 1983

In a surprise vote, the House turned down the Continuing Resolution last night on a roll call vote of 206 to 203. I did not believe that the final roll call vote would defeat the Resolution. One of the reasons why I believed that it would pass was because I thought all of the new Democrats, as a matter of Party loyalty to the Speaker, would line up on his side. This did not take place and not only the Speaker, but Jim Wright, are today clearly showing their anger at what transpired on the final vote. Wright and I had a little skirmish on the Floor and on a separate roll call vote, the main point that I made was the covering-up of three college buildings in Wright's Amendment which would cost \$43.8 million. On a roll call vote, these buildings were overwhelmingly defeated.

Kentucky today, has the only woman Governor in the United States. Martha Layne Collins won with a nice majority over Jim Bunning, the professional baseball pitcher and every Democrat on the ticket

won with a nice majority.

This man, Larry Flynt, who is the publisher of Hustler Magazine, is really causing a commotion. Yesterday he was forcibly removed from the Supreme Court and arrested after shouting obscenities from the back of the courtroom. A liable suit of some \$80 million had been dismissed in a district federal court and it was before the Supreme Court for a decision as to whether or not the court would take jurisdiction. Flynt is paralyzed from his waist down and is 40 years of age. He was born in Kentucky and has made a fortune out of his magazine.

PLO Chairman, Yasser Arafat said yesterday that to avert a bloodbath, he will stop fighting Syrian-supported rebels if they will stop their push into Tripoli, his last Middle East stronghold. He said he will only fight in self-defense and this to me, will probably be his swan song.

The Attorney General who was accused of being a homosexual, won in his race for Governor of Mississippi yesterday. The race was not close and he received 54.6% with Republican opponent receiving 39.4%. This man really goes in with a severe handicap.

A State Representative by the name of George Darden, won with a surprisingly wide majority yesterday, in his race with Katherine K. McDonald, the wife of Larry McDonald, who was one of the 269 persons killed onboard Flight 007, Korean Airlines on November 1. After the race was over, Katherine McDonald said that it is hard to put your whole heart in something, when

half of it is broken. I think she just assumed she would win and her opponent worked hard and will make a good Member of Congress.

November 11, 1983

Even though it is Veteran's Day, we are still in session in the House and the Senate. The Senate, at 4 a.m. this morning finally passed the Continuing Resolution and we will go to conference sometime later on this morning. The fight in the House, up to this time, has been over the Wright-Perkins Amendment which adds nearly \$1 billion to education and certain domestic programs. The Senate struck this amendment in its entirety and maintains that the White House will veto the bill if it contains the money incorporated on the House side.

Each year, we go down to the midnight hour on the Continuing Resolution. The first Resolution expired at midnight last night, but since today is a holiday, there will be no changes in the operation of the government. Unless the conference succeeds and a bill is signed, Monday will simply mean that a number of employees will be sent home from work.

The Leadership still maintains that we have a good chance to adjourn on either Friday or Saturday of next week. We may have to have a pro-forma adjournment program since the world situation is not good.

The President has completed his visit to Japan and today will go to South Korea. In his talks with the Prime Minister and also with the Emperor of Japan, he stressed the importance of Japan defending itself with an adequate Navy and military force. In addition, automobile imports and other

imports were discussed and judging from the news reports, the President's visit to Japan was at least successful to the extent that he is again emphasizing to the Japanese that in order to continue our fine trade relationship, they must cut back voluntarily on exports.

November 15, 1983

House Joint Resolution 1, the Equal Rights Amendment Act will come before the House today at Noon. This, of course, is a Constitutional Amendment and requires a two-thirds vote for passage. If a Rule had been granted then there would have been a vote up or down on the Resolution and if the Rule were defeated, the bill would be open to amendments, and this is exactly what the Judiciary Committee wanted to prevent. A pro-life Amendment and one or two others were in line to be offered. Under Suspension, there will only be 20 minutes of debate on each side and then a vote up or down. The vote this year will be considerably closer than at any time in the past and there is a possibility that the House Joint Resolution will be defeated.

The last time that we had the Equal Rights Amendment before the House, two-thirds of the states refused to ratify after passage of the Amendment. The last three states necessary could not be obtained and the time, was extended for ratification. This created quite a Constitutional question and even though it was not decided in the courts, the necessary number of states still refused to ratify.

The President and Mrs. Reagan have

finished their six-day Asian trip and returned to the White House yesterday. The President's visit to Japan and South Korea received considerable publicity and I presume that the trip accomplished results which will be beneficial to our country.

Ordinarily we have no difficulty with our ally Great Britain, but we did when we invaded Grenada. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said that the United States had made a mistake and upon being brought up in the United Nations on a condemnation motion, Great Britain abstained. A great many people in England believe that the Prime Minister was wrong and this past weekend, a full page ad appeared in the New York Times signed by hundreds of British people, including a number in the House of Commons, congratulating the United States upon its move insofar as Grenada is concerned and concurred that President Reagan was right.

Yesterday, the first of 572 nuclear cruise and Pershing II Missiles expected in Europe, arrived in England. A USC 141 Starlifter aircraft arrived at Greenham Common Air Base some 50 miles West of London, shortly after dawn and unloaded what was believed to be two cruise missiles. The Defense Secretary of Great Britain made the announcement in the House of Commons and the opposition members shouted, "shame."

We finally won our skirmish with the Majority Leader and my old friend Carl Perkins. The bill that I am Chairman of passed several weeks ago and was signed into law by President Reagan. In this bill, we have \$96,166,000,000 of new money

and the bill is fully adequate for funding for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education. For several days, one of the reporters of the Louisville Courier-Journal has attempted to gather the facts for an article and even though he really did not know all of the details in order to write the article, one appeared in Monday's Courier-Journal entitled, "Natcher Butts Heads With House Leader Over Budget Control." This article is as follows:

"Rep. William H. Natcher butted heads last week with House Majority Leader Jim Wright in an unusual public confrontation that bordered on the personal.

At issue at least on the surface, was spending for education and social programs, but the air was heavy with overtones of institutional struggle -- who controls the House appropriation process?

Wright, a Texas Democrat at one point suggested that Natcher had gone back on a promise -- a suggestion rarely made about anyone on the House floor and unheard of in connection with the Kentucky's senior congressman.

Natcher, a Democrat who represents the 2nd District sat expressionless through most of the debate and denied any broken commitment. And at one point his voice rising in uncharacteristic animation, he suggested Wright was being less than forthright himself.

The situation was also unusual because not only was Natcher opposing the majority

leader and alligning himself with the Republicans, but he was taking a stand directly counter to that of his longtime Kentucky colleague, Rep. Carl D. Perkins. And the issue being debated -- education spending -- is of paramount interest to both of them.

Perkins is chairman of the Education and Labor Committee and the episode brought to the surface a difference between the two Kentuckians that first stirred two months ago.

On the floor Thursday, Perkins denied any quarrel, and Wright expressed only the deepest regard for Natcher, "whose conduct has been exemplary."

Natcher said he wasn't bothered by what happened. But his friend, Rep. Silvio Conte of Massachusetts, ranking Republican on Natcher's appropriations subcommittee said Wright's actions were an "affront" to Natcher and certain to have hurt his feelings.

At the center of the controversy was a special appropriation bill to keep six major departments in business until their regular annual appropriations could be passed. The bill is known as a continuing resolution.

But instead of a simple continuing resolution, which the Appropriations Committee had recommended, Wright and Perkins wanted to add almost \$1 billion in funding increases for education and social-service programs -- from vocational education to energy aid for low income people.

They argued that the extra spending had already been authorized by the House, and was necessary to help the nation's less fortunate in the wake of Reagan's administration budget cuts.

The Republican leadership opposed the Wright-Perkins add-ons, claiming they would increase the nation's deficit and were mainly an attempt to embarrass the president.

Natcher's role in all of this stemmed from his position as chairman of the appropriations subcommittee that handles the regular funding bill for education and social services.

Back in September when Natcher brought his \$96 billion measure to the floor, there had been pressure from Wright to meet increased spending levels authorized shortly beforehand under Perkins' leadership.

Natcher, backed by Conte, refused to go along with many of the additions, contending his bill was already sufficient. Also he argued that since the Perkins measure had not made its way through the Senate, it was premature to appropriate the actual funds.

The continuing resolution came up last Tuesday, and Wright, with Perkins' support again tried to add on extra money. Wright claimed that during the September debate both Natcher and Conte had publicly promised support for including the extra dollars in the bill.

After reading from the September transcript, Wright said, "If a man's word

no longer stands for what he says, then something precious has been taken out of this chamber."

Conte reacted angrily, charging that Wright was misrepresenting the record. "Shame on you," he said to Wright. "You don't do that to the gentleman from Kentucky," whom he defended as second in honor to no House member.

Natcher denied Wright's charge by pointing to another part of the September transcript -- where he had specifically tied his future support to full congressional approval of the underlying authorization bill.

Then the Bowling Green Democrat attacked Wright's inclusion of \$43 million for new buildings at three universities in Massachusetts, New Mexico and Florida.

Natcher said the projects violated provisions of the Higher Education Act of 1965 and suggested they had been slipped in quietly.

Obviously directing his remarks at Wright, his voice rising, he said, When you want to put the facts out on the table, why do you not put all of them out there, to tell the members in this House what you are doing?

Republicans criticized the three projects as pork barrel and eventually they were eliminated on a separate vote.

The rest of the package -- including a separate Perkins amendment lowering the cost of reduced-price school lunches --

was added to the bill on a vote of 254-155. Natcher joined Conte and the Republican leadership in voting against it.

The record of the September debate is sufficiently vague that both Wright and Natcher can find comfort for their contention about what was or was not promised. But what was really going on?

Differences over how much domestic spending is enough may have been part of it. Certainly there was some partisan positioning for next year's national elections.

But in the view of some observers, it was mainly part of an old struggle. Who controls the purse strings?

On one side was the appropriations Committee, interested in protecting its turf. On the other side were members like Perkins who wanted more money for programs with which they are closely associated in their committees.

Wright called that an oversimplification, but Conte essentially agreed with that analysis. Asking the House for more education and social-service money right after passing the regular appropriation bill was an "insult" to Natcher and him, Conte said.

Perkins seemed particularly anxious to scuech that interpretation, twice complimenting Natcher and Conte in floor remarks.

The continuing resolution ended up

taking a roller-coaster ride. After voting to attach the Wright-Perkins measure, the House surprised everyone late Tuesday by defeating the bill.

That was because a number of freshman Democrats opposed the measure to dramatize their unhappiness about the general deficit situation. But the Democratic leadership brought back the continuing resolution on Thursday and this time it passed.

But most of the House add-ons were cut out in a House-Senate conference committee, leaving the final continuing resolution passed Saturday with only about \$100 million of the original \$1 billion Wright-Perkins package."

November 16, 1983

The Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution failed on a roll call vote yesterday in the House 278 for and 147 against. This was six short of the two-thirds needed to approve a Constitutional Amendment.

I voted for the Equal Rights Amendment before when it was up for consideration in the House and also voted for the extension, for approval by the states. Yesterday, the bill was placed on the Suspension Calendar which requires a two-thirds vote, but with no amendments. The anti-abortion people made a last minute fight against this bill, maintaining that it should have come out under a rule with adequate debate and with the right to amend the bill, providing the Equal Rights Amendment inapplicable to abortion, the

military draft and combat service for women. These amendments were not acceptable to the Equal Rights Amendment backers in the House and knowing that one or more of them probably would be adopted if offered, it was decided to bring the bill out on the Suspension Calendar. During the day, I received a number of calls and messages from the anti-abortion people, demanding that I vote against ERA. Some of them will be unhappy this morning when they read the newspaper and find out that I voted for the ERA.

We finished our conference with the Senate yesterday on the Supplemental Appropriations Bill. There was another amendment that we had to fight over a little which provided for the construction of a building in Philadelphia, waivering the Higher Education Act requirements concerning matching funds, peer review approval and limitation on amounts to be approved. I insisted that this building be removed after quite a heated debate. I do hope that the Senate stops this foolishness, because each time this type of thing comes up, it is embarrassing to me, since the project is not authorized and violates the law, and therefore must be deleted. In fact, I am just a little tired of conferences this year and I am glad we adjourn this week.

The Defense Secretary in Great Britain Michael Heseltine, was sprayed with paint and manhandled by 200 anti-nuclear protestors yesterday. Hundreds of demonstrators were arrested at Greenham Common and elsewhere throughout London as U.S. cruise missiles continued to

arrive in Britain. Heseltine's face and hair were sprayed with red paint and he was blocked for 50 minutes from reaching a hall at Manchester University where he was scheduled to give a speech. Hesteltine said to the protestors that he was a representative of the government that was elected by the British people and that they would not be stopped or silenced by the rule of the mob.

John Glenn and Walter Mondale have decided to take off the gloves and go it on the rough side. Yesterday, Glenn accused his rival for the Democratic Presidential Nomination, of a fundamental lack of support for an adequate defense and Mondale immediately replied that Glenn is out of step with the Democratic Party and this country in offering the Pentagon a blank check. Glenn maintains that Mondale likes to say he is for a strong defense, but when his vote is needed, his support is weak. Glenn knows that with Mondale now being way out in front, with major endorsements that he must take him on or else go to the sidelines.

November 17, 1983

We adopted an Adjournment Resolution yesterday which provides that when we finally adjourn on Thursday, Friday or Saturday of this week, we will be in adjournment until January 23. The Resolution further provides that we shall be subject to the call of the Chair if any emergency arises and if the emergency is of such a nature that the Speaker and the Majority Leader in the House and the Majority Leader and Minority Leader in

the Senate decided that it is of such a serious nature that we must return within two days to Washington. At least we do not have a straight pro forma adjournment Resolution which is not good if you have a perfect voting record.

The next three days will be hectic. Finally the Senate passed a Debt Ceiling Bill providing for \$1.45 trillion. In addition, a housing bill and \$8,400,000,000 for the International Monetary Fund was hooked on the conference report on the Supplemental Appropriations Bill. This means that we will have to go back into conference with the Senate to decide whether or not the housing provision and the International Monetary Fund payment are to be approved. On a straight vote with only the one provision in a resolution, the International Monetary Fund request would go down in the House. Probably the same would apply to the housing provision. Knowing this, the White House, together with the leaders on both sides in the Senate, decided that the best strategy was to hook these two provisions to the conference report on the Supplemental Bill.

We have one or two vetoes that will probably come before we leave. One will be on the dairy legislation and probably another one on the Tax Bill. This Tax Bill will increase taxes over a three-year period in the amount of \$73 billion and will make certain provisions in reductions in federal spending. The President is committed against any new tax increases and continues to say that he will veto any bill that we send him along this line. I may vote against the Tax Reform legislation and hope that the Speaker does not

designate that I preside over the House during general debate on this legislation.

Israel is now retaliating for the loss of some 35 of their soldiers in Lebanon recently. Yesterday Israeli war planes bombed a military stronghold of pro-Iranian Moslem radicals just three miles from the Syrian border. Four Israeli planes in 30 minutes of bombing and rocket-runs, caused considerable damage and so far, reports are that at least 30 people were killed. The old "eye for an eye" seems to come alive almost daily now in the Middle East.

November 18, 1983

We will go back in conference today on the Supplemental Appropriations Bill. The Senate added the International Monetary Fund amount of \$8.4 billion and about \$10 billion for housing. Those in the large cities, are against the International Monetary money because they believe that it is simply a bail-out of the large city banks, but they are so strong for housing, that they will accept the conference report. This could be a stumbling block to adjournment today and might take us over until tomorrow.

Late yesterday on a roll call vote of 214 to 204, the House refused to adopt a rule for the Tax Reform Act of 1983. This bill would have increased taxes some \$73 billion in the next three years and under the rule, four amendments could have been offered, with one being right controversial, which pertains to medicare costs. This vote was a right sharp rebuke to House leaders and to the Rules Committee.

Barring some unforeseen development, this means that there will be no major tax bill which would reduce deficits before 1985.

November 21, 1983

Twenty years ago tomorrow, John F. Kennedy was assassinated. Even at this time, the Soviet Union still continues to maintain that at the time John Kennedy was killed, his death was the result of those who placed him in power because he had ceased to fulfill their interests. A leading Soviet newspaper yesterday carried an article stating that the facts behind Kennedy's death still remain unknown, but went on to say that Kennedy was, in the final analysis, removed by those who placed him in his post. Among those named by the Soviet newspaper as suspect were, the CIA, the Pentagon and Cuban emigres, disappointed at his eventual decision to reduce tension with the revolutionary government of Fidel Castro.

I presume that all down through history, there will be all kinds of stories about the assassination of my friend, John F. Kennedy. I have always had my doubts that Oswald acted alone.

We have completed the First Session of the 98th Congress and the major legislative activity during this Session was as follows:

"WAR POWERS: Congress invoked War Powers Resolution for first time since enactment in 1973, authorizing Administration to keep Marines in Lebanon for up to 18 months. President signed bill.

Also provided \$150 million in economic support funds and \$100 million in military loans. Signed. House and Senate also invoked the resolution with respect to Grenada.

NICARAGUA: Congress approved \$24 million in covert aid to rebels, enough to finance operations through March. Thereafter, C.I.A. will have to go to Congress for additional funds.

EL SALVADOR: Congress made additional funds contingent on progress on land reform and improvements in criminal justice system. Insisted U.S. military advisers be kept at 55. Approved additional \$55 million for fiscal 1983, half of President Reagan's request, bringing total to \$81.3. Agreed to \$64.8 million for fiscal 1984. Signed by President.

MILITARY SPENDING: Congress approved \$249 billion bill for fiscal year 1984, rejecting nerve gas weapons, but approving funds for 21 MX missiles, B-1 long-range bombers and testing of antisatellite weapons.

NUCLEAR FREEZE: Resolution calling for mutual and verifiable freeze on testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons by U.S. and Soviet Union was approved by House, shelved by Senate.

CARIBBEAN: Congress approved Caribbean Basin initiative, providing trade and tax benefits to poor Caribbean nations. Signed.

FISCAL

BUDGET: Congress approved budget of

\$850-859 billion, with deficit of \$169.9-\$179.3 billion, depending on how much of reserve fund was used. It failed to approve \$28 billion deficit-reduction package, equally divided between new taxes and spending cuts.

SPENDING: Congress approved temporary spending bill to provide funds for 4 of 13 spending bills not yet signed into law: Agriculture, Defense, foreign aid and Treasury-Postal Service.

TAXES: Congress declined to vote a tax package proposed by some leaders as needed to reduce deficit. This included \$14 billion tax portion of reconciliation package and proposed four-year \$74.3 billion measure. It repealed the 10 percent withholding on interest and dividends scheduled to take effect July 1.

DEBT LIMIT: Congress increased debt limit from \$1,389 billion to \$1,450 billion, enough to operate the Government through February.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND: Approved \$8.4 million for underdeveloped nations to enable them to pay back loans made by large U.S. banks.

DOMESTIC

ABORTION: Congress expanded a ban on using Federal funds for abortions to prohibit such use by Federal employees' health plans.

SOCIAL SECURITY: Revision of Social Security System was approved requiring new Federal employees and employees of non-

profit organizations to join the system, new payroll tax increases, a tax on benefits paid to more affluent retired people and a rise in the retirement age by two years, to 67, by the year 2027.

HOUSING: Approved \$15.6 billion bill to revamp Federal housing and community development programs and to establish new housing for low-and moderate-income persons.

JOBS: Approved \$4.6 billion jobs bill, intended to create 300,000-400,000 temporary jobs. Signed.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: Approved. \$4.7 billion for 18-month extension of unemployment benefits. Signed.

HOLIDAY: Established national holiday in honor of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Signed.

AGRICULTURE: Approved program to give farmers Government-owned commodities in return for curtailed production of surplus crops. Signed. Agreed to reduce milk production by paying farmers for not producing milk. Froze tobacco price supports.

MEDICARE: Approved sweeping change in the way Medicare pays for hospital care. Hospitals that could treat patients for less than Government price could keep the difference; those whose cost exceeded the price could not get additional funds. Signed.

EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT: House defeated the proposed amendment. No Senate action.

CLINCH RIVER BREEDER REACTOR: Killed when Senate voted against funds also

rejected by House.

ETHICS: House censured Representative Daniel B. Crane, Republican of Illinois and Gerry E. Studds, Democrat of Massachusetts, for sexual misconduct.

DOMESTIC CONTENT BILL: Bill to require 70 percent of foreign cars sold here to be manufactured here was approved by the House; no Senate action.

IMMIGRATION REVISION BILL: Approved by the Senate but blocked by Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. from reaching the House floor. "

Going back to the Kennedy assassination an article was written entitled, "Did Oswald Act Alone? We Evaded the Truth Then, And Now It Can't Be Found." This article appeared in the Sunday, November 20 Washington Post and is as follows:

"Those old enough to remember the assassination of John F. Kennedy will also recall how quickly and easily Americans believed that Lee Harvey Oswald had committed the crime alone. In retrospect, this seems astonishing; it would have been hard to make up a more suspicious assassin than Oswald.

A former Marine, Oswald had defected to the Soviet Union in 1959 and returned in 1962. By 1963 he was a pro-Castro activist; shortly before the murder he had traveled to Mexico to ask Cuban officials for a visa to visit Cuba. Two days after his arrest, he was killed in the Dallas police station by Jack Ruby, a nightclub operator with numerous ties to organized crime.

Nonetheless, a poll taken soon after

the assassination showed that four out of five Americans did not believe there had been a conspiracy. In part this reflected the innocent spirit of the early '60's; but the country's failure to investigate possible conspiracies more thoroughly also resulted from the political realities of the time. (Today public attitudes are more skeptical.)

Within hours of the crime, three of the nations most powerful men--FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, President Lyndon B. Johnson and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy--had concluded that Oswald's background and connections raised questions they did not wish to have answered.

Of the three, Hoover was the first to react. On the afternoon of Nov. 22, 1963, the day of the murder, Dallas FBI agents informed him of the identity of the prime suspect. The news was highly unwelcome. FBI agents, he was told, has suspected both Oswald and his Russian bride, Marina, of involvement with Soviet intelligence since their return to the United States in 1962. Agents in Dallas knew about Oswald's recent trip to Mexico. Worst of all, Oswald had even left a threatening note at the local FBI office after agent James Hosty interviewed Marine prior to the assassination.

Seldom if ever during J. Edgar Hoover's 40 years in office had he been faced with such embarrassing information. The FBI had failed to prevent a known communist and possible Soviet intelligence agent under bureau surveillance from assassinating the president of the United States.

Privately, Hoover censured 17 FBI officials involved in the case. But within

three days--long before any full assessment of Oswald's motives and connections could be made--Hoover completely committed himself to the theory that Oswald had acted alone. This clearly was the least embarrassing theory for the bureau, and having adopted it, Hoover was certain to frown on anything that contradicted it.

On Nov. 26, Deputy Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach, who agreed that Oswald had probably acted alone, recommended to Johnson's assistant Bill Moyers that the president appoint a special commission to investigate the case. "The public must be satisfied that Oswald was the assassin; that he did not have confederates who are still at large; and that the evidence was such that he would have been convicted at trial," Katzenbach wrote Moyers in a memo.

In early December, Hoover gave the White House a four-volume report concluding that Oswald had acted alone, and the FBI subsequently took the position that nothing remained to be discovered. In February, 1964, when Soviet defector Yuri Nosenko told American authorities that Oswald had never had any connection with Soviet intelligence, Hoover eagerly seized upon his testimony. As author Edward Jay Epstein showed in his 1978 book, "Legend," Hoover insisted on believing Nosenko even after CIA investigators had developed extensive evidence suggesting that Nosenko's defection had been staged to deceive American intelligence.

President Johnson, who appointed the Warren Commission to resolve doubts about the murder, had a particularly potent reason for not wanting the full truth told: He

feared it might force him into a disastrous war.

From the CIA, the new president probably learned not only about Oswald's Cuban connection, but also about the CIA's own plots against Fidel Castro's life. If it became known that Castro had retaliated through Oswald, it could mean war.

"Wild rumors" must be dispelled, Johnson told Chief Justice Earl Warren, the commission chairman. They could lead the United States "into a war which could cost 40 million lives ... If the public became aroused against Castro and Khrushchev, there might be war." The CIA never told the Warren Commission about its plots against Castro's life. Before leaving the White House, Johnson told Howard K. Smith of ABC that "Kennedy was trying to get Castro, but Castro got to him first."

Attorney General Robert Kennedy had his own reasons for limiting the investigation. Not only did he know of the CIA's vendetta against Castro, he had helped direct it. A full investigation conceivably might show that he shared the responsibility for his brother's death. And although Kennedy confided suspicions to Arthur Schlesinger that organized crime or Castro might have been behind the shooting, he knew that a full probe of this possibility would reveal the mob's role in CIA assassination plots, and might even stumble upon his dead brother's affair with Judith Campbell, who had been seeing Mafia figures at the same time. Deeply depressed, he remained silent publicly about his suspicions.

Nothing suggests that Hoover, Johnson

or Robert Kennedy definitely knew of any broader conspiracy. But the concerns of Hoover and Johnson severely limited the inquiry by the Warren Commission, which was the sole official body charged with the investigation. The commission relied on the FBI and the CIA for most of its investigative field work. Its final report--completed under enormous time pressure--accepted everything tending to confirm the theory of the lone assassin, while ignoring or explaining away contrary evidence.

The Warren Report inevitably became controversial. For 13 years a steady stream of critiques and conspiracy theories found their way into print. In 1976, under the impact of Watergate and recent revelations regarding CIA activities, the House of Representatives appointed a select committee to investigate the assassinations of President Kennedy and of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Two years later, the House committee concluded that although Oswald did kill the president, he had not acted alone. The committee found no evidence definitely identifying any other individual or groups as members of the conspiracy, but stated that anti-Castro or mob figures might have been involved. It rested its conclusion on new acoustical evidence that two gunmen had fired at the president.

The evidence came from a tape of radio transmissions between Dallas motorcycle policemen and their dispatcher. The tape included a series of sharp sounds similar to static. In an effort to determine whether these sounds might have been

made by the assassin's rifle, the congressional committee turned the recording over to the Cambridge, Mass., firm of Bolt, Beranek and Newman, the same acoustical specialists who had earlier analyzed the 18-minute gap on the White House tapes that were evidence in the impeachment of President Nixon.

Comparing the sounds on the tape to the sounds of gunfire recorded during a reconstruction of the assassination in Dallas' Dealey Plaza, James Barger concluded that the sounds included as many as four gunshots recorded through the open microphone of a police motorcycle about 120 feet behind the presidential limousine. He also estimated a probability of 50 percent that the third impulse, heard less than one second before the fourth, represented a shot not from Oswald's perch in the Texas School Book Depository, but from the so-called grassy knoll in front and to the right of the motorcade.

The significance of Barger's findings increased when photographic evidence revealed the presence of a motorcycle in exactly the position he had predicted. The timing of the four impulses on the tape also coincided with the finds of photographic experts who analyzed films and photographs of the assassination. Two other experts who investigated the third impulse on the tape more thoroughly concluded that the probability that it represented a shot from the grassy knoll was 95 percent. Although the committee concluded that the shot had missed, its findings still undermined the critical conclusion of the Warren Commission: the idea of the lone assassin.

In a 1980 evaluation of the House committee's findings, the FBI argued that the experts had not proven that a shot came from the grassy knoll. The Justice Department decided not to pursue the matter further.

Two years later, a panel of the National Academy of Sciences criticized the FBI's methodology, but also concluded that voices recorded on the tapes proved that the impulses thought to have been shots had occurred more than a minute after the assassination. They also argued that statistical errors had led the committee experts to assign excessive probabilities to their findings. The panel added that further analysis could be done but doubted the results would justify the cost. The controversy has added a layer of ambiguity to a case that hardly needed any more of it.

The tape, however, is far from being the only evidence that Oswald had confederates. Numerous eyewitnesses--all eventually discounted by the Warren Commission--thought they heard a shot from the grassy knoll. A Dallas policeman who immediately ran behind the knoll told the Warren Commission that he had accosted a man who produced Secret Service credentials--credentials which must have been fake, since the Secret Service had no man in that location.

A second critical fact concerns the shot Oswald apparently fired in April 1963 at right wing extremist and retired Army Gen. Edwin Walker. Marine Oswald told the Warren Commission her husband had tried to kill Walker, and a photograph of Walker's

house was found among Oswald's effects. A few days before the incident, a friend of Walker's had seen two men looking into Walker's then empty house. A young witness to the actual shooting saw two men drive away in separate vehicles and Walker himself also saw a vehicle leave the scene. No one has ever identified Oswald's companion or companions.

An equally troubling piece of evidence suggesting a conspiracy was given to the FBI by a Cuban regusee, Silvia Odio, in December 1963. She later told her story to the Warren Commission.

In late September 1963, when Oswald was on his way from New Orleans to Mexico, three men came to her Dallas apartment. Odio's father was then in prison in Cuba as a result of his attempts to assassinate Castro--attempts assisted by the CIA. Two of the men seemed to be Cubans; the other was an American ex-Marine introduced to her she said, as Leon Oswald. The two Hispanic men claimed to be friends of her father, and asked for her help in anti-Castro work, but she was noncommittal. The next day one of the men telephoned her and told her that he hoped to get "Leon" into the anti-Castro underground. Leon, he said, was an expert marksman who would "do anything," including killing Castro, and who had stated that Cubans should have shot President Kennedy after the Bay of Pigs.

Silvia Odio said she immediately recognized Oswald when she saw him on television after the murder. The Warren Commission made an extremely unconvincing attempt to discredit her story. But she subsequently convinced authors Edward Jay

Epstein, one of the first and most acute critics of the Warren Commission's work, has subsequently produced the most convincing "lone assassin" theory in his book, "Legend." Although Epstein implies that Oswald had been recruited by Soviet intelligence even before his defection to Russia, he does not argue that Oswald was acting on Soviet orders when he shot Kennedy. Instead, his book suggests that Oswald by 1961 had become disillusioned by Soviet communism and, like thousands of young Americans later in the decade, was searching for a new home on the left. Thus he subscribed to both Trotskyite and communist publications, became interested in Castro's revolution, and apparently converted himself to the idea of direct revolutionary action, as shown by his purchase of two guns in early 1963.

Epstein also found witnesses who recalled Oswald making bitter attacks upon Kennedy's imperialist and interventionist policy towards Cuba, and calling Gen. Walker a fascist as dangerous as Adolph Hitler. During the summer of 1963, Epstein argued, Oswald tried to establish his pro-Cuban bona fides in New Orleans by founding his one-man chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and making several public appearances. In late September, he went to Mexico City to try to arrange to travel to Cuba, but the Cuban embassy would not grant him a visa without thoroughly checking his background. Epstein implies that Oswald shot Kennedy in a fit of revolutionary fervor.

An extension of Epstein's theory to cover the evidence for conspiracy would suggest that Oswald could have been assisted by one or two other pro-Castro activists

like himself. His visit to Silvio Odio could thus be seen as an attempt to infiltrate an anti-Castro group similar to an attempt he had made earlier in New Orleans. No theory fits all the facts; this one probably fits them as well as any other.

However, it also prompts one to ask whether Lyndon Johnson may have been right. If Oswald killed Kennedy on behalf of the Cuban revolution, could Castro himself have been responsible? The Cuban leader knew about CIA Attempts to assassinate him and had recently warned Kennedy through a press correspondence that if such intrigues continued, American leaders would not be immune from retaliation.

On the other hand, Castro was also in the midst of delicate negotiations at the United Nations aiming at normalization of Cuban-American relations. In any case, to have selected Oswald seems on the face of it to have been much too risky. For Castro to have trusted such a shady individual with such a critical mission would have been rash, to say the least. The Cubans strongly suspected that their Mexican embassy was bugged by the CIA and according to a confidential intelligence source, Oswald actually discussed killing Kennedy when he visited that embassy.

As for the Soviet KGB, its motives for assassinating the American president--now actively working for Soviet-American detente--seem unfathomable.

Another theory, raised from the beginning by leftish critics of the Warren Commission and argued most thoroughly by Anthony Summers' 1979 book, "Conspiracy,"

holds that Kennedy was a victim of a right-wing conspiracy involving anti-Castro Cubans and, possibly, elements within the CIA. Anti-Castro activists resented Kennedy's failure to follow up the Bay of Pigs invasion and his October 1962 pledge not to invade Cuba. Perhaps they hoped to provoke an American invasion of Cuba by pinning the assassination on Oswald--exactly the possibility that Johnson feared.

Some evidence to support this theory has surfaced since the Warren Report. Fair Play for Cuba leaflets issued by Oswald in New Orleans in 1963 bore the address 544 Comp St. That address housed the offices of Guy Banister, a former FBI agent active in all manner of extreme right-wing causes and anti-Castro activities. Several witnesses have stated that Banister at least was aware of Oswald's existence, but whether they knew each other is unclear. The Warren Report did not mention Banister, and stated only that it found no evidence that Oswald ever maintained an office at 544 Camp St.

Oswald's meeting with Silvia Odio may also indicate an association with anti-Castro Cubans. An anti-Castro Cuban named Antonio Veciana, who claims a long relationship with the CIA, has stated that he met Oswald in September 1963 in Dallas together with his CIA case officer, a man he knew only as "Maurice Bishop," but this statement remains unconfirmed.

This theory, however, is difficult to reconcile with what we know about Oswald. Given the wealth of evidence that his real sympathies were with the left, it seems more likely that his contacts with right

wing groups were efforts to infiltrate the enemy camp rather than reflections of his own sympathies. Some have therefore argued that Oswald did not really shoot Kennedy at all, but was framed by right-wing elements. However, given that Kennedy was killed by Oswald's rifle--and that Oswald had made a special trip home on the evening of Nov. 21 to pick it up and bring it to work--Oswald seems at the very least a willing participant in a conspiracy to kill the president. From what we know, he needed no inspiration and received no assistance from others to carry out the crime--except for that of the unknown accomplice, if there was one, who may have fired a shot from the grassy knoll. Some anti-Castro Cubans may have welcomed the news of Nov. 22, 1963, but the case against them is far from proven.

G. Robert Blakey, the Notre Dame law professor who served as counsel to the Assassinations Committee and committee staffer Richard N. Billings argued in their 1981 book, "The Plot to Kill the President," that Kennedy was murdered by organized crime. The mob probably had the most powerful motive for the murder of the president. Attorney General Robert Kennedy had mobilized the full resources of the government to break their power. The murder of the attorney general would have incurred the vengeful wrath of the president, but the murder of the president could and did lead both to the replacement of the attorney general and the end of his aggressive campaign against organized crime.

In fact, illegal surveillance of mob figures in the early 1960's overheard talk of a presidential hit. In the early 1970's

John Roselli, a mobster previously involved in CIA-Mafia assassination plots against Castro, told columnist Jack Anderson that Oswald had been recruited by mobster Santo Trafficante and that another gunman had fired at Kennedy from the front. Roselli was murdered after telling the same story to the Senate Intelligence Committee; his associate Sam Giancana was murdered before he could make a similar appearance. Other witnesses told the Assassinations Committee that both Trafficante and mob boss Carlos Marcello of New Orleans had talked about the possibility of assassinating Kennedy.

Mob figures with whom Oswald associated include his maternal uncle, Charles Murret, and pilot David Ferrie--both residents of New Orleans, where Oswald spent most of the summer of 1963, and both involved with Marcello. Jack Ruby who shot Oswald in the Dallas police station, had been involved with the mob since childhood.

The idea that the mob selected an unstable Marxist ex-Marine for the assignment of killing the president will seem implausible to some, but Blakey and Billings note that in 1971 "Crazy Joe" Gallo a New York mobster, employed Jerome Johnson a black petty criminal known for mental instability, to assassinate fellow mob boss Joseph Colombo at a public rally. Johnson himself was shot to death only seconds after his crime. Police regarded him as a crazed lone assassin until after Gallo was murdered by Colombo associates in revenge. Perhaps mob chieftains call upon unlikely assassins for especially delicate assignments. Oswald may not have known the real background of the unidentified figures who approached him. But while appealing in many ways, the mob theory is not proven.

Twenty years after the crime the evidence boils down to possibilities and vague probabilities. Oswald may have been part of a large conspiracy or a very small one; he may even have acted alone. The full truth would have been difficult to discover even in 1963-64; now its is probably lost to us forever.

Instead, the Kennedy assassination stands as an example of what can happen when law collides with politics. Law enforcement professionals such as Dr. Cyril Wecht, a leading forensic pathologist and an early critic of the Warren Commission, have argued again and again that the case was handled far more sloppily and inefficiently than any run-of-the-mill homicide. This was no accident. The magnetic personality of John F. Kennedy had won him devoted followers and powerful enemies. The men who had to deal with the aftermath of his death knew that the full facts might have devastating consequences. They made sure the investigation would not be a professional, disinterested search for the truth.

Even the dead president's body was a potential embarrassment. A thorough autopsy would reveal that he suffered from Addison's disease, a fact which had been denied for political reasons. Thus, on the afternoon of his death his body was forcibly removed from the custody of Texas officials attempting to enforce Texas law and turned over over that night to Navy doctors at Bethesda Naval Hospital who had no qualifications as forensic pathologists. Their failure to do a thorough job has been another source of controversy.

Americans in 1963 shared many illusions.

We believed that the FBI was an utterly reliable investigative body and that the CIA would not stoop to the assassination of a foreign leader. The idea that the president might share a woman's favors with mobsters would have seemed as outrageous as the idea that the president might successfully be assassinated for political reasons.

John Kennedy's inspirational rhetoric had encouraged our simple, self-confident view of ourselves. With Lyndon Johnson calling us forward to complete the dead president's work, we had neither the time nor the inclination to consider the frightening possibilities surrounding the crime.

We have become more suspicious during the last two decades. A recent Washington Post poll shows that four out of five now believe Kennedy's assassination was the work of more than one man. We do not know for certain if that belief is correct, but we do know that our world is much more complicated than we allowed ourselves to believe in 1963."

November 22, 1983

We still have outstanding farmers in the Congressional District that I represent. The three young farmers who are the finalists this year in the Kentucky Farm Bureau's 1983 Outstanding Young Farm Family competition are: William and Rosemarie Cochran of Rineyville, Donald and Carolyn Simon of Bowling Green and Daniel and Paula Mattingly of Lebanon. One of the three will be named Outstanding Young Farm Family of Kentucky during the 64th Annual Kentucky Farm Bureau Convention in Lexington on December 9. The winner will compete in Orlando, Florida for the

National title. All three families reside and operate farms in the Second Congressional District.

My counterpart in the Senate, Lowell Weicker of Connecticut is really a character. About two weeks ago, he made a speech on the Senate Floor in which he said that he would look the other way when the President of the United States breaks the law by invading the Island of Grenada, but that he certainly would not vote for a Resolution commending the President on his action. Weicker was reelected last year in his race against Toby Moffett, an ultra-liberal in the House of Representatives. In one of his recent speeches in Connecticut, Weicker said that if he could assist in any way, he would make sure that Jesse Helms is not back in the Senate in 1985.

Senator Weicker worked hard on our Bill and through his efforts, it passed in the Senate and we went to conference. He did keep off of the bill, hundreds of millions of dollars in pet projects and this was appreciated by the White House. However, on October 31 when our bill was signed in a ceremony at the White House, Senator Weicker, of course, was invited, but his people back home in Connecticut did not know about it, because the White House Press Office had barred all Connecticut reporters from the White House that day.

I go down home today following adjournment. I will travel throughout the Second District and rest up just a little. I do hope that I have an opportunity to go fishing two or three times at one of our lakes.

December 5, 1983

During the past week, seven more of our Marines were killed in Lebanon and this now makes a total of 255. I knew at the time that the Congress invoked the War Powers Act of 1973, that we would have more of our boys killed. This is the reason why I voted against the request to leave these boys in Lebanon for 19 months.

Governor and Mrs. Brown have a new daughter and this has been on the front page of our newspapers now for several days. He still says he is not sure as to whether or not he intends to run against Dee Huddleston next year. The odds are that this will not take place, but it is being discussed quite frequently in the press.

I am now traveling in my District, making speeches and attending meetings and the weather has been right unusual. A lot of rain, but at least we are not having the snow that has caused all of the trouble in Colorado and Minnesota.

My old friend, Clem Zablocki of Milwaukee, Wisconsin died this past week. He was Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee and was not too well. During the past year, with all of the problems in Lebanon, Grenada and Nicaragua, it apparently was too much for him. He had a massive heart attack and never regained consciousness. He was number six in the House of Representatives.

December 9, 1983

President Reagan's Chairman of the

Joint Economic Council, Dr. Feldstein, predicts that we will have budget deficits for the next three or four years which range in the \$200 billion category. This has disturbed the President and the White House staff recently advised the Chairman that his news was bad news and it would be much better if he stopped predicting to the media. Dr. Feldstein in his predictions, said that with a \$750 billion tax reduction and defense appropriations running in the neighborhood of \$249 billion a year, a tremendous deficit had to follow. I agree with Dr. Feldstein and the economists in this country agree that he is correct. It is true that the economy has improved and unemployment is now down to 8.4 percent, but this still does not change the picture from the standpoint of the revenue going into the Treasury and the predictions made by Dr. Feldstein.

After the 1984 Presidential race, the deficits in my opinion, will continue to be high and if President Reagan is reelected or if one of the Democratic candidates now in the Presidential primary wins, there is very little that can be done or will be done until Defense Appropriations are brought down substantially and there are more substantial reductions in federal spending. In traveling over my District during this adjournment period, I find that the majority of the people went to talk about our government and the economy generally, stressing the importance of bringing the deficits down and making a reduction in federal spending. A gentleman called me yesterday and went on at great length about religious freedom and then started in on the deficits, advising me

that he believes the situation is much worse today than at any time in his lifetime and something must be done. I have had literally hundreds of people mention the engagement we had with Wright and Perkins over the efforts to increase my bill by \$954 million. I have yet to meet a single person who was not in favor of the outcome of that battle.

During the past few days newspaper stories carry quotes from different members of the House and Senate that it might be possible for Congress to be called back into Session before January 23, due to the situation in Lebanon and other parts of the world. I hope this does not take place and really see no reason, unless President Reagan continues to send more boys abroad and reaches the point that the War Powers Bill must be invoked.

In traveling over the District, I find the same conditions that I find in Washington at this time, in regard to people pushing and shoving to make purchases in the stores. This started in Washington before Thanksgiving and has continued down to now. A little unusual since it started before Thanksgiving and I presume that the merchants are really happy.

December 12, 1983

This past weekend, Kenneth Robinson of Virginia announced that at the end of this term, he would retire from Congress. He is one of the high ranking minority members on our Committee on Appropriations and has been with us for about 12 years. This man has worked hard since he has been a Member of Congress and certainly will be missed.

In his announcement of retirement, he said that he had high blood pressure and that for some time after a good night's sleep, he could continue on the next day. He went on to say that this situation no longer exists and he has difficulty in writing, talking and thinking, so he said that it was time for him to get out. There will really be a scramble for this seat, because one or two Democrats believe that they can pick up this seat and the Republicans will also run a big campaign.

The Environmentalists handed down their annual report this week and they gave top marks to Hart, Cranston and McGovern. Mondale and Glenn were further down the list and President Reagan was at the bottom of the list. I remember several years ago that the Environmentalists each year had what they called a Dirty Dozen List and one of our old friends, Frank Stubblefield of Kentucky, usually made the Dirty Dozen List. I recall that he would get mad and stay mad for a few days and then make every effort by his votes, to stay on the list.

December 14, 1983

An article appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal concerning former Vice President Alben Barkley's home in Paducah. So far, the House of Representatives has refused to go along with Senator Ford's bill for an appropriation of \$700,000 of federal money to purchase this home as a museum. If purchased, it would be under the control of the Department of Interior and be used as a tourist attraction with a small charge made to the visitors to help maintain the property. Before

Secretary Watt resigned as Secretary of the Department of Interior, he went to Kentucky and after viewing the property, said that it was a nice, old home, but nothing so attractive as to justify its purchase and also said that if you start buying former Vice President's homes for museums and tourist attractions, it would entail considerable time, money and effort with no justification. The memorabilia that is in the house consists of really nothing. There is his silk top hat that he used while serving as Vice President, two desks that he used as a Senator and Vice President, some old canes that really have no value and certain furniture that was used in Washington and also in Kentucky. I have always heard that his valuable papers and memorabilia were sent by the second Mrs. Barkley, to the Rayburn Library in Bonham, Texas. The papers sent to the University of Kentucky were only copies of letters and papers that really have no significance or value.

It was unfortunate about Senator Barkley since following his death, federal and state tax liens were placed on his property and this, of course, came as a surprise to the people in Kentucky. In naming the 10 most famous people in Kentucky that ever lived in Kentucky, Barkley's name would probably appear on every list, but what took place in the end and especially now about his home and the whereabouts of any papers, has caused considerable confusion among his former admirers. The story in the Courier-Journal is as follows:

"Some of the people who want to save the late Alben W. Barkley's 124-year

old home are putting their money where their mouths are -- to the tune of at least \$100,000.

That's \$600,000 less than the government would spend in a bill sponsored by U.S. Sen. Wendell Ford. But the Kentucky Democrat's measure has stalled in the House after easily passing in the Senate.

One of the roadblocks in the House is Rep. Carroll Hubbard, D-1st District.

Hubbard said that he isn't against preserving the former vice president's home-- which is called Angles--but that the people he surveyed in his district oppose spending \$700,000.

After Hubbard's action this summer, a Paducah-based organization named Growth Inc. began raising money in the region.

About \$80,000 has been pledged or donated so far, according to Richard Holland, who is director of preservation for Growth Inc., and the group expects to raise at least \$100,000.

Holland said recently that he is pleased with the results of the money-raising drive and hopes that the effort will help show support for Ford's bill.

"It will show that the people of the region are for preserving Angles and its contents," including personal and historical memorabilia of Barkley, who served 56 years in public office -- as a congressman, a senator and Senate majority leader and vice president. He died April 30, 1956, while making a speech at a mock political

convention at Washington and Lee University.

Holland said he thought the flow of contributions daily shows strong support for preservation of the Greek Revival home. It was built in 1859 by Q.Q. Quigley, who named it Angles because of the irregular shape of the original property lines.

Holland said donations have ranged from \$2 to \$1,000.

"We are keeping a list of all the donors and will return all the money that we know the source of if everything falls through," he said.

He said he hopes to raise enough money to secure the government funds. Holland said it would be difficult to raise all of the money required to buy the property.

But he said that the bill would permit spending up to \$700,000 and that it is not known whether purchase and renovation of the home would cost that much.

"It has been said that the \$700,000 would be for real estate alone. This is not correct; it would be for the antiques and memorabilia of the Veep" -- Barkley's nickname as vice president -- Holland said.

He said some renovation would also be required.

If the home is turned into a museum or shrine, Holland said, a "reasonable amount" would be charged for tours to meet or help meet the cost of maintenance and operation.

The campaign to save Angles is being mounted statewide. Barkley's granddaughter

Dorothy Barkley Holloway, said former Gov. Edward T. "Ned" Breathitt notified her recently that he was forming a statewide organization to help save the home, furnishings and adjacent real estate for the public.

And the preservation effort gained national attention, she said when Willard Scott -- who was a Senate page when Barkley was majority leader -- discussed it on NBC-TV's "Today" show.

Holland said some out-of-state donations already have been received.

He noted that Barkley's only son David, kept the home the way it was when his father died and that it "still is that way."

David Barkley died earlier this year, but Mrs. Holloway and her two daughters, Anne, 17, and Laura, 10, still live in the rambling residence.

Mrs. Holloway said earlier this week that the family can't afford to keep the home as a private residence beyond next summer.

"We have to sell and would prefer that the property be sold so that it can be preserved," said Mrs. Holloway.

"We would have no assurance that the place would be kept for the public if it passed into private hands."

Seh said that the personal and historical memorabilia of the Veep and the antiques would also be sold if the public project fails.

Antiques and memorabilia in the house

include two large canopy beds, the desks Barkley used as vice president and senator, a mirror from the original Galt House in Louisville, dining-room furniture used at Angles and in Washington, and an aged ballot box that enabled voters to reach into an opening and drop a ballot without anyone seeing how it was marked.

Mrs. Holloway said that no value has been placed on the contents of the house but that she has engaged Donna Weyner of Louisville to evaluate them.

Free tours of the house have been frequent during the fall and winter, with Mrs. Holloway and community volunteers as guides."

I attended the inauguration of Martha Layne Collins. There was a small crowd and this surprised me, but at least it did not rain. It was a cold day and the parade lasted from 10 an until 1:58 pm with the ceremony starting promptly at 2:00 pm. All the former living Governors were there, with the exception of Earle Clements, who was unable to attend due to his health. Both of our Senators were there, along with Representatives Perkins, Hubbard, Mazzoli, Hopkins and Rogers. Carl Perkins and I rode in the same automobile and we really had a big time. We really received a wonderful reception all along the way and also on the platform. This was kind of a family ceremony and she had all of her family in the front row and since she is our first woman Governor to be elected in Kentucky, she will have some problems, but I believe she will be successful and make an outstanding record for herself. With no increase in taxes,

education in Kentucky will suffer and especially so since we are now the 50th-ranked state in education. For many years, Arkansas and Mississippi were below us. I saw alot of my friends at the inauguaration but there were thousands who did not attend who were for her opponents. Our former Governor, John Y. Brown, Jr. refused to ride with her in the parade. This broke a tradition which has been around for many, many years and of course, this was noticed by the people present. Just before the swearing-in ceremony, John Young Brown, Jr. and his three-year-old son Lincoln Brown, appeared on the platform. There are still a great many people in Kentucky that believe that he will run against Huddleston next year.

I enjoyed seeing a lot of my old friends from all over Kentucky and if no one else enjoyed the inauguration, Carl Perkins and I certainly did.

One of the stories that appeared in the newspapers concerning the inauguration is entitled, "Gov. Collins Vows to Put Kentucky First." This article is as follows:

"Martha Layne Collins took the ceremonial oath of office as governor yesterday, dedicating herself to putting Kentucky first and promising to remain one of the "typical Kentuckians from whom I come."

A 19-gun salute echoed across the cpaital after Collins took the oath before most of Kentucky's political leadership.

The ceremony was also witnessed by a crowd of supporters that appeared to be

substantially smaller than the throng of 30,000 to 50,000 people anticipated by police.

Moments before, Steven L. Beshear took the symbolic oath as the state's new lieutenant governor.

Although Collins had been governor since Midnight Monday, yesterday's parade and ceremony publicly marked the end of the term of Gov. John Y. Brown, Jr. and the return of more traditional politics to the capital.

It also represented the triumphant conclusion of Collins' long quest for Kentucky's top political prize. It was a quest marked by what her son, Steve Collins, in introducing his mother, said are two of her greatest qualities -- devotion and commitment.

The new governor appeared several times to wipe tears from her eyes as her son spoke.

Collins is the first woman elected governor of the state and the 52nd Kentuckian to hold the office. Five other women have held the office in other states.

"If I am to be a symbol," she said in her address, "then let it signify the kind of individual freedom and opportunity precious to typical Kentuckians from whom I come and with whom I remain.

"With a deep awareness of the responsibilities conferred by your trust, I vow that this first for Kentucky will be ever dedicated to putting Kentucky first."

Collins said she hoped that history would record that her inauguration was something more than a ceremony.

"Let it record that we stirred here a progressive spirit and inaugurated changes of consequence that became enduring hallmarks of this uncommon commonwealth."

The 47-year-old Collins said she looks to the day when Kentuckians will be able to say that "in Kentucky, education is first."

She urged Kentuckians to join together and set aside partisan differences to work for Kentucky's future. She closed her 10-minute address with a thought she frequently used at the end of her campaign talks.

"With God's help, together, we will make Kentucky an even better place to call home."

Collins took the ceremonial oath with her left hand resting on three Bibles held by her son and Maria, her daughter. Her husband, Dr. Bill Collins, looked on.

One of the Bibles belongs to her mother, Mary Hall of Shelbyville, who watched the ceremonies with the governor's father, Everett. The Bible had been used when she was sworn in to office at midnight Monday. The others had been given to her since her elections in November.

Kentucky Supreme Court Chief Justice Robert F. Stephens administered the oath, as he had in the midnight ceremony the night before.

Stephens also administered the oath to

Beshear, the commonwealth's 48th lieutenant governor. Beshear's wife Jane, and their two sons, 9-year-old Jeffrey Scott and 6-year-old Andrew Graham, stood at his side.

Beshear, 39, a former state legislator and attorney general, pledged to lead an effort to develop an agenda for Kentucky to prepare the state for the 21st century.

"Those states destined to emerge with the strongest economies, the finest lifestyles and the most advantages for their citizens will be the ones that anticipate changes and act now to accommodate transformation in a logical and orderly manner," he said.

Beshear said the office of lieutenant governor provides a number of opportunities for public service, but noted there are proposals to eliminate it through a constitutional amendment.

"They apparently ignore accomplishments of previous lieutenant governors, several of whom are here today," he said.

Immediately after the ceremonies, Collins went for the first time as governor to her new office on the first floor of the Capitol. The clock on the office wall read 3:18 as she entered.

Collins signed executive orders appointing Gen. Billy Wellman as state adjutant general and Davis Armstrong to succeed Beshear as attorney general.

Armstrong was elected to the position in November, but is not scheduled to begin his term until January. He submitted his

resignation as Jefferson County commonwealth's attorney to Brown on Monday.

Later, Collins signed executive orders installing the Cabinet secretaries and other officials she has appointed thus far. Collins and Beshear also played hosts at separate late-afternoon receptions.

Brown ignored one of Inauguration Day's traditions -- that the outgoing governor ride with his successor in the inaugural parade.

Brown did not appear until shortly before the inaugural ceremonies were to begin, his 3-year-old son Lincoln in tow.

And the inaugural program all but ignored Brown. He was not introduced nor was he mentioned until the benediction at the end of the ceremony.

A bumper sticker in the window of the Frankfort law firm of Hazelrigg and Cox expressed the feelings of a number of Franklin County Democrats eager for the departure of Brown and his administration. It read:

"Franklin County
"Free at last."

Several people wore buttons with the same message. "I think you'll see a lot of these around," said a woman who declined to give her name.

In his non-traditional approach to politics, Brown spurned the Franklin County Democrats establishment and alienated thousands of state employees, who constitute the bulk of the county's vote.

The new governor and members of her family arrived in downtown Frankfort a few minutes past 9:30 a.m. after an inaugural worship service at the Bagdad Baptist Church. Collins was born in Bagdad.

As the car carrying the Collins family pulled to a stop, members of the Woodford County High School bank squealed with delight. They squealed again as Collins emerged.

Inside the offices of Hazelrigg and Cox, which served as an informal meeting place for prominent Democrats, Collins found four former Democratic governors -- Lawrence Wetherby, A.B. "Happy" Chandler, Edward T. "Ned" Brethitt, Jr. and U.S. Sen. Wendell Ford -- as well as former Lt. Gov. Harry Lee Waterfield, grand marshal of the inaugural parade.

Two powerful members of Kentucky's congressional delegation, U.S. Reps. Carl Perkins of Hindman in the 7th District and William Natcher of Bowling Green in the 2nd, were also on hand.

The parade started promptly at 10 o'clock with Collins and her family riding atop a 19th-century coach, driven by Louisville insurance executive Dinwiddie Lampton Jr. and pulled by four Canadian horses.

"Good morning, everybody," Collins called to the rather thin crowd that lined Main Street in the Frankfort business district.

She had a special hello for former Governor Julian Carroll and U.S. Rep. Carroll Hubbard of Mayfield in the 1st District,

who stood in a small knot of people on the steps, of an office building.

As the parade moved over the Kentucky River on the Capitol Avenue bridge, the crowd began to thicken.

"Marshall County loves 'ya," shouted Michael Miller of Calvert City as the coach passed. A block or so later, Gladys Parrish of Frankfort yelled, "Hang in there Martha Layne."

"It may be chilly, but it's not raining," she said as the parade halted briefly.

The horses were steaming and lathered as they pulled the coach up Capitol Avenue to the reviewing stand where Collins spent four hours watching what was one of the longest parades in recent inaugural history.

Several colorful hot-air balloons, which had been tethered on the Capitol lawn during the morning, took flight and drifted away behind a line of hills as the parade wound its way past the governor.

Most of the parade units passed by quickly, although the Grant County float stopped long enough for Reb Stacy of Williamstown to jump off and count, "One, two three."

At the count of three, the dozen or so people remaining on the float let out a loud, "Whoopie."

Back on board the float, Stacy explained that, in his book, a "Whoopie" is

the highest honor anyone can get.

"Even Ronald Reagan has never had a whoopee," he said.

Although Collins was the only person to receive a "whoopee" there were a number of prominent political figures on hand for the inauguration.

In addition to those already mentioned, the list included former Govs. Bert Combs and Louie B. Nunn, U.S. Sen. Walter "Dee" Huddleston, U.S. Reps. Romano Mazzoli of Louisville in the 3rd District and Larry Hopkins of Lexington in the 6th, former Lt. Gov. Thelma Stovall and Louisville Mayor Harvey Sloane.

Nunn and Hopkins apparently were the only prominent Republicans present."

December 19, 1983

In spite of all of the business recovery announcements, business failures are still mounting. More businesses failed in 1983 than in any year since 1932. Business failures ordinarily keep rising sometimes after an economic recovery begins and I do hope that this is the situation at this time.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation says that 47 banks already have failed this year, up from 42 banks in all of last year and the highest since the 60 failures of 1939.

In the first 49 weeks of 1983, 29,550 businesses failed and this is 22 percent above the 24,229 corporate failures in the same period a year ago. This is almost up to the 31,822 failures in the year 1932.

The Federal Reserve Board states that factories are operating at 79.2 percent of capacity at this time and this is an increase of 0.5 percent over the month of October. This is a good indicator and is the highest since the 80.1 percent of September, 1981. Another good indicator is the sale of automobiles which are up 21.1 percent over the same period a year ago.

December 21, 1983

The President held another press conference last night and I thought he did real well. Nearly all of the questions pertained to our boys in Lebanon and the economy generally. Even though the economy is somewhat better, the questions pertained to the number of business failures and the increase in bankruptcies. Ordinarily, the President in his press conferences, makes one or more boo boos, but last night he answered the questions right good and when the question was asked about how he felt about the barracades erected in front of the White House and the guns and shells available in case of a low flying plane, he just said that such popularity must be deserved. All of them laughed and just for a change, it was not such a stiff and formal press conference. At one time, it reminded me of Jack Kennedy's press conferences when the questions were premeditated and very much loaded. He would come back with an answer that would just roll them in the aisles and he would, by most of his answers, let them know that he knew what they were attempting to do and for some reason or other, they just barely missed the mark.

Yasser Arafat and the PLO's, some

4,000 strong finally sailed out of the harbor in Lebanon and are on their way to Cyprus. This probably is Arafat's Waterloo and especially so since he now has dissention within his own ranks.

December 22, 1983

Before I left Washington, I heard all kinds of reports concerning a bad winter. Up off the Alaskan coast, ships were iced in early in October and this was a right good indicator that we might have a severe winter throughout certain sections of our country. Today in Kentucky, we have an ice storm with the temperature down to 20 and the streets, sidewalks and roads are just a sheet of ice. So far, we have only had about an inch of snow, but it has rained day after day and now we are experiencing ice. It makes it extremely difficult in traveling over my District and according to the weather reports, it will be just about as bad or worst during the month of January.

December 27, 1983

On Christmas Day, all of the electricity was out in Bowling Green and everything was at a complete standstill. Early Christmas morning, Virginia and I awoke and the house was stone cold. We have a gas furnace that is triggered by electricity and when the electricity went out, our heating system went out. This was the condition from 4:15 in the morning until about ten to three in the afternoon. In addition to the city of Bowling Green, four adjoining counties were also out as a result of a TVA substation breakdown. Not a very nice day, but at least most of

the people were able to stay warm and even though it was three below zero early on Christmas Day, it finally went up to ten above.

Predictions were made several months ago that we would have a bitter winter and these predictions certainly were accurate. In Illinois, Minnesota and Colorado and now on the Eastern seaboard, we are having a terrible winter. I am just delighted that I do not have any engagements to fill for several days, because it would just be impossible to travel on the roads.

December 29, 1983

According to the press releases out of Washington, it now appears that what took place in Lebanon when over 200 of our Marines were killed, is due to the Carter Administration's cut back in CIA coverage in Lebanon. This to me, is right silly and certainly does not go along with the President's statement last week, when he assumed complete responsibility for what took place and said that his office was responsible for the outcome. The report from the Department of Defense and also the investigation now being made by Congress, was about to be released and the President premeditated the action of both by assuming full blame himself. This naturally pleases the Marine officers and the Commandant of the Marine Corps, because some action was bound to have taken place with one or more officers who apparently were not observant and placed these men in such a position that they would be vulnerable to attack by explosives.

The Democratic candidates for President are now shooting at each other and especially Mondale and Glenn. It seems to me that both of these men and in fact, all of the others on our side that want to be President, should start attacking President Reagan's foreign policy. For instance in Lebanon, with no clear mission and no hope of accomplishing the unclear ones the President has described, should be discussed. Especially since no vital United States or Israeli interests are being served.

Another matter that I think they should discuss is arms control. A year ago, the United States was engaged in three sets of arms control talks with the Russians, even though none were initiated by the Reagan Administration. Now all three have collapsed and while it may be debated as to which side is at fault, the President has yet to explain how his arms control policies have increased or even maintained American security. Today, both superpowers are threatening each other's home territory with medium range missiles and shorter warning times. Relations between us and the Soviet Union have deteriorated to the most dangerous level since 1962 and the Western Alliance may yet come apart on the issue of missiles in Europe. Probably first in Belgium and then in the Netherlands. The President still pursues a very costly military build-up and a more dangerous nuclear arms race.

These are some of the matters that Mondale and Glenn, Cranston, Hollings, McGovern, Hart, Askew and Jackson should be talking about.

Another matter that they might discuss that is of great concern to the people in this country, is Central America. Grenada turned out all right and this is the President's sole major foreign policy accomplishment to date. Our action in El Salvador and Nicaragua should be discussed in detail.

In Kentucky we still have ice and miserable conditions and a great many people are really suffering. This morning it is 12 degrees and the streets and sidewalks are all iced over, with very little travel taking place.

In yesterday's Louisville Courier-Journal, there was an article entitled, Westmoreland Releases Affidavits in Support in Libel Suit Against CBS. This article is as follows:

"Retired Gen. William C. Westmoreland released court papers yesterday that he said support his argument that CBS News libeled him in a January 1982 television documentary.

The program alleged that he conspired to underestimate enemy troop strength in Vietnam.

Westmoreland, who has filed a \$120 million libel suit against the network, said at a news conference that "my lawyers now have gathered and reviewed much of the evidence. It is shocking."

"If I were guilty as indicated by the broadcast, I could have been court-martialed on a number of counts," he said.

Lawyers for CBS, meeting with reporters after Westmoreland's news conference, said the network stands by the accuracy of its report, "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception."

In that documentary, CBS charged that Westmoreland, commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam in the 1960s, conspired with others to falsify intelligence estimates of enemy troop strength in a campaign to win American support for the U.S. combat role there and to provide rosy assessments of prospects for victory.

John Scanlon, a lawyer for CBS said the network "fully endorses the subject and the conclusions" of the documentary.

David Boies, another network attorney, indicated that CBS will move in March or April to have Westmoreland's suit dismissed by a federal court in New York.

Westmoreland said that among the affidavits filed by his lawyers yesterday are "sworn statements which belie the broadcast's premise."

He said they were submitted by former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, former Secretary of State Dean Rusk and former CIA directors Richard Helms and William E. Colby.

Affidavits in Westmoreland's behalf also were given by Adm. Grant Sharp, former Pacific commander in chief who was Westmoreland's superior, and Gen. Chesley Peterson, then intelligence chief for the Pacific command.

CBS lawyers asserted that recently

submitted court papers support the authenticity of the documentary's conspiracy theory.

Among the affidavits cited was one submitted by Richard Kovar, a 30-year CIA veteran who now prepares daily intelligence reports for President Reagan.

Kovar said that " ...in sum, I found those parts of 'The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception' of which I had knowledge or experience to be fair and accurate."

Boies said he does not think the libel suit "will ever come to trial."

He said CBS will seek to have the case thrown out on grounds the broadcast was true and that there was "an absence of malice" toward Westmoreland."

January 4, 1984

As the little boy here in Kentucky said, "here it is January and we have to start all over again." The Second Session of the 98th Congress will be somewhat similar to the First Session in that we will have all kinds of problems. The new budget that is in the process of being finalized will contain a substantial increase in defense appropriations and will make some cuts in the domestic programs which Congress will not accept.

Reverend Jesse Jackson, who is one of the eight Democratic candidates for President, succeeded this week in having Lieutenant Robert O. Goodman released by Syria. Goodman, who is a navigator and bomber co-pilot, was shot down over that portion of Lebanon held by Syria and he

has been a prisoner of Syria for some three weeks. Jackson, with a lot of fanfare, set sail for Syria to have Lieutenant Goodman released. President Reagan, of course, was watching this maneuver carefully and with most of the people in this country believing that Jackson was on another publicity escapade and would fail, were really surprised when President Assad of Syria released Lieutenant Goodman to Jackson. This has appeared on all the front pages throughout the country and President Reagan has invited both of them to the White House which, of course, is a right fragile face-saving move, but at least the President says that he was glad that Goodman was released and certainly you can not argue with success.

The President, of course, is running everyday just as fast as he can for reelection and Mondale continues to be in the lead for the Democrats.

January 6, 1984

My old friend, Senator Lowell Weicker is receiving too much publicity at this time over his second divorce case. He has two children by this wife and it is apparent that this divorce will be one that will be hard to decide by any court. I get along fine with the Senator and have ever since he served in the House with us. From time to time, the Committee Members in the House say to me that I may be the only Member in the Congress that can get along with the Senator. With our bill, it requires patience, understanding and a great deal of compromise. I hope everything goes well with him and that this,

his second divorce case, does not place him in a position whereby he will have too much trouble in his next race for reelection.

In speaking of divorce cases, another one is apparently in the Washington papers now and this pertains to my friend, Peggy Heckler, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services. This is the little lady that defeated my old friend, Joe Martin and was not too well received when she appeared in the House in 1962. Joe Martin was old and sick and only wanted to serve one more term. As the Republican leader in the House and served as Speaker of the House on two occasions, we thought that Peggy Heckler should leave him alone and let him serve out the last term as requested. Instead she took him on and defeated in a Republican primary. Her husband, now in a divorce suit, says that she has abandoned him and the family and this has been going on for over 20 years. This will not help the Secretary and with no experience whatsoever for her assignment in health and human services, this kind of a case will not help the President or the Administration.

The weather has cleared up here in Kentucky now and the sun is out real bright today. We have had ice and snow for weeks and up to this time, the worst winter we have had in over twenty years.

January 9, 1983

According to figures submitted to our Subcommittee from time to time, 750 million people go to bed hungry each night.

This, of course, is a serious problem and one that we hear about real often. Our global population is rapidly headed for a total of 6 billion. We have an increase in the population each day totaling 250 thousand, nine hundred. For each week, the increase world-wide is one million, 750 thousand. For each month, it is seven million, 500 thousand and for each year the increase is 90 million.

In the year 2000, we will have, according to estimates, 851 million people in Africa and in North America, the figure will increase from 259 million at the present time to 302 million. The Soviet Union presently has a population of 272 million and this will increase to 307 million in the year 2000.

It is estimated that in Los Angeles the population in the year 2000 will go to 10.6 million people and in London, the figure will be 9.9 million. The New York City area will go to 18.1 million.

Our American farmer knows how to produce and with the terrific increase in population around the world, the farmer in this country will have to be prepared to produce considerably more food than is sold in the domestic market.

Israel now says that it will not withdraw its forces from Lebanon until Syria pulls out. With the heat really being on this country, President Reagan wants to pull out now, but with Israel staying in, I presume that he will hang on for awhile and after we convene on January 23, will make certain commitments concerning time for the pull-out which may

- 12,000 -
or may not satisfy Congress. We should never have been in, in the beginning, and should not wait for Israel to give the command as to when we should leave.

January 11, 1984

When William Randolph Hearst, Sr., was alive he owned a chain of newspapers that criss-crossed this country. Following his death, his sons have been unable to keep the newspapers together and one by one, have sold them off to other syndicates or individuals. Apparently they have now decided to go into the weekly newspaper category, because this past week, Scripps Howard purchased the Pioneer and the Mt. Washington newspapers here in Kentucky, both of which are located in Bullitt County. This now makes three newspapers that Scripps Howard owns in the District that I represent. The other newspaper is the Kentucky Standard at Bardstown, Kentucky.

January 16, 1984

My old friend Bob Graham died early this morning. He was a former Mayor of Bowling Green and was always a true Democrat. He and I had been friends for about 50 years. He was good for our hometown of Bowling Green, Kentucky and for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

The Democratic Caucus decided to hold a debate for all eight of the Democratic candidates in New Hampshire, running for the office of President, and before the debate ended, it almost ended in a free-for-all battle. John Glenn said

that Mondale was making all kinds of suggestions, but with nothing firm for a solution for any of the would-be problems that he was describing and this really set Mondale off. They shouted at each other for a few minutes and Mondale finally said that Glenn's statement was simply baloney. The other six candidates seemed to be somewhat amused and at least this episode means that without any question, Glenn will not be on Mondale's ticket for Vice President. Mondale is in the lead now and this, of course, is known by the other seven candidates on the Democratic side.

The President, in a speech today, will according to the media, be a little more conciliatory toward the Soviet Union in regards to nuclear weapons. There are a great many people in this country that are worried about our President's statements from time to time and I hope before too long, that he will decide to meet with the leader of the Soviet Union and see if some sort of an agreement can be reached which will help both countries and the world.

January 19, 1984

In the past ten days we have had ice and snow almost all across the United States. This has turned into a bitter cold winter and a great many people in this country are suffering.

Yesterday, my old friend, Bob Graham was buried and we traveled to the cemetery in the ice and snow. This was the most bitter day I have ever seen for a funeral.

We go back into Session next Monday and we will have a long, difficult year. Some commitments have been made by the Speaker to bring up legislation in this election year, which in some instances has no chance to be adopted, but according to some of those who are looking for political issues, it will be to the advantage of the Democratic Party. I have my doubts about this and judging from the debate that took place last week in New Hampshire, Reagan will still be right difficult to defeat.

January 23, 1984

Today, I want to talk a little bit about my grandchildren. Virginia and I are proud of all of them.

Houston White graduated from Oberlin College and is now in the fast food business in Columbus, Ohio.

Jeffrey Jirles graduated this past June from Vanderbilt University and prior to his graduation, was interviewed by a representative of Pratt-Whitney and is now one of the young engineers in their facility in Florida.

Paul Jirles is the largest grandson that we have. He is 17 years of age and is 6 feet 2 inches tall and still growing. His grades in high school are excellent and he is an exceptionally fine basketball and football player. Several of the colleges and universities in Ohio are looking this young gentleman over now and he will probably go to college in the state of Ohio. William Natcher Jirles is a good football player and in grade

school is making excellent grades and everyone likes Billy Jirles. His teachers kiss him when he graduates from one class to the other and all of the girls in his class seem to think he is a right nice gentleman.

Peter Jirles is probably the best baseball player for his age that I have ever seen. I am an old baseball player and this boy is really something. He is doing very good in school and can play any position in baseball perfectly.

And now, I come to the movie star in our family. Chris Murphy lives in Mill Valley, California and in addition to one or more television commercials, he was selected and given a part in a motion picture entitled, "Valley Girl." He, together with two other boys, and a young lady, are the principal characters in this picture, which by the way, has an "R" rating. According to the director of the movie, he is a natural and this picture is now being shown on cable, HBO and a great many of the small movie theaters. He tried out for another part in a movie and was selected last week.

Virginia Murphy is a lovely young lady and is doing fine in school and thinks that her brother, Chris Murphy is all right. The Murphy Family lives in Mill Valley, California and the Jirles Family live in Cambridge, Ohio.

I watched the Los Angeles Raiders really plow under the Washington Redskins yesterday in the Super Bowl game. The score was 38 to 9 and the Redskins were the defending champions since they won the

Super Bowl last year. I have never seen a team that played as poor a game as the Redskins did yesterday.

We started the Second Session of the 98th Congress today and the President is finishing up on his State of the Union Message which will be delivered on Wednesday night of this week. Our President is an exceedingly fortunate man because it seems that he can get out of a bad situation as well as anyone I have ever seen. His Attorney General, William French Smith has resigned and this resignation was announced today by the President at the time he nominated his White House Counselor, Edwin Meese, III to replace Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith said that he wanted to return to his Los Angeles law firm and this worked out just right for Mr. Smith, since some of his financial dealings were not in the best interest of the present Administration.

The outcome in the U.S. Senate this year may provide a number of close races. With the President running for reelection, it probably will be right difficult for the Democrats to gain control of the Senate. According to experts, there will be no major change as far as the House is concerned, with the Democrats retaining their almost 100 seat majority.

January 24, 1984

Our new Governor in Kentucky, Martha Layne Collins has been selected by the Democratic National Committee as Permanent Chairman of the National Convention which will take place in San Francisco. She is the only woman serving in the United States

as Governor and this makes it right attractive from the standpoint of making this appointment at this time. Ordinarily, the Speaker of the House of Representatives has always been selected for a number of years, as Permanent Chairman, but this time, Tip O'Neill, since he is so controversial throughout the country, was selected as Honorary Chairman.

The new Governor in her campaign, said that she would not raise taxes under any circumstances. She now says that there may have to be an increase in taxes if the public school system of Kentucky is to be brought up from the bottom of the list, where it is now standing in this country. Of course, she can't run for reelection for the Office of Governor and since there is so much pressure through out the state for an upgrade in the school system, she may get by, if she lets the Legislature share this tremendous burden.

During the past two weeks, the Governor's husband, Dr. Bill Collins, who at one time practiced dentistry, was selected by the state Democratic Campaign Committee as Permanent Fundraiser for the Democratic Party in Kentucky. This has brought about a great deal of criticism since contractors and others might hesitate to refuse his demands, since his wife is Governor.

January 25, 1984

Congressional Quarterly, Inc. issued its annual report on voting participation in the Congress for 1983. A portion of this report is as follows:

"Members of Congress in 1983

missed, on the average, less than one in every 10 recorded votes taken in the House and Senate.

Congressional Quarterly's study of 1983 voting participation showed that members on average recorded a position on 92 percent of the votes taken, 2 percentage points above the 1982 mark. The figure tied the 1981 score, the highest voting participation percentage in 30 years.

Scores traditionally are lower in election years, when members must campaign for reelection. In 1980 the average for all members was 87 percent.

The chief explanation for the high voting participation average appears to be the accommodating vote schedules adopted in both chambers. By scheduling most roll calls on Tuesdays, Wednesdays or Thursdays, House and Senate leaders made it easier for members to show up for votes. Many members are absent on Fridays and Mondays, spending long weekends in their districts and states.

In the Senate, for example, more than 80 percent of the recorded votes in 1983 were taken on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, according to a Congressional Quarterly analysis. Similarly, House leaders also schedule most votes for midweek.

Although 1983 was not an election year, four senators were actively seeking the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination and their voting participation records were among the lowest in the Senate. Their absences helped bring the Senate Democrats' voting participation rate below the 1982 election-year level.

The voting participation study is the closest approach to an attendance record for Congress, but it is only an approximation. (Definition, box p. 2769)

In 1983, as in most years, Republicans voted more often than Democrats. Senate Democrats have outscored their Republican counterparts in only four of the last 12 years; House Democrats only twice.

Two senators and three representatives had perfect scores for voting participation. Six senators and four representatives voted less than 70 percent of the time.

Total recorded votes in the House and Senate in 1983 numbered 869, 55 fewer than in 1982 and 481 fewer than the record 1,350 votes in 1978. There were 371 Senate votes in 1983, 94 fewer than in 1982 and 317 fewer than the record 688 in 1976.

The House took 498 votes in 1983, 39 more than in 1982, but 336 fewer than the record 834 in 1978.

Senators' and representatives' voting participation scores were the same in 1983: 92 percent. In 1982 senators scored 94 percent, representatives 89 percent.

House Republicans on average voted 93 percent of the time in 1983, compared to 90 percent in 1982 and 92 percent in 1981. Democratic House members scored 92 percent in 1983, 88 percent in 1982 and 90 percent in 1981.

In the Senate, Republicans scored 94 percent, Democrats 91 percent. In 1982

Senate Republicans scored 95 percent, Democrats 94 percent. Senate Republicans had 94 percent in 1981 to the Democrats' 92 percent.

For the two chambers combined, the 1983 scores were 93 percent for Republicans and 92 percent for Democrats. In 1982 Republicans led Democrats 91 percent to 89 percent. The 1981 scores were 93 percent for Republicans, 91 percent for Democrats.

Republican senators from the Midwest and South led members from all regions in both chambers, voting 95 percent of the time. The lowest regional score came from Democratic senators for the West: 85 percent.

Two senators, Democrat William Proxmire of Wisconsin and Republican Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, answered every roll call in 1983. Proxmire last missed a vote in 1966 and extended his record of consecutive votes to 8,343. Twelve other senators -- 10 Republicans and two Democrats -- scored 99 percent.

Three representatives, all Democrats, had perfect scores in 1983: William H. Natcher of Kentucky, Charles E. Bennett of Florida and Dale E. Kildee of Michigan. Natcher has not missed a vote since his election to Congress in 1954 and extended his record to 9,511 consecutive votes.

The lowest scoring senator was Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, 50 percent. Hollings, a candidate for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination, was followed by three of his fellow Democrats also seeking the nomination: Alan Cranston, Calif., 56 percent; Gary Hart, Colo.,

63 percent; and John Glenn, Ohio, 64 percent. The lowest scoring Senate Republican was Barry Goldwater of Arizona, 61 percent.

The lowest scoring representative was Democrat Cecil Heftel of Hawaii, 34 percent. Heftel was ill much of the year. Joel Pritchard of Washington had the lowest Republican score in the House, 64 percent."

January 26, 1984

The President really covered the waterfront in his speech last night. I have never seen or heard a better orchestrated speech and of course, the President has the experience to put this type of a speech over on television to please a great many people. To a great extent, his speech reminded me somewhat, of our former President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, because throughout the speech, President Reagan accentuated the positive. Throughout the speech, peace and prosperity themes emerged. I was glad to hear his pledge to seek a more stable basis for a peaceful relationship with the Soviet Union. The situation is so serious at this time, that a great many people are afraid of a nuclear confrontation. The President proposed the setting up of a commission which after studying, would make suggestions concerning our deficit. The deficits established by President Reagan are the highest in the history of our country and this matter of a deficit is one of our most serious problems. I have never seen security like it was last night and all day yesterday, around the Capitol grounds and the Capitol building, it was really something. All day long the situation became more intense

and continued up until the President's speech and his departure from the Capitol building. I do not recall, ever since World War II of hearing or seeing more precautions, anticipating dangers which might exist. The grounds were sealed off and the presence of police and the military were felt everywhere. In fact, security precautions were even tighter than at the Presidential Inaugurations. The President made one slight boo boo and slip of the tongue when, in following his prepared text, he deviated slightly when he said that progress helps everyone, which was directed toward the real impact on a good economic recovery. As he read the passage last night, the word "progress" came out "Congress." The President hastened to correct himself and the laughter was tremendous and he smiled and ad libbed -- "and Congress does too." All in all the President's speech was good and his rating this week in the Gallup Poll is as high as Eisenhower's was at that time in his Administration and even though this speech could be considered a master political announcement for reelection, it contains many gems that Mondale, Glenn, Cranston and Jackson and the others, can mull over.

January 27, 1984

Next month, the Science and Technology Committee will celebrate its 25th Anniversary. This Committee was set up and placed in operation pursuant to a Resolution passed in 1958 from the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration. I have been invited to attend the luncheon and reception to be held by the Science and Technology Committee. I am the only Member now serving in the House or Senate who served on the Select Committee on

Astronautics and Space Exploration during the year of 1958. According to my information, Bernie Sisk of California, Les Arends of Illinois, Jerry Ford of Michigan, Warren Magnuson of Washington and Stuart Symington of Missouri, are the only Members serving on the two Select Committees that are still alive. The Members of the Select Committee in the House were:

DEMOCRATS

John W. McCormack, Massachusetts - Chairman
Overton Brooks, Louisiana
Brooks Hays, Arkansas
Leo W. O'Brien, New York
Lee Metcalf, Montana
William H. Natcher, Kentucky
B.F. Sisk, California

REPUBLICANS

Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Massachusetts
Leslie C. Arends, Illinois
Gordon L. McDonough, California
James G. Fulton, Pennsylvania
Kenneth B. Keating, New York
Gerald R. Ford, Jr., Michigan

The Members serving on the Senate Special Committee were:

DEMOCRATS

Lyndon B. Johnson, Texas - Chairman
Richard B. Russell, Georgia
Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island
John L. McClellan, Arkansas
Warren G. Magnuson, Washington
Clinton P. Anderson, New Mexico
Stuart Symington, Missouri

REPUBLICANS

Styles Bridges, New Hampshire
Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin
Bourke B. Hickerlooper, Iowa
Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts
John W. Bricker, Ohio
Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota

As I have said in my journal before, Lyndon Johnson at the time of his selection as Chairman on the Senate Side, was Majority Leader and the other six Democrats named to serve with him, were all Chairman of the major committees in the Senate. The Republicans on the Senate side were the senior Members and the ranking minority Members on the major committees.

On the House side, John W. McCormack was Majority Leader at the time and Sam Rayburn was the Speaker. Mr. Rayburn announced that the Chairmen of the major committees in the House would not automatically go on this Subcommittee, but that he would name the Members from across the United States, giving every section representation. This he did, and Jerry Ford and I were the young Members on the Committee. Jerry Ford and Lyndon Johnson, of course, later served as Presidents of the United States.

Since the President's State of the Union message, which by the way, has received considerable publicity, the Democrats have answered a number of the right controversial statements, which the President included in his speech. One is the statement that the President made that "America is Back." In making this statement, the President cited lower interest rates, and inflation. On the Democratic

side, those who listened to the President on radio and television, immediately following the President's address, said that according to economic indicators, America is not back. They went on to show the 82 percent unemployment rate which is higher than when the President took office and higher than at the comparable stage of any previous recovery. Interest rates remain very high because of huge budget deficits. Another point made by the Democrats is that the recovery in the housing industry appears to be over and the trade deficit is at a record high and farming and manufacturing especially for export markets, remain in distress.

One of the local correspondants who is quite a wit, in his column said that the President could have said, "once again in keeping with time honored tradition, I have come to report to you on the state of the Union. It's not so good. We have a whopping budget deficit of \$200 billion with no real chance of bringing it down, troops in Lebanon that serve no purpose, no meaningful discussions underway with the Soviet Union, unemployment at more than 8 percent, a dollar so bloated we don't stand a chance in international trade, troops in Central America and a tax system that favors the rich. God Bless America!"

January 28, 1984

In this morning's mail, I received three excellent pictures that were taken by the House Democratic Photographer at the time the President walked up the center aisle, following his State of the Union address, when he stopped and shook hands

with me. I have a number of pictures of Presidents as they either entered or left the Chamber during State of the Union messages.

Apparently some of the Democrats in the House want to take the President up on his request for an item veto. Two of our more politically active Members in the House want to give the President an item veto on a trial basis for one year only, to see if he is really in favor of reducing the budget and bringing down the deficit. I have my doubts if I would vote for an item veto because the bill that I am Chairman of has many thousand items in it and some that the President might want to cut out completely, which would not be in the best interest of the people at this time. Making a substantial reduction in every appropriations bill would be good at this time, but not in my opinion with the President having the right to pick and choose.

January 30, 1984

As expected, President Reagan announced last night that he will seek reelection, along with his running mate, Vice President Bush. He went on to say that our work is not finished and that his goals in a second term would be to lift the weak and to build the peace. In a four-minute speech, paid for by the Reagan Campaign Committee for Reelection, which cost \$400,000, Reagan returned to the themes of his recent interviews and his State of the Union address and took credit for rescuing the Nation from inflation and a floundering foreign policy. In his statement, he said that when he first

took over as President, our National defenses were dangerously weak and cited our humiliation in Iran. Inflation was rampant and interest rates were high, according to the President.

On the program, "Face the Nation," his campaign chairman, Senator Paul Laxalt, Republican of Nevada, said that they would face a very tough election against a determined, hungry, united Democratic Party.

Today, the President is higher in the polls than any President at this time during his term and especially for those seeking a second term. He will be exceedingly hard to defeat and this, of course, could change if there is a radical change in the economy or in another move such as Lebanon, which has not met with the approval of our people.

January 31, 1984

My old friend, Carl Albert was here in Washington just before we adjourned the First Session of the 98th Congress and a reception was held for him in the Speaker's Dining Room. He looked real good, although he has been quite ill for some time. He has always been my friend and as I have said on a number of occasions, one of the Speaker's who really had serious problems during his tenure in office. The major problem, of course, was the resignation of a Vice President and a President of the United States. Hearings before the appropriate committee and problems concerning what would be necessary if resignations were not tendered.

I finally succeeded in maintaining

the sum of \$2 million for the Carl Albert Center at the University of Oklahoma in a proper appropriation bill through the House and the Senate. The Carl Albert Center has now been placed into operation and here there will be Congressional research and studies. The sum of \$483,000 has been contributed in Oklahoma as a part of the matching money for the \$2 million in federal funds. Oklahoma, as a state, is in bad shape financially, notwithstanding its oil and all its other assets and that has contributed to the fact that no more money has been raised to date.

I received a letter in today's mail from Ronald M. Peters, Jr. of the Carl Albert Center informing me as to the progress of raising the matching money and also inquiring as to whether or not a copy of my journal could be placed in the Carl Albert Center. My old friend, Bob Poague of Texas, who served in the Congress for many years and finally became Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, also has a Center in a Texas University and he has talked to me on several occasions about obtaining a copy of my journal to go along with his papers and memorabilia.

Both of these men are my good friends and I do hope that some day, it will be possible for each of these Universities to obtain a copy of this journal.

February 1, 1984

The United States Steel Corporation, our largest steel maker announced in Pittsburgh today, that it lost more than \$1 billion during 1983, which included a

\$983 million fourth-quarter-loss. The company's loss in the fourth quarter was one of the largest in United States' corporate history. Most of the \$1.16 billion loss came from a \$1.15 billion write-off on certain mill shut downs and continuing losses on existing steel operations. The loss last year was more than three times U.S. Steel's previous record loss of \$361 million in 1982. It is predicted that in 1984, this company will show its first profit since 1981, when it earned \$1.1 billion. In an effort to start 1984 with a clean financial slate, U.S. Steel Company took the \$1.15 billion write-off in the fourth quarter on shut downs of some 30 mines, mills and other facilities. Most of those closings will cost, in addition to money, 15,400 jobs. This report of loss, of course, is right startling and serious, but this company, for many years now, has ridden in a rough-shod manner over other industries and against any individual who stood in its path to making a tremendous profit. This company on occasions, has purchased radio and television time against Members of Congress and I recall back during the years of 1966-1969 when United States Steel was really making a death struggle fight in the subway battle here in Washington. I also recall back in the late 50's when the question of a steel mill in India was up for discussion, that this company wanted the United States to build the mill and turn it over to United States Steel for operation. This did not take place and to this day, this company and some of the media is still trying to find out who placed a small stumbling block in their path.

February 2, 1984

At the Democratic Caucus yesterday, it was announced that a Concurrent Resolution should be introduced and passed in the House calling upon the President for a prompt removal of our Marines from Lebanon. The Speaker and several of the senior Members on the Foreign Affairs Committee, succeeded last year in convincing the House to go along with President Reagan in his request that the Marines be permitted to stay in Lebanon for a period of at least 18 months. I voted against his Resolution and was firmly convinced at the time that my old friend, Tip O'Neill had really become the victim of a snow job at the White House level. Now he is urging that the Marines be brought home immediately. The Concurrent Resolution may not pass the Senate and regardless of that fact, since it is a Concurrent Resolution, it does not go to the White House for a signature or a veto. It merely is an expression of the intent of the House and immediately after the word leaked out from the Caucus that such a proposal had been approved, the President immediately said that he would pay no attention to such a Concurrent Resolution.

I certainly believe that this is a waste of time and other means must be inaugurated to bring about a return of our boys from Lebanon.

The President's budget which was officially released yesterday, has been described as bloated, political and favoring mainly the military. The Administration admits that this \$925 million budget for Fiscal Year 1985 acknowledges that the President's vocal proposals to

cut taxes, reduce domestic spending and sharply increase outlays for military spending, will result in big deficits for years to come. This budget's proposal of a deficit is \$180.4 billion. The Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the Senate, Mark Hatfield, who by the way, changed his mind about not running and is now a candidate for reelection this year, issued a statement to the effect that the President's budget is the product of economic smoke and mirrors and he went on to criticize the proposed deficit spending increase as outrageous and further said the economic assumptions upon which the budget is based are meaningless in light of the defense expenditures imposed on the economy. A right harsh statement coming from the Republican Senator and especially the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the Senate. Senator Ted Stevens, Republican who is from the State of Alaska and serves as Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Defense, saw the 13% increase in defense spending as a jobs issue. This Senator went on to say that if there are major lay-offs from defense production lines in 1985, it will be the Congress, not the President who must bear most of the blame.

One of the most pious statements issued about the tremendous size of this budget is from our House Majority Leader, James C. Wright, Jr. of Texas who told reporters immediately after the budget was released, that he and other Democrats were planning to draft a package of at least \$200 billion in deficit reductions over the next three years. This is the same Member, who last year, directed my

Subcommittee to include \$974 million more in our Bill than we had agreed to in the mark up. An ultra liberal and a big spender, but media wise today, complaining about the size of the President's budget and indicating that he, with his package, will reduce federal spending at least \$200 billion over the next three years.

One thing that this new budget proposes is a 4.3% cost of living increase to social security recipients beginning in January of next year.

The amount requested for the military is a 13% increase over the \$249 billion appropriated in the 1984 budget. The Reagan Administration's budget proposes a \$305 billion military budget for Fiscal Year 1985. Including, a \$2 billion down-payment on what could become a costly and controversial space-based defense against nuclear weapons. The \$305 billion in spending authority exceeds the total of last year's budget, which along with the regular bill and supplementals, brought the total to \$255.8 billion.

Another part of the budget includes a long list of proposals to trim the price of maintaining 4.2 million civilian employees and retirees. These range from delays in salary and pension increases to reductions in the number of higher salaried federal employees to increases in employee pension and health care contributions. Federal employees generally were not well pleased with this part of the budget and their leader said that federal employees are like red-haired step-children because they are not getting any kind of a fair

shake out of this new budget.

One proposal of the new budget increases the federal payment to the District of Columbia by \$39 million. The federal payment will now go up from \$386 million in the Fiscal Year 1984 to \$425 million. When I was elected a Member of Congress and first placed on the Appropriations Committee, the federal payment was \$20 million.

This kind of a budget, as expected in a political year, simply means that we will carry deficits on into the future.

Foreign aid in the new budget is proposed at a total amount of \$15.7 billion. \$9.4 billion in economic assistance and \$6.3 billion in military aid earmarked primarily for nations such as Israel, Egypt, El Salvador and Pakistan. This is the largest amount that has been requested for foreign aid since I have been a Member of Congress.

The President's new budget proposes an increase of expenditures in agriculture of \$3 billion over the current fiscal year. This is not the highest amount, since the 1983 fiscal year level provided for \$19 billion. The Agriculture Department would be provided with \$10.4 billion for Fiscal Year 1985. Food aid would drop about \$600 million, bringing this amount down to \$17.1 billion. Rural housing and loan support programs would drop by nearly \$1 billion to about \$1.24 billion. Soil and water conservation activities would drop from \$973 million to \$725 million. Loan programs for REA, which has always been popular on Capitol Hill, would be slashed from this year's \$4.6 billion to

\$2.1 billion.

Sometimes wrapped in these budgets, are certain desires and requests of individual opponents in the House and Senate which are settled with severe reductions. For months now, our Speaker has been in a running battle with the President and the new budget calls for a reduction of one of the Speaker's favorite projects in Boston. This is a transportation research center which is located in the heart of his District. The Speaker has been said to be very much incensed since that neither the Transportation Department officials nor officials from the Office of Management and Budget discussed the proposal with him before it was published. This transportation research center is estimated to cost \$64 million a year and employs about 500 people in Kendall Square area, which is in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The budget proposal goes on to say that no longer is operation of this center appropriate for the federal government and a study which is underway, will finally determine as to whether or not it should be continued in the future or closed permanently. O'Neill issued a statement to the Boston Globe saying that there will be a lot of traffic down the road before that plan comes to truism.

The budget generally does not do too much to the three Departments that I am Chairman of. They are the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education. The amount requested for education is more comparable with the amount that we included in our bill for Fiscal Year 1984 and the same applies especially

to Health and Human Services.

All in all, this budget will be discussed and fought over considerably before this calendar year comes to a close.

February 3, 1984

The oldest daily newspaper will celebrate its 200th year of publication on Sunday. This is the Alexandria Gazette which by the way, is now owned by Sing To, a Hong Kong based Corporation. From time to time, this newspaper, which for many years, was a family-owned newspaper and a weekly, has fallen on hard times, but now the General Manager says that the Gazette will close the year 1984 with a profit for the first time in 12 years. This newspaper has a circulation of approximately 18,000 and its first edition came off a flat screw-type press on February 5, 1784. Five years after, the Virginia Assembly passed an Act to incorporate the town of Alexandria. One of its first advertisers was George Washington, who was looking for a carpenter. George Richards, the paper's founder and owner established the weekly newspaper in the town's tobacco warehouse area and after Mr. Richard's death in the early 1790's, the paper changed its name and merged with another newspaper. Following the merger in 1797, the newspaper became a daily newspaper and it is still a five-day-a-week publication. Down through the years, this newspaper has had a number of scoops to its credit, including the announcement by General Dwight D. Eisenhower of the invasion of Normandy. The surrender of Germany and Japan were also two scoops of this newspaper. Down through

the years, it has been quite a struggle to maintain and operate this newspaper and although a great many people in this country do not like newspapers today, they should at least give credit to one that will celebrate its 200th year of publication on Sunday.

February 5, 1984

Five astronauts are now in orbit aboard the space shuttle Challenger and will remain for at least a week. Shortly after reaching the proper orbit, the astronauts pushed a 7,300 pound satellite out of the cargo bay which then would have joined two identical satellites already serving North America. This is a \$30 million Western Union satellite and the satellite's onboard rocket engine either misfired or never fired. The satellite, so far, cannot be located, notwithstanding the fact that our tracking stations all over the world are looking for it. It may have exploded and time will tell just exactly what happened.

Unemployment is down to 8%, according to the Labor Department. This Department reported that since the recession ended in November, 1982, the unemployment rate has dropped 2.7 percentage points, which is the largest percentage point decline since 1950. Unemployment in January of 1983 was 10.4% and this new decline is certainly a step in the right direction.

With our National debt now about \$1 trillion, 450 billion and the interest item alone each year being \$128 billion, 400 million, this of course, is one of the most serious problems facing our people

today. Starting in 1948, our debt totaled \$250 billion, 380 million. Beginning in 1948, with receipts, outlays, surplus or deficit and debt subject to limit, we have the following figures:

Actual Budget Aggregates
(in millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or Deficit	Debt Subject To Limit
1948	41,774	29,773	12,001	250,380
1949	39,437	38,834	603	250,964
1950	39,485	42,597	-3,112	255,382
1951	51,646	45,546	6,100	253,283
1952	66,204	67,721	-1,517	257,232
1953	69,574	76,107	-6,533	264,219
1954	69,719	70,890	-1,170	269,379
1955	65,469	68,509	-3,041	272,347
1956	74,547	70,460	4,087	270,619
1957	79,990	76,741	3,249	269,120
1958	79,636	82,575	-2,939	275,395
1959	79,249	92,104	-12,855	282,419
1960	92,492	92,223	269	283,826
1961	94,389	97,795	-3,406	286,308

Fiscal
Year

Receipts

Outlays

Surplus or
DeficitDebt Subject
To Limit

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1962	99,676	106,813	-7,137	296,374
1963	106,560	111,311	-4,751	302,922
1964	112,662	118,584	-5,922	308,582
1965	116,833	118,430	-1,596	314,125
1966	130,856	134,652	-3,796	316,292
1967	148,906	157,608	-8,702	323,143
1968	152,973	178,134	-25,161	348,534
1969	186,882	183,645	3,236	356,106
1970	192,807	195,652	-2,845	372,599
1971	187,139	210,172	-23,033	398,649
1972	207,309	230,681	-23,373	427,751
1973	230,799	245,647	-14,849	458,263
1974	263,224	267,912	-4,688	475,180
1975	279,090	324,245	-45,154	534,207
1976	298,473	364,473	-66,413	634,200
T.Q.	81,232	94,188	-12,956	635,822
1977	355,559	400,506	-44,948	699,963
1978	399,561	448,368	-48,807	772,691
1979	463,302	490,997	-27,694	827,615

Fiscal Year -----	Receipts -----	Outlays -----	Surplus or Deficit -----	Debt Subject To Limit -----
1980	517,112	576,675	-59,563	908,723
1981	599,272	657,204	-57,932	998,808
1982	617,766	728,375	-110,609	1,142,918
1983	600,563	795,917	-195,353	1,389,000

February 6, 1984

The Cabinet has resigned in Lebanon and this leaves President Gemayel simply holding the bag. He has now called for all of the Lebanese factional chiefs who took part in a conference of reconciliation in Geneva last November, to meet there again on February 27. Israel says that regardless of whether Gemayel's government is toppled, Israeli forces will remain in Lebanon and this is the only way to keep Syria and the Soviet Union from taking over completely. Israel is now urging us to use more power in backing the President of Lebanon and says that one clear sign of this would be for us to shell the rebel positions that have now turned on Beirut. With us having trouble in the House and Senate over withdrawal of troops, certainly we will not take any action in Lebanon except the action that is necessary to protect our Marines. Assisting the Lebanese army certainly does not come in that category.

The Democratic candidates are really campaigning in Iowa and New Hampshire now and so far, Mondale is in the lead, followed by Glenn and Jesse Jackson. Jackson is ahead of McGovern, Cranston, Hart and Askew.

We started holding hearings today on Agriculture Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1985. The overall amount requested is \$31,566,188,000. This is \$1,103,488 less than the amount appropriated for Fiscal Year 1984. In questioning the budget officer who presented the budget overall amounts for the Department of

Agriculture, I inquired as to how much of the total is directly charged to agriculture. When you take out food stamps and the nutrition service programs, you bring the overall amount for agriculture down to about \$13 billion. From this amount, if you take restoration for the Commodity Credit Corporation, you end up with a little over \$5 billion which is directly charged to agriculture. Defense is in for a 13% increase this year and the overall amount appropriated for last Fiscal Year, was \$249 billion. The American farmer knows how to produce and feeds all of us. The amount we expend on agriculture is right small in comparison to the amounts we spend on defense, education and health.

February 8, 1984

We have established another first in space. Yesterday, two American astronauts flew freely through space, driven by nothing more than the jet power of the "backpacks" they wore over their spacesuits. Up to this time, our walk in space by our astronauts was accomplished with a line attached to the spacecraft, so there would be no problem in bringing the astronauts back aboard the spacecraft. Yesterday with their own jet powered backpacks strapped to their backs in the form of a chair in which they were seated, the two astronauts, Bruce McCandless, II and Robert L. Stewart left the spacecraft and were some 110 feet away from the spacecraft at the time of their 6-hour walk in space. Traveling at a speed of 17,500 miles per hour, the two astronauts were able to fly more than 320 feet from the space ship

at times. McCandless flew two round-trips around the earth from the Challenger and then Stewart joined him. These astronauts were traveling 4.8 miles per second and they will again walk in space on Thursday of this week. The two space-walkers returned to the Challenger after five hours and fifty-five minutes outside the spacecraft. The jet powered backpacks each cost \$10 million. This is another giant step in our space exploration work and this step is a first with the Soviet Union never having accomplished such a walk in space.

Another event took place yesterday that is of great concern to the people in this country. The President directed that the 1,600 Marines now stationed in Lebanon, be placed aboard our ships just off of the coast and at the same time, the U.S. Embassy evacuated 41 dependents and workers who were considered non-essential for the Embassy's operation. These people were also evacuated to a Sixth Fleet Ship. The demand in this country today is to bring the Marines home and the removal of the Marines to a ship, is a step backward as far as the President is concerned, because up to this time, the President has said that he will not cut and run.

February 9, 1984

We have the U.S. Battleship New Jersey standing off of the Lebanon coast and yesterday some 500 rounds of artillery shells were fired into the eastern and central mountains of Lebanon. These artillery shells weigh over 1000 pounds and do considerably more damage than some

people believe. They fired at our Marines who were there simply as a peace keeping force and then when we fire back, it makes them mad. Today, they maintain that the shells from the New Jersey have destroyed a number of villages and killed several people. This is just another incident that has occurred in Lebanon as far as we are concerned and each day there is more pressure in the Congress to bring our Marines home.

The White House announced this morning that the decision to place the Marines aboard ships as a matter of protection, was made seven or eight days ago and not as a quick decision on Monday of this week. The British have decided to move its small unit to an off-shore position in Lebanon and France and Italy say now that their forces will remain in Beirut. Italy, however, did announce that it has decided to gradually withdraw its troops from Lebanon, but set no date for the pull-out. The President of Lebanon is almost without a country now and does not suit any of the different factions in that country.

February 10, 1984

One year and three months after taking office, the leader of the Soviet Union, Andropov, died. The usual method in the Soviet Union in announcing the death of their leader or one of those high in command, is for the radio and television stations in the country, to start with morning music and then the announcement is made. This man started at the bottom of the Soviet ladder and finally reached the top, but was old and

sick and never really was able to carry out any changes in policy or even to continue the programs which his predecessor started.

Our ships continue to shell locations throughout Lebanon and there is really no telling how many people have been killed. The President of Syria, Hafez Assad, said yesterday that Lebanese opposition leaders might find it useful to preserve a Lebanese government under the presidency of Amin Gemayel. I hope this takes place, because a change at this time would really produce no benefits for this country.

We are now appropriating over a billion dollars for the National Cancer Institute and this is just about a tenth of the amount that is being expended throughout our country to discover the cause and cure for cancer. When I was first elected a member of the Appropriations Committee, we were appropriating \$70 million for the National Institutes of Health. This includes all 13 of the Institutes and now this amount has gone up to \$3 billion, 600 million. From time to time, we have discoveries that are steps along the road which will ultimately give us the answer and recently scientists at the National Institutes of Health, together with two Italian co-workers, identified the crucial mutation or change in a single chemical molecule that turned a potential cancer gene cancerous in a smoker's lung. This, according to the scientists, is added evidence that all human cells contain potential cancer genes and that these genes can be turned into malignant genes by some event or events.

At the annual American Bar Association meeting in Las Vegas, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger delivered a sharply-worded speech to the lawyers. He went on to say that "lax" discipline, "absurd" law suits, "abuse" of legal processes and "unseemly" advertising in which professional services are sold like mustard, cosmetics, laxatives and used cars, has lowered the image of lawyers almost to the bottom of the barrel, along with the rating of journalists and in direct contrast to the high standing of doctors. Doctors, he said, are thought of as healers and lawyers, should be considered on the same basis. Healers, not warriors. Healers, not procurers. Healers, not hired guns. This was a sharply-worded critical speech and before the Chief Justice finished, he went on to say that judges should begin fining lawyers more frequently for abuses during litigation. A few carefully considered, well-placed \$5,000 or \$10,000 penalties, would help to focus attention on the matter of abuses by lawyers. The advertising issue was somewhat new for the Chief Justice, but his other comments have been previously made in speeches before bar meetings throughout the country.

The two major issues that the President is having to wrestle with at this time, are budget deficits and the situation in Lebanon. The President has the unique ability to get out from under criticism more effectively than any President that I have served with.

My daughter, Louise Murphy spent the weekend with me and we really had a good time talking about Chris Murphy and his

first movie. In addition, we discussed her new book which she presented to the book company officials in New York City and also talked about my journal. Judging from what Louise says, we really have made a bad move in selecting San Francisco for the Democratic National Convention site. Berkley, Mill Valley and San Francisco have the largest population of homosexuals of any section in our country. They dress to a certain extent, almost alike and they will be at the convention to see that their rights are fully protected. Judging from the figures that are released from time to time, there are well over 200,000 of these people that live in these sections of California. In addition, the California newspapers have carried stories that the American Association of Prostitutes will be at the Convention and will set up picket lines if they have to, to see that their rights are fully protected. With the homosexuals almost in complete control of San Francisco, there will be very few moves to try and control these people and this, I presume, will be the same procedure with the prostitutes, who apparently will converge on San Francisco. Chuck Manatt, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee is a lawyer from San Francisco and he made up his mind that this convention would be in San Francisco. San Francisco was selected over a number of other cities and we will really be into it when the convention starts. The media will have a field day and this tremendous carnival or circus, will be of no advantage to the Democratic Party. If we were following a book of errors, we could do no better at this point and with President Reagan being extremely strong at this time,

this fiasco that is being held in California, will certainly give the Republicans an additional advantage.

February 14, 1984

Konstantin U. Chernenko, was named leader of the Soviet Union yesterday and in his speech, vowed to maintain the country's military strength as a counter to the hot heads of militant adventurists. The 72-year-old successor to the late Yuri V. Andropov as General Secretary of the Communist Party, said he supported the Soviet policy of seeking peaceful co-existence with the West. Chernenko is a lifetime ally of Brezhnev and is the oldest man ever to become General Secretary of the Communist Party. Following Brezhnev's death, it was widely believed that Chernenko would succeed his old ally. Andropov won out and at that time, it appeared that Chernenko's political future was very much in doubt. So far, the new General Secretary does not have the additional title of President, which both Andropov and Brezhnev held. Chernenko will now rule the 18 million-member Party that in turn, governs an empire of 280 million. 18 million is considerably more than the number several years ago and at the same time, is a right small number of people who control such a tremendous country and with this group being the only member of the ruling Party.

There is speculation in this country that the Ambassador to the United States, Dobrynin is likely to replace Gromyko, who has served in this capacity for a number of years. Dobrynin is not a member

of the Party Politburo or Secretariat, but Mr. Gromyko has never made either one up to this time.

Vice President George Bush led our funeral party to the Soviet Union and he was accompanied, among others, by Howard Baker, the Majority Leader in the Senate. After the funeral, George Bush met with the new leader of the Soviet Union and presented to him, a letter from President Reagan.

The situation is still no better in Lebanon and yesterday, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger was upset when he was advised that the Battleship USS New Jersey fired almost 300 one-ton shells into Lebanon last Wednesday. He ordered that future shelling be more restrained, but at the same time, although being surprised and depressed, said that he backed the action that occurred. The New Jersey's use of its 16-inch-guns to shell Druze positions 20 miles east of Beirut was intended to show continued Administration support for Lebanese armed forces and the Lebanon President Gemayel. This action, of course, met with the approval of the Israelis.

So far, we have not done too well in the Winter Olympics. We have won only one gold medal and this went to Debbie Armstrong of Seattle, Washington, who won the Giant Slalom yesterday. We will do better when we compete in that part of the Olympics where we do not have snow and ice.

February 16, 1984

Yesterday, I visited the campus of

the National Institutes of Health. We have about 350 acres of land on the campus and a great many buildings. Some of the buildings are old and in need of repair and others are brand new. Several thousand people work on this campus and we have, including the library, 15 Institutes. Ninety-four percent of all the money appropriated for the National Institutes of Health is grant money and we have carried the National Cancer Institute over a billion dollars now. We are trying to discover cause and cure of cancer, along with research programs for diabetes, the aging process, and heart and stroke. During my visit, I witnessed a triple by-pass operation from the visitors gallery. This operation from beginning to end required about 8 hours. We were in this particular institute for a little over an hour. When I was first elected a Member of the Committee on Appropriations, we had \$71,128,000 for NIH and when the program started in 1933, the sum of \$48,000 was appropriated. As Chairman of the Subcommittee that appropriates the money for Health and Human Services, I should visit the National Institutes of Health campus more often.

The Kentucky State Senate last night passed a law changing the Primary back from August to May. The filing date was set at March 15 and since the bill that the House passed carries a 90-day filing deadline, the date will have to be compromised and then the Governor says that she will sign the bill. This law is of great importance to Senator Huddleston, because John Y. Brown, Jr. still says that if the primary is in August, he intends to run against Huddleston.

Our Marines are almost completely encircled at the Beirut Airport and our ships continue blasting away at certain positions in Lebanon. It is the President's intention to place the Marines on ships standing off the coast and to keep them there for at least the balance of the 18 month period provided for under the War Powers Act.

Yesterday, the Lebanon President Gemayel accepted an eight-point plan that includes his agreement to abrogate the Lebanese-Israeli accord of last May 17, in exchange for his opponents permitting him to remain in office. This appears to be a package deal and of course, does not suit our State Department or the Israeli leaders.

The media throughout this country have just about secured the nomination for Mondale, with all of the stories and the polls that have been taken. His eight opponents are just as bitter as they can be about this procedure and Mondale's people are now saying that it is all over, but the shouting.

The government finally approved the Texaco-Getty consolation, which entails about \$10.1 billion and with this being the largest take-over in the history of this country. Texaco will now be right powerful.

February 17, 1984

I attended the reception honoring the Science and Technology Committee last night. This was a 25th Anniversary for

the Committee and today, a luncheon will be held, celebrating their Anniversary. I enjoyed the reception and was the only one of the six living Members who served on the Select Committee in 1958, setting up the Space Program and the Space Committee, attending the reception. Of the 26 Members in the House and Senate who served on the Select Committee in 1958, only Jerry Ford, Bernie Sisk, Les Arends and I are alive of the House Members and Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri and Senator Warren G. Magnuson of Washington are the only Senators alive. None of these Members are still in Congress, except me and in presenting me at the ceremony last night, they were exceedingly nice to me. John McCormack was the Chairman on our side and Lyndon Johnson was Chairman on the Senate side and Jerry Ford and I were the two young Members on the Select Committee on the House side. A lot of water has passed under the bridge since we set up the Select Committee. We have landed 12 men on the Moon and many other achievements, including all kinds of industrial and military satellites, along with spaceships. The year of 1958, as I have said before, was one of the most fascinating years that I have spent since I have been a Member of Congress. I continued serving on the Appropriations Committee at that time and still served on the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration.

President Reagan today will issue an order directing our 1,450 Marines at the Beirut Airport begin boarding our ships over the weekend. Re-deployment should be complete within 30 days. All of the vehicles, weapons, ammunition, food and

military equipment that they brought into Lebanon with them, will be removed. This action took place just ahead of a Resolution, which in my opinion would have been enacted by the House and Senate. Gamayel, President of Lebanon is still in trouble and his agreement to abrogate the Israeli Treaty, apparently is not going to be enough to keep him in power.

February 18, 1984

During the past week, a rumor started that President Reagan had suffered a heart attack. The stock market in New York City reacted immediately and sales almost stopped. At this time, approximately 100 million shares of stock changes hands each day the market is open. The deficit set forth in the Fiscal Year 1985 budget, along with our total debt, is considered constantly by the economists in this country, who make the predictions that are somewhat followed by purchasers of stock. Mondale, of course, is a liberal and Reagan, if the rumor had been true, would have changed considerably the philosophy now in use in New York City.

The President put the final stamp of approval on the withdrawal of our Marines from Beirut and yesterday insisted that it is unfair for the media to describe the American policy in Lebanon as having failed or collapsed. Suddenly shifting emphasis as far as Lebanon alone is concerned, the President now says that Lebanon is only one aspect of a larger regional problem in the Middle East, which is of great concern to our country. Those who come to this country from that section of the

world, are constantly quoted as saying that until the Palestinian problem is solved, there never will be peace in the Middle East.

I filed for reelection this week and so far, everything seems to be in good shape.

February 21, 1984

John Glenn's showing in Iowa yesterday certainly was disappointing. At the start of this Presidential campaign by the eight Democrats, he was the only one that apparently had a chance to stop Mondale. With 70 percent of the 2,495 precincts reporting in Iowa last night, Mondale had a three to one lead over Senator Gary Hart, who was running second, with 15 percent of the vote. Hart was closely followed by George McGovern, the 1972 Democratic nominee, who is running a long-shot campaign this year, with 13 percent of the vote. Alan Cranston finished fourth, with nine percent and Glenn was in fifth place, with five percent. The next Presidential primary will be held in New Hampshire next Monday and unless Glenn really improves, he should be considering dropping out, along with Fritz Hollings and several others.

It is not too often that I agree with some of the statements that you hear about this Presidential primary, but I do agree that the Democratic Campaign Chairman finally has made the right move when he called all candidates to control their statements and their criticism. He says that this is simply fodder for the Republicans and I agree. It required some time

before the Chairman finally issued a statement and, of course, a lot of damage has all ready been done.

To cap the climax, President Reagan decided to fly to Iowa yesterday and this, of course, took away from some of the excitement for the Democrats.

The Italian troops are moving out of Lebanon and I hope that it is not too long, that we will move completely out of Lebanon, because we have gained nothing so far and have lost a lot of our boys.

Yesterday, the Senate met and Washington's Farewell Address was read. Each year since I have been a Member of Congress, with the exception of yesterday, the House would meet and Washington's Farewell Address would be read by one of the new Members. This is another tradition that we have abandoned along the way, and one that I always liked.

February 22, 1984

My notification and declaration was received in Frankfort yesterday. We mailed this reelection form on Tuesday of last week and even though Monday was a legal holiday in the federal buildings throughout the United States, it required one full week to reach Frankfort, Kentucky. The mail service today is the worst that we have had in many years and in fact, is not too much better than the Pony Express.

Walter F. Mondale feels real good now after Iowa and is issuing statements that the nomination will soon be clinched.

I am concerned just a little about the fact that out of 560,000 registered Democrats in the state of Iowa, only 75,000 participated in the nomination caucuses. Hart will probably stay on, along with Jackson, but the others will probably drop out one by one.

The Reagan Administration is opposed to government ownership and is now desperately trying to sell Conrail, the Nation's fourth largest railroad. The President wants to de-nationalize this northeastern rail line before the Presidential election on November 6. Conrail has 39,000 employees and they are all very much concerned about the future of this railroad.

February 23, 1984

The Congressional campaign is about ready to start in Kentucky. In Monday's Courier-Journal there was an article entitled, "Stoked-up Campaign Treasuries Will Fuel Congressional Races." This article is as follows:

"A number of Kentucky's congressmen steamed into this election year with well-fueled campaign treasuries. Special-interest groups did much of the stoking.

Recently filed finance reports for the last half of 1983 show that Rep. Gene Snyder, R-4th District, entered 1984 with the biggest war chest of all -- just shy of a quarter-million dollars.

He was followed at a respectful distance by Reps. Larry J. Hopkins, R-6th District, and Carroll Hubbard, D-1st District.

Much further down the list, and paltry by comparasion, were the treasuries of Harold Rogers, R-5th District, and Romano L. Maz-zoli, D-3rd District.

As usual, Carl D. Perkins, D-7th Dis-trict, raised little money, and William H. Natcher, D-2nd District none at all-

Although he had competition, Hubbard was the clear winner in the special-interest category.

Last year, his campaign collected a little more than \$60,000 from political-action committees. That was 86 percent of all the contributions he received in 1983.

Political-action committees are mechanisms through which companies, labor unions, trade groups and professional organizations may make contributions to candidates.

Some of the uses to which Kentucky's lawmakers put their campaign funds last year are noteworthy.

Hubbard used \$1,179 of his money to buy flowers and other gifts for his constituents. He also used some to make charitable contributions and to support political candidates. In addition, he used a portion of it to fly a guest chap-lain to the House of Representatives.

He even put \$1,000 of his campaign funds in the pocket of one of his col-leagues -- Rep. E. "Kika" de la Garza, D-Texas, who is chairman of the House Agriculture Committee.

You might think that the head of the Agriculture Committee would consider it part of his job to meet with Kentucky farmers. But Hubbard's committee paid de la Garza a \$1,000 honorarium after the Texan spent one day last June in Hubbard's district.

Snyder spent \$682 of his campaign money on 3,500 Christmas cards, while Rogers spent \$728 on souvenir letter openers and \$284 on ceramic paperweights.

For his supporters, Hopkins threw a summer party at the Kentucky Horse Park, and he did it up right. The campaign paid for everything from balloons to portable toilets.

The Hopkins campaign spread some of its dollars a little further from home. Last August, it paid \$714 for hotel rooms in the resort town of Virginia Beach, Va. The campaign treasurer, James H. Martin, said it was no vacation, just a meeting on political fund raising.

Finally, in the I've-never-met-a-politician-I-didn't-like department, the recent campaign reports show just how big a heart Humana Inc. really has.

The Louisville-based hospital company's political-action committee -- HUMPAC -- gave Snyder \$250 last summer.

But in the fall, as individuals, four top Humana executives gave a total of \$3,000 to W. Patrick Mulloy II, the Democrat who hopes to defeat Snyder this year.

The four were Chairman David Jones, President Wendell Cherry, Executive Vice President William C. Ballard Jr. and Treasurer William R. Lomicka.

Joan Riehm, Humana's manager of government relations, explained it this way: "Our HUMPAC contribution was made in response to a formal request. Obviously, individuals within Humana are free to contribute to whomever they wish."

The following is a brief look at each of the Kentucky reports on file at the Federal Election Commission. Individuals or PAC's giving \$1,000 or more in the last half of 1983 are listed. If a giver's total for the whole year is different, it is listed in parentheses.

1ST DISTRICT: Hubbard's committee raised a total of \$75,011 last year, and spent \$79,322. That was the biggest campaign expenditure by any of the state's seven congressmen; yet he still ended 1983 well prepared -- with \$136,939 in cash.

The report shows Hubbard's committee paid Washington's posh Four Seasons Hotel a total of \$8,643 to put on one or more fund-raisers during the last half of the year. Hubbard spokesman Richard Paul said that only the congressman could provide details, but he was on his honeymoon and unavailable for comment.

Washington fund-raisers are usually aimed at lobbyists, PAC officials and other representatives of special-interest groups.

Besides reimbursing himself for gifts

to his constituents, Hubbard used his committee funds to make charitable contributions, including \$1,000 toward purchase of Angles, the Paducah home of the late Vice President Alben Barkley.

He also gave \$400 to his alma mater, Georgetown College, and paid Southern Baptist Theological Seminary \$680 for airplane tickets to fly a guest chaplain to the House.

Of a more worldly nature, Hubbard's committee made a \$3,000 contribution to Martha Layne Collins' campaign for governor, and supported Ron Logsdon for the Owensboro City Commission (\$250) and Dennis Null for circuit judge in Graves County (\$3,000).

Big July-December givers to Hubbard included: (Names given)

2ND DISTRICT: Natcher finances his re-election races entirely from his own personal funds.

3RD DISTRICT: Mazzoli raised \$32,837 during the year, with \$22,375 of it -- or 68 percent -- coming from PAC's. His committee expenditures of \$23,308 included repayment of a \$5,000 loan taken out from the Liberty National Bank and Trust Co. during his 1982 campaign.

Mazzoli ended the year with a cash balance of \$14,152 and no debts. His only \$1,000-giver was MCA Inc.

4TH DISTRICT: Snyder's committee raised \$72,494 during the year, and PACs gave \$56,270 -- or 78 percent -- of it. However, his committee was relatively frugal

during 1983, spending only \$20,021 and ending the year with \$223,693, in cash.

The big givers were the National Utility Contractors Association, \$1,000 and Masters, Mates & Pilots, \$2,500 (\$3,000).

Mulloy, a Louisville attorney seeking the Democratic nomination in the 4th District, is the only challenger to a Kentucky congressman yet to file with the Federal Election Commission.

Last year, he raised \$24,975, none of it from PACs but a good deal from family members and Louisville lawyers.

His father, attorney William P. Sr.; his mother, Katie; two brothers, including one still in law school; and a sister-in-law gave \$1,000 each.

Thirty-eight attorneys in the firm of Wyatt, Tarrant & Combs gave various amounts that totaled \$2,000.

Mulloy spent \$20,611 last year, ending 1983 with \$4,391 in cash and \$2,699 in debts.

His other big givers included: (Names Listed)

5TH DISTRICT: Rogers received \$54,300 last year, and \$31,073 -- or 57 percent -- came from PACs.

Rogers added a new wrinkle to the usual Washington cocktail fundraiser. He staged an "auction" for such items as Super Bowl and Kentucky Derby tickets, courtesy of

former Sen. Marlow W. Cook. There were other tickets, plus a case of motor oil from Ashland Oil Lobbyist Mac Zachem.

The auctioneer was Rep. Silvio O. Conte, R-Mass; Minority Leader Robert H. Michel, R-Ill, sang "My Old Kentucky Home."

Rogers' expenditures last year totaled \$75,627, second highest after Hubbard. They included \$1,072 for flowers and a \$500 gift to Jim Bunnings' unsuccessful campaign for governor. Rogers ended the year with \$27,090 in the kitty.

The July-December givers included:
(Names Listed)

6TH DISTRICT: Hopkins was Kentucky's champion fund-raiser last year, collecting a total of \$99,417. A relatively modest \$33,958 -- or 34 percent -- came from PACs, though he got a number of large contributions from individuals.

Hopkins was helped by a \$500-a-person Kentucky fund-raiser last September with Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan as the attraction.

The Hopkins expenditures in 1983 totaled \$66,312, and his committee ended the year with \$161,911 in cash.

The big givers included: (Names Listed)

7TH DISTRICT: Perkins raised a total of \$1,250, all of it from two PACs -- Heublein, \$250, and the Seafarers, \$1,000. He reported spending \$1,000 for postage. His year-end cash balance was \$4,996."

February 25, 1984

Our old friend, Senate Budget Committee Chairman, Pete V. Domenici (R-N.Mex.) is quite a budget cutter. That is, in all instances and cases when New Mexico is not involved. In our conference last year, to pacify him, the Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Mark Hatfield of Oregon, placed a tidy little sum of \$18,500,000 for the University of New Mexico in the Supplemental Appropriations Bill. All provisions of the law concerning matching money and compliance with existing regulations were waived so that Mr. Domenici could receive this money and the State of New Mexico would have to put up no part of same. Hatfield took care of himself for Oregon, O'Neill took care of himself for Boston College, and to pacify the Chairman of the Budget Committee, New Mexico also appeared in the bill. Then, to make sure that the plan was complete, a tidy little sum of \$8 million was placed in the bill for Barry College in Miami, Florida to pacify Claude Pepper, the Chairman of the Rules Committee--just in case it was decided that a rule would be necessary to pass this kind of a bill.

No rule was obtained and all of the little tidbits dropped out and, by the way, you should have heard the howls. I had something to do with the dropping out.

February 27, 1984

All of our Marines are now back aboard ships and this is another chapter in the history of our country which will require considerable skill and finesse to make it sound good. The war in Vietnam, the fiasco in Iran at the time our people

were being held hostage and now what has happened to us in Lebanon, will be right difficult to explain by future historians.

In the Social Security Amendments legislation last year, we placed a provision which makes it possible for all hospitals who participate in the Medicare program, to come under set fees and regulations concerning some 647 diseases, treatments and hospital services. It was necessary to take this step in order to save the Social Security system and unless the doctors agree to reduce their fees and be more reasonable, another bill will pass, which sets the fees for the doctors. Those who participate in the Social Security system programs, will have to be controlled in this matter. This past week, at the American Medical Association annual meeting, the President of the Association said that it is asking doctors to voluntarily freeze their fees as of now, for one year. He went on to say that doctors all over this country are increasingly concerned about the increase in cost of medical care and that patients all over the country are expressing increased concern and anxiety that they may not be able to pay their medical bills. This is a serious matter and unless the doctors in this country agree to be more reasonable, restrictions will come down which will be right harsh, but at the same time, considerably more fair to the people.

February 28, 1984

With all of our problems in Lebanon, which certainly have not been solved, we are now confronted with Iran's threat to

close the Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the gulf, if Iraq disrupts its oil shipments. Iran and Iraq have been engaged in war now for well over a year and yesterday Iraq said its warplane have attacked oil tankers located at the Iranian oil terminal at the head of the Persian Gulf and that such attacks would continue. Our country, with warships on both sides of the Strait, has pledged to keep open this crucial shipping route, which is about 30 miles wide and through which passes about 20 percent of the Western world's oil imports. Our country maintains a war-force in the North Arabian Sea, which includes a powerful task force, built around the Aircraft Carrier, Midway. The closing of this waterway would be crucial, not only to us, but to all of the European countries that receive a portion of their oil from this part of the world.

The Governor of Kentucky has made up her mind that a 5 percent flat tax on incomes, must pass in order to obtain a little over \$400 million, which she will use for education. Since the Legislature is wavering somewhat on this tax increase which would come just before the primary election for 100 state representatives, the Governor has decided that it was advisable to issue a statement that no additional contracts for roads would be entered into and there would be no increase in state personnel. In addition, she said there will be cut-backs in education and in every state program and these reductions will be made immediately if the Legislature refuses to go along with her request for a tax increase. In fact, what she

would do by way of reductions affects every segment of economy in Kentucky and places agriculture, industry, education and all areas of the economy in a position of insisting that the Legislature "bite the bullet" and take her tax increase proposal. The Republican House Members especially, are bitterly opposed to this mild form of blackmail, as they call it and the Governor may have some trouble before this is over.

March 1, 1984

Senator Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado yesterday scored a surprise victory in the New Hampshire Democratic Presidential Primary. For several days now, predictions were that Hart would run second, but that Mondale would win. With all of the votes counted, Hart received about 41 percent, Mondale some 28 percent, Glenn 12 percent, Jackson 6 percent and the balance on down among the other candidates.

This was really a shocker for Mondale and clearly shows what happens when the Democrats get a little mad over early endorsements and pressure moves to shut out all of the candidates with the exception of the one that was anointed early. Hart is really cheered up over his victory, but I still do not believe that in the remaining primaries, that he will be able to sustain this victory run. Mondale, of course, was right severely wounded and may not recover, even though he may receive the nomination of the Democratic Party in the end.

After the New Hampshire vote was

announced, Cranston dropped out and I understand that Fritz Hollings and former Governor Askew will drop out today. The start of this eight-man Presidential primary has really furnished fodder to the Republican Party. Chopping each other up in debates and going on record as to the qualifications of the front runner, has been anything but good from the standpoint of a November election this year.

Jackson, of course, will remain as a candidate, probably on until the end. He will do right well in several of the southern states, but of course, will not receive the nomination. I really felt sorry for Alan Cranston, the senior Senator from California. He acts twice his age and still is an old man. ✓ Jogging for television and doing everything to distract the public's attention to long-winded speeches that really say nothing and with the record that, of course, is not acceptable in several other sections of our country. In withdrawing, he said that he knew when to dream and when and how to count votes.

Trouble still continues in Lebanon and the Lebanese President Gemayel, has traveled to Syria to visit President Assad, hoping to end the controversy as to the Syrian troops now in Lebanon. Further, Gemayel is seeking assistance for his proposed move to abrogate the Lebanese troop withdrawal accord with Israel. No more, than at any other time, we had better do our own thinking in this country and stop losing our boys interfering in a civil war, just because one or two of our close allies are unreasonable in their demands and their actions concerning this little country.

- 2,379 -
March 2, 1984

Our Speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill announced this week that if the Democrats win in the Presidential election, he would like to be appointed as Ambassador to Ireland, beginning next year. If the Democrats do not win, he said that he would like to stay for one more term serving as Speaker and then retire. My old friend, Tip O'Neill has probably been the most controversial Speaker that we have had in the House since the days of old Joe Cannon of Illinois. I have never seen as many cartoons about any one individual as I have about the Speaker in the last two years. As a full-blooded Irishman, he has a low boiling point and some of the articles that have been written about him and some of the cartoons that have appeared in the newspapers, have really kept him in a bad frame of mind for many months.

Hollings and Askew threw in the towel yesterday. Both of these men are good men and it is a shame that this is the year that they selected to make the run for the Presidency.

This next week, we will present two supplemental requests from our Committee on Appropriations. One is a \$150 million request for surplus food to seven or eight African countries where hundreds of thousands of people are starving to death each month. This bill is from the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations and the second bill is for a \$200 million supplemental for the Low Income Fuel Assistance Program, which is in the Subcommittee that I chair. The total of these two supplementals is

\$2,075,000,000. This winter has, according to the weather reports, been 16 percent colder than last winter and one of the coldest winters of all time. This \$200 million for the Low Income Fuel Assistance Program should go through right quickly, but the \$150 million for the African countries will have to survive several amendments that will be offered to increase the amount.

President Reagan's nominee for Attorney General, Edwin Meese, III is being right strongly contested in the Senate. Meese, together with his wife and daughter, have appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee for several days and is running the gauntlet as far as the Democrats are concerned. Some of the Senators on the Democratic side contend that Meese, while serving as Campaign Chairman for President Reagan, has made certain obligations that are political in nature and should not be connected with anyone who serves in the position of Attorney General of the United States. I believe that Meese will be approved, but it will take several more days for the Democrats to hang all of the Meese's laundry out.

March 5, 1984

Walter Mondale's strategy of wrapping up the Democratic Nomination quickly, apparently is still unraveling. In Maine last night, Senator Hart scored a second major upset in less than a week. With more than 77 percent of the vote counted Senator Hart was winning, 50.2 percent of the Maine caucus vote, to 43.6 percent for Mr. Mondale.

Mondale, regardless of whether he knows it or not, is having to carry Carter and everything, to a certain extent, that transpired during the Carter years. With the early powerful labor endorsement and the education endorsement from NEA, you would assume, probably, that this would have started Mondale so far down the road to a victory with the delegate votes, that it would be impossible to overtake him. This has not been the case and there is considerable dissention among the people on the Democratic side. These are the same people that elected Reagan president. Promises for all kinds of funding for domestic programs is not deceiving the people, because we are living now during the time of tremendous deficits. With defense appropriations totaling more than the entire budget called for in 1970, the campaign that Mondale has waged, has simply broken down. The danger to Reagan is that Gary Hart will overcome. I do not believe that this will be the case, but so far, Mondale is the man who has all of the lobbies neatly lined up together, with as much money as any candidate has ever had at this stage in the game. This has not been sufficient and on Tuesday of next week, we will hear from Massachusetts. In the State of Maine, Mr. Mondale had the Governor, the Mayors of the major cities, the only Democratic Senator and the major political leaders in the Democratic portion of the state of Maine, for him and this was not enough. This may be the situation in Massachusetts. If Mondale fails in Massachusetts and one or two other states, he is out. If Hart apparently is going all the way, a move in my opinion will be made to give this nomination to

someone else who has a better chance of beating President Reagan.

March 6, 1984

We had an all-night session in the House last night and in fact, we are still in session this morning at 8 a.m. The Senate began debate yesterday on President Reagan's proposed Constitutional amendment to restore voluntary prayer to public schools and House supporters of school prayer started a night-long series of speeches under Special Orders backing the proposal before the Senate. The measure is not before the House, even though we are having a talk-a-thon. Those taking the lead in this move on our side believe that the bill which is bottled up in Committee will be forced out by actions such as this one. Some 2,000 people marched in the rain last night around the Capitol Building and held a series of prayers on the steps and in the building during the night. The Majority Leader, Howard H. Baker (R-Tenn.) spoke to the group and said that the issue here is whether we wish to surrender voluntarily and for all time the free exercise of religion and speech which Americans in every generation have struggled to secure. Senator Baker opened debate in the Senate and this debate will extend on now for a few days and then a roll call vote will be held to see if this Constitutional Amendment has a two-thirds official vote.

It now appears that the Senate will have the two-thirds and if so, there will be considerable pressure on the House Judiciary Committee to then report this bill out for debate in the House.

Lebanon has repudiated its withdrawal of troops agreement with Israel in compliance with an agreement made by the President of Lebanon and the President of Syria. We, in this country, are very much concerned about this move, even though we support Gemayel, the President of Lebanon. The agreement concerning the withdrawal was made as a result of negotiations by Secretary of State George P. Shultz, acting on behalf of our country and Israel and Lebanon. Certainly, the situation is no better in Lebanon and in Iran and Iraq, war is really underway.

William Powell, who was best remembered for his role as the sleuth in the "Thin Man" movies many years ago, died yesterday at the age of 91. Everyone liked William Powell and he made many movies before his retirement after reaching the age of 84.

We continue to have large companies take over still larger companies or companies just a little smaller in size. Gulf Oil Corporation's board, yesterday, set in motion what would be the largest corporate take over in history by voting to accept a \$13 billion offer from Standard Oil Company of California. The proposed combination of Gulf and Standard of California which, of course, is subject to approval by government anti-trust officials, would create the nation's fourth largest company whose combined 1983 sales total \$58 billion. It would rank behind Exxon Corporation, General Motors Corporation, and Mobil Corporation. It would be ahead of the combined Texaco, Inc. and Getty Oil Company take over some two weeks ago, with Texaco having to raise \$10.1 billion for the take over.

March 7, 1984

Yesterday we passed the House Joint

Resolution which provides for \$200 million additional funding for the Low Income Fuel Assistance Program. The winter of 1983-1984 has been 16 percent colder than last year and six percent colder than a normal winter. There are some 16 million families eligible for low income assistance funding which helps pay for the heating bills for these people and at this time, there are six million, 100 thousand drawing payments from this program. In order to pass this legislation authorization several years ago, we had to provide for assistance in funding for cooling facilities in the hot weather months for California, Florida, Arizona and several other states. This is the only way we could get the bill through the Congress.

Hart continues on his way. Riding the wave of his victories in New Hampshire and Maine, the Senator from Colorado obtained 71 percent of the vote in Vermont and Mondale received 20 percent. Jesse Jackson received 8 percent. This was simply a beauty contest primary and only symbolic. It was, however, an indicator as to the continuance of the displeasure in regard to Mondale's endorsements and type of campaign.

Mondale, in Tampa, Florida, decided that he had better start in on Hart and he gave him a real tongue lashing declaring that his rival for the Democratic Presidential Nomination is guided by polls rather than principles and would, if nominated, abandon his Party's roots and values. Mondale went on to say that he is in a fight for the "soul of the Democratic Party." In other places in this country, labor and education also started

in on Hart and I guess this was by signal because the Mondale group is right desperate. President Reagan and his advisors are jubilant over the turn of events and this, of course, makes the President all the stronger.

Secretary of State, George Shultz, in testifying before the House Committee on Appropriations, entered into a shouting match with some of the members of the House Subcommittee. Obey of Wisconsin and Yates of Illinois, who serve on the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations Appropriations were the two Members shouting back at Shultz. Obey and Yates were objecting bitterly to our appropriation of funds to El Salvador and Shultz shouted back that here we have an area right next to us that needs help and all we want to do is talk about it. We have had trouble with El Salvador ever since the four Catholic nuns were killed there several months ago.

The Prayer Amendment is still under debate in the Senate and with two-thirds required for passage of the Constitutional amendment, they are having problems. A watered-down version will be offered before general debate is over and this version may require the two-thirds vote. On the House side, this amendment is still in Committee and there is no indication that it will be brought out right away. I am surprised at the opposition to this amendment, because all of the polls that have been taken in the last several years, indicate that over 80 percent of the people in this country are in favor of prayer in the schools.

March 8, 1984

Our President and the Speaker of

the House, Tip O'Neill really do not like each other. For months now, one or the other has issued a statement to the effect that ignorance is bliss as far as the other is concerned. This week, President Reagan is flying all around the country, calling for enactment of a Constitutional Prayer Amendment and he is really receiving considerable media publicity. Regardless of what he does, the majority of the people in this country kind of like the President and they don't blame him for much. The Speaker now says that Reagan knows nothing about prayer or the church, because Reagan has not been to church for a long time. The White House Press Office said yesterday, following O'Neill's statement, that Reagan last attended church services in June of 1983. O'Neill maintained that Reagan's advocacy of a Prayer Amendment is politically inspired and that the President talks about prayer, but never goes to church. O'Neill further said that they ought to put up a chapel at Camp David so he could go once in a while. O'Neill cited the Sermon on the Mount and its blessing for "peace keepers", saying that the President believes that a "peace keeper" is a missile. A watered-down version of the Prayer Amendment was agreed to yesterday by the Republican Leadership in the Senate and later approved by the President. Under this watered-down version, school authorities would not use prepared prayers worded according to their likes or dislikes, but that prayers would be voluntary, either spoken or silent. Regardless of what the Senate does, the Judiciary Committee in the House apparently does not know that it has a Prayer Amendment before the Committee and the Subcommittee Chairman says that he has a whole lot of other important

matters he is working on, other than the Prayer Amendment.

March 9, 1984

On Tuesday of next week, we will have 11 primaries and caucuses. This should decide as to whether or not Hart has a chance to go all the way. So far as far as actual delegates are concerned, Mondale has 131 and Hart has 29. In the primaries and caucuses next Tuesday, 627 delegates will be selected which is nearly a third of the 1,967 necessary to win the nomination.

Even if Hart succeeds in obtaining the nomination, which is very doubtful, he could not hold the Democratic Party together. A man who changes his name and conveniently uses the age of 46 for 47 and a man who somehow or other obtained a commission in the Navy since he was elected to the Senate, so he could say he was a veteran, certainly could not hold the Party together. The veterans in this country regardless of Party, would take great delight in voting almost solid against Hart.

The upset of Mondale in three of the states, has shown the people in this country one side of Mondale that they have never seen before. Knocked off the top of the mountain for the time being, and very much hurt over what has happened to him. Mondale has become right emotional and reminds me somewhat of a little boy who has been denied something that he really wants. We had a similar situation back in the Carter days and this, of course, does not help the Democratic Party.

The Prayer Amendment has still not been resolved in the Senate and the Senate is acting up a little insofar as El Salvador and Nicaragua are concerned.

March 10, 1984

The nation's civilian unemployment rate dropped from eight percent to 7.8 percent in February. According to the Department of Labor, some 700,000 people have secured jobs since the last report and further, the jobless rate is still half of a percentage point above the rate of July, 1981, which is the lowest so far during the Reagan Administration. Those who are still on the rolls seeking employment are counted, but those who have given up hope about seeking jobs, are no longer on the active roll and are not being counted. If all were counted, the total would be between 11 million and 12 million, instead of the 8 million reported.

March 12, 1984

From time to time you read a beautiful poem that really says something. In an "Ode of Joseph Addison," we find the following:

"Soon as the evening shades prevail
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And nightly to the listening earth
Repeats the story of her birth;
While all the stars that round her
burn,
And all the planets in their turn

Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to
pole.

Forever singing as they shine,
The Hand that made us is divine."

Tomorrow is the big day for the remaining candidates for President on the Democratic side and it looks very much like Hart will carry at least two states, if not three or four. The true test will come when we reach Illinois, New York and one or two of the large industrial states. Here, labor will go all out and then we can see as to whether or not Mondale is in or out.

March 14, 1984

In the Tuesday Presidential races, Hart won three, Mondale two and McGovern dropped out of the race. Gary Hart won in Florida, Massachusetts and Rhode Island primaries and is leading in Oklahoma and Nevada caucuses. Mondale won in Alabama and Georgia. This was somewhat of a test of Jimmy Carter in Georgia and after Mondale's visit with Carter last week, Carter probably turned on as much as he could throughout the State of Georgia to save Mondale. In Alabama, the black voters turned out in large numbers to back Jesse L. Jackson, with about a third of the total voting for Mondale. Jackson won a majority of black votes in the Georgia, Alabama and Florida primaries.

If Mondale had not carried at least

two of the southern states yesterday, he would probably had to drop out. Now it is on to California and we will see what happens in the two large industrial states of Michigan and Illinois.

March 19, 1984

Thursday night at Midnight, March 15 was the deadline for filing for the United States Senate, House of Representatives here in Washington and the State House of Representatives in Kentucky. For several weeks, a man by the name of Miller in my home county has said that he might run against me. Me made no move to file and just before midnight, the last night, he filed his papers. This was after John Young Brown, Jr., the former Governor, had held his press conference, the last night, announcing that he would run against Dee Huddleston for the United States Senate. Frank Miller was quoted as having said that if Brown ran, he would run against me. The May primary is the last Tuesday in May and is May 29, which means that this will be a short campaign. This past weekend, Huddleston and Brown really started their campaigns with each other accusing the other one of everything under the sun. Brown maintained that Huddleston was owned by the special interest groups and the PAC money people and Huddleston, coming back, immediately saying that Brown in withdrawing over a million dollars from the Florida bank to pay his gambling debts, while Governor, was not qualified to go to the United States Senate.

I believe that everything is all right in our District and even though I

was disappointed since I went up to the filing deadline without opposition for the Primary. However, I believe that we will win without too much trouble. Along about the time that Miller filed, which was around midnight, a man filed on the Republican ticket by the name of Tim Morrison and he is from Daviess County. I have never heard of this man and the people in Daviess County do not know him.

Walter Mondale has made somewhat of a comeback in his race for President. So far, he has 447 delegates to 299 for Hart. Mondale had a big day on Saturday, winning caucuses in Michigan, Arkansas and Mississippi and losing only to Jesse Jackson in South Carolina. Yesterday, he followed up with another victory in Puerto Rico and now the three candidates go into Illinois for their Presidential primary tomorrow. Illinois appears to be another state where both men might claim victory, no matter who gets the most votes. This was the case in Michigan where Mondale slowed Hart's momentum by taking nearly 50% of the caucus votes. Hart maintained that his 31% was a moral victory. After tomorrow, Minnesota will hold its caucuses and Mondale is expecting to capture a majority of the 75 delegates in his home state.

We are not doing much in the House these days. All of the talk centers around the tremendous deficit and the budget for Fiscal Year 1985. School prayer is before the Senate and we will have this bill before the House if it is approved in the Senate. We have a Bankruptcy Act from the Judiciary Committee in the House that will come before the House soon and

maybe an Immigration Bill that was side-tracked last year. The Budget Committee is holding hearings everyday, hoping to bring out a Budget Resolution and passage of a Budget Resolution does not appear good at this time.

March 20, 1984

The only good news in Washington today is that Ling Ling is Ling-Ling. Ling Ling is one of the pandas at the National Zoo and she and Hsing Hsing have been at the zoo for several years now. They were given to the zoo by the Chinese government. For several years, Ling Ling had no offspring and last year, one was finally born, but lived only a few hours. You should have seen this event on television and on the front pages of the newspapers today. The Superintendent of the zoo believes that this was a successful mating and that there are high hopes for a living offspring that will survive.

The Illinois primary takes place today and it is really too close to call. According to the latest poll, Mondale has gained a little.

One of the President's closest friends, Ed Meese, is in trouble before the Senate now on his nomination for the Office of Attorney General. Intensive hearings have been conducted and several matters developed which may bring about the withdrawal of this nomination. This man is one of the President's closest personal friends and has been for years.

March 22, 1984

On Tuesday of this week, Mondale carried Illinois and our old friend, Paul Simon, a Member of the House, won the Democratic Senatorial nomination. Mondale now has a

total of 641 delegates, Hart, 357 delegates and Jackson, 75 delegates. The polls in Illinois showed Hart ahead for several days and then just before the Tuesday election, Mondale moved into the lead. The final Illinois figures showed Mondale taking 41%, Hart, 35% and Jackson, 21%.

This may change some now, because Mondale, in order to recoup, has just about spent his money. The limit is \$20.2 million and with Pennsylvania, New York and California yet to come, Hart may be better prepared under the federal spending limit of \$20.2 million than Mondale.

The President of France will address a Joint Session of Congress at 2:30 pm today. So far, this man has done right well, and at least he used better judgment in Lebanon than we did. He started moving his troops out several days before we made the move.

Yesterday, the Senate overrode one of the President's vetoes on a \$180 million five-year water resources program bill. The vote was 87 to 12 and this is 21 more than the two-thirds required. We will take similar action one day this week and will probably override. Only three of Mr. Reagan's 14 vetoes, excluding pocket vetoes, have been overridden since he took office.

The election in Kentucky in the Senate campaign started out with a roar the day after the filing date, and these two men are really going after each other. It will be a bitter campaign.

March 23, 1984

French President, Francois Mitterrand, yesterday told a Joint Session of Congress that peace in the world rests on a balance

of power and nothing is so urgent as dialogue with the Soviet Union to bring about arms control. He strongly supported U.S. deployment of Pershing missiles in western Europe last December and further advised us, in his speech, to rely on the use of dialogue with the Soviet Union in Central America and the Middle East. He said that at this time two great systems in the east and the west continue to face each other whereas two-thirds of mankind is striving to break out of the painful cycle of under development. In this present world, he said that our country plays the major role and no one, be it friend or foe, can act without taking the U.S. into consideration.

He further said that the people in Central America have a long history marked by military oppression, social inequality and the confiscation of economic resources and political power by a few. At this time, they must be allowed to find their own path toward greater justice, greater democracy and greater independence, and must be allowed to do so without interference or manipulation.

The French President made an excellent speech and one considerably different from that delivered several days ago before a Joint Session by the Prime Minister of Ireland. After the Senate was seated in the House Chamber and the Diplomatic Corps, the Speaker of the House had to leave the Chair for about ten minutes to take part in a quick ceremony in his office. The Vice President was in his seat right next to the Speaker of the House and the Speaker sent the Parliamentarian up the center aisle to get me to take his seat while the ceremony took place. This is the first time that I have presided during a Joint Session of Congress, and in fact, I have never seen a

Member in the Speaker's seat, other than the Speaker, during a Joint Session of Congress.

President Reagan's designee for Attorney General, Edwin Meese, III, is still in trouble. Some of his private transactions have been brought to the surface and it looked very much like his nomination would have to be withdrawn. Yesterday, when it appeared that the Justice Department would have to investigate some of his transactions, he directed a letter to the Attorney General asking for the appointment of a Special Prosecutor for this purpose. This, of course, must have been a suggestion from the White House because this nomination is in trouble. The President continues to say that he will remain with his nomination and that he is positive Ed Meese will be confirmed.

March 28, 1984

It now appears that Ed Meese, the close friend of the President and one of his White House advisors may never be confirmed for Attorney General--too many loans and too many jobs following the loans. This must be really embarrassing to the President because Meese is supposed to be the closest friend he has on his staff.

Senator Hart yesterday, swept the north-east by winning in Connecticut. He received 52% of the vote and Mondale received 29%. Jackson received 11.7%. Both candidates are now in New York state and according to the polls, Mondale has a wide lead in this state. He has a lead of some ten percentage points and the Governor of the state has put his full organization behind Mondale, so Mondale may win this one.

The Budget Committee is struggling in the House to bring out a Budget Resolution. This one will really have trouble when it reaches the Senate. They want us to put all of our appropriation bills on during May and June and we may do so without a Budget Resolution.

March 29, 1984

I watched the televised debate last night at Columbia University where all three of the Democratic candidates were present with Dan Rather as commentator. Mondale and Hart went at each other with a vengeance and spent most of the hour-long debate criticizing severely each other's leadership ability. Often, it was done in a sarcastic, mean way. The only applause, other than at the start and at the end of the debate was on three occasions when the audience applauded Jesse Jackson. He finally said to Mondale and Hart that neither were answering Mr. Rather's questions and were just simply on each other's back with a vengeance and that the people were more interested in their philosophy and what they intended to do than in their getting even with each other since they had a real confrontation underway in the debate. Mondale, on two occasions was right emotional and this disturbs me. Hart, with a real mean expression on his face time after time, tried to ward off the blows from Mondale, but was not too successful. This kind of debate is simply a disaster and does not help our Party.

At a big Democratic dinner last night here in Washington, John Glenn said that he might accept the Democratic Party's Vice Presidential nomination if the Party or the country needs him. I believed this all along and before he dropped out of the

Presidential primaries, thought that he was really in with the hope that he might go on the ticket with one of the others as Vice President. This man is vulnerable with his \$11 million or \$12 million made after he got out of the astronaut program and to me would be a mistake.

On almost every television newscast now, Ed Meese is being criticized for accepting loans and giving jobs, and again last night, was accused of accepting gold-jade cufflinks that were valued at approximately \$200 which exceeds the value of a gift that a public official can keep. Three others in the White House reported their South Korean gifts, but for some reason, Meese forgot to do so, and did not turn in his cufflinks until yesterday. This is another indication to me that Meese is wasting time and should voluntarily withdraw his name.

We have another wrinkle on the city streets at this time. Instead of grabbing pocketbooks from women, they are taking eyeglass frames with gold-plate trim called Cazals, manufactured in West Germany and costing \$149. In addition, optician stores are being robbed and all they are taking is the new Cazals eyeglass frames. In Philadelphia, at least three recent murders have been blamed on Cazals. All of them were young men who pursued the snatchers who got their eyeglasses and were either shot or knifed.

March 30, 1984

The senatorial campaign in Kentucky has really warmed up and both candidates are now in the process of setting up strong campaign organizations which will be backed with hundreds of thousands of dollars. In fact, I

would say that in this campaign, some \$3½ million or \$4 million will be spent in the primary. Having this kind of race is not good for the congressional races if, in any of the congressional races, there is pressure to force one candidate or the other into the camp of either senatorial campaign. There are candidates running who would never have filed if this senate campaign had not developed.

Senator Huddleston will have the support of Martha Layne Collins, the present Governor and a great many court house organizations throughout the 120 counties. From the standpoint of political organization and power, Huddleston now has the best of the campaign, but money and a media blitz could make this an exceedingly close race.

During the past 48 hours, we have experienced one of the most devastating flooding problems and tornadoes up and down the eastern seaboard that we have had in over 50 years. There are billions of dollars in damages in North and South Carolina and in New Jersey. Shopping centers, homes, and especially mobile homes were hit by storms and a series of tornadoes in South Carolina, with the damage being absolutely devastating. The boardwalks at Atlantic City and Ocean City are almost down completely again and the damage to the homes and places of business in these two locations will run into the millions of dollars. One serious problem that has resulted is the beaches which have almost been destroyed at several locations on the East Coast, with the highest waves experienced in many, many years, and the cutting into of the beaches running hundreds of feet.

We are having trouble with the program in the House these days because it is not the intention of the leadership to bring up many controversial bills. In fact, we are marking time, waiting for a budget resolution and for the appropriation bills to start underway through the House.

April 2, 1984

The President of France really enjoyed his visit to this country. He was in seven of our cities and in each, he held a press conference. During his press conference here in Washington, he was asked the question as to whether or not he had very much time for himself with all of his many other duties. He replied by saying that he worked 12 hours a day and he was always at home by 9 p.m. He went on to say that he does not go out evenings and accepts no calls. He reads 3 hours every night and presently was reading a history book written by one of the grandsons of Victor Hugo. This man is a right friendly sort of a person. After I got out of the Chair and was down in the second row in the House Chamber, he shook hands with me as he rounded the turn going up to the podium.

The Ed Meese story is considerably more important to Ed Meese than a lot of people in this country know about. I am positive from some of the information that I have received during the past two years that the next vacancy on the Supreme Court would, in all probability, have been given to Ed Meese. He is a right able lawyer and a former District Attorney. This placed him in a position where his closest friend, Ronald Reagan, could have nominated him without any question, and expected, of course, that he would be confirmed by the Senate. With all that has transpired with his nomination for Attorney General, this

eliminates him completely from any confirmation proceeding for a vacancy on the Supreme Court, providing that President Reagan is elected a second term and is in a position to nominate for a vacancy on that Court. The next President will have two, for sure, and maybe 4 vacancies on the Court and one of them, in my opinion, would have been Ed Meese if he had been able to go through the approval process for Attorney General without all the scratches and scars that he now is trying to protect.

President Reagan is adamantly against moving the American Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Secretary of State Shultz said yesterday on "Meet the Press" that the President is against this move and that, in his opinion, a veto of any legislation would probably follow. Gary Hart and Fritz Mondale are using this considerably in New York State at this time. Both are for moving the Embassy and this, of course, pleases the Jews in this country.

April 3, 1984

Yesterday was quite a day here in Washington. The Georgetown Hoyas defeated Houston in the NCWA Championship Game, 84 to 75. This is the third year that Houston has gone into the final four and still failed again to go all the way. Georgetown announced immediately following the game that the school would be closed today and celebrations would take place all day long. Georgetown's coach is a black man by the name of John Thompson and in defeating Kentucky several nights ago, he simply outsmarted Joe Hall, the coach of Kentucky's team. Georgetown is known as a rough basketball team and they are always out to

win. This is the system that John Thompson teaches and he makes no bones about it.

Mondale, Hart and Jackson go to the post today in New York state. This could be a very close one with Mondale coming out just a little in the lead. If Jesse Jackson were not in the race at this time, Mondale would do much better.

Another Member of Congress has been convicted of violating the law. Representative George Hansen, Republican of Idaho was found guilty yesterday of four counts of filing false financial disclosure statements, including three concealing his family's financial dealings with Texas billionaire, Nelson Bunker Hunt. Hansen faces a maximum of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine on each count. He is the first Member of Congress indicted under the 1978 Ethics in Government Act, requiring public officials to disclose their finances. Hansen will appeal his case and it will be in court probably for another year.

This is the second skirmish that Hansen has had since he has been a Member of Congress and this time, he had his wife out front, receiving the money and making the deals.

The House Photographer sent me pictures this morning of the Joint Session of Congress when the President of France appeared. For a few minutes, I sat in the Speaker's Chair, while the Speaker was out in his office receiving an award. I had to preside, admitting the President's Cabinet and others, while the Speaker was absent and next to me was George Bush, the

Vice President. If I live to be 150 years of age, I will never get another picture like this one, because I have never seen another Member of Congress sit in the Speaker's Chair during a Joint Session of Congress. I also received a picture of me shaking hands with the Prime Minister of Ireland, during the Joint Session that was held in his honor. On the way out of the Chamber, the Prime Minister stopped and shook hands with me and you can tell by this picture that he really looks like he's Irish.

April 4, 1984

During the hearings this week on the Appropriations Bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education, the American Printing House for the Blind appeared to justify their \$5 million request of the Federal Government for the operation of this facility. The American Printing House for the Blind was established in Louisville, Kentucky in 1858 and has been a successful operation since that time. Here the different materials and equipment used by the blind are manufactured and sold. Some 450 employees are on the payroll and there are only 20 blind people working in this facility. This year, when they appeared I decided to take this matter up on the failure of this facility to employ more blind people and we spent just about an hour discussing this matter. Certainly more blind people should be employed, because there are many jobs that can be filled without any trouble. All week, we have had a great many important matters before our Subcommittee and this was another one. This one was, in fact, the one that

the Associated Press and the different media groups picked up and talked about throughout the fifty states. I have heard from the West Coast on this matter and also all down through the South. At least we stirred them up and unless there is a change, we will do something about it.

Mondale won overwhelmingly in New York yesterday. He received 133 of the 252 delegates and Hart won 57. This makes Mondale with a total of 864 and Hart with a total of 514 delegates. Jackson won his largest number so far of 47, which makes his total 147. Mondale received 45 percent of the vote, Hart 27 percent and Jackson 26 percent.

The situation in Central America is no better and the Senate is almost in a filibuster over the money for El Salvador. The House and the Senate do not agree on the amount for this country and especially how the money is to be used.

April 6, 1984

Richard Nixon from time to time makes another effort to justify some of the things that happened in the Watergate investigation. During the past few days, he has been interviewed by Frank Gannon, a gentleman who assisted Nixon with his book. They were paid \$500,000 by CBS for the interview, which will be broadcast on CBS. An article entitled, "Watergate Job Botched On Purpose, Says Nixon," appeared in the April 6, 1984 issue of the Washington Times. This article is as follows:

"The Watergate burglars "wanted

to get caught," former President Richard M. Nixon says in a remarkable new television interview, and only "the cockeyed notion" that he might have been destroying evidence kept him from destroying the tapes that destroyed his presidency.

The Watergate break-in, on June 17, 1972, was so clumsily done, Mr. Nixon says, "that I would have to say that a pretty good case could be made, and some have made it, that it was deliberately botched up."

Mr. Nixon chides those who say he has never apologized for the Watergate episode.

"There's no way that you could apologize that is more eloquent, more decisive, more finite or to say that you are sorry, which would exceed resigning the presidency of the United States.

"That said it all. And I don't intend to say any more."

The interviews conducted over 38 hours by Frank Gannon, a former White House fellow who had worked with the former president on his books, will be televised Sunday night on CBS "60 Minutes" and on Tuesday night on the CBS program "American Parade."

In these interviews, for which CBS paid \$500,000 to Mr. Gannon and the former president, Mr. Nixon describes with astonishing candor how as president he entered a world where "bugs" and hidden cameras recorded the most intimate details in the lives of world leaders and visitors to embassies in capitals around the world.

"One of the reasons that the release of the Pentagon Papers caused great concern in the CIA," he says, "was that one of the

items in the Pentagon Papers could only have come from the fact that we had (Leonid) Brezhnev's car bugged."

U.S. intelligence agencies "bug" foreign leaders, Mr. Nixon says, "but we don't do it here."

Embassies are often the targets of electronic surveillance, he says.

"For example, it's been quite well known that both in this country and in the Soviet Union we attempt to bug each other's embassies and we attempt to bug a lot of other embassies in this country, and we should, because that's expected to be done."

So far as he knows, Mr. Nixon said neither the State Department nor the CIA bugged Mr. Brezhnev at Blair House, Camp David or at Mr. Nixon's former home in San Clemente -- though he concedes that it could have been done without his knowledge.

The late Soviet premier was described by Mr. Nixon as a "ladies' man" who was so obsessed with sex that he brought his "masseur" -- "a very handsome full-bosomed Russian girl" -- with him to Camp David. Once, while the president and Mrs. Nixon were walking down a "welcome line" at an airport in the Soviet Union, the Soviet leader offered Mr. Nixon his pick of "the pretty girls."

"He had sort of a macho attitude and so forth," says Mr. Nixon. "Mrs. Nixon did not particularly appreciate that aspect of him. I mean, not that she's prudish about it."

On another occasion when Mr. Brezhnev

was visiting in the United States, Mr. Nixon recalled, he considered giving the Soviet leader a Dictaphone as "a minor state gift."

"I asked Brezhnev whether he used the Dictaphone," Mr. Nixon says. "We had already agreed to give him another luxury car for his collection of automobiles. He says, 'Oh no, no, no.' He says, I never want to use a Dictaphone machine.' He said, 'I don't like to dictate into an impersonal machine, and then with a little sort of wink, he said, 'I'd much rather dictate to a pretty girl... You know, when you wake up in the middle of the night and want to make a note, it's always very useful to have somebody there in the room to give it to.'"

Mr. Gannon, his interviewer, asks whether the "gossip" a president receives from the National Security Council and the State Department tells a president whether a leader with whom he is negotiating "plays around with women."

Replies the former president: "Oh yes." This sort of information, he says is of more than merely prurient interest. "You've got to know what people are interested in."

Mr. Nixon, replying to Mr. Gannon's pointed questions, discusses his intimate emotions about his wife--and about the impression that Mr. Gannon characterized as widespread that the Nixons have endured a "loveless marriage" kept together for the sake of their two daughters and politics.

"Look," Mr. Nixon says, "when I hear

people slobbering around publicly, 'I love her' and all that stuff, that raises a question in my mind as to how much of it is real. (That is) just the way I am, it's the way she is, too. We just don't go for those public declarations of love."

Asks Mr. Gannon, bluntly: "Do you love her?"

"...of course, I certainly do, and I respect her, too and she respects me. We don't hold hands in public. Now, I don't mind other people doing it. But that's the way we are. And sometimes love, I think is much greater when you don't make a big point of showing it off and talking about it. It's much deeper, in my view."

Mr. Nixon said that extensive recording equipment was already in place in the White House when he became the tenant on January 20, 1969.

"The amusing thing about that is that had the tape system that we had been exposed, apart from Watergate, nobody would have given it a second thought. I remember the headlines: Nixon bugged himself."

"Now, come on. Who are they kidding? Franklin Roosevelt, it's now revealed, he did taping. Even (Dwight D.) Eisenhower did on selective cases. There are 200 reels of tapes in the (John F.) Kennedy Library. There are thousands of tapes in the Johnson Library."

Mr. Nixon, who was familiar with the way Washington worked long before he became president, was nevertheless surprised by the elaborate measures that Lyndon

Johnson had taken to record every word of his White House visitors.

"He had it not only in the Oval Office and also in the Cabinet Room, but also in the Reception Room, where people who were to come in to see him were sitting, so that he could hear what they said about him before they came in to see him.

"Of course, we didn't install any in any places like that. We had it only in the Oval Office, in the Cabinet Room and in the Executive Office Building, which were all recognized as formal places.

"But I would say that the place that I was most surprised to find it: when I looked under the bed, just happened to be looking for my shoes a couple of mornings later, and I found all, a lot, all the taping equipment right under the bed.

"He even had the bedroom taped. Incidentally, just so there won't be any improper connotation about that, Johnson often saw people in his bedroom. I saw him there."

Mr. Nixon agreed with his interviewer's premise that the "one common denominator" of the "American establishment" is a dislike of Richard Nixon.

Asks Mr. Gannon: What is it about you that drives the establishment up the wall?"

Replies the former president: "I think it really gets down to the fact that I am a conservative. And also, curiously enough, a conservative who is not an

isolationist, who is not a reactionary, who is for progress, who is an internationalist.

"As a matter of fact, I think really many of them privately resented the fact that I went to China and that their boy hadn't done it, whoever their boy was."

The space shuttle Challenger is about ready to take off again this morning and this will be the eleventh mission. Five astronauts are ready to go.

Our space program is one of the most fascinating programs that we have underway at this time. It is true that it is a right costly program, but we cannot get behind in space. So far, we have succeeded in placing 12 men on the Moon and the Soviet Union, with all of its bragging, have failed in every attempt, to place a man on the Moon. This week, one of my friends gave me one of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration 25th Anniversary knives. This is shaped like a small machete and is some 16 inches long. It is one of 1,000 manufactured by the W.R. and Sons Cutlery Company of Bradford, Pennsylvania. My knife is Number 384 and it certainly is a beautiful object. These knives were issued to the astronauts on our first space missions. It is mounted on a board and it goes right along with exhibit that I have on the wall, starting with the Select Committee that I served on when we set up the Space Agency and Space Committee. Yesterday we had our Nobel Laureates in our Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations. We try almost every year to set aside one day and invite

a number of outstanding men and women who are Nobel Laureate winners to appear before our Subcommittee in an all-day Session so we can find out from these people who have won major awards in health and education, just what we should be doing, that we are not doing. This is always an interesting session and one that every Member of our Subcommittee, as well as the Chairman of our Full Committee is very much interested in. Yesterday we had eight men to appear and they spent the day with us. During the Noon hour, we had a beautiful luncheon that was served in our Full Committee room, next door to our Subcommittee room. Those present were:

Dr. Renato Dulbecco, Nobel Laureate and Senior Clayton Investigator and Distinguished Research Professor at The Salk Institute in San Diego.

Dr. George R. Dunlop, Surgeon at Worcester Memorial Hospital, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Dr. Mahlon Hoagland, President and Scientific Director of the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts.

Dr. Paul Hopper, Corporate Director, Scientific Affairs, General Foods Corporation at Corporate Headquarters, Rye Brook, New York.

Dr. Warren J. Hunzicker, Senior Vice President-Medical, North American Reassurance Company, New York, New York.

Dr. George Palade, Nobel Laureate and Senior Research Scientist, Department of

Cell Biology, Yale University School of Medicine.

Dr. Hamilton O. Smith, Nobel Laureate and Professor of Molecular Biology and Genetics at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

Yesterday we passed the First Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 1985 on a roll call vote of 250 to 168. This is a "pay as you go plan" and sets forth provisions which may reduce deficits by \$182 billion over the next three years. The budget as submitted by the President calls for \$925 billion and this Budget Resolution authorizes expenditures of about \$918 billion. The Concurrent Resolution now goes to the Senate.

April 9, 1984

Every so often one of our major political leaders stumps his toe here in the District of Columbia. I know this all too well, because I was Chairman of the District of Columbia Budget Subcommittee for 16 years. In today's Washington Post there is an editorial entitled, "Dear Arlen." This editorial is as follows:

"They say that political influence is the name of the game in the capital city, but who would have thought that a former president would try to pull strings in Congress to get a gun for his son-in-law? Gerald Ford, who knows that the District of Columbia government can always be bossed around by Congress, has tried this route, but so far isn't getting results. As columnist Jack Anderson has reported, Mr. Ford's son-in-law, former Secret Service agent Charles F. Vance, operates a pro-

protective service and wants to arm his bodyguards, contrary to D.C. regulations forbidding firearms licenses to private bodyguards. So where did he turn?

To father-in-law, who knew where in turn, to turn: to the chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee that oversees the District's budget. In a "Dear Arlen" letter, the former president asked Sen. Arlen Specter (R-Pa.) to "help me resolve an unjustified problem." To his credit, Sen. Specter--who does make it a point to refer purely local matters to the city government--had a subcommittee member call the District Building to ask for a "clarification" of the regulation.

City officials cited the regulation--and that, apparently, was that, as it should be. There are plenty of trained, armed police and security officers in this city, and so far as anybody can tell, security even in this city of national and international political activity is as good as it is in other American cities. If the law does need changing--if all private bodyguards should be packing loaded handguns--the case should be made to the police department and the city government. Thank you, Mr. Former President."

My old friend, Jerry Ford and I had quite a few experiences with the District of Columbia back during the days of the rapid transit system and the freeway system. Our experiences, of course, were with Richard Nixon and he double-crossed the two of us without any trouble. Jerry was in the House long enough to know that when you play around with the District of Columbia, you get in trouble.

The three candidates on the Democrat side for President are now in Philadelphia for the primary and this will be held tomorrow. So far the reports are that the primary in this state will be a horse race.

Our spacecraft, Challenger is now in orbit and yesterday, three attempts were made to retrieve a crippled satellite and haul it to the shuttle Challenger for repairs. We are really performing miracles in outerspace now.

As the space shuttle Challenger orbits the Earth at a speed of 17,500 miles per hour, about 100 government scientists and engineers are now assembling at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, to start working out the details of the Nation's next major space venture. This will be a space station and this is another giant step in the development of our participation in the space program.

April 10, 1984

I attended a breakfast this morning honoring farm women of America. A little lady from our Congressional District attended and she was delighted that I accepted and had breakfast with her at the meeting. A number of Congressmen and Senators accepted and failed to show up. You should have heard some of the statements the ladies made when their Congressman failed to appear. I know that Members of Congress can't attend all of the dinners, receptions and breakfasts that are given, but you should hear the people when the invitation is accepted by the Member, but he fails to attend. The longer you stay in Congress,

the fewer invitations you accept and this, of course, is to be expected. The more seniority you gain, the further up on your committee you go and your responsibilities become greater by the day.

I have served for over 30 years now and know of a number of Members that stopped accepting all invitations. They said they could not accept these invitations and carry out their duties. I served for a period of 12 years with Carl Vinson, who served for a total of 50 years and four months. I do not recall ever seeing "Admiral Vinson" as we called him, at any breakfast, reception or dinner, other than the VFW or American Legion dinners. He simply did not have time to accept these invitations.

The Democrats for months now, have received all the publicity by the media, so President Reagan and George Bush have decided to get into the act. Yesterday, George Bush said that he was shocked at the anti-Semitism in the Democratic Presidential Campaign and all three candidates must share the blame. In a speech at the annual policy conference of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, the Vice President also said that Democrats who call for cuts in defense spending are undermining the defense of Israel. He went on to say that anti-Semitism, wherever it appears, is a disgusting disease. This speech has attracted quite a bit of publicity by the media and I guess that he and Reagan will try to take over as much publicity as possible between now and the conventions.

April 11, 1984

Our grandson, Christopher Murphy has

now appeared in several television commercials and two motion pictures. The first was "Valley Girl" and the second one was "Prime Risk." Both were minor parts, but at least a good start and he has also been selected for another motion picture which is now in the process of being filmed. Louise sent Virginia and I a calendar with a boys picture for each of the months and Christopher is the month of February. In the center section of the calendar there are about five pictures and Chris' picture is also here. He is a fine looking boy who is really enjoying life and doing just what he wants to do.

Walter Mondale won the Pennsylvania primary yesterday. With 62 percent of the precincts in, Mondale had 45 percent of the vote, Hart had 34 percent and Jackson had 19 percent. Philadelphia has a black Mayor who by the way, endorsed and worked for Mondale. The tremendous population in Philadelphia was just enough to make Jackson a formidable candidate. On and on we go with the Presidential primaries and I know a lot of people in this country will be glad when it's over.

Yesterday the Senate voted overwhelmingly against approving any further funding for the mining of Nicaraguan harbors. In a non-binding Resolution, the Republican-controlled Senate voted 84 to 12 against additional funding. Traditionally, mining someone else's harbor has always been an act of war and we have really gone a long way as far as Nicaragua is concerned.

April 12, 1984

The November election for President

4,700

this year will certainly have clear and separate philosophies for the people to make decisions about. The President believes in a strong defense and has no hesitation at all about mining the harbor at Nicaragua or sending troops into Central America. Further, he is very much in favor of a tremendous, large budget. If Mondale is the nominee, he will want to meet as soon as possible, with the Soviet leaders and will hesitate about interceding in Central America and especially mining the harbor of any country.

There is a picture of the Statue of Liberty in the newspapers this morning, showing the scaffolding all around. This is a \$30 million restoration and repair project which is long overdue. Large chunks of the Statue have dropped in the last several years and the repair work is not taking place too soon.

April 13, 1984

Late last night, we passed a Concurrent Resolution which provides that no money shall be appropriated to mine the ports or harbors in Nicaragua. When this was discovered, it created quite a bit of excitement, not only in the Congress, but throughout this country. A number of ships have been damaged and when ports and harbors have been mined, this is almost a declaration of war. After the Rule was adopted which was right controversial, the Speaker asked me to preside over the House during general debate and voting on the Resolution. We finally voted about 11:30 pm and then after a number of special orders, the House adjourned at 1 o'clock this morning.

We start our Easter Recess today and

return to Washington on April 24. During this period I hope to go fishing for two or three days and then the balance of the time I will spend traveling in my District.

My old friend, Walter Flowers died as a result of a heart attack while playing tennis here in Washington, yesterday afternoon. He was a Member of the Judiciary Committee while serving in the House and was always considered a good lawyer and an outstanding Member of Congress. He was on the Judiciary Committee when the Committee spent weeks investigating the Watergate Affair and with every indication that the Committee would vote out an impeachment resolution, President Nixon resigned.

During the past two weeks on "60 Minutes" and on another special program, former President Nixon was interviewed and during the part of the interview concerning Watergate, Nixon said he had hoped that Walter Flowers, who was one of the Southern Members of the Committee, would take a stand against the impeachment resolution. Nixon went on to say that when Flowers indicated to him at the White House, that he would have to vote for the impeachment resolution, Nixon said he then knew that the Presidency was gone. I know that Walter Flowers must have been listening to these interviews and his death followed only by a few days, the last CBS broadcast.

With the Concurrent Resolution on Nicaragua and the other Resolution pertaining to covert and overt aid to the Rebels in Nicaragua, along with the withdrawal of the troops in Lebanon, this is

a slap at President Reagan. He has failed on all three and this has not helped him in his race for reelection to the Office of President.

April 23, 1984

We start again tomorrow and we still have a long way to go before we finish this Session of Congress. With all of the time set aside for the conventions, it will be exceedingly difficult for us to have all of our appropriations bills enacted by the last day of June.

I have just returned from Kentucky where I traveled into a number of our counties. In fact, I spent a day in each of six counties and everything looks good. I have never seen a Senatorial campaign like the one that is underway now between the incumbent, Walter Dee Huddleston and our ex-governor, John Young Brown, Jr. There is no interest whatsoever in this campaign and unless there is a real media blitz or something between now and May 29, the vote will clearly indicate lack of interest.

April 24, 1984

A right unusual man died in this country yesterday. He was Ansel Adams, the photographer who celebrated the majesty of nature through beautiful pictures of the American West. He was 82 years old and was one of a small group of 20th Century photographers credited with elevating his field from a hobby to an art form. For the past three years, he wrote a letter a day to congressmen and newspapers,

criticizing the Reagan Administration's environmental policies, which he branded as the "Pearl Harbor" of our American Earth. At one time, he said that only his pace-maker and his fight against Reagan and former Interior Secretary James G. Watt, kept him alive. Last summer he said that he hated Reagan and following a story in the paper to this effect, the President invited the photographer to meet with him. After a fifty minute session at a Los Angeles hotel, Mr. Adams emerged to call the President sincerely cordial, but unconvincing. He quoted Oscar Wilde and said that Reagan knows the cost of everything and the value of nothing. The President wasted his time, but at least attempted to convince Adams. Mr. Adams' photograph of the Grand Tetons and Snake River, Wyoming in 1944, is one of the most beautiful photographs that I have ever seen. There is no doubt that his pictures gave us a new appreciation for the grandeur of the American landscape and a new concern for its preservation. He talked to the last four Presidents and made some headway with one or two of them. He had a firm conviction that photographers had to master their craft before they could lend substance to their vision. He was against the machine-gun approach to photography and his pictures clearly showed study and real appreciation of beauty. Some of his famous photographs included, "Making a Photograph", in 1935, "Camera and Lense", 1948, "The Negative", 1948 and the one that I previously mentioned, "Grand Tetons and Snake River in Wyoming" in 1944. Making a living as a photographer is right difficult today when there are hundreds of thousands attempting to survive. Only one in a lifetime is an Ansel Adams.

The Presidential primary continues through Maryland at this time and the candidates are on their way to Texas. Hart is stumbling and may not go as far as California. Jesse Jackson is complaining as usual and maintains that with 15% of the popular vote in the Presidential primaries so far, he should have more than 7% of the delegates. He met with Charles Manatt the Democratic Chairman and received the message that it was too late to make any changes in the rules. Jackson, in my opinion, will be given every consideration at the convention, insofar as his appearance is concerned before the different committees, but his contribution to the Democratic Party generally, will not be nearly as beneficial as some believe. It is true that a great many black people have registered and this has swelled the black voter rolls, but when Jackson finishes his speech at the Democratic National Convention, in San Francisco, there will be a great many black voters in this country who will fail to go down the road with the Democratic candidate. All in all I do not believe that Reagan will lose as much as some do. There is such a thing as giving too much emphasis to one candidate or another and there are a great many independent voters in this country who do not believe that the many preferences shown for Jackson are justified.

April 26, 1984

Mondale yesterday alerted his supporters across the Nation to disband independent campaign committees and fund-raising efforts. He has just about spent the entire amount allowed for Presidential

candidates in the primaries and both of his opponents have for weeks now, accused him of circumventing the law. In the beginning, Mondale simply turned off the criticism by saying he was in compliance with the law, but now it's reached the point where organizations that support him, say he is in violation and should bring about a halt to these fund-raising efforts.

President Reagan has landed in China and will be there for a few days. This visit is the result of prior negotiations which have concluded certain trade agreements and matters pertaining to nuclear generators. This visit will, to a certain extent, knock the Democratic primary candidates off the front pages and for several days now, we will see the President and Mrs. Reagan traveling across China and bringing about better relations with this great country.

Nixon gained quite a bit of publicity when he opened trade negotiations with China and this may have been one of his greatest achievements.

One of our country's most famous families gathered again last night to mourn the loss of a member. David Anthony Kennedy 28, had been expected in Boston yesterday from a Palm Beach vacation with his grandmother and friends, but instead, was found dead, alone in his room in a hotel in Palm Beach. David is the fourth of eleven children of Robert and Ethel Kennedy and for several months now, has been exposed to much publicity as the result of his drug addiction. An autopsy was performed late last night and according to

the officials in Florida, his death appears to be an accidental drug overdose.

The Kennedy family has really suffered many tragedies down through the years. First Joe Kennedy, Jr. was killed in World War II. A sister was born retarded and was in an institution for many years. John F. Kennedy and Robert Kennedy were both assassinated and Ted Kennedy, the United States Senator from Massachusetts received all kinds of publicity and criticism as a result of Chappaquiddick. Another aunt of David's, Kathleen Kennedy, died in a plane crash in France and David's brother Joe wrecked a Jeep in which David was a passenger, in 1973, leaving a young woman paralyzed and David with a broken back. David's cousin, Teddy Jr., lost a leg to cancer in 1973. Mrs. Kennedy Sr., is right old now and I guess from time to time, she wonders just what will take place next with her family.

April 27, 1984

For several weeks now, the Senatorial campaign in Kentucky between Walter D. Huddleston and John Y. Brown, Jr. has been one of the most unusual ones during my lifetime. Not much interest as far as either candidate is concerned, but after John Y. Brown, Jr. formally announced his candidacy, his actions have not indicated clearly that he was a bonified candidate. It seemed that he was trying to bluff as much as possible and time was rapidly passing on down to the May 29 date for the Primary. In traveling last week in my District, throughout the upper end of the District, I heard very little

about the Senate campaign and the people generally in Kentucky have been concerned over the lack of concerted drive on the part of Brown, which from day to day appeared to be in the process of taking place the next day. Politically, I have never seen anything like it and was not surprised three weeks ago, when I heard that Brown had seriously considered withdrawing.

I have received word today, that Brown will withdraw at 4 o'clock this afternoon. His withdrawal will be based on a doctor's statement that he is not physically strong enough to make this campaign. Coming so close after his triple-by-pass heart operation, it simply was just too much to expect to have an active campaign. I understand that Dr. Stumbo will be present at the withdrawal ceremony to answer any questions on the health of John Y. Brown, Jr. Phyllis George may change John Y. Brown, Jr.'s mind again and there may not be a withdrawal, but everything clearly indicates that one is in order.

April 30, 1984

John Y. Brown, Jr. officially withdrew as a candidate for the U.S. Senate on Friday of last week and now the question is how they will get his name off the ballot. The names of the candidates were certified by the Secretary of State and 120 County Court Clerks on April 13 and this simply means that in order to get his name off the ballot, a lawsuit will have to be filed. Several absentee ballots were mailed out by the clerks before Brown

officially withdrew and this means that those who voted on the absentee ballots and returned them to the County Court Clerk, did not have the option of voting for another candidate, since later Brown withdrew. I presume that his name will remain on the ballot and the fact that my opponent announced that he waited to see if Brown was running for the Senate, before he decided to run, places him in a right unusual position. In addition, my opponent waited until just about five minutes before midnight, the last night, when he decided that I had no opposition and when Brown filed, he then filed against me.

I am traveling in my District on the weekends and each recess period and everything seems to be in good shape.

President Reagan must be furious. He is still in China and in his major speech all portions concerning the Soviet Union were immediately cut off and not broadcast and after he finished, the representative of the Chinese Government in a television interview, said that President Reagan had made a mistake coming to China, making speeches against the Soviet Union, because the Chinese were trying to get along with the Soviet Union and this was the reason why his speech was not broadcast in its entirety and why none of his speeches will be broadcast when he criticizes the Soviet Union. The President's last speech yesterday to a group of Chinese students, was broadcast in english and this was, of course, approved by the Chinese leaders since they did not intend to have it broadcast in Chinese as the speech was made. On television, the President looks

just completely worn out and his shirt collars appear to be two sizes too large. It may be the reason they are so pulled down in the front is because he may be wearing a bullet-proof vest. The weight of this vest would pull his shirt in the front and back and make it right uncomfortable. President Reagan has discovered, in his talks with the leaders of the People's Republic of China, that they are world-class bargainers who are interested in walking hand-in-hand with the United States only when it helps their modernization process through trade and technology. Before leaving Peking yesterday for Shanghai, Mr. Reagan presided over the initialing of a nuclear fuel and technological agreement, a tax agreement and an accord for expanded cultural exchanges.

Sometimes, I believe that the media starts a destruction program on the President immediately after he is sworn in and continues until it succeeds in making him look right bad. The media traveling with the President in China this time, has done everything to show the disagreements between the Chinese and the President and in fact, to really destroy the affect of the President's visit. I presume that the President will be glad to leave China today and make his way back home, stopping by Alaska on his return trip.

Mondale continues on his way, but is just about out of money. A number of primaries will be up in the next two weeks and then on June 5, primaries will be held in California, New Jersey, New Mexico, South Dakota and West Virginia.

May 1, 1984

The Supreme Court from time to time hands down a decision that sometimes makes me right ill. Yesterday, this court gave the green light to Independent Political Action Committees to spend as much as they want during the 1984 Presidential race. The court refused a Democratic Party request to speed up review of a lower court ruling that struck down a \$1,000 limit on PAC spending. One of the PACs plan on spending \$6 million in support of President Reagan and another \$2 million to oppose the Democratic nominee. This is a step backwards and is one of main reasons why we do not get the right men and women to run for the House and the Senate and also for the Office of President.

It now appears that Jesse Jackson will win the primary here in the District of Columbia and this will be his first major win. Money is still playing a part as far as Mondale is concerned and it may make a difference before these candidates reach California.

May 3, 1984

When I was first elected a Member of Congress, there was a man by the name of Albert Lasker who was a very wealthy man that lived in New York City. He, together with his wife, Mary Lasker were very interested in health research and especially cancer research. When Albert Lasker died, he left an estate containing millions of dollars to his wife Mary Lasker and following his death, Mrs. Lasker continued her interest in cancer and heart

research. She has, for a number of years, traveled back and forth from New York to Washington and in fact, just about divided her time between New York City and Washington, D.C. She set up a number of organizations and employed paid lobbyists to further her plea for the expenditure of more federal money for research. In addition, she set up an Albert Lasker award fund containing about \$10,000 which is given each year to some Member of Congress or some scientist or citizen who has achieved fame in the cause that she sponsored. She has been real close to our present Speaker Tip O'Neill, but was not too close to his two predecessors, Carl Albert and John McCormack.

In addition to giving the Albert Lasker award each year, she has contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to campaigns for Members of the House and Senate who shared her views concerning research. Instead of demanding hundreds of millions, she had demanded billions down through the years for research and since she is an extremely wealthy woman, she has been willing to pay out thousands of dollars to those who would follow her.

Several years ago, Elizabeth Drew a news correspondent and a television program member of Agronsky and Company, which appears each Steurday night here in Washington, wrote an article in the Atlantic Monthly Magazine. In this article she said that Mary Lasker had cost the federal government billions of dollars and that what she had done to achieve certain research projects was simply outrageous. This article went on to say that Mary Lasker's contributions to Members of Congress were not

good and that rule or ruin, she had made up her mind to make people carry out her wishes. This article received considerable publicity throughout the country and for a short time, Mary Lasker quieted down just a little. Then up she started again and has been spending considerable money to achieve her purpose. She has been in my office on numerous occasions to beg and demand more money for research and especially since I have become Chairman of the Subcommittee that appropriates the money for the National Institutes of Health and for the Department of Health and Human Services. Her paid lobbyists have hinted to me on many occasions that if I desired to receive the Albert Lasker award, it could be handled without any difficulty.

In fact, I have never seen a more persistent person and one who wanted a lot of publicity as she went along and believing all the while, that her major aim justified the means she used in accomplishing her purpose. In fact, a right ruthless woman. She has known all of the Directors of the National Institutes of Health and especially the Directors of two or three of the Institutes that she has been interested in. She has wined and dined these people for many years.

About a year and a half ago, Mary Lasker suffered a heart attack and slight stroke. She has been unable to travel back and forth from New York to Washington like she did in the old days, but she still has her paid lobbyists and network set up to make the Congress and the National Institutes of Health carry out her wishes. Some of the accomplishments that have been made in research during the past ten years were brought about as the result of the

expenditure of billions of dollars. To a certain extent, Mary Lasker played a part in these accomplishments, by virtue of threatening, begging and directing expenditures of more money. In some instances, she has contributed money to defeat sitting Members of the House and Senate and especially those she was not pleased with.

Our present Speaker has always been right well pleased with Mary Lasker and yesterday, he asked me if I would object to a Resolution naming the old Convent Building and the 11 acres of land, which we purchased last year for the National Institutes of Health, "The Mary Lasker Center." For a number of years, O'Neill has been very much interested in the purchase of this property and we have refused to purchase the property for the reason that the asking price was just too much. After we had the property appraised and the price dropped considerably, we agreed to pay \$4,500,000 for the property. This property now belongs to the federal government and is a part of the National Institutes of Health property. Before purchasing the property, we requested a report on the acquisition of the Convent of the Sisters of the Visitation of Washington and this report is as follows:

"In its report on the Fiscal Year 1984 budget for the Department of Health and Human Services, the Committee on Appropriations stated:

'The convent building, with 43,000 gross square feet, can be put to use almost immediately, with modest renovations, to consolidate on the campus research in

epidemiology and the behavioral sciences to provide a focus for research conferences or for other uses deemed appropriate by NIH. The Committee understands that the current appraised value of this property is about \$4,200,000. The Committee will expect a report from NIH upon completion of the acquisition." (Senate Report No. 98-247, page 85)'

The following report has been prepared by the National Institutes of Health of the Department of Health and Human Services in response to this request.

In 1923, a Convent was constructed for the Sisters of the Visitation of Washington, a cloistered order, located on 61 acres at 9001 old Georgetown Road, Bethesda, Maryland. The Convent consists of a three story brick structure containing approximately 43,000 gross square feet. In addition, an attendant structure, known as the cottage, was erected for use as a dwelling for the Convent priest and caretaker. In 1948 the Government purchased 50 of the original 61 acres to provide the NIH with sufficient land to construct the Clinical Center. At that time, the remaining 11 acres were not purchased because they were the site of the Convent, which was occupied.

In October 1982, the Catholic Church decided to close the Convent, relocate the remaining Sisters to other communities, and offer the property for sale for \$7.0 million. Because this property was the only large parcel of undeveloped contiguous land, almost entirely surrounded by the NIH campus, NIH expressed interest in acquiring it. With its strategic location near the Warren G. Magnuson Clinical Center,

it would provide for the future growth and development of the NIH clinical and laboratory research programs.

Three appraisals, commissioned by NIH in 1982, averaged \$4.2 million. An update in November 1983 increased the appraised value by seven percent to \$4.5 million. The Sisters agreed to accept an offer in this amount. With \$4.2 million appropriated for FY 1984, plus funds available in the NIH Buildings and Facilities appropriation, NIH has completed the acquisition. The building and surrounding land became the property of the NIH on December 18, 1983. NIH security, fire, engineering maintenance and custodial services staffs are evaluating actions needed to maintain and safeguard the premises.

The Director, NIH, has appointed a Committee on Convent Utilization to consider the various space needs of the NIH as a whole, and develop both short- and long-term proposals for the optimum uses of this facility. For short-term use, certain segments of the Convent can readily be used with little or no modifications for research conferences, as well as turn-around-space to facilitate on-going renovations of other NIH research buildings. The Convent will possibly be used for long-term or permanent occupancy with modest renovations to accommodate programs in epidemiology and the behavioral sciences or as a site for research conferences. It is anticipated that initial program occupancy will occur shortly after the first of the calendar year 1984."

The Resolution that the Speaker has

requested John Dingell of Michigan, the Chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee to introduce, will pass without any trouble in the House and I presume it will go through the Senate in the same manner. Time will tell as to just what the reaction of the people is to this latest move on the part of Mary Lasker, Tip O'Neill and John Dingell. John Dingell's Committee has the Health Subcommittee which has to authorize a number of the health programs and this is the main reason why he is the author of the bill.

This move should please Mary Lasker and a great many people who have followed her in her efforts to make Congress and this country carry out her wishes.

May 7, 1984

I have just returned from Kentucky and the weather there is still bad. From six o'clock Sunday morning until Midnight last night, it rained five inches in my home county. All of the counties in the lower end of my Congressional District are under a tornado watch this morning and this has been the situation on and off for over two weeks now. It is raining again here in Washington this morning and the weather all up and down the Eastern Seaboard is simply horrible.

We start the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill in the House tomorrow and it will probably require four days before the bill is up for final passage. The money for El Salvador, Nicaragua and other countries in Central America will be strongly contested. The amount of the bill will be

very much in controversy and even if the bill finally passes, when the Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill comes to the Floor, there will be more of a battle.

Senator Hart in spite of losses recently, says that he still intends to stay in the race for President. He lost to Mondale in Texas and ran third in Louisiana. Jesse Jackson carried the state of Louisiana, which was no great surprise.

The Senatorial campaign in Texas is really something. Kent Hance, a Democrat in the House is one of the candidates in this race to fill the seat of John Tower, who is retiring from the Senate, ran first in the Primary Saturday. He had 31.23% of the vote, a state senator had 31.16% and another former Member of the House, Robert Krueger had 31.14%. The two top finishers will face each other in a June 2 run-off and the winner will be the one to run against Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, who won his Primary in a landslide. Krueger was the favored in the Democratic Primary and still is a little undecided about requesting a re-count.

Hundreds of thousands of Salvadorans voted yesterday in a presidential run-off election. There was several left-wing guerrilla attacks during the day and two U.S. helicopters, one carrying U.S. election observers and the other carrying journalists, were fired upon as they attempted to land at San Miguel. The helicopter carrying the journalists was hit by at least one round of small-arms fire and the other helicopter carried Ambassador Thomas Pickering, Senator Pete Wilson

Republican of California, Representative G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery, Democrat of Mississippi and Max Kampelman, Chairman of the Board of Freedom House. The situation in Central America is still serious and still real important as far as our country is concerned.

Before the beginning of this Administration, deficit spending had never exceeded \$67 billion in any one year. It reached that level under Gerald Ford in the year of 1976. In the Fiscal Year 1984, the deficit is expected to be \$184 billion and some forecasters are predicting that the deficit will remain in the vicinity of \$200 to \$300 billion a year for a number of years. Between the end of the Second World War and the beginning of the Reagan Administration, the deficit had never represented more than 4 percent of the Gross National Product. In 1983, the deficit was 6.1 percent of the Gross National Product and predictions are now made that the deficit will average 4 percent or even 5 percent of the Gross National Product through late in this decade. For 35 years after the end of World War II, the total public debt fell almost continuously year by year, when measured as a percentage of the Gross National Product. In 1982 it began to rise again. The deficit situation and the total federal debt are two of the most serious problems confronting our people today.

May 8, 1984

When we start reading the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill under the five minute rule, an amendment will be offered to

prevent the use of any of our money which is contributed to the United Nations Organization for any program that would assist in payments for abortions or for population control generally. The Catholic organizations in this country are behind this move and they have a new Member in the House who offers such amendments. The amendment is directed almost solely to China where family planning and other programs are now in use to prevent the terrific increase in population that this country has each year. President Reagan has just returned from China and there will be considerable publicity today and tomorrow over this amendment. With the program in China called to attention and receiving considerable publicity, this could be right difficult. The Chinese, of course, are very much concerned about having nearly a billion people and especially since from time to time hundreds of thousands of Chinese starve, just like they are now doing in some of the African countries. The programs that are underway in China are somewhat different from those that are now underway in France.

In France, those couples that have two children and maybe are working, are offered a tax incentive if they have a third child. The population in France has dropped off considerably and the President of France has come up with this proposal to help the French people who are willing to have a third child.

The Presidential primaries continue on and there are four today, including the big one in Ohio. If Mondale succeeds in obtaining most of the delegates in these four primaries today, certainly, Hart must

really then give consideration to withdrawing. They have said so much about each other and done so much in this campaign to tear each other down, that it has not helped the Democrat Party.

May 9, 1984

Hart is still alive. In the primaries yesterday, Hart really fooled them and carried Ohio and then Indiana. Ohio was the one that startled Mondale most of all. Mondale then carried North Carolina and Maryland. It was a foregone conclusion that Mondale would carry Maryland, but everyone expected Mondale to carry Ohio since it is a labor state and one with considerable unemployment. If Hart's money holds out, he can go into California and when the Western states have their primaries in the next three and one half weeks, it could be possible for Mondale to fail to get the 1,967 delegate votes that would hand him the nomination on the first ballot.

One of Jimmy Carter's major mistakes when he was President, was refusing to let our young people participate in the Olympics. He used the Olympics and the embargo on grain as political weapons against the Soviet Union and these were two of his major mistakes. He gained nothing, but ridicule and the countries around the world did not fail to let him know how they felt about his refusal to participate in the Olympics.

Yesterday, the Soviet Union announced that it will not take part in the 1984 Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles, because the Reagan Administration does not intend to insure the security of the Soviet

Athletes. It went on to say that hostile anti-Soviet propaganda and threats against the Soviet participants were part of the Reagan Administration's design to use the Olympic Games for its political aims. The White House immediately issued a statement that the Soviet decision was a blatant political act for which there is no justification. This move on the part of the Soviet Union, together with the Chinese action several days ago, concerning the President's speeches, must really infuriated Ronald Reagan. I believe that the Soviet Union has made a mistake and I further know that they also were afraid that a number of their participants would defect and since they received no real assurance from our country that we would not recognize the defectors, this certainly has played a part. We cannot guarantee anything concerning defectors and the Soviet Union, of course, knows this.

Major commercial banks raised their prime lending rate from 12 percent to 12½ percent yesterday, a move which the White House immediately blamed on the Federal Reserve Board. The Reagan Administration was disappointed by the increase and issued a statement immediately that this Administration has asked the Federal Reserve Board to allow sufficient monetary expansion to insure non-inflation growth. Although the economy has been growing at a healthy pace and inflation remains at a low level, it appears that the money supply is not accomodating real economic growth.

With mortgage interest rates now at 13½ percent and going still higher, this will play an important part in the Presidential election in November. I believe

now that the mortgage interest rate will be 15 percent on the first day of November and if so, President Reagan will be the seventh President that I have served with and still with only one, President Eisenhower, who served two terms.

May 10, 1984

Since the President's return from China, I have received several letters from him concerning the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill that is now on the Floor and in each of these letters, he stresses the importance of appropriation of funds for El Salvador. He goes on in these letters to say he wants to work closely with Congress for passage of an acceptable Foreign Aid Bill. Today we will have a substitute for Title X, with my good friend Bill Broomfield of Michigan, the ranking minority member on the Foreign Affairs Committee and Jack Murtha, a Democrat from Pennsylvania. Under this substitute, the United States is permitted to initiate and implement a long term comprehensive program in Central America based upon self-determination, economic and social development along with respect for human rights and cooperation in meeting threats to the security of the region. This is an important substitute and one that I will carefully consider before voting.

In speaking of letters from the President, this President has not hesitated at all about writing letters to Members of Congress and this is somewhat different from the attitude that Jimmy Carter developed during his four year tenure in the White House.

Former President Nixon is traveling around the country speaking some at this time and yesterday, he addressed the American Society of Newspaper Editors here in Washington. After his address, which received favorable comment, there was a question and answer period and in answering the questions concerning the likelihood of Ronald Reagan defeating the Democrats again in November, he said that he would not bet the ranch on it, but he would bet the main house. He went on to say that unless the economy goes down, he would'nt bet the outhouse on Mondale. He did challenge those who believe that there will be a Reagan route because he said the election would be much closer than these people anticipated. The first question from the floor was asked by an editor who said he had been at the 1974 Convention and that before Mr. Nixon resigned in disgrace as a result of Watergate, he asked Mr. Nixon then as to what he had learned from Watergate. Nixon said that he had lived through it and he had written about it at excruciating length and in addition, had gone through two long television interviews with David Frost and Frank Gannon. He said that as far as he was concerned, he covered the subject as well and as honestly as he could and that he would much rather talk about the future, than the past. He said that ten years of Watergate is enough and in addition to himself, Spiro Agnew who resigned as his Vice President to avoid prosecution in an unrelated tax evasion case, also had suffered enough. Nixon predicts that Mondale would bow to the request of the Democrat women of this country and after he received the nomination, would be willing to interview a number of women and then not accept any

of them. Nixon went on to say that an activist woman on the Democratic Ticket would be no real gain for Mondale, because these women would vote against Reagan anyway. Nixon predicts that Mondale, if he receives the nomination, will select either Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas as his running mate or Senator Gary Hart. Nixon believes that Reagan will win in the West, but that he is vulnerable in Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas. These Southern states could be turned around by an increase in only 2 percent of the black vote. Nixon predicted that Mondale would have a good chance in Ohio and Pennsylvania because of double-digit unemployment. He predicts that Illinois, New York and Texas would be major battlegrounds. Mr. Reagan, according to Nixon will carry California and Florida. This man Nixon, is not timid about making predictions and will go down to his last day believing that Watergate was never as serious as most people believed it was and that he, next to Andrew Johnson, is the most mistreated man ever to serve in the White House.

May 11, 1984

After a long struggle, the House on a vote of 211 to 206, passed a \$10.8 billion 1985 Foreign Aid Authorization Bill. The most controversial part of the bill was the money authorization for Central America. In this bill, there is \$129 million in military aid and \$109 million in economic aid for Central America in 1984 plus \$265 million and \$913 million in the same categories for 1985. The Democratic version had no more military aid in 1984

and only \$18 million for development. In 1985 the Democratic version included somewhat more than the Administration requested in both categories.

The Speaker of the House, Tip O'Neill fought hard for the Democratic version and James Wright of Texas, the Majority Leader turned over to the Republican side and spoke for the substitute offered by the Republicans and for President Reagan's version. Some 41 Democrats stood and applauded, plus all of the Republicans that were present in the House, following Wright's speech. Wright, in his speech, said that the Democratic version was like giving a man one-third of a blood transfusion and saying to him, "if you get better, the other two-thirds will be administered." The Majority Leader said that it was agonizing for him to oppose the other Democrats, but vigorously supported the Republican version. This is another instance of a major matter when the Majority Leader turned against the Democrats or against a Democratic Chairman of a Subcommittee. He did this to me last year and got beat, but this time, he won. He may hear from this next year when the House is reorganized for the 99th Congress.

It was right coincidental that the World Court yesterday, during the time that we were finishing up on the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill, ruled that the United States should stop mining Nicaraguan waters and cease military and paramilitary efforts that threaten the independence of Nicaragua's Marxist Sandinista regime. This ruling goes right along with the Democratic version of the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill.

Last night the President was really

jubilant. With the assistance of the Democratic Majority Leader in the House, he won a great victory and then the Republicans picked up \$5 million at their big fundraising dinner. The Republican Party has just about reached its limit as far as money is concerned and the Democratic Party is in just about the same shape it was in last year. Very little money in the till and still fighting big money and big money interests.

May 15, 1984

During the past three weeks, we have had a lot of rain, rain storms and tornados through out this section of the United States. In fact, the worst that we have had for many years. In Kentucky, the Governor has declared 19 counties as disaster areas and has called upon the President for approval of these counties that have been submitted. In the District that I represent, we have been able to control the water through the use of our five reservoirs, which have been constructed since I have been a Member of Congress. These are the Rough River Reservoir, Nolin River Reservoir, Barren River Reservoir, Green River Reservoir and Taylorsville Reservoir. Without these reservoirs, we would have been in serious trouble in nine of the counties that I represent. In fact, water would have come up to the homesite of my mother and father's which is located on Barren River.

The Soviet Union announced yesterday that their decision not to send athletes to the Summer Olympics in California is final. There will be no change according to the

press conference that the Soviets held and they have been followed by a number of Soviet satellite countries. This seems to be a shame to me and this is the same way I felt when President Carter did the same. This was a mistake. Why penalize the young people who have trained for years to participate in the Olympics, just for political points over matters concerning nuclear weapons and skirmishes that are taking place around the world.

We start the Defense Authorization Bill through the House today and it will be strongly contested in many instances. The MX which is a 10 warheaded nuclear weapon will be strongly contested again, along with authorization funding for several other military systems. I received another letter from the President in this morning's mail about this bill. This is the second one I received this week.

I have been going down to Kentucky on the weekends, campaigning and with my Subcommittee in session as it was for many, many weeks, along with the other duties pertaining to this office, it has been a right tiresome period. You start to rest up in a day or two in the beginning of the week and then go through the same process the next week.

According to the news, Gary Hart will carry Oregon and Nebraska today and this means that Mondale will really have to carry California if he goes into the Convention with 1,967 delegate votes. The change has really startled Mondale and his followers.

May 16, 1984

In the House yesterday, under suspension we had a right controversial bill that failed to be enacted. This was the Equal Access Bill that provided religious organizations may have the same right to use classrooms in school buildings to meet in, the same as other organizations. The bill was placed on the suspension calendar whereby no amendments were admissible, but also where a two-thirds majority was required for passage. The bill failed to obtain the two-thirds vote by a 12-vote deficit.

Yesterday, for the first time since the 5th Congress, the words of a Speaker of the House were taken down and ruled out of order. The Parliamentarian Bill Brown had to pass on this matter and he was really sweating it out. Finally the Parliamentarian ruled and passed the ruling up to Joe Moakley, who was in the Chair at the time and who also is from Massachusetts, that the words of the Speaker were in violation of House rules prohibiting derogatory remarks about fellow Members. An article appeared in this morning's Washington Post entitled, "Outburst." This article is as follows:

"Smoldering partisan anger burst into rhetorical fire on the floor of the House of Representatives yesterday in a free-swinging three-hour debate that peaked when the speaker of the House lost his temper and was officially ruled out of order.

Red-faced and roaring to be heard over the shouts and laughter of a united block of Republicans, Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill, Jr. (Mass.) attacked a junior

Republican in terms that the parliamentarian ruled to be a violation of House rules prohibiting derogatory remarks about fellow members.

The raucous exchanges between Democrats and Republicans, laced with charges of "McCarthyism" on both sides, left the House fiercely polarized and probably diminished chances for bipartisan agreements on spending and foreign policy issues.

The unusual no-holds-barred debate about how the House should be run and the unprecedented chastisement of the House's presiding officer made a dramatic show for the national audience watching House debate over cable television. And it was television coverage of the House that helped precipitate yesterday's blowup.

The House's 166 Republicans are "absolutely united in our anger," said deputy leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.), over O'Neill's unilateral change last week in the five-year-old rules governing broadcast coverage.

In addition, some Republicans have argued that the minority members should engage in more aggressive opposition to O'Neill and the Democrats. During the fiery arguments on the floor yesterday, the GOP's center of gravity appeared to be moving toward that viewward away from the House Republican leader Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.).

Michel, an old friend and regular golfing partner of the speaker, has favored a more congenial approach toward the majority party. But some Young Turks in his party are no longer willing to accept that approach.

A leader of the Republican dissidents, Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), laid the kindling for yesterday's conflagration in a speech a week ago under "Special Orders," a period at the end of the day when most House members have left the chamber.

Aiming his remarks at the television audience, Gingrich, a third-term conservative, charged that the Democrats believe that "America does nothing right and communism . . . rushes into vacuums caused by stupid' Americans and its 'rotten, corrupt' allies." Gingrich cited many Democratic House members by name.

O'Neill was livid when he learned of that speech two days later. Without notice to anyone, he ordered a new policy under which the television cameras would pan through the House chamber during "Special Orders" to show that Gingrich and other speakers were declaiming to an empty chamber.

That in turn infuriated the Republicans. Defending this action on the House floor Monday, O'Neill attacked Gingrich for making his speech last week without giving prior warning to the Democrats whom he criticized by name.

Yesterday, when the House convened for a routine day's work, Gingrich stooped up and claimed "a point of personal privilege," for formal term for a personal complaint against a colleague.

As members of both parties streamed onto the floor for this unusual development, Gingrich started denouncing O'Neill. Several senior Democrats, including Majority Leader James C. Wright, Jr. (D-Tex.), tried

to interrupt, but Gingrich refused to yield the floor.

Finally, O'Neill himself, a large, imposing, white-haired figure, came lumbering up the aisle to join the fray.

"Will the gentleman yield?" he growled in a tone that would not be denied. Gingrich yielded.

"You deliberately stood in the well of this House and took on these members when you knew they would not be here," O'Neill shouted, shaking his finger toward Gingrich.

"It's un-American," O'Neill said. "It's the lowest thing that I've heard in my 32 years here."

Lott, the deputy GOP leader, immediately stood up and challenged that last sentence as a violation of House rules. The parliamentarian looked through his precedents and advised Rep. John Joseph Moakley (D-Mass.), who was presiding, to rule that O'Neill's use of the word "lowest" was out of order. Moakley did so.

After the session, a slightly calmer O'Neill agreed the ruling was correct. "I was doing my best to control my temper," O'Neill said. "Much harsher thoughts were in my mind."

Although precedents could not be immediately traced, House officials said the instance was the first time in recent history, at least, that a speaker had been ruled out of order.

At the close of his feisty hour in the well of the House, Gingrich folded his papers and marched back to his seat. His fellow Republicans gave him a standing ovation, but Michel did not join the applause. "

May 17, 1984

In a right vigorous debate in the House yesterday, those supporting the continuation of the MX program, won. The Defense Authorization Bill provides for \$2.7 billion to continue construction of this military system, but in order to maintain that portion of the bill providing for the MX, the number of the missiles had to be reduced from 30 to 15. I voted against the MX at this time, because it simply costs too much and with the Pershing II and the new cruise missile, we can get along without another missile system. Construction of the MX will not bring the Soviet Union back to the arms negotiation table any quicker.

We had a Joint Session of Congress just before the vote on the MX and the President of Mexico Miguel de la Madrid addressed this Joint Session and emphasized U.S. policy in Central America. He went on to say to us that his country rejects without exception, all military plans that would seriously endanger the security and development of the region. He further said that this continent must not be a scenario for generalized violence that becomes increasingly difficult to control which has occurred in other parts of the world. He was attempting to warn our country that use of military force will

exacerbate Central America's conflicts and that Washington should shift toward an emphasis on political negotiations. After making his speech and while walking up the center aisle, he stopped and shook hands with me and a number of the other Members.

May 22, 1984

Several years ago when the proposal was made that we televise the proceedings of the House, a great many Members had their doubts and in the caucus, vigorously protested such a move. It required two or three years to finally get the Members of the House in a position where they believed that the time had arrived to televise the proceedings of the House and let the people of this country know what was taking place. I was in favor of televising the proceedings in the beginning and am still in favor of the system we have in use at this time.

During the past two weeks, several of the Republicans in the House, especially Walker of Pennsylvania, Gingrich of Georgia and Weber of Wisconsin, decided that now was the time, during Special Orders following the close of all legislative business of the day, to take Special Orders consisting of hours at a time and talking directly to the people in this country who have C-Span. This figure according to my estimation, totals some 17 million people and these three gentlemen proceeded to lambast the Democrats and those they considered big spenders and ultra-liberals. They were having a real good time doing this until constituents in their District notified them that no

longer were the cameras fixed only on the speaker and that the cameras, under the instructions of the Speaker of the House were rotated around the House Floor showing no Members whatsoever other than the Member speaking and two or three sitting in the front row, who were waiting to speak and were part of this scheme. The people who were watching this, felt it was hilarious seeing all of the empty seats in the Chamber and in the Gallery, with this one speaker shouting and pleading to an empty House. Now those Republicans, together with those on their side, are crying "foul" and demanding that this no longer take place. They want the camera fixed again to only show the Member speaking and record what he is saying and under no circumstances showing the House, at the close of legislative business, having no Members on the Floor listening to these wild orations. This is a new wrinkle and the Republicans are demanding this situation be corrected.

May 23, 1984

The fight is still on in this country against our present Speaker of the House of Representatives. As I have said before, I have never served with a Speaker as controversial as this one. In this morning's Washington Times there is an editorial entitled, "Replace the Speaker." This editorial is as follows:

"In the brouhaha between Republican Newt Gingrich and Tip O'Neill, Rep. Gingrich, says the New York Times, "scored a technical knockout" when the speaker was called to order for abusive language and told to keep silent.

Some people may still wonder who started the bitter partisan infighting that has destroyed traditional comity of that chamber. The answer is easy. Tip O'Neill threw the first punch, and it was below the belt.

At the beginning of this session of Congress he refused to allocate to GOP members a fair proportional share of committee assignments. Republicans thus find themselves two seats shy on Ways and Means, for example, and three on Interior. Republican protests at this unfair stacking were gruffly brushed aside.

Mr. O'Neill stripped then-fellow Democrat Phil Gramm of his committee assignments because Mr. Gramm voted the way his constituents wanted, not the way the speaker wanted. (Mr. O'Neill got his come-uppance for that when Mr. Gramm's overwhelmingly Democratic constituents re-elected him--as a Republican!)

"My knowledge of foreign affairs," Mr. O'Neill Admits, is extremely limited. But that hasn't stopped him from pontificating on the subject and doing everything he can to wreck the president's foreign policy.

Mr. O'Neill also killed the bipartisan Simpson-Mazzoli bill designed to cope with the pressing problem of illegal immigration, because he feared the vote might embarrass some Democrats and hurt their chances for re-election.

He has obstructed urgently-needed Senate-passed bills on criminal justice and bankruptcy law reform for similar reasons.

And by endorsing Walter Mondale's

candidacy early in the race, Mr. O'Neill cavalierly broke a well-established rule of intra-party etiquette that requires the speaker to remain neutral in Democratic primary races.

As Minority Leader Bob Michel has pointed out, "the heaviest burden of leadership in the House falls upon the speaker. He is by history, tradition, and rule the leader of the whole House, not the majority, not the minority, but the whole. The speaker must drop the mantle of partisanship the day he assumes office."

This is something that Tip O'Neill is clearly unwilling to do. He is, therefore, unfit to be speaker of the House. And until House Democrats replace him, they will continue to undercut their party's credibility with the American people."

Tip O'Neill at times, makes statements that are not good and it seems that when he is real tired, he gets mad, as some Irishmen do, and simply says what he thinks.

May 24, 1984

The Westmoreland case is back in the news today. CBS has moved that this suit be dismissed, maintaining that the network's charge that the U.S. military command in Vietnam lied about enemy troop strength to bolster political support for the war in the late 1960's, is true. This is a little unusual for the network to go this far because ordinarily it is a matter of malice and reliance upon facts which indicate that the charges are reasonable. In today's Washington Post there

is an article entitled, "CBS Asks Dismissal of Westmoreland Suit." This article is as follows:

"Libel lawyers for CBS argued yesterday that sworn statements from almost 40 military and intelligence analysts from the Vietnam war years prove the network's charge that the U.S. military command in Vietnam lied about enemy troop strength to bolster political support for the war in the late 1960's.

In a motion asking U.S. District Court Judge Pierre Leval to dismiss a \$120 million libel action against CBS by retired Army Gen. William C. Westmoreland, network lawyers said that "few broadcasts have been as thoroughly researched" as a Mike Wallace program called "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception," which ran in January, 1982.

Included in the CBS brief are quotations from letters that a former Army analyst sent his wife.

"You should have seen the antics my people and I had to go through with our computer calculations to make the February strength calculations come out the way the general wanted them to," one read. "We started with the answer and plugged in all sorts of figures until we found the combination the machine would digest."

The writer of the letter, James Meacham, now a journalist in London, has said recently that he was merely dissatisfied with his word and did not mean the letters to be construed years later as evidence of a conspiracy.

The CBS brief also quoted Richard Kovar, a 30-year CIA veteran who now writes President Reagan's daily CIA briefing, as saying that the CBS documentary is "a great service to the intelligence process."

The network brief also contended that Kovar said it should be broadcast annually on the anniversary of the Tet offensive "so that no intelligence analyst, soldier or citizen who watches it will ever let anything like this happen again."

Ronald Smith, a 25-year CIA intelligence officer and analyst who is at the Department of Energy, said that for CBS to call efforts to hold down enemy troop estimates a "conspiracy . . . accurately describes the concerted effort undertaken by military officials to distort and suppress critical intelligence information about the enemy we faced in Vietnam.

Drawing from almost 400,000 pages of court documents that have made the case an unusually detailed chronicle of one of the most crucial periods in the war and an important case for the media, CBS used a rare tactic in this pre-trial stage of a libel case, saying that the documentary is true and thus is not libelous. Such an assertion normally awaits the findings of the court as a result of the trial.

As a fallback to a more standard legal position in such cases, CBS lawyer David Boies also argued that First Amendment protections of a free press in this country should warrant dismissal of Westmoreland's attempt . . . to impose a price on criticism of the way in which our government's high-

est officials exercise their official powers by his filing of the libel suit.

Boies acknowledged that the broadcast has flaws, some of which were the subject of a highly critical article in TV Guide last year and a recently released book charging that CBS set out to "smear" Westmoreland.

But Boies argued that "none of those flaws implicates either the truth of what the broadcast says or CBS' belief in it."

Don Kowet, author of a controversial new book about the documentary, "A Matter of Honor," and Sally Bedell, now with The New York Times wrote an article in TV Guide, "Anatomy of a Smear--How CBS Broke the Rules and 'Got' Westmoreland."

After the story, CBS conducted an internal investigation that criticized the network for re-interviewing some witnesses unfairly, for not identifying former CIA analyst Sam Adams on the air as a paid CBS consultant and for failing to prove that there was a "conspiracy" by the military to "cook" the figures, as such manipulations are sometimes called.

In June, 1983, CBS suspended the show's producer, George Crile for taping telephone interviews with former secretary of defense Robert S. McNamara and others without their knowledge. The tapes and the internal CBS investigation have become a part of the voluminous record.

Westmoreland's lawyer, Dan M. Burt, said he could not comment in detail on a motion he had not read. He labeled as

"ridiculous" a CBS argument that Westmoreland cannot sue for libel because he was a public official and the documentary criticizes his actions as a government official.

Burt, who works for the Capitol Legal Foundation, a public-interest law firm that specializes in conservative causes, said it is "outrageous" for CBS to argue that it is immune for libel damages by a former official.

Westmoreland filed his libel suit against the network in September 1982, charging that the documentary was "unfair, defamatory and malicious in content and tone."

To support his case, Westmoreland has provided the court with affidavits from 30 top policy-makers from the Vietnam War days.

Reading like a Who's Who of the Johnson Administration, the list of former government officials who have lent their name to Westmoreland's defense include former secretary of state Dean Rusk, former CIA directors Richard Helms and William E. Colby, McGeorge Bundy who was Johnson's special assistant for national security affairs, and McNamara."

May 29, 1984

This is election day in Kentucky. The man running against me in the primary is from my home county and he has maintained during the campaign that he will spend at least \$150,000. Judging from the billboards, television programs, radio spots

and newspaper ads, he will spend at least this amount, if not more. This has been one of the most difficult campaigns that I have been engaged in, because with the House of Representatives in Session and with my Committee meeting for many weeks, it has been exceedingly difficult to travel back and forth on weekends and try to make a campaign. I have never accepted a campaign contribution since I have been in politics and this is the procedure that I have used in this election. At the last minute, two men from the State Capitol in Frankfort appeared in my District at my opponent's headquarters and proceeded to call a number of people through out the District, maintaining that the Governor is for my opponent. In this morning's Courier-Journal, is an article in which the Governor denies participating in my primary and says that no one has the right to use her name in making such calls. At least the article appeared the day following the calls and this will be picked up by the television and radio. My opponent has quite a record from the standpoint of his personal life and is well known in my home county. I had known all along that a last minute appeal, such as the one I have just explained, would be very much in order for this man.

Without accepting money and spending money that I do not have, I have made as good a campaign as I could make under the circumstances. The District seems to be in good shape and tonight will tell the story.

We are now engaged in sending air defense missiles to Saudi Arabia. Four hundred shoulder-fired stinger missiles and

two hundred launchers for them were sent this weekend. This will at least assist Saudi Arabia in warding off Iran and also help protect the waterway that is being used for oil shipments.

Several years ago I wrote a letter to my grandchildren describing the Statue of Liberty. This was one of the letters that all of them really liked. Yesterday, a final group of tourists climbed down from the crown of the Statue of Liberty and the monument was closed for two years immediately, to receive a \$39 million face-lift. The U.S. Park Service rangers said the last 54 tourists left the Island at 7 pm. The rehabilitation will include a new interior staircase and torch, strengthening of the arm that holds the torch, and replacement of 1600 rusty armatures, holding the copper skin to the frame. The 225 ton monument will be repaired in time for the Statue's Centennial in 1986.

May 31, 1984

A man by the name of Frank Miller from my home county was the candidate who ran against me in the Primary. I received 71.095% of the total vote cast and this man made every effort in a very ugly campaign to defeat me. The people in my home county and in my Congressional District will never send a man like this fellow to Congress. An article appeared in the Courier-Journal entitled, "Natcher Scores Big Win Over Miller in 2nd District." This article is as follows:

"U.S. Rep. William Natcher of Bowling Green easily turned back the challenge of state Sen. Frank Miller in yesterday's Democratic primary to win renomination

to his 16th term in Congress.

Natcher piled up margins of 2-1 and 3-1 in the district's heavily populated counties and generated even larger margins in the rural counties. Unofficial returns showed Natcher getting about 70 percent of the vote.

"I think it's in good shape. I think I've won." Natcher said by telephone from Washington 90 minutes after the polls closed in the Eastern Time Zone.

With all but one of the district's 18 counties reported, Natcher had swept them all by margins ranging from 62 percent to 86 percent. Natcher 74, has represented the 2nd District in Washington since he won a special election in 1953.

A short time later, Miller, also of Bowling Green, acknowledged that he had lost.

"The people spoke, and apparently they're happy with what they've got." Miller said. Asked what the results said about Natcher, Miller responded:

"I'd say he's right well entrenched."

He added that he would like to run again for Natcher's seat, but he wasn't sure when. Natcher said last night that he will run again in 1986.

His primary victory virtually assures him of re-election since his Republican opponent, Timothy A. Morrison of Philpot in Daviess County, is a political novice.

Miller, 48, a 10-year veteran of the state Senate, was making his first race outside of his legislative district.

With 377 of 403 precincts reporting, according to an unofficial count by the Kentucky Election Service, the vote for the Democratic nomination for Congress in Kentucky's 2nd District was:

NATCHER.....	25,650
MILLER.....	10,421

Miller used the federal deficit and allegations that Natcher had lost touch with his district as the main themes of his campaign.

Natcher running his typically low-key race financed from his own pocket, depended as usual on his record in Congress and the contacts he has built up during his years in politics.

The race took an unexpected twist over the weekend when two middle-level officials of the Collins administration made telephone calls on behalf of Miller, saying he had the support of Gov. Martha Layne Collins.

Collins said Monday that she knew nothing about the calls and was neutral in the Miller-Natcher race.

Natcher, in last night's interview, said, he was "well-pleased" with Collins' statement.

But he was plainly unhappy that the two state officials, Deputy Insurance Commissioner Patrick McWhorter and Joe

Johnson an official of the Cabinet for Human Resources, had been permitted to intervene in the race on Miller's behalf.

He said he had recently received letters from Human Resources Secretary Al Austin asking him for help on matters pertaining to Austin's agency.

(Natcher's appropriations subcommittee has jurisdiction over financing of many programs that Austin's agency administers.)

"I have on my desk three letters... asking me for untold amounts and favors for his (Austin's) department and to think that this bird out of his office would be down there sitting in (Miller's campaign headquarters) calling," Natcher said. "Think about it."

Natcher said he felt Collins was unaware the calls were being made.

"But I certainly do not appreciate this man and those department heads when I've helped them time after time...to have this to happen. I'm not entitled to it."

Asked what he intends to do about it, Natcher said, "I just hope they don't try to do me in again because I'm going to give them another chance in two years."

Collins has asked Austin and Melvin Wilson, secretary of the Cabinet for Public Protection and Regulation, to "look into the situation," but she has not received reports back from them, a spokesman for the governor's office said yesterday.

McWhorter is deputy insurance commissioner in the Public Protection Cabinet; Johnson is an assistant to the commissioner

in the Public Protection Cabinet; Johnson is an assistant to the commissioner of employment services in the Human Resources Cabinet. Both were active in Collins' 1983 campaign.

Miller's campaign received relatively large contributions from bankers in Louisville and Lexington who supported legislation enacted earlier this year to permit banks to operate across county lines. Miller chairman of the Senate Banking and Insurance Committee, was a leading advocate of the legislation.

Miller said that, despite what he said was his hard work and the campaign's good media, "Apparently, we didn't get our message across... Apparently, we didn't get their attention."

He noted there were no other races to stimulate people to vote.

Miller had indicated shortly after he announced that he hoped the race of Gov. John Y. Brown, Jr. against U.S. Sen. Walter "Dee" Huddleston would boost turnout. But Brown dropped out of the campaign in late April.

"I feel bad about it," Miller said of the outcome, but he said he had gained from it, including the support of people who worked for him.

Miller said he intended to call Natcher in Washington and offer his congratulations.

Yesterday morning Miller and his supporters visited several polling places, with Miller shaking hands and greeting

voters.

In fact, at one voting area, an elections officer good-naturedly warned Miller about electioneering near the voting area."

In addition, an article appeared in the Washington Post entitled, "Rep. Natcher Defeats His Opponent." This article is as follows:

"Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), who has not missed a roll-call vote in 31 years, yesterday defeated a primary challenger who accused him of losing touch with his district.

In Arkansas, Gov. Bill Clinton defeated three fellow Democrats and has a chance to become the state's first three-term governor since Orval E. Faubus, who served six terms starting in 1955. Clinton was elected governor in 1978, was defeated in 1982 and won again in 1982.

Elsewhere in Kentucky, Jefferson County Judge-Executive Mitch McConnell easily won the Republican nomination to challenge Sen. Walter D. Huddleston (D-Ky.).

With 98.6 percent of the vote counted, McConnell had about 79.1 percent and Louisville accountant C. Roger Harker about 7.6 percent to lead two other candidates.

Huddleston was assured of renomination when former governor John Y. Brown, Jr. dropped out of the primary race, citing recertification from heart surgery.

Natcher 74, completing his 16th term, turned back a challenge by state Sen. Frank

Miller, 48 chairman of the state Senate Banking and Insurance Committee. With all precincts reporting, Natcher had 70.6 percent to Miller's 29.4 percent.

Natcher, 10th in seniority in the House, is a powerful figure on the Appropriations Committee and chairs its subcommittee on labor, health and human services. He has never missed a roll-call or quorum call and his string of consecutive votes topped 13,600 through last week.

In Arkansas, with 2,041 of 2,920 precincts reporting, Clinton led with 64 percent, former deputy prosecutor Lonnie Turner had 25 percent, accountant Kermit C. Moss 7 percent and retired turkey farmer Monroe Schwarzlose 5 percent.

On the Republican side, contractor Woody Freeman defeated attorney Erwin Davis by about 2 to 1.

Sen. David H. Pryor (D-Ark.) and challenger Rep. Ed Bethune (R-Ark.), had no primary opposition. Pulaski County Sheriff Tommy Robinson and Secretary of State Paul Riviere won spots in a June 12 Democratic runoff for Bethune's 2nd District seat."

In the New York Times of May 31, there was an article pertaining to my race and this article is as follows:

"In Kentucky, Mr. Natcher 74 years old who is completing his 16th term, spent just \$6,000 out of his own pocket, to turn away State Senator Frank Miller, 48, of Bowling Green, whose latest campaign finance report showed he had spent at least

\$70,000. With 100 percent of the vote tallied, Mr. Natcher had 26,357, or 70.6 percent."

June 4, 1984

The Primary election in Kentucky is finally over and now the Senate and Presidential races will start soon for the November election.

An article was written by the Associated Press which was used throughout the fifty states. I have received word from Florida, Alaska, California and several other states that this same article was used in the newspapers there. This article is as follows:

"Rep. William Natcher of Kentucky who hasn't missed a roll-call vote in 31 years in Congress, says refusing to take campaign contributions helped him win his Democratic primary, while Gov. Bill Clinton edged closer to becoming Arkansas' first three-term governor in 17 years.

In other primaries Tuesday, Kentucky Republicans gave Jefferson County Judge-Executive Mitch McConnell the nod in his bid to challenge Democratic Sen. Walter "Dee" Huddleston. Huddleston's renomination was sealed when former Gov. John Y. Brown, Jr. withdrew from the primary race citing his recuperation from heart surgery.

With 98.6 percent of the vote counted McConnell had 39,687, or about 79.1 percent, Louisville, accountant C. Roger Harker had 3,796, or about 7.6 percent, and two other candidates split the rest.

Natcher, 74, who is completing his

16th term representing the 2nd District, spent just \$6,000 --all out of his own pocket--to turn away state Sen. Frank Miller, 48 of Bowling Green, whose latest campaign finance report showed he spent at least \$70,000.

With 100 percent of the vote tallied, Natcher had 26,357 votes, or 70.6 percent, to Miller's 10,967, or 29.4 percent.

The \$6,000 "is one of the largest amounts I ever spent," Natcher said in a telephone interview from Washington. His campaign consisted mainly of a driving tour of the district and a few newspaper advertisements.

Natcher, a powerful figure on the House Appropriations Committee, has never missed a roll-call or quorum-call vote in his career, racking up a string of at least 13,600 votes. But Miller accused him of losing touch with the district, 18 counties south of Louisville, saying voters "perceive him as being sort of invisible."

"The thing I'm as proud of as anything is that I've never accepted a campaign contribution, and I think that helped me as much as anything," Natcher said. "This man spent a small fortune," he said of Miller, chairman of the powerful state Senate Banking and Insurance Committee.

In Arkansas, Clinton had 275,360 votes, or 63 percent, with 87 percent of the ballots unofficially tabulated. Lawyer Lonnie Turner, a former prosecutor from Ozark, finished second with 75,449 votes, or 25 percent; accountant Kermit Moss of Pine Bluff had 20,970 votes, or 7 percent;

and retired turkey farmer Monroe Schwarzlose of Kingsland had 15,244 votes, or 5 percent.

First elected governor in 1978, Clinton wants to be Arkansas' first three-term governor since Orval E. Faubus, who served six two-year terms starting in 1955, a turbulent period of school desegregation."

June 7, 1984

The political situation has quieted down somewhat in Kentucky. The man who ran against me in the primary so far has not congratulated me and I am not at all surprised. The people in the Second Congressional District of Kentucky really taught this man a good lesson.

Mondale and Hart are still battling notwithstanding the fact that California went overwhelmingly for Hart. Mondale now maintains that he has corralled the necessary number of delegates to win on the first ballot, but Hart continues to maintain that he will not withdraw and intends to go through to a final victory at the Convention. These two men are still slashing each other every day and this, of course, is all to the advantage of President Reagan.

We will start general debate on the Immigration Bill on Monday of next week. I was notified several days ago that they want me to preside over the House during general debate, so I will go in the Chair at 12 Noon on Monday. This bill will probably require some five or six days of general debate, before final passage takes place.

June 8, 1984

Senator Hart decided yesterday that he had better visit with a number of the Democratic leaders in the House and Senate. In his visit with the Speaker, he was advised that he would make a good President, but not this year. Those that met with him suggested that he immediately stop any further blood-letting in pursuing his bid for the Party's Presidential nomination. Every effort was made, according to my information, to convince the Senator that he had reached the point now where he was hurting the Democratic Party and certainly not helping his candidacy. After the meetings, it was assumed from the Senator's attitude, that he would pursue his bid on to the Democratic Convention in California. I still believe that if it is at all possible, he and Mondale should go on the same ticket. It may have reached the point where this is impossible since both have made statements that the Republicans would use constantly in their campaign. Hart, of course, is disappointed and should know by this time that Mondale has enough votes to go in on the first ballot, unless there is considerable change in those delegates that are pledged at this time.

Yesterday in the House, we passed legislation that includes an amendment cutting federal highway funds to states that do not raise the minimum drinking age to 21 years old. This action came on a voice vote after very little opposition from any of the Members on the Public Works Committee or in the House. The 21-year-old minimum drinking age is viewed now as good public policy and certainly should meet with the approval of the 22 states that

have limited drinking of all alcoholic beverages to those 21 or older. The bill from the Public Works Committee makes provision for federal highway funds and for new rail and bus transit system. Under the amendment concerning the drinking age, the states would have two years after enactment of the legislation to raise the age to 21. Non-compliance in the third year would result in a five percent reduction in federal road building aid and in the fourth year, a ten percent reduction would take place. Federal highway aid is raised primarily from the gasoline tax and tax on truck tires and supplies and is apportioned to states on a formula basis.

President Reagan is now in London attending a meeting with European leaders along with the Japanese Prime Minister. This summit conference opened last night with a reception of the leaders from the seven countries which consist of the United States, Britain, Canada, France, Italy, West Germany and Japan. In separate talks, President Reagan and the Japanese Prime Minister agreed to use the summit to press their partners for a new round of multi-lateral trade negotiations, beginning in 1986. On the oil issue matter, our officials said the American position is one that recognizes the fact that surplus capacity while producing oil elsewhere is greater than ever before and Western nations must avoid any panic or actions which would curtail the current economic recovery in the West in the case of shortage of gulf oil. I have my doubts that this summit meeting will accomplish anything of great importance, but at least it is a forum and I am glad that President Reagan is attending.

June 11, 1984

The Tenth Economic Summit of the seven major industrial democracies to a certain extent, was a success for President Reagan, because of the consensus achieved on East-West relations and terrorism and because the United States was not overly chastised about its high interest rates and budget deficits. The three-day meeting showed every sign that the relationship of the seven countries was strong in spite of a number of differences of opinion that occurred at every meeting. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher ran the show in a way that gave new meaning to her nickname -- The Iron Lady. She herded the members of the Summit to the meetings and finally to a common consent on all of the major issues before them.

President Reagan, according to the Gallup Poll is in the lead at this time regardless of whether it is Mondale or Hart. Hart may end up in a fight on the Convention floor in California. He maintains that he is not a destroyer, but is still insisting on a recount of the delegates and especially some 500 that Mondale claims, who were obtained as a result of contributions from outside sources, not in full compliance with the federal election laws. When you check the background and history of Hart, you can understand why it is that he will play this out to the bitter end.

Today we have six bills under suspension and one bill pertaining to a transfer of land from the federal government to the District of Columbia. After these bills are voted upon, we will take up the rule on the Immigration Reform and Control

Act which is H.R. 1510. If this rule is adopted, we will take up general debate today and spend the balance of the week on this particular bill.

June 12, 1984

We are now on the Immigration Bill and it probably will take every day this week.

By a vote of 291 to 111, the House adopted the rule which provides for as many as 69 amendments. The amnesty provision of the House version would grant status as legal residents to illegal aliens who came to the United States before January 1, 1982. Some of the Members in the House believe this provision is too liberal and will try to move the date back to January 1, 1977 which is the date used in the Senate Bill. Another controversial provision of the bill would allow aliens called "guest workers" temporary admission to pick crops. The provision would increase fines for falsifying immigration documents from \$2,000 to \$5,000. These are just a few of the controversial provisions in the bill and long before we finish, many hours of debate will be consumed. We go in at 12:00 Noon today and will remain in Session until about Midnight tonight.

June 13, 1984

We are still on the Immigration Bill and we start again this morning at 10 o'clock. Last night we considered amendments until 10:00 pm and tonight it may be Midnight.

For several years, Senator Barkley's

grandchildren made every attempt to sell his home in Paducah to the Government for \$700,000. They were requesting the Department of Interior to take the home over and place it in the category of a monument. Stories were written from time to time about all of the papers and valuable memorabilia that were in the home, along with the antique furniture. The Secretary of Interior, after visiting the home, said that the government could not start buying the homes of Vice Presidents for museums. This settled it as far as the government was concerned. So on June 18, a sale will be held and the home will be sold. Sale of the home, the furniture and the memorabilia, including books and autographed photographs, along with letters from Harry S. Truman, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Gerald Ford, J. Edgar Hoover, Nelson Rockefeller, Hubert Humphrey and others, will be sold. Sale of personal papers is a little unusual but these two grandchildren are mad and are really on a money hunt. They were willing to leave in the home, the furniture and all of the valuable books and papers, sword and cane collections, top hats and flags, but since their offer was not accepted, they hope that people will come from miles around to purchase one or more articles owned by the Vice President. At the time of the sale of the furniture and papers, which will take place at the Galt House in Louisville, Kentucky other antiques and silverware will be sold. These items were in the Ferguson Mansion at 1310 South Third Street in Louisville, Kentucky and some appear to be right valuable. The furniture from the Barkley home, with one or two exceptions, is heavy furniture, which appears to

be, from the pictures, from the Civil War Era. A desk and one or two beds, along with a chest of drawers, is right attractive. It makes a right sad story to see the property of a former Vice President and United States Senator from Kentucky, disposed of in this manner.

June 14, 1984

We were in Session last night until 10:00 and have finally completed 33 of the 69 amendments provided for under the rule. During the day, the House voted overwhelmingly to impose fines on employers who hire illegal aliens, but later rejected tougher criminal penalties that could have resulted in jail sentences. Roybal and a number of the other Mexican-American Members were very unhappy with some of the votes. These Members had opposed the Immigration Bill and worked hard to defeat sanction provisions. After losing this part of the bill, one of their leaders said the bill was greased and would probably go all the way. Sitting in the Chair for 12 and 14 hours at a time, becomes right difficult.

The Administration has finally joined the House on highway legislation that raises the minimum drinking age to 21. This is a very popular issue at this time with drunk drivers killing so many people on the highways.

June 15, 1984

Tom Eagleton of Missouri announced this week that he would not be a candidate for reelection to the United States Senate

in 1986. Eagleton is 54 years old and said that at the completion of his current term he will have spent 30 years in public service and that he has other things he wants to do with his life. He said that he and his family had made this decision in 1979 and that public office such as the House and Senate should not be held in perpetuity. He went on to say there ought to be a Constitutional Amendment, either mandating a limit of 24 years in both the House and the Senate or compulsory retirement at age 65.

Eagleton has never been the same since he had to withdraw as the candidate for Vice President on the McGovern ticket. The disclosure that he had undergone shock treatments, brought on his withdrawal and from that time on, you could tell a real change in this man. I have always liked Tom Eagleton and since he is a member of the Appropriations Committee in the Senate, and attended many conferences on Appropriations bills when he was one of the Senate Conferees. I remember in Owensboro at one time, when he was there to speak for Dee Huddleston in his campaign for reelection and he mentioned to me that he might not stay too long in the Senate. Tom Eagleton looks considerably older than 54 and I believe that his decision is the right one.

We adjourned last night at 7:30 and just for a change, I had an opportunity to have dinner. I watched the President at his news conference and as usual, he fumbled through in right good shape. Regardless of how many times he's briefed, he never seems to have the right answers. At least he smiles his way through and

comes out ordinarily, smelling like a rose. He still maintains that the door is open as far as the Soviet Union is concerned. This morning, the chief spokesman for the Soviet Union held out hopes that a meeting between Soviet President Chernenko and President Reagan was possible. He said that the Soviet Union would like to have negotiations with the United States on a whole complex of issues.

We start back again on the Immigration Bill today at 10:00 this morning and will remain until 3:00 this afternoon. The bill will then go over until Tuesday of next week and we should vote on this bill late Tuesday night.

June 18, 1984

We start out today with fifteen bills under suspension and then we have general debate on the Water Quality Renewal Act and the Water Resources Authorizations. Roll call votes on any of the bills will go over to tomorrow and after the roll call votes are taken we will go back on the Immigration Reform and Control Act. We are supposed to complete consideration during the day. If we do, it will be a late-night session and could go into Wednesday morning.

Swale, the Kentucky Derby and Belmont Stakes winner, dropped dead yesterday. This horse was considered by many to be one of the more durable three year olds in America and when he collapsed after a light work out at the Belmont race course, it certainly was a surprise to everyone. The son of the 1977 Triple Crown Winner, Seattle Slew, simply keeled over while

being sponged by his groom, eight days after winning the Belmont Stakes. A preliminary autopsy failed to disclose that he had suffered a heart attack. Further tests will be made to find out just why this colt died.

June 19, 1984

From time to time, we have to assist Saudi, Arabia with military equipment which is not only to the advantage of our country, but to Saudi, Arabia. Recently we turned over several AWAC planes and a number of Stinger Missiles. I recall a number of years ago when the King of Saudi, Arabia was onboard ship on his way to this country, articles were written to the effect that he brought with him some 20 or 30 trunks of watches and jewelry to be given to the people who assisted him. A number of bellhops and other employees in this country received very valuable presents and it was somewhat similar to Santa Claus traveling by land, throughout our country. With all of the help we give to Saudi, Arabia, a story is now in today's paper that the expression, "royal flush," not only applies to the best of all poker hands, but also applies to King Fahd, who is having his private yacht refitted at South Hampton, England. Solid gold toilet paper holders and a deck of semi-precious stones are being installed in the bathrooms. This yacht was built in Denmark and has cabins for 60 guests, swimming pools, saunas, a helicopter pad, marble staircase, and a hospital intensive care unit if anyone on board is stricken with some type of malady. The refitting job will cost some \$20 million and when we try to explain matters like this to our people, after helping Saudi, Arabia with hundreds of millions of

dollars in military equipment, is a right difficult task. The rulers of this country really believe in going first class and this applies in good times and hard times.

The Supreme Court this week, refused to enter the debate over U.S. assistance to El Salvador and brushed aside the suit brought by 29 Congressmen, who charge that the President violated the War Powers Act of 1973 when he stationed trainers in El Salvador and granted military assistance to the country. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals here in Washington reviewed the decision of the lower court and said in substance that Congress should settle their differences on foreign policy issues without recourse by the judiciary. This in substance is the way the Supreme Court left the matter. The Congressmen who filed the suit, not only wanted their two points passed upon, but also hoped for a decision which would hold the 1973 War Powers Resolution Constitutional. So far, the Supreme Court has not acted upon this law and several years ago on its decision on legislative veto powers, left out the 1973 War Powers Resolution.

We go back on the Immigration Bill today and I hope that we are successful in having an up or down vote sometime before the night passes.

June 21, 1984

The House yesterday, by a margin of only five votes, approved the Immigration Bill. The vote was 216 to 211. I presided for seven days during general debate on this bill and I was glad when final passage finally arrived. The carefully

crafted compromise which offered some aliens the hope of amnesty, at the same time it threatened new illegals with joblessness because of employer sanctions, held together, drawing the support of 125 Democrats and 91 Republicans. The 138 Democrats who voted no were an unusual mixture of liberals who thought this bill was too generous to agricultural interests and conservatives who objected to the amnesty provision. On the Republican side, 73 voted against the bill. Romano L. Mazzoli, Democrat of Kentucky, was the chief sponsor of the bill in the House and by using patience, skill and kindness, finally manuevered the bill through to final passage.

Only two of us, Mazzoli and I voted for the bill out of the Kentucky Delegation. The other two Democrats, Hubbard and Perkins voted against it and the three Republican Members, Snyder, Hopkins and Rogers, voted against it. I was not at all surprised with Hubbard's vote, because you can never tell what he is going to do and Perkins first voted for the bill and then changed his vote. The AFL-CIO was very strong for the bill until the Panetta Amendment, which permitted seasonal workers, was adopted, then labor changed. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce was against the bill in its entirety from the beginning, because of the amnesty section.

Another House Member is in serious trouble. George Hansen of Idaho has been recommended for reprimand by the House Ethics Committee. This is mild disciplinary action since Hansen has been convicted in Federal Court. He is the first Member

since the 1950's to serve in the House after a felony conviction. In appearing before the Ethics Committee, Hansen said that all of us could be subject to conviction on the failure to report income charges that he was convicted under and that it would have been better for him to have robbed a bank. He went on to say that if he did, he would have had the money and not as big a penalty for failing to complete the government forms properly. With the conviction hanging over his head from Federal Court he still won his primary election and will continue on through the November election.

When I first arrived as a Member of Congress, we had a Member from Massachusetts by the name of Tom Lane, who was reelected while serving in the federal reformatory on an income tax conviction. Upon completion of his sentence, he returned to Congress and stayed until he died.

According to reports that we receive from the Department of Commerce, the American economy is growing at an unexpectedly strong 5.7 percent annual rate this quarter, while inflation is down to a 2.8 percent rate. After adjustment for inflation, the Department revised upward to 9.7 percent its estimate of first quarter growth in the gross national product.

In today's "Washington Post" there is an editorial entitled "The Immigration Bill Passes." This editorial is as follows:

"THEY SAID it couldn't be done-- and it almost wasn't. The Simpson-Mazzoli immigration reform bill was passed by the House, after more than a week of consideration, by the precarious margin of 216-211.

Why so close? Speaker O'Neill never supported the measure and considered his responsibilities discharged when he kept his promise to get it to the floor; a majority of Democrats voted against it.

The Republicans, who had almost unanimously supported the employer sanctions of the bill despite their party's concern for the small businessmen who would be affected, evidently considered overly generous the amnesty provisions, passed mostly with Democratic votes; so the bill ended up with only a small majority on the Republican side of the aisle. That it had any at all, however, is a tribute to the Republican leadership. Outnumbered so often that they are seldom consulted on major issues, Republican leaders nonetheless saw it as their mission to produce a constructive piece of legislation, and they did.

Now the bill goes to conference. The House version contains one truly dreadful section. That is the guest worker program authorized for producers of perishable crops. It is opposed by organized labor, by the chief House sponsor of the bill, Romano Mazzoli (D-Ky.), and by the chief sponsor in the Senate, Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.). It did not have majority support in the Senate. It should be deleted in conference.

The closeness of the margin on final passage in the House shows how difficult it is to craft a compromise measure. It also shows that the House is not as dim an institution as its critics proclaim. This Congress has been criticized for doing little more than passing appropriations each year. To such criticism one favored reply has been that appropriating is its main business, and that it's not clear on most issues that new legislation is needed. We don't buy

this analysis. Such measures as the Social Security Reform and the Tax Bill of 1982 contradict it. Now something else can be added--immigration. Where it has been clear that action was needed, Congress has shown it can do good work.

June 23, 1984

Mexico is very much upset over passage of the immigration bill. According to Mexico, the United States unilaterally is adopting a measure that promises to have profound social and economic consequences in Mexico.

Mexico, of course, is overlooking the fact that patrolling the border is a hopeless task and this has been the situation for the last 20 years. It would cost at least \$1 billion more with customs officials joining hands from one end of the border to the other to enforce the law concerning illegal aliens. The present Treasury and Post Office Appropriation Bill carries an additional \$650 million for customs officers and in full Committee, an amendment was adopted adding another \$650 million. This total amount will not do the job and for the first time in over 20 years, the Congress has decided to face this problem and do something about it. With the Presidential election on, this, of course, will be an issue, but one that should not have too much affect on people who really try to understand the situation as it exists. My friend, Ron Mazzoli, will have to watch when the conference report comes back to the House because there were some 12 Members absent at the time of final passage and the five majority on final passage could dissolve right easily on adoption of a conference report unless those in charge of this legislation are really alert.

From time to time during the period following World War II, we have had Admirals and Generals making speeches which seriously criticize the Administration in power at the time. This past week, one of our Generals said that a war with Russia was almost inevitable and this was immediately denied by President Reagan. Now, we have a Vice Admiral who says that the War Powers Act of 1973 is insidious and an impediment that needs to be removed. I remember back during the days of the statements made by General Mitchell and what an uproar developed as a result of his statements. I presume that our military leaders from time to time get a little impatient with the Congress and also with the Executive Branch of our government and this resentment simply boils over at times.

June 25, 1984

Within the next few days, we will have the Conference Report on the tax bill for 1984. This is a \$50 billion bill with no new taxes. The bill increases existing taxes in some instances and makes certain recommendations concerning deficits. A 3% excise tax on local and long distance telephone service would be extended to 1987. The current 16¢ per pack on cigarettes drops to 8¢ effective September 30 instead of 12¢ as proposed by the House. The proposed increase in liquor would be \$12.50 per proof gallon instead of the existing tax of \$10.50, with this tax effective September 30. Diesel fuel tax per gallon would go up 6¢ from the existing 9¢, making a total of 15¢ a gallon effective August 1. Fees paid to physicians under medicare would be frozen and medicare premiums would be increased for beneficiaries.

I voted against this tax bill when it was before the House and will vote against

the Conference Report. A deal was made in the House whereby taxes on cigarettes would drop down from 16¢ to 12¢ per pack. The tax, before the bill, was 16¢ a pack and by agreement in the House bill, it would come down to 12¢. The Senate refused to accept the 12¢ figure and dropped the tax back to 8¢ per pack according to the agreement of some two years ago when the increase took place. This sleight of hand move was made of course, by Jesse Helms of North Carolina and certainly is a feather in his cap in the upcoming November election. The whiskey people in this country are very much incensed over the increase and especially since it does not apply to beer and wine.

Jesse Jackson is traveling again and is now in Central America. He will visit Panama, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Cuba among other places, and is receiving considerable publicity over his request that certain prisoners be released. During his travels, Jackson met with Salvadoran rebel leaders in Panama City and said afterwards that the leftists are willing to go to El Salvador to hold talks on a cease fire if Jackson can win assurances from the government that the military will not seek to arrest or to intimidate them.

At times, Members of Congress and candidates travel abroad, making commitments and seeking to represent our country in matters that are in violation of existing laws. This, to me, applies to a number of trips that have been made this year and may apply to the Jackson trip before it is over.

June 27, 1984

Both the House and the Senate have now passed bills fixing the drinking age at 21.

This is in the highway bill and provides that those states that do not fix a drinking age of 21 will be penalized 5% in federal funding. Some of the Governors are right disturbed over this kind of legislation which forces the states to take action, but with 225,000 people killed each year as a result of driving while drinking, something had to be done.

We marked up my bill yesterday and this is a good bill. With about \$103 billion in discretionary funds, we were able to make the large increases in basic research at NIH where we established 6,200 competing grants, and a little over 12,000 non-competing grants, along with increases that amount to something in education. In Pell Grants for the poor boys and girls in this country who want to go to college, we fixed the maximum amount at \$2100. This is small enough when you consider tuition and college costs generally. We also took care of the loan fund program and the work program which helps students in college. In addition, we substantially increased elementary and secondary education in Chapters I and II. Disadvantaged children and the many services that are provided for Chapter II should really be of assistance at this time.

Mondale and Hart decided to shake hands yesterday and to go after Reagan instead of each other. Ted Kennedy met with Mondale several days ago and as a result of this meeting, Hart and Mondale decided to meet and talk over their differences.

At Cape Canaveral, Florida, six astronauts, sitting atop 500,000 gallons of flammable hydrogen fuel escaped injury yesterday after a fuel valve on the rear starboard engine of the new space shuttle "Discovery" malfunctioned. After three

attempts, the fire was extinguished with heavy sprays of water and the launch was called off indefinitely. We have problems from time to time in our space program, but we are still far ahead of the Soviet Union and all of the other countries in the world. I hope before I leave Congress that we have space travel in properly designed vehicles along with many other uses of outer space.

June 28, 1984

Each time before we recess or adjourn, we start going around the clock. Last night, in order to complete debate on two appropriation bills, and several conference reports, we had to remain in session until about 1 p.m. The Treasury and Post Office Appropriation Bill finally managed to struggle through and military construction, which has all of the goodies for the 50 states and territories, after a number of amendments, was finally passed. The 21-year age limit drinking bill was removed by the Senate from the regular highway act for 1984 and placed in a minor highway bill in order to avoid a veto. This is a penalty and carrot provision for those states who refuse to enact laws increasing the drinking age to 21, receiving a 10% penalty at the end of four years. Those who proceed within two years receive a 5% increase in highway funds.

Jackson continues to travel in his campaign for the Presidency and yesterday succeeded, after his meeting with Castro, in releasing 26 Cuban prisoners. These 26 will join 22 Americans now in Cuban jails serving drug conviction terms and leave the country with Jackson after he returns to Cuba on Thursday night, enroute to Washington. The touring Presidential candidate is receiving front page publicity all over the country today, pictured with

Castro and headlines that he succeeded in having the prisoners released. The White House is very much disturbed about this event and says that it will only hurt Jackson, and not the President.

Terrorism is really rampant around the world now and this week, the FBI, CIA and our other organizations that have the facilities and personnel have been instructed to proceed immediately to study and ferret out terrorists who are preparing to really operate in this country as well as around the world. Here in our country, you can obtain almost any chemical that you want and this, along with many other explosives that are available, place these groups in a position where serious damage can result at any time. I have often wondered when a group will decide to seize a Member of Congress and then start making all kinds of demands.

"Congressional Quarterly" from time to time takes great delight in using a meat ax on me since I am not subject to everywhim and fancy of this very prosperous publication. I have had to correct this organization on my voting record several times and on other matters including one or two of my campaigns for reelection. This past week, this publication decided to carry an article about my presiding over the House. The title of this article is "William H. Natcher: Steady in the Chair" and reads as follows:

"In 1953, soon after William H. Natcher, D-Ky., arrived in the House, Speaker Sam Rayburn asked how long he had been there. 'Four months,' Natcher replied. 'Long enough,' said the Speaker, handing the freshman Democrat a gavel and telling him to preside.

To a considerable extent, Natcher has been in the chair ever since. Whenever a controversial bill comes to the House floor, Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. D-Mass., is more likely than not to pick the Kentucky Democrat to preside.

A tall, impeccably dressed man with a shock of silver hair, the 74-year-old Natcher is the picture of dignified control.

Beginning June 11, he presided over seven days of debate on a comprehensive immigration reform bill (HR 1510) that passed June 20.

Natcher has a firm command of House rules and the gavel that makes them work. Most times, he resembles an auctioneer at a pricey auction house, unobtrusive but always aware of who is bidding for time and keeping order among competing requests.

While other presiding officers--notably Ways and Means Chairman Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill.--have a more aggressive manner in the chair, Natcher, according to a House leadership aide, 'is universally respected as the embodiment of institutional sensibility.'

'He has remarkable patience,' the aide said, 'and he certainly isn't perceived as partisan.' Some members who preside may be quicker on their feet in handling the unexpected, he continued, but when it comes to setting the proper tone for debate, 'no one is better than Natcher.'

When Rayburn turned over the gavel to Natcher 31 years ago, he may have had an inkling that Natcher could handle the job. As it happened, Natcher had considerable experience as a presiding officer while he was a third-year law student in 1933

at Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio.

As the state capital, Columbus was the site of many conventions, and sponsors frequently called the law school asking if students would preside. Natcher promptly memorized 'Robert's Rules of Order' and ended up presiding at about 25 conventions that year.

When he first came to Congress, Natcher recalled in an interview, he spent hour after hour in the House to learn its procedures. His advice to junior members who are asked to preside is simple: learn the House rules and be fair.

Natcher said the most difficult bill he presided over was the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, which took 10 days and resulted in important changes in congressional procedures, including requiring that committee roll-call votes be made public, allowing committee meetings to be televised and broadcast, and allowing House floor votes to be recorded by 'tellers' upon a member's request, ending the secrecy that regularly surrounded controversial votes.

The immigration bill was a snap compared to that legislation, Natcher said, in large part because of the prodigious work of the Rules Committee. After hearing hours of testimony, the committee decided that 69 amendments would be in order and then prepared a document for all members that included the bill itself and the text of each of the amendments.

Even though he presides over many House proceedings, Natcher always takes time to step off the podium and vote. He has never missed a vote in his 31 years in

the House--an all-time record."

June 29, 1984

We are now in the process of voting an emergency debt ceiling bill which places the amount of the national debt at \$1 trillion five hundred forty billion. The first resolution called for a one-year extension and was overwhelmingly defeated. The Ways & Means Committee immediately brought back a Resolution calling for a one-year extension which will carry this debt ceiling over until after we get back from the July-Democratic National Convention recess.

We are now on the Conference Report on the Bankruptcy Amendments and if this passes, we should be able to get out of here by 4:30 pm or 5 pm. If not, we will go over until tomorrow and will have a great many mad Members.

The Democratic National Convention lasts for about 5 days, but we are taking the 4th of July recess along with the convention recess and will be gone for about 23 days. We will be back for about three weeks and then we will take another 23 days off for the Republican Convention and Labor Day recess. This means that we may have to come back after the November election and finish up the legislative program for the Second Session of the 98th Congress.

The "Roll Call" newspaper carried an article this past week entitled: "Natcher: 'House Is Not Out of Order.'" The article is as follows:

"When Rep. Bill Natcher (D-Ky) first came to Congress on Jan. 5, 1954,

committee assignments for Democrats came from the Ways and Means Committee, and junior Members had little chance of receiving assignments on key committees. Since then, all that has changed--junior Members are getting better assignments earlier in their careers, and the proliferation of subcommittees has made them part of the power structure more quickly than in the past.

Natcher believes that the reorganization of Congress is the biggest change to occur during his service here, and he believes it has definitely been a change for the better.

"I can say to you quite frankly that the House of Representatives today operates much more efficiently than it did the day I was sworn in as a Member of Congress," he said.

"When I got here, the Ways and Means Committee was the Committee on Committees; all new Members had to get their assignments from Ways and Means," he said. "This made it exceedingly difficult, because they would have their likes and dislikes, and you very seldom every received the committee assignment that you wanted.

"Back in the days when I started, it was a rare occasion when any new Member was every assigned to the Committee on Appropriations, the Ways and Means Committee, or the Rules Committee," he continued. "That's not the situation today. In the last 10 or 12 years, we've had a number of new Members assigned to the Appropriations Committee, Ways and Means Committee, and Rules Committee--more to Appropriations and Ways and Means than to the Rules Committee.

"This is a change in the right direction, because I don't believe, and I didn't

believe when I first arrived, that a Member had to stay here for 10 or 20 years before he could be assigned to one of the better committees in the House," Natcher said. "Down through the years, this has been a quite serious problem as far as new Members are concerned."

Natcher noted the number of times that the House has changed its rules since he first arrived. He particularly remembers the debate over the Legislative Reform Act of 1970, since he presided over the House during the 11½ days it took to pass. He believes that as a result of that bill, and other changes through the years, the House is now a better place to work.

"We can now conduct general debate in a much better fashion than we did when I first arrived," he said. "So I would say that these changes that we've brought about in the structure and operation of the House have been good. I'm not one of those people that says that the House is out of order."

Natcher said that as a result of the rule changes, Members are now becoming involved in the major legislative business of Congress earlier in their careers.

"The changes we've made since 1974 give the new Members a better chance to advance, and I think that is long overdue," he said. "I think that by virtue of the new Members that come in having a chance to go on the major committees and not having to wait eight, 10 or 12 years to get on, it has created an interest in committee assignments and committee work, and I think the Members of the House now participate more in their committee work and the bills before their committee than they did when I first arrived."

Although the Capitol grounds has expanded a great deal and staff sizes in general have grown immensely since Natcher first came to Congress, his own personal staff is still small--six people here and two in Kentucky.

"I may not be a good one to talk to about the growth in staff; I have the smallest staff in Congress, and I guess I've had the smallest staff since I've been in Congress," he said. "We now can go up to 18; it just so happens that I don't need 18. Some of the Members do; we have a lot of Members that represent city districts that could use more than 18, but I have an adequate number, both here and in Kentucky.

"The staff in the House offices down through the years has had to increase," Natcher continued. "I represent 540,200 people; when I first got here I represented about 400,000 people."

Although much changed during Natcher's Congressional tenure, two things have remained constant--he still has never taken a campaign contribution during all his years of political activity, and he has never missed a vote since being sworn in over 30 years ago. Both are accomplishments of which he is proud.

"There has been a considerable change in campaigns down through the years, but when we recess or adjourn, I go back to my district and I travel," he said. "I travel between 7,000 and 9,000 miles each year in the 18 counties I represent, and I conduct my campaign along those lines. I go into the district, I meet the people, I talk with them.

"This past year, in my primary, my opponent spent between \$300,000 and \$400,000, and he got 29 percent of the vote. I spent \$6,038.42, the largest amount I've ever spent since I've been in politics, and the people I represent know this, they know I don't accept campaign contributions.

"With the subcommittee I've got (he chairs the Appropriations subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education), I wouldn't have any trouble collecting \$400,000 or \$500,000 right quick," Natcher said. "But I believe I can represent the people of my district better if I don't accept campaign contributions. I've always believed that.

"They (opponents) don't scare me. I've had opponents spend between \$400,000 and \$500,000; two years ago three of them spent over \$500,000. But they can't buy the district that I represent, the people know that I don't accept campaign contributions and that I've never missed a day or a vote, and if there's ever been a district take care of their Congressman, it's the one I represent."

Natcher's string of consecutive votes stood at 13,723 votes through early June of this year. Included in that figure are 9,717 roll call votes and 4,006 quorum calls. The total is an all time record for Congress, a feat Natcher said "takes a miracle or two to do."

"My mother died on July 5 during a recess period and I was in Kentucky. I had one brother and he had a heart attack and died on January 7 during a recess period and I was in Kentucky. So as you go along it takes a miracle or two. I've had a number of close calls.

"When I started out as a Member of Congress, I tried to vote on every bill, and I never followed it too much or paid much attention to it until I had been here about five years and Ralph Roberts was the Clerk of the House and he had to check somebody's record," Natcher said.

"He told me, 'You know, you've been here five years and never missed a vote'." I didn't think I had, and when he told me that, I made up my mind to see how long I could go without missing, and I've come to this day."

In addition to the rules changes throughout the years, Natcher cites as another major change that the average career of a Member is shorter now than when he first arrived.

"Back when I got here, we had a lot of seniority in the House; percentagewise, we had more seniority then than we do now," he said. "That's true even though when I got here, the salary of a Member was \$15,000. Practicing law, I made considerably more than that, but I wanted to be elected to Congress every day that I practiced law before I was elected.

"I think that more of the Members elected when I got here and during the next 10 years wanted to make more of a career out of it," he continued. "We had one Member when I got here, Carl Vinson who established the all-time record, 50 years and 4 months."

Natcher said that the main reasons for the change are the pressures of the job and the family obligations many Members now feel.

"It's the pressure, the raising of

families and children, the hardship that it takes on a lot of the Members that have young children from the standpoint of going to school here or back home," he said.

"The assignment is much more difficult today to handle than it was when I first arrived," he continued. "We have all kinds of organizations and groups that constantly, if they can, successfully, try to put pressure on Members of Congress. I think that enters into the picture with a lot of Members. I think finally they decide that they've had enough and they can accept no more, and finally they just drop out."

Natcher also said that the idea that there are career options after Congress has also contributed to the shorter tenure of present Members.

"That's happening more today than the first 10 years that I was a Member," he said. "They come here today well qualified as businessmen, lawyers, doctors and they have no trouble making more money and living much easier by going out of Congress."

Party discipline has also undergone a radical change during the time Natcher has served; he believes that Members are more independent now than they were.

"If we had an up and down party vote in the House, every Member as a general rule stayed on that party side," he said. "That condition doesn't exist today."

"Members now travel back to their district considerably more often than they did when I first arrived. We have Members now that go home every weekend, not just a few but a great many of them," he said.

Natcher said that he still enjoys his service in Congress as much as when he was first elected, and he has no plans to leave at any time in the future.

"There's nothing in the world like the House of Representatives; it's the most powerful legislative body, and like a great many other Members, I love the House of Representatives."

Twice during his Congressional career, Natcher said he has had the opportunity to run for the Senate, but both times he decided against it, although for different reasons.

"One time in Kentucky, they wanted me to run, and I left here and went down home and met with a group of people. At that time, if I had made the race for the Senate, I would have been defeated. There's no question in my mind I would not have survived," he said.

"Several years after that, it was offered again, and I could have won it, but my seniority in the House and my committee assignment of Appropriations, meant more to me than going to the United States Senate, and I decided not to make the race.

"Now I plan to stay awhile," Natcher said. "Somebody said to this man who ran against me this time (in the primary) 'You didn't do too good, you got 29 percent of the vote,' and he said, 'Well, I'll run again.' They called me and said 'What about it?' and I said, 'Well, tell him next time he won't get as much, because I'm going to run too.' I'm just getting started."

July 9, 1984

I am back home, traveling in my District. The weather is hot, but I get to see a lot of people every day and this is what has helped me all down through the years. We start again in Washington on July 23 and then after a short work period, we recess again for the Republican National Convention. This way, I will get about 46 days to travel in my District while I am back home.

On Saturday of last week, the Alben W. Barkley home in Paducah was sold at public auction. The 14.5 acre tract was split up into 5 tracts and the house and one tract sold separately. The total property brought \$324,500. I understand that there was quite a mortgage on the property and this is the same property that the Barkley grandchildren wanted the government to take at \$700,000.

About two weeks ago, the personal property in the home, including all of the furniture was sold at a public auction in Louisville. I understand that this brought a little over \$200,000. The Vice President's teak desk that was given to him by Indonesia, or one of the other countries, brought \$35,000. The papers and pictures and brochures that were sold were really of no great value, but each brought a reasonable amount. The mystery of this is where really are Barkley's famous letters and papers that he accumulated during his many years in the House and Senate and also as Vice President. With the exception of the furniture, I understand the balance of the contents of the home were of no real value. This is a sad case and I am glad that the two grandchildren have finally sold the property.

Fritz Mondale has just about completed his interviews with prospective Vice Presidential candidates. On Thursday of last week, he interviewed Martha Layne Collins. This same day, an editorial appeared in the Louisville "Courier-Journal" that emphatically stated that she was not qualified to be Vice President and is one of the most critical editorials that I have ever read about a Governor of Kentucky. I presume that Governor Collins received a message to the effect that this editorial was in the paper because following her interview with Mondale, she emphatically stated that she was qualified to be Vice President. This editorial is as follows:

"Collins for vice president?
Maybe someday, but clearly not now

ALMOST ANYONE would be flattered to be considered for vice president. That helps to explain the current procession of people -- some with vague qualifications -- answering invitations to Walter Mondale's North Oaks, Minnesota, employment office to talk about the job.

But let's now get carried away. It is useful for Mr. Mondale to have discussions with regional leaders with whom he's not well acquainted. Still, the notion that Kentucky Governor Martha Layne Collins could be a rational choice for the vice presidency this year makes so little sense as to discredit the whole procedure.

That's not meant to be a putdown of Governor Collins, who is to visit Mr. Mondale today. Virtually the sole reason for having a vice president is to have a qualified successor if the president is unable to continue in office. Governor

Collins simply can't pass that test, even on the most minimal level. She is now in the first months of the first really important job she has ever held. Her duties in previous public jobs, as clerk of the Court of Appeals and then lieutenant governor, were chiefly clerical or ceremonial.

In addition, the Governor has no experience in dealing with national issues, either domestic or foreign, and no record as a policy advocate in these areas. In fact, many of her positions on purely state issues were largely a mystery before she took office. Her campaign was long on platitudes and short on specific programs. And, when she belatedly produced specific programs during this year's legislative session, she couldn't persuade the General Assembly to go along.

So Governor Collins' record even within the limited sphere of Kentucky government has yet to be made. There are encouraging signs that she hopes to build a constructive record. But that's still to come. Talk of national office, including the vice presidency, should wait until she has shown the ability to put the bricks and mortar together.

Most of this wouldn't need saying if there didn't seem to be some risk, no matter how small, that Mr. Mondale might choose Governor Collins as his running mate. But when "The Boston Globe's" political expert, Thomas Oliphant, could write this week that "her frank and tough talk with Mondale two weeks ago about Kentucky's uncommitted delegates and her role as chairwoman of the upcoming national convention are said to have impressed him," and that "she is a dynamic orator and at home in the political world," one has to be concerned.

Admittedly, Mr. Oliphant went on to cite Governor Collins' lack of "big league government experience" and suggestions of cronyism in her appointments. If Governor Collins should get the vice presidential nomination, those facts would soon come to the fore. The obvious conclusion -- that the choice was made almost solely because of pressure to get a woman on the ticket -- would be inescapable.

That may impress those for whom feminism outranks all other factors. (Even they might be sobered if they studied Governor Collins' ambiguous record on women's issues.) But such a nomination would be sure to tip the scales in the wrong direction for many who would like to see an alternative to Reaganism in the White House."

July 19, 1984

Walter Mondale was nominated last night on the first ballot and his selection for Vice President will be accepted some time today. This has been an unusual Presidential primary and one where we have had a number of matters that have caused problems between the three final candidates. Jesse Jackson, the black candidate maintains still that the black people and the minorities have not received enough recognition. From time to time, between now and November 6, Mondale and the Democratic Party generally, will have to cope with many problems that will arise as a result of the feeling generated at the Convention which is being held in San Francisco. Senator Hart of Colorado acquired a number of delegate votes, but not the necessary 1,967 and he too is disappointed.

The permanent Chairman of the Convention is Governor Martha Layne Collins of Kentucky. She has done right well and I know will be delighted when final adjournment takes place tomorrow. Geraldine Ferraro a Member of the House, who has served with us now for some six years, was selected by Mondale as his running mate. This will be the first time a woman has been nominated for either President or Vice President. She represents the Queens District in New York City and is an Italian. Her husband is a rich realtor and broker and I believe she will do all right on the ticket.

During this Convention, I have traveled in my District and filled a great many engagements. The weather has been extremely hot and I will be glad to return to Washington and start again on July 23. We will work for some three weeks and then adjourn again for the Republican Convention. During the recess period, President Reagan was in my District. In my hometown of Bowling Green, we have a large recreation park called Beech Bend Park. Conventions are held there for campers and hikers that cover the 50 states. This was the year for the annual convention of the National Campers and Hikers Association and there was some 20,000 people at Beech Bend Park. The President decided to come to Kentucky and make an environmental speech. He flew from Washington to Fort Campbell and then by helicopter to Mammoth Cave Park. He stayed there about 20 minutes and took a quick look at Frozen Niagara. No speech or program took place at Mammoth Cave Park. Then by helicopter, he came to Bowling Green and I was invited to meet him at Beech Bend.

I greeted the President at the helicopter and sat on the platform with him and together with the 20,000 people there, enjoyed his speech. His speech was a little on the political side, but still enough environmental to take it out of the political category. This took place on Thursday, July 12 and it was really hot. The temperature was 95 degrees at the time he made his speech, which lasted for some 45 minutes. He was exceedingly nice to me and since I was the only one of the Members from the Kentucky Delegation in the House or Senate to attend, I naturally went out of my way to make him welcome. Secretary Clark of Interior traveled with the President and sat next to me on the platform.

July 20, 1984

Shortly after it was announced that Geraldine Ferraro would be Mondale's running mate for Vice President, President Reagan said that selection of this little lady was nothing but "tokenism." In accepting the nomination for President, Mondale said in his speech, this was not tokenism, but it is America. I just hope now that between now and September First, they do not dig up some kind of information on the little lady that will be harmful to the ticket. Her husband apparently is a rich man and is the owner of and has interest in a number of large tenement buildings in New York City. According to the New York papers, this week, hundreds of charges of failure to comply with the Housing Code are now pending against Ferraro's husband and his associates. This is bad enough and I hope that nothing further comes out that will take the glow away from our newly nominated Vice

President. She really looked lovely on the television at the Convention and even much better than she does in the House of Representatives. She is very photogenic and unless something turns up, she will, in my opinion, help this ticket. This ticket must start with the people now, because Reagan is still in the lead and is still recognized as the "Great Communicator."

I have just returned from Kentucky where the weather was hot, but everything was in fine order in my District. I have never seen the people in the Second District so well pleased with any of my elections as they were with this one, because my opponent was not only arrogant, abusive and ugly, but also committed all of the political sins. He simply blackmailed money out of large banks and bankers and did everything in violation of a fair election.

It has been 15 years since the historic day when Americans first set foot on the surface of the Moon. On July 20, 1969 Commander Neil Armstrong climbed down a ladder from a Lunar Module and made history -- you remember that he said -- "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." After the return to Earth of the first astronaut crew, ten more Americans walked on the Moon's surface. In the first Moon landing, the other two astronauts were Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins.

July 24, 1984

We are now waiting for the Republican Convention to take place. It will take quite an effort for the Republicans to

keep the interest of the people in their Convention, since there will be no contest over the Office of President and Vice President.

It may be that Geraldine Ferraro's candidacy for Vice President will help Walter Mondale considerably more than some people think. The Gallop Poll yesterday showed Mondale and Reagan just about even and this is a gain of over 11 percentage points for Mondale in the last month.

July 25, 1984

The President held another press conference last night and really out-promised the Democrats. He emphatically stated that he had no plans for a tax increase and the fact that Walter Mondale said that if he was elected President he would request an increase, comes as no surprise, since Mondale had voted time after time for tax increases. I do think that Mondale was wrong when he made the statement that he would request a tax increase and between now and November 6, he will hear quite a bit about this promise.

The President was just a little irritated last night with several of the reporters and before finishing their first question, the reporters said they had a follow-up question. Those follow-up questions really irritated him and when he stepped off the raised platform in the East Room, he again said that the follow-up questions were not very much in order. Before finishing his conference, he did say that he will ask Congress to grant a special cost of living increase to social security recipients effective January 1, if inflation is not large

enough to trigger an increase automatically under the law. This was really an unexpected announcement and one that promises something that Congress probably would not approve and would bring about support from a great many of our social security recipients.

In other words, the President last night, did a right fair imitation of Harry S. Truman as he opened his reelection drive on national television, with a blistering counter-attack on the demagoguery he said had filled the air waves last week from the Democrat's Convention Hall.

July 26, 1984

Since Congress has been unable to enact a Constitutional Amendment concerning voluntary prayer in the schools, the Committee on Education and Labor finally has passed an Equal Access Bill on a roll call vote of 337 to 77. This bill passed in the Senate in June and on the House side, was placed into the Math and Science Bill in an unusual procedural move. Those against the bill argued that Equal Access violated the Constitutional provision concerning church and state. The President has said that he will sign this bill.

The Presidential election is well underway with Mondale fishing, Ferraro traveling and speaking and both Bush and the President making a number of stops in Texas. This will be a long, strongly contested election and will, before it is over, consist of considerable mud slinging on both sides.

July 28, 1984

The Olympic Games opened in Los Angeles, California on Saturday of last week. The Soviet Union still boycotts the games and, of course the major reason is because they know a number of their best athletes will defect and insist upon remaining in our country. A total of 7,800 athletes from 140 countries are competing in the 220 events at 30 sites, 200 miles apart. Libya had its day when it withdrew from the games after the State Department denied three Libyan journalists entry into the United States. Two of the three were barred entry, because of intelligence data linking them to terrorism. The Olympic budget is \$525 million and the athletes, while in California, will eat 63,700 pounds of pork, 206,555 pounds of beef and 70,000 eggs at an average cost of \$7 per athlete a day. Last time, we withdrew and a great many of our athletes are no longer in shape to participate due to passage of time. Our abstention was a serious mistake.

All in all we have had a good week in Congress. H.R. 11, which extends a number of education programs was enacted, along with amendments to the Public Broadcasting law. Interior Appropriations was all set to go, but the House turned back the rule and this means that this Subcommittee will have to try again. Several other House bills were enacted and the Full Committee on Appropriations reported out the bill that I am Chairman of, along with the Supplemental. We have been notified by the Leadership that my bill will be the first one up on Wednesday morning and if we finish early enough during the day, the Supplemental will

- 12,000 -

follow. Our bill contains, \$6,124,701,000 for the Department of Labor. Under this bill the Department of Health and Human Services will receive, \$61,474,696,000. The Department of Education will receive \$17,191,262,000. Related Agencies under our jurisdiction in this bill will receive \$788,177,000. Seventy-four percent of the total involved is mandatory.

July 30, 1984

The Soviet Union's move to purchase \$600 million worth of wheat and corn comes as quite a surprise. Some people in this country believe that the Soviet's are taking advantage of current bargains in U.S. grain to rebuild stockpiles and increase livestock herds. Other officials who watch military levels more closely, are inclined to believe that this purchase may indicate a military action by the Soviet's this fall. The last time that the Soviet Union made purchases in amounts compared to this last American purchase, was just before the Soviets invaded Czechoslovakia. Some believe that the Soviet Union may intend to make some sort of a move concerning Pakistan or Poland.

The steel industry in this country is still waiting to find out as to whether President Reagan will accept the International Trade Commission's recommendation which would limit steel imports. Steel interests in this country say that unless the President accepts the recommendation, there will be considerable acceleration of the liquidation of existing facilities in this country. The \$49 billion steel industry clearly is facing its worst crisis

since the Great Depression. This industry in the last years, has lost \$6.8 billion and has phased out nearly 20 million tons of annual production capacity.

We have a publication in this country known as The National Enquirer. From time to time, movie stars and others sue this publication for stories that have been published. I have appeared in The National Enquirer two or three times concerning my voting record and the fact that I am the only Member in Congress who does not accept campaign contributions. An article appeared in The National Enquirer in the July 31, 1984 issue entitled, "Paid To Vote--But Many Lawmakers Don't Show Up For Work." This article is as follows:

"Too many lawmakers on Capitol Hill aren't doing what they are paid to do--voting on new legislation.

In fact, some of Congress' leading figures posted miserable attendance records for votes last year an ENQUIRER probe has revealed.

Worst of the worst was Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.), who voted just 50 percent of the time during 1983.

And not far behind in the Senate no-show race were Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), who voted just 56 percent of the time; Sen. Gary Hart (D-Colo.), who was present for only 63 percent of the votes, and Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio), who cast his ballot just 64 percent of the time.

Aides to both Hollings and Cranston said that the senators were busy seeking the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Glenn and Hart were also in the race. But the first Presidential primary wasn't even held until well into 1984.

On the Republican side of the Senate, Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) had the lowest vote percentage -- 61 percent -- but he missed much of the 1983 session "because of health reasons," said an aide.

The lowest percentage of any Republican who was healthy all year belonged to Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois. His 82 percent voting percentage was well below the Congressional average of 92.2 percent.

In the House of Representatives, the lowest voting percentage among congressmen who remained healthy all year belonged to Rep. Joel Pritchard (R.-Wash.), with 64 percent. Next lowest was Rept. Kent Hance (D-Tex.), who says he voted just 68 percent of the time because he was running in -- and losing -- a Senate race.

"They are not doing their job," said Jeff Stant, a representative for the National Taxpayers Union.

"They ought to be there more often to vote -- that's the reason they were elected", he said.

Of all 100 senators, only two -- William Proxmire (D-Wis.) and Richard Lugar (R-Ind.) -- cast a vote every time. Out of 435 representatives, just three -- William Natcher (D-Ky.), Charles Bennett (D-Fla.) and Dale Kildee (D-Mich.) -- posted perfect records."

July 31, 1984

Time passes fast. Ten years ago Richard Nixon, in disgrace, resigned as President of the United States. I still remember watching him deliver his farewell address to his staff and then making his departure from the White House in a helicopter. During the ten years that have passed since Watergate, Nixon has written two books and apparently has made considerable money. I remember back during the days of the Watergate Years and recall two years of suspense and real agony over just what would take place and what this man would do. Along about that time, Speaker Carl Albert called me over to his office to inform me that if the Judiciary Committee reported out an Impeachment Resolution, I would preside over the House. All in all, the two bungled entries by a team of Nixon reelection committee agents on May 27 and June 17, 1972, in the Watergate Building, started the episode which resulted in the White House efforts to keep the arrested burglars quiet through hush money and promises of clemency. This was the Watergate Cover-up and Nixon's orders to derail the Watergate investigation brought about the end of his Presidency.

We have another morning newspaper in Washington now, which is the Washington Times. It is rumored and may be true that Reverend Moon is the sponsor, financially, of this newspaper. A number of outstanding newspaper people are employed on this paper and it may survive. An article appeared in this morning's Washington Times concerning Tip O'Neill and the position that he now occupies as Speaker

of the House of Representatives. Tip O'Neill, of course, will never go down in history as another Sam Rayburn or John McCormick, but at least he will be remembered. This article is entitled, "Tip's Unseen Role As Speaker," and is as follows:

"The Speaker of the House is at once the chamber's institutional leader, a representative of his home district, and a major figure in his party. All these roles are important, and it takes skill to balance their sometimes conflicting demands. In the end, however, the first must override the others. The House cannot do the people's business unless the speaker presides wisely and fairly.

The incumbent speaker, Tip O'Neill, acknowledged this principle several years ago.

Apologizing for harsh remarks he had uttered during a press conference, he said: "When I am interviewed as speaker, I have an official responsibility to be above the battle." Quoting Henry Clay, he promised to "remain cool and unshaken guarding the permanent laws and rules of the House from being sacrificed to temporary passions, prejudices or interests."

Mr. O'Neill has changed his mind.

Jefferson's Manual of the House cautions members against "unduly exciting animosity" either among themselves or with other branches with which the House must work. This means that the president's congressional critics must speak with some measure of decorum. In San Francisco this

month, Mr. O'Neill violated this spirit by attacking not just the president's policies, but his motives: "The evil is in the White House at the present time."

That was not Mr. O'Neill's first foul. A few months earlier, he sneered at the president's support for school prayer: "There's a man that doesn't go to church and he talks of prayer. They ought to put a chapel up at Camp David so he can go." Alluding to the Sermon on the Mount with poor accuracy and poorer taste, he added: "When you mention the peace keeper, the President thinks it's a missile. That's not what the Lord meant."

Such comments poison national politics. Rep. Ferraro, one of Mr. O'Neill's most loyal followers, says, "I don't for one minute believe" that President Reagan is a good Christian.

The poison has spilled onto the floor of the House. In May, Mr. O'Neill descended from the podium into the well in order to lambaste a colleague who had criticized him. The speaker's words were so intemperate that the chair ruled him out of order--the first such rebuke for any speaker since 1798.

Mr. O'Neill's defenders concede he erred that day, but they argue that his partisan approach is appropriate for his office. No so. As institutional leader, the speaker must preserve the House as a democratic body, which means providing a calm forum where both sides can discuss all the major issues of the day. The speaker's party names someone else -- the

majority leader -- to be its point man. The current holder of that position, Jim Wright of Texas, has written that while the majority leader must fight for his party on the House floor, "the speaker must be a fair and impartial judge."

Just as important, the speaker symbolizes the House, both within the framework of government and in the public mind. By word and deed, he can raise the level of political rhetoric, or drag the House into pettiness. What path has Mr. O'Neill taken? Remember that his May outburst occurred just after he arbitrarily changed the rules for House television coverage, without the courtesy of telling the other side of the aisle. He used his daily press conferences for attacks on lower-ranking members with whom he disagrees about leadership activities. Tough politics is one thing, but such comments are beneath a speaker's dignity. Could anyone picture Sam Rayburn or Henry Clay behaving in this manner?

Congress needs strong leaders. But has Mr. O'Neill shown the foresight and sense of national purpose that mark a true leader? For a year and a half, he delayed immigration reform, saying the issue was not important to his home district. In this he served as the parochial representative of Massachusetts' eighth district, not a national statesman.

A speaker may properly try to advance policy positions, but the dignity of his office requires subtlety and deftness. "Persuasion and reason are the only ways to lead them," said Sam Rayburn. "You feel your way, receptive to those rolling waves of sentiment." Adds Rep. Barney Frank

a distinguished scholar in his own right, "The most respected partisan is not obviously partisan."

What is Mr. O'Neill's legacy? A number of senior minority members, accustomed to the bipartisanship of past speakers, are leaving the Congress in frustration. Their experience and wisdom will be missed. The public watches as the speaker misbehaves--and their opinion of Congress is low indeed. Mr. O'Neill announces he will retire after another term, and his potential successors wonder whether they will be able to draw upon the pool of respect and affection that enabled previous speakers to achieve greatness.

Mr. O'Neill's damage extends beyond individuals to the institution. In our system of checks, balances and separated powers, the House's influence hinges on cooperation with the Senate and the executive branch. In years to come, presidents and Senate leaders will hesitate at cooperating with House speakers. They must ask themselves: What of the O'Neill precedent?

This is a good time to recall the last speaker from Boston, John McCormick. In his history of the House, the respected journalist Neil MacNeil says that despite his last role as a Democratic floor fighter, this former majority leader resisted the partisan "itch and urge" when he assumed the chair. "He had to be fair; he had to respect the rights of all members of the House. It was not merely the threat of being rebuked by the House that restrained McCormick....It was a feeling of affection for the House as an institution."

August 1, 1984

Another Member of the House was reprimanded yesterday. George V. Hansen, Republican of Idaho was reprimanded on a roll call vote of 354 to 52 of violating House disclosure rules. In June, Hansen was sentenced in federal court to five to fifteen months in prison and fined \$40,000 for failing to disclose nearly \$340,000 in profits and loans between 1978 and 1981. Hansen got off light, because he could have been expelled or censured. He is the first House Member in nearly three decades to continue to serve after a felony conviction. The last one in this category was Thomas J. Lane, Democrat of Massachusetts who continued to serve after being jailed for tax evasion in 1956. Hansen maintains that he has been singled out unfairly for minor transgressions that others have been allowed to correct. He cited the Attorney General William French Smith, Geraldine Ferraro, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, and Edwin Meese, III, one of the President's assistants as a few of the people who were permitted to correct their disclosure forms. Hansen, by the way, was given a fine several years ago for violation of certain House rules.

August 3, 1984

Our Bill passed in the House on a roll call vote of 329 to 91. Only six Democrats voted against the Bill on final passage. So far, this is our best record.

Before we had the final passage vote, an amendment was offered to reduce the entire bill 5.9%. This amendment was offered by Frenzel of Minnesota and was

defeated 276 to 144. If enacted, this amendment would have reduced the Bill about \$1,530,000,000. This was a neat-ax approach and had no chance to pass.

The Mayor of the City of Washington, a man by the name of Marion Barry, who has a very checkered record to say the least, and who is now appearing before the Grand Jury for the purchasing and use of cocaine. This is the same man that was endorsed by the Washington Post. Before I was elected Chairman of the Subcommittee that appropriates the money for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, I was Chairman of the District of Columbia Budget Subcommittee and my dealings with this man, Barry, were not good. In this morning's paper, his wife says that he will not run for a third term, but his Secretary says he has made no such decision.

Mondale and Ferraro are traveling throughout the South now, campaigning vigorously. Today, Bert Lance, one of the more controversial figures in the Mondale campaign, resigned as General Chairman of the Presidential campaign, only 19 days after he was appointed. His appointment brought forth an uproar and was intended as part of a deal to carry the State of Georgia, in which Lance and Carter and several others were involved.

Shortly after Noon today, I received a message that my friend, Carl Perkins had just died of a heart attack. He left here and flew into Lexington, Kentucky and was taken ill on the plane. An ambulance met the plane and upon arrival at the hospital in Lexington, Carl was pronounced dead.

August 6, 1984

I have lost one of the best friends that I had in the House of Representatives. Today at Noon, I will offer a Privileged Resolution announcing the death of Carl Perkins. This Resolution and statement are as follows:

RESOLUTION

RESOLVED, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable Carl D. Perkins, a Representative from the State of Kentucky.

RESOLVED, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

RESOLVED, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

MR. SPEAKER, In offering this resolution, it is my sad duty to officially advise the House of the untimely death of our esteemed colleague, the Honorable Carl D. Perkins of Kentucky. Having suffered a severe heart attack aboard a flight from Washington to Lexington, Kentucky, he died on August 3, 1984, in Lexington. The funeral will be held at 11:00 AM on Tuesday, August 7, 1984 in the Knott County Central High School Gymnasium, with burial in the cemetery located outside of Hindman, Kentucky, in Knott County.

He was a giant at the center of National power, but at all times he remained a modest man. He was a good man who served his country well. He remained always a man's man and he kept the common touch.

A man who could be compared to the giant sturdy oak that grows on the rolling hill-sides of Kentucky.

He was a fighter for social justice. He was a legislator for the common people he knew so well. His concept of public trust was without parallel and never did he hesitate to speak out against any proposal which he felt was not sound and not to the best interest of our people.

In every position he held, either private or public, he achieved distinction. His character, his achievements and his faithful service will be an inspiration to generations yet to come.

Carl Perkins was good for the State of Kentucky and for the United States.

MR. SPEAKER, it is my intention to reserve time, following legislative business on September 11, 1984, after we return from our August Recess, for those Members who care to do so, to speak out about Carl D. Perkins and his great contributions to this country and to his fellow citizens.

August 7, 1984

I have just returned from Hindman, Kentucky where the funeral for my old friend Carl Perkins was held today in the Hindman Central High School. At least 5,000 people were in the gymnasium and maybe more. I delivered the eulogy and our Speaker, Tip O'Neill, our Majority Leader, Jim Wright and Senator Ted Kennedy, delivered brief remarks following the eulogy. Mrs. Perkins and her son Chris Perkins, really appreciated

what we said and our attendance at the funeral. Chris Perkins is now a candidate for his father's seat and the Governor will call a special election soon. The Democratic County Chairmen will make the nomination and since there is a Republican on the ticket who had no opposition in the May 29 Primary, it may be that the Republican Party in Kentucky will try to get this man off, since he is a non-entity and place another man on the ballot. An article appeared in the Saturday, August 4 Courier-Journal entitled, "Hindman Native Worked Tirelessly in the U.S. House for 36 Years. This article is as follows:

"Democratic U.S. Rep. Carl D. Perkins of Hindman, the dean of the Kentucky congressional delegation and one of the most influential men in Washington, died yesterday in Lexington of a heart attack. He was 71.

Perkins, known as a lobbyist for the underprivileged during his long career in Congress, was the architect of a broad array of programs to help the poor, to aid education and to improve conditions for working people.

His seniority -- he was fourth among 435 House members -- and his chairmanship of the House Education and Labor Committee made him a dominant influence in the writing of social programs.

"He represented a constituency all across the United States," Sen. Walter "Dee" Huddleston said of Perkins yesterday.

Perkins also worked tirelessly for his people in Eastern Kentucky's 7th Congressional District, which stretches from the rural counties along the Ohio River to the mountain coalfields.

During his 36 years in Congress, Perkins used his influence to get money for dams, flood-control projects, hospitals, schools and roads in his district, one of the nation's poorest.

"My people need it," Rep. William Natcher, D-2nd District, quoted him as telling his colleagues frequently. "He made no bones about it."

Perkins also sponsored the federal program to aid coal miners suffering from pneumoconiosis, or black lung, which affects thousands in the district.

Gov. Martha Layne Collins ordered the flags on state buildings flown at half-staff until Perkins' funeral. Collins also issued a statement in which she called Perkins a friend of the people of the state and the nation.

"His strength was that the people he represented always came first," Collins said. "He remained unassuming. He retained the ways of his native Hindman."

Under the U.S. Constitution, the governor has the authority to call a special election to fill the vacancy. Collins' office said she had not decided when the election will be held.

Perkins returned from Washington to his district nearly every weekend and was on his way to a reunion today of the Stuart Robinson School at Blackey in Letcher County when he was stricken aboard a Piedmont Air Lines jet.

Officials said he complained of shortness of breath during the flight and collapsed

in a restroom on the plane shortly after it landed about 11:20 a.m.

Paramedics who treated him at Lexington's Blue Grass Airport found no trace of a pulse. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital and was pronounced dead at 12:37 p.m. The Fayette County coroner, Chester Hager, said Perkins suffered a massive heart attack.

Natcher said yesterday that Perkins had complained earlier in the week that he was not feeling well.

Dr. Barry Parsley of Lexington said Perkins had been in Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington earlier in the week, suffering from chest pains that were attributed to a cold.

Perkins had been hospitalized in 1972 after he collapsed from exhaustion in the midst of a legislative battle over an education bill.

Perkins' son, state Rep. Chris Perkins of Leburn, said at the hospital that his father had "spent his life working for East Kentucky."

"He had a dream for the people of Eastern Kentucky -- the same opportunities and the ability to compete anywhere.

"He spent his life trying to put that in reality. He succeeded admirably," Chris Perkins said.

Sen. Wendell Ford said Perkins had "a giant hand in shaping the growth of our nation's schools and colleges."

"Although he was something of a legend, both in Congress and in Kentucky, he never

forgot his roots in the mountains. And he cared deeply about people," Ford said.

Carl Perkins' wife, the former Verna Johnson, like Perkins a Knott County native, was at their suburban Washington home yesterday and was to fly to Lexington last night, Chris Perkins said.

Funeral arrangements are being handled by the sergeant-at-arms of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Hindman Funeral Home. Funeral plans were incomplete early last night.

Perkins was of the postwar generation of congressmen that included Richard M. Nixon and John F. Kennedy. For a time, all three served together on the Education and Labor Committee.

Natcher said Kennedy, as a young congressman, would frequently leave his proxy with Perkins. He would trust no one else with it, Natcher said.

But unlike Nixon and Kennedy, who went on to serve in the Senate and, ultimately, to win the presidency, Perkins never looked beyond the House.

Rep. Romano Mazzoli, D-3rd District, who served his first two terms as a junior member of Perkins' committee, said Perkins succeeded because he never sought to become a senator, governor or president.

"I think he was effective because he spoke as a member of Congress today, tomorrow and in the future," Mazzoli said.

He continued: "He was willing to spend hours on the floor, talking with members,

working up support for a bill. He was willing to do all that undramatic footwork most members aren't willing to do."

Perkins' legislative success was based on his ability to shoulder a prodigious workload as well as a shrewd mastery of the legislative process.

A writer once described him as "a country lawyer who went to Washington and never changed a lick."

Perkins, who stood well over 6 feet tall, walked with a kind of rambling gait that suggested his mountain roots. Some observers chuckled because he sometimes wore white socks with his dark business suits. But there was no laughing at his legislative record.

Natcher said Perkins chose the Education and Labor Committee after his election in 1948 because those were two subjects that deeply affected his constituents.

Perkins succeeded to the chairmanship in 1967, after Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York was expelled from the House. Perkins, in turn, will be succeeded as chairman by Rep. Augustus Hawkins, D-Calif.

Before becoming chairman of the full Education and Labor Committee, Perkins served as chairman of the general education subcommittee. Natcher said he continued as chairman of the subcommittee.

Perkins helped shape such programs as federal aid to libraries, vocational training, Head Start, student loans and adult education.

Long an advocate of federal aid to education at all levels, Perkins found himself

stymied in the early 1960s by interests that opposed such programs.

Natcher said he found the key to success when he shaped the program that became known as Title I, which made underprivileged children the focus of the legislation.

"The credit should go to Carl Perkins," Natcher said of the many education programs enacted in the 1960s.

Perkins also had a hand in drafting former President Lyndon Johnson's "war on poverty" and was an early advocate of what later became the Appalachian Regional Commission. He was also a pioneer in job-training programs.

When he was in his district, Perkins usually traveled alone, by car, stopping to talk with people at stores and post offices.

"Most of the older folks know me," he said in a 1975 interview.

"I've been around so many times, I chat with them about ordinary matters. They're frank with me."

Some critics suggested Perkins interest in impounding Eastern Kentucky's rivers was purely political. But he insisted that he had seen firsthand the misery floods had caused.

Perkins guided a number of dams and flood-control projects to completion and was a tireless advocate of several controversial projects, including the Yatesville Dam under construction in Lawrence County.

He was also an advocate of the Red River Dam in Powell County, which was shelved more

than a decade ago.

Perkins was considered invincible in the heavily Democratic district and showed no signs of slowing down. He was a candidate for his 19th term, winning the Democratic nomination without opposition.

He told a reporter in June that he planned to be a candidate again in 1986.

During the most recent congressional recess, Perkins attended the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco last month as a delegate supporting former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, the party nominee.

Only last week, Perkins had won another legislative battle with the passage in the House of a bill to allow student religious groups to meet in public high schools. He was given the credit for guiding the legislation to passage.

Carl Dewey Perkins was born at Hindman on Oct. 15, 1912. And while he rose through the ranks of Kentucky Democratic politics to a position of power in Washington, he never strayed far from his Knott County roots.

A 1975 Courier-Journal profile of Perkins described his farm home on the Left Fork of Troublesome Creek, where the congressman could be found virtually every weekend:

"The place has changed little in 36 years. With its white walls, linoleum floors and makeshift furniture, the farmhouse is unpretentious, deceptively plain. There are no signs of wealth or power about, few clues of the interest, or personalities, or the occupants.

"An unknowing visitor might assume they were hill-country farmers. But the farmhouse belongs to U.S. Rep. Carl Dewey Perkins, the most powerful Kentuckian in Congress, a man whose deceptive down-home style and tenacity have outflanked his more urbane colleagues for 27 years."

Perkins was one of four children of what was, by mountain standards of the day, a prosperous Knott County family. His father, J.E. Perkins, was a lawyer and prominent political figure who served as school superintendent and county attorney. His mother, Dora Calhoun Perkins, taught school.

Perkins attended public schools in Knott County, as well as Alice Lloyd College at Pippa Passes and Lees College at Jackson. He earned his law degree at the University of Louisville School of Law and began his law practice in 1935.

Like his father, he was drawn to politics, serving as commonwealth's attorney, in the state House of Representatives and as county attorney.

It was during his service as county attorney that he met another county attorney, serving halfway across the state. He was William Natcher, who would join Perkins in Congress in 1953.

Perkins' political career was interrupted by World War II, and he saw combat in France and Germany. After the war, he returned to Hindman and was elected county attorney again.

But he resigned when Earle Clements was elected governor to become counsel to the state Highway Department. Within a year, he had been elected to Congress with Clements' support.

Perkins was still fighting in Congress for his coal-rich district the day before he died. His last official statement appeared in Thursday's Congressional Record, according to the Associated Press, and involved the debate over the synthetic fuels program.

Perkins said he was as "certain today as I was 30 years ago that the answer to our short-term and long-range energy needs lies in the rich seams of coal that underly our land."

He noted that he supported a \$2 million pilot program for synfuels 30 years ago, but it was shut down by the administration.

"But time has proven me right about that." "

August 8, 1984

We had a successful trip by plane and helicopter into the mountains of Kentucky to attend the funeral of my old friend, Carl Perkins. Tip O'Neill, Jim Wright, Ted Kennedy and I spoke during the service which lasted for about an hour and a half. There was some 5,000 people in the gymnasium and about 90 House Members were in attendance. We have a Special Order for September 11, at which time all of the Members can offer there memorial tributes and I know a great many will do so.

The weather was hot, but it was a beautiful trip through the mountains in the plane and the helicopter. Mrs. Perkins and her son, Chris, really appreciated us attending. I understand that Chris Perkins will announce for his father's seat tomorrow.

August 9, 1984

In Tuesday's Louisville Courier-Journal the day of the Carl Perkins funeral, there was an article entitled, "Natcher Tells House Perkins was a 'Giant'." This article is as follows:

"As tradition has it, the senior member of a state's congressional delegation officially informs members of the House about the death of a colleague.

Yesterday, the responsibility fell on the shoulders of U.S. Rep. William H. Natcher now the senior member of Kentucky's congressional delegation.

Natcher, D-2nd District, assumed the position Friday after the sudden death of Rep. Carl D. Perkins.

Perkins who had represented Kentucky's 7th District in Congress since 1948, died of a heart attack while on a flight from Washington to Lexington.

"It is my sad duty to inform the House of Carl Perkins' death," Natcher said.

"Carl Perkins was good for Kentucky and good for our country." Natcher said, "He was a giant at the center of national power. He was a good man.

"He was a fighter for social justice. Never did he hesitate to speak out against any proposal that he didn't feel was in the best interests of our people."

Perkins, who was 71, was the powerful

chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee.

National leaders credit him with helping to put in place most post World War II educational programs, including federal aid to elementary and secondary schools and vocational training.

Some critics pointed to Perkins as a free-spending, liberal Democrat.

But one critic had softer words yesterday. Rep. John N. Erlenborn of Illinois, the ranking Republican on the House Education and Labor Committee, told the House that Perkins' death was "a great loss to the people of Kentucky, to Congress and to the nation."

"Congress will not be the same without him," Erlenborn said.

Only a handful of House Members spoke about Perkins yesterday. Rep. Romano L. Mazzoli, D-3rd District, said Perkins "interceded for the little people, who don't have anyone to intercede for them."

And House Majority Leader Jim Wright, D-Texas, said Perkins was "down to earth."

"His mind was lofty, his dreams big," Wright said. "He served his people with untiring devotion."

House members set aside four hours on Sept. 11 for paying tribute to Perkins from the floor of the House.

"We will all have many hours to recount stories about Mr. Perkins," Mazzoli said.

Directly under the above article was an article entitled, "Chris Perkins 'mulling over' idea of running." This story is as follows:

"State Rep. Chris Perkins said yesterday that he's "mulling over" the possibility of trying to succeed his late father, U.S. Rep. Carl D. Perkins, but is not ready to talk publicly about it.

Perkins said he has been asked frequently whether he plans to run for the 7th District seat left vacant when his father, a Democrat, died of a heart attack in Lexington on Friday.

"I'm not really going to make any sort of public statement as to what we are going to do until after the funeral," he said. "I am mulling over what I should do. That's obviously one thing I'm considering."

But right now, he said, "I just want to concentrate on my father."

The 30-year old Perkins, D-Leburn, met yesterday with former Human Resources Secretary Grady Stumbo, a Knott County physician and Stumbo said, "I support Chris."

"I've encouraged him to make the decision (to run)," Stumbo said.

"I'm not interested in running for the office. I am interested in running for office, but not that office. The one I'm interested in covers seven district, not the 7th District, but seven districts," he added.

Stumbo, who finished a close third to

Louisville Mayor Harvey Sloane and now Gov. Martha Layne Collins in the 1983 Democratic primary for governor, has hinted he will try again for that office in 1987.

The funeral for the elder Perkins will be this morning at the Knott County Central High School gymnasium.

House Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill of Massachusetts is scheduled to attend -- along with a large delegation of Perkins' congressional colleagues -- and to deliver comments at the service.

U.S. Rep. William H. Natcher, D-2nd District, is scheduled to deliver the eulogy. Also planned are remarks by Chris Perkins and songs, including the hymn "How Great Thou Art," to be sung by Rep. W. G. "Bill" Hefner, D-N.C.

Perkins will be buried in a family plot on a hill overlooking his Knott County farmhouse."

August 28, 1984

Since we adjourned on August 10, I have filled a number of speaking engagements in my District and have traveled throughout almost all of the counties. There is very little enthusiasm for either candidate for President and since this is a good, solid Democratic District, it does not speak well for the outcome in November. Four years ago, President Reagan carried Kentucky with a majority of some 17,200 and since there is no organization so far operating in Kentucky for the November election, it could be worse this time. Governor

Martha Layne Collins has been requested on a number of occasions to set up an organization, but all she says is that she is waiting to hear from Mr. Mondale. An organization should have been operating in Kentucky for at least three weeks.

Our candidate for Vice President, Geraldine Ferraro has been interrogated recently by the media on matters concerning the filing of her net worth statement and that of her husband. Finally, her husband released his income tax reports and apparently he and his wife will have to pay some \$50,000 or \$60,000 for past due income tax. All of this has been very detrimental to the Democratic ticket and I hope that the final release of the income tax report will stop the debate on this matter. The Republicans, during their Convention in Dallas, were jubilant over the difficulties over Geraldine Ferraro and her husband. They may use this as one of the campaign issues.

Just by way of changing the subject, John Henry the all-time money winning race horse, won the Arlington Million on Sunday. His first prize winnings in this race was \$600,000 and this now places his total winnings for all-time, at a little over \$5,400,000. No horse up to this time has equalled this record from the standpoint of purses and overall winnings.

September 4, 1984

I have just returned to Washington after spending some twenty days in my District.

I traveled into a great many of our counties, and so far if the election was

held today, Mondale and Ferraro would lose in the State by some 25,000 votes. This election will be a real test for NEA and the labor organizations, who endorsed the Democratic ticket last fall. In talking with one of my labor leader friends, I was advised that unless labor delivers this time, it will almost be a joke insofar as endorsements are concerned and the ability to get out and deliver the votes to the Democrats. Geraldine Ferraro is still under attack as a result of her income and tax records and Mondale continues to fail to impress a great many people in this country. At this time the election certainly does not look good.

In traveling back and forth in my District, filling engagements, a number of articles were written about some of my speeches and interviews.

The Courier-Journal on Wednesday, August 29 wrote an article entitled, "Rep. Natcher Says He Would Use Same Standards If Starting Today." This article is as follows:

"U.S. Rep. William H. Natcher, who finances his re-election races out of his own pocket, said he would use the same standards today if he were just starting out in political life.

Running for office in 1937 -- the year the Bowling Green lawyer made his first political race -- was a little different from the way it is this year, when political action committees nationwide funnel millions of dollars into campaigns.

Natcher, who said he spent \$6,314 in the primary this year, called the infusion of funds by PAC's "a serious matter."