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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DIST. OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XLVI

"Some members are spending \$1 million on House races, Natcher, D-2nd District, said Monday in Owensboro. "That's wrong. It's morally wrong. I don't believe they can really represent their people if they are taking money from these groups.

"The day is rapidly approaching when Congress will impose a limit. I think the House is ready to vote on it. I believe a limit of \$100,000 is a fair amount. Members of the Senate, who run statewide races, would need more, of course."

The 16-term Democrat ranks ninth in House seniority. He said money should not be the key to winning elections.

"If I were just starting out today, I would do it the same way. I would not accept a campaign contribution," Natcher said.

His strategy would be to "go and talk to the people. I would tell them what I believe in and tell them I'd work hard to make them a good congressman."

He added that he'd lose rather than accept a campaign contribution.

On other matters, Natcher, 74 said at a luncheon for the Audubon Area Senior Companion Program and Foster Grandparent Program that the Social Security Administration is in good shape, despite the condition of the nation's finances.

"Our Social Security system is generally stronger than at any time in the past 10 years," Natcher said. "If we ever had a valid contract in the history of the United States government, it's with the

Social Security system."

The Social Security system will have a \$51.4 billion reserve by 1987, he said. He compared that figure to the \$288 billion budgeted for defense spending in fiscal 1985. The defense spending figure is \$264 billion for fiscal 1984.

"A great many of us in Congress believe we can reduce that without impairing security, Natcher said.

However, Natcher said he supports the Reagan administration's efforts to guard against communism.

"I believe the president was right in sending our boys into Grenada," he said. "We cannot have another Cuba, acting as a funnel for the Soviet Union."

The largest problem the United States faces is its deficit, he said.

"Our national debt is \$1.5 trillion. The interest is \$116.1 billion," Natcher said. "We cannot continue this way."

In the August 9, 1984, Nashville Banner an article appeared entitled, "Rep. Natcher Recalls his 15 Terms in Office." This article is as follows:

"U.S. Rep. William Natcher has never met a president he didn't like and as the tenth most senior member in Congress, he's met a number of them.

The Bowling Green Democrat, seeking his 16th term in the House, has served under

seven presidents, only one of whom -- Dwight Eisenhower -- served two full terms.

Natcher, in a recent interview, said Eisenhower was a "very orderly administrator," who was probably misunderstood as president.

"I think his two terms were successful terms," he said.

Natcher's favorite, however, was John Kennedy, for the programs he initiated and for his personality.

"John Kennedy, to me, was more affable, was much friendlier than some of the others I've served with," he said. "But I have not served with a president I didn't like, even (Richard) Nixon."

Many of Natcher's personal reminiscences can be found in his journal, which he began when he first entered Congress in 1954. The journal has swollen to 44 bound volumes and Natcher plans to "turn it loose" upon retirement.

About Lyndon Johnson, Natcher said: "Probably the most astute politician that ever occupied the White House, but he had a low boiling point, a low boiling point."

Or Jimmy Carter: "Jimmy Carter's main weakness was that he believed for at least three years he served that Congress was out to do something to him."

In addition to his journal, Natcher writes weekly to his seven grandchildren, letters filled with history, political intrigue and an occasional fishing story. The grandchildren also receive a weekly allowance.

The allowance is apparently more a lesson in frugality -- the oldest 19, gets \$10 -- than it is an indulgence, but Natcher is one who practices what he preaches.

He has never accepted a campaign contribution. In the May primary, Natcher's opponent outspent him by more than 10 to 1, but the 74-year-old, with \$6,000 in personal funds and a couple of district tours, racked up more than 74 percent of the vote.

He faces a Republican challenge in the November election with federal spending, the budget deficit and unemployment surfacing as major issues in the race.

Natcher said he is excited about Geraldine Ferraro's presence on the Democrat's presidential ticket and predicts she and Walter Mondale will carry Kentucky.

"I think this was an excellent move to make at this time," he said. "The election in Kentucky will be strongly contested but I think Fritz Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro will carry the state."

Natcher said he has had several opportunities to seek higher office, but turned them all down.

"I had two opportunities to run for the U.S. Senate. The first time I would have been defeated," he said. "The second time, they offered it to me on a silver platter, but by that time I had built up too much seniority in the House."

Natcher, who is the third ranking member on the House Appropriations Committee, said he even had a chance to run for governor, also declined.

"I never had any desire to be governor of the state of Kentucky," he said.

The silver-haired Natcher said he is saddened by the ever decreasing voter turnout for elections. He blamed Watergate and the Vietnam War as major reasons for the electorate's disenchantment with politics.

"It's a bad sign. It's not a situation we should have in this country," he said. "If I had my way, we'd have 95 percent of registered voters voting. I'll take my chances with them."

September 5, 1984

The Discovery Space Shuttle will land today in California after six days in outer-space. This Shuttle carried six astronauts and so far, has been a successful mission. A slight ice problem was eliminated and a number of satellites placed into outerspace during the mission. This is a long way from the days of 1958 when we held hearings to set up the Space Program and the Space Agency.

Mondale and Reagan are both traveling now and so far a great many people in this country are still not too much interested. President Reagan is now talking seriously about satellites that are being developed that can carry warheads if necessary. The question of religion and government is being discussed by both candidates and the President continues to call for a balanced budget Constitutional amendment, anti-abortion legislation, a tax credit for those who have children in private and parochial school and larger defense appropriations. The request now before our

Committee for \$299 billion for defense. This is a little over 24 percent of the total budget request.

September 6, 1984

We will have a Democratic Caucus this morning and in addition to electing a Chairman of the Education and Labor Committee to succeed Carl Perkins, Fritz Mondale, our Democratic Nominee for President, will appear to make a short statement and answer some questions. For days now, the Democratic leadership in the House and the Senate, has complained that Mondale is not taking a tough stand against Reagan, and that if he expects to win, he must show himself to be tougher. According to the media, Tip O'Neill, our Speaker, has scolded Mondale, telling him that he is being pushed around by the Republicans. Another Democratic leader on the House side says that Mondale must prove that he has "fire in the belly" and is willing to lead. Before and after the Caucus, I presume that Mondale and O'Neill will discuss these matters.

In traveling over my District, I found as much opposition to O'Neill as I did to Reagan. A great many people talked with me during the Recess period about the need for replacing O'Neill who has upset a great many Democrats in this country by his actions and his statements. Almost daily you see bumper stickers with some crack about O'Neill. This is the first time since I have been a Member of Congress that a Speaker has become so controversial with the voters in a Presidential election. Those that were the strongest for Mondale in the Presidential primaries, are now

criticizing him the most and are confirming to a certain extent, some of the complaints that the other five Democrats had to make against Mondale, during the Presidential primaries.

Geraldine Ferraro says that she is amazed at the polls which show that the women in this country are just about even as far as the candidates are concerned and that the majority of the men in the country are for Reagan. Mrs. Ferraro says that we can't win this election without the full commitment of women across the political spectrum. In traveling in my District, I found very few women either working for or maintaining that Ferraro is an asset to the ticket.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, in an editorial a few days before Mondale made his selection for Vice President, emphatically stated that Martha Layne Collins, the Governor of Kentucky, who also was being considered, was not qualified to be Vice President of the United States. This is the second time that this newspaper has really weighed our present Governor and the first time was when they refused, on the editorial page, to endorse her as the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Instead, they endorsed the Republican candidate, Hal Rogers who since that time, was elected as a Member of Congress from the Fifth Congressional District. Martha Layne Collins' support and influence in Kentucky is considerably less than when she won a close race for Governor. This has not helped us in Kentucky with the women and in fact, has hurt the Democratic ticket considerably.

Why Mondale had to say he would increase

taxes is still not clear to a great many of us in the Congress. This week, he has come out with the statement that if elected President, he will immediately ask the Soviet leaders to meet with him in six months and to join in a temporary unilateral U.S. pause in nuclear arms testing and space deployment to break what he sees, as a deadlock in superpower arms negotiations. The Democratic Presidential nominee said that he would call the Soviets on his first day in office to set negotiations for a mutual, verifiable freeze and reduction of nuclear arms. This kind of a statement meets with the approval of some people in this country, at the same time, is not accepted by those who believe that the President is right in building up the defense forces of our country. I still am of the opinion that the conditions set by this Administration for a nuclear meeting are so structured as not to be acceptable to the Soviet Union and this fact is known by our leaders.

September 7, 1984

The Caucus which we held yesterday was anything but peaceful. The morning newspapers carried articles quoting our Speaker as saying that Mondale was not fighting back in carrying the issues of the President. These articles were called to Fritz Mondale's attention and before coming into the House Chamber, he and the Speaker apparently had talked about the statements made concerning the way the campaign was being conducted. You could tell from the expression on Fritz Mondale's face that he and the Speaker had agreed on very little. The introduction by the Speaker was a nice introduction and was well accepted by our candidate for President. However, in making his statement to the

Democrats in the House, he started out by saying that he and the Speaker did not agree. He went on to say that most of the time they did agree, but in this instance, they were very much in disagreement. After making his statement, he said he would answer some questions and the questions were all along the same line. They were ones that pertained to the organization that the Democrats set up for the Presidential election which some of the Members of the House said was not working at all. Mondale was right defensive and clearly demonstrated that he was not in the mood for too many suggestions. All in all, the Caucus was not too good.

Yesterday in the House, we passed a Bill to make lower-priced generic drugs more widely available, which if carried out according to the intent of the law, should save an estimated \$1 billion to consumers during the next 10 years. The bill also provides for the manufacturers of brand-name drugs, with increased patent and marketing protection incentives that the pharmaceutical industry has argued are critical to encourage development of new drugs. This bill is almost identical to the bill that passed in the Senate on a voice vote last month. In the House, the bill was adopted on a roll call vote of 362 to 0. The President has indicated that he will sign this bill.

After the Democratic Caucus, Fritz Mondale held a press conference and accused President Reagan of tampering with the wall separating church and state and said that the Reagan Administration had opened its arms to a determined band of religious

groups that are reaching for government power to impose their beliefs on others. He was directing his statement to the Moral Majority which has played a right important role during the Reagan Administration. I can still see the picture in the Time Magazine of Jerry Falwell who is one of the leaders of the Moral Majority, in swimming trunks in front of his beautiful, Olympic-size swimming pool, at his palatial estate in Virginia. To me, this man is a real charlatan. There are a number of others in this category who have had close relations with the White House during the Reagan Administration and who have acquired a certain amount of power by virtue of school prayer, abortion, ERA and tax credits for private and parochial schools.

September 8, 1984

In 1970, the Postal Service Act passed and after being signed into law, the Postmaster General then was no longer a member of the President's Cabinet. A quasi-public corporation was set up to operate the Post Office Department and the Postmaster General was selected by a commission. In order to pass the Act in 1970, great stress was given to the fact that a substantial deficit had built up to about \$800 million and that this appeared to be the case for a number of years insofar as deficits are concerned. With the appointment of the new Postmaster General, First Class rates were immediately increased and First Class stamps were brought up to 20¢ each. The fact that the Post Office Department is a service department for the people as well as the Department of Agriculture was completely forgotten and now the Postal Rate Commission yesterday recommended rate increases in nearly all categories of mail, including

a 22¢ First Class stamp and a 14¢ postcard charge. For many years, the postcard charge was 2¢ and 3¢ and now we will have a 14¢ charge. Increases of 14% in Second Class rates and 13% for Third Class mail will take effect if the Postal Rate Commission's recommendation is accepted. This will probably take place and again, there will be great howls from the people, but little or no effort will be made to take back the Post Office Department and place the Postmaster General back in the President's Cabinet where he should be.

The Nation's civilian unemployment rate remained unchanged from July's rate of 7.5%. The number of people unemployed in August dropped by 425,000 following increases averaging 469,000 from January through May. Summer employment always brings about increases, but we still have ten million people unemployed in this country who are seeking jobs and really want to work.

Mondale was back in Georgia yesterday explaining why the President is to blame for making tax increases necessary. He was also there to smooth out, as much as possible, the rift that has developed as the result of the firing of Bert Lance as one of his campaign managers. The Governor of Georgia, along with the Lieutenant Governor and the Democratic Party Chairman of Georgia, Bert Lance, had breakfast with Mondale. This meeting was also attended by Sam Nunn, the Democratic Senator from Georgia who says that Mondale is in serious trouble in Georgia.

In fixing the blame for the deficits and the national debt, we have to use certain figures which are right startling. Between the time of George Washington's Presidency and the end of World War II (1789 to 1945), the cumulative national debt in this Nation stood at \$234 billion. In the period between

the end of World War II and the beginning of Ronald Reagan's Administration (1946-1980) another \$680 billion was added to the national debt, for a new total of \$914 billion. During the four years of the Reagan Administration (1981-1984) another \$686 billion was added to the total and by the end of the current fiscal year of 1984, the national debt is projected to be \$1.6 trillion. When you sit down and figure out the national debt percentage wise during the different periods of the great increases, you find that about 43% of the entire debt accumulated during the history of the United States has been added during the four years of the Presidency of Ronald Reagan.

September 10, 1984

Today Walter Mondale will announce in Philadelphia how he can bring about a balanced budget and a substantial reduction in deficit spending. This deficit proposition is still the most important problem confronting our country today.

The automobile workers in this country are up for new contract negotiations and so far, no new agreement has been reached with the four major automobile companies. During the past two years, General Motors, Chrysler and Ford have all made money and in such substantial amounts, that increases were given to the President and the Chairman of the Board of each company. These increases were really high and are being cited today by the United Auto Workers Union as a major reason why a pay increase should be agreed upon. A substantial pay increase would just about place the companies back to where they were three years ago. Job

security seems to be more important to most workers and they have a right difficult choice to make at this time, between job security and agreement with the demands of their labor union for a substantial pay increase. Upon being interviewed, a great many of these people say they are very much concerned about their jobs and much more so, then they are about a pay increase at this time.

On Tuesday of this week, my old friend Joe Addabbo, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations on our Committee on Appropriations in the House, will have his primary. His District now is 65 percent black and he has a black lawyer and real estate owner running against him in the primary. Jesse Jackson has traveled into the district, endorsing the black candidates, but a great many black ministers and black leaders in the district have endorsed Joe Addabbo, a white Italian. The polls show Addabbo ahead and the total amount expended up to this time is well over a million dollars.

We are still trying to adjourn by October 4 and all of the appropriations bills on the House side, with the exception of Transportation, Foreign Aid and Defense, are in good order. The Senate has not passed a great many of our bills, but can pass two or three in a day, when they decide the time is right. Hearings are not held on the Senate side like on the House side from the standpoint of number of witnesses and time spent. We sometimes believe that the staff on the Senate side simply reads our hearings and make recommendations.

September 12, 1984

We had a full day yesterday. At 10:30 in the morning, the labor organizations in this country held a memorial service for Carl Perkins. The service was held in the Ways and Means Committee room over in the Longworth Building. I received a request to deliver the eulogy. In addition to the eulogy that I delivered, Speaker O'Neill, Majority Leader Wright and the President of the AFL-CIO, Lane Kirkland made short talks. Higher Education was represented by Georgetown University's President, Father Healy. Elementary and Secondary Education was represented by the Superintendent of Schools here in the District of Columbia. The President of the United Mine Workers, Mr. Richard Trumka, also made a short statement. The Committee room was completely filled and this was a nice ceremony. Carl Perkins' son, Chris Perkins, who will take his father's place, was on the program, but due to a flat tire on the way to the airport in Kentucky, missed his plane and could not appear. Mrs. Perkins was present, along with Chris Perkins' wife.

The article in today's Louisville Courier-Journal dwells mainly on the fact that Chris Perkins missed the ceremony honoring his father and that the new Chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, Gus Hawkins of California, proceeded to cut 10 of the top people of the staff with notices of dismissal. The article went on to say that one of those cut was Ben Reeves, a former correspondent for the Courier-Journal and another was Red Swift, a former correspondent for the

Louisville Times. This was not a nice article, but I presume that the reporter really enjoyed writing this type of an article. Instead of discussing the program and who was there and what they said, he stressed the fact that as soon as Perkins died, the new Chairman cut the major portion of the staff so close to Perkins and then set forth the fact that my old friend Carl Perkins' son, did not attend the ceremony.

September 13, 1984

The pressure became so great that it was finally agreed that it would be to the best interest of all concerned if the House Ethics Committee investigated charges that Representative Geraldine Ferraro of New York, the Democratic Vice President nominee violated the Ethics in Government Act by failing to report fully on her and her husband's business holdings. The Ethics Committee is composed of six Democrats and 6 Republicans. The vote was 12 to nothing to investigate the charges. The question of as to when the report was to be made was brought up and some effort was put forth to fix an October 1 date, which would be well in advance of the November 6 election. This suggestion was regarded as impractical because no reasonable fixed date could be set at this time. The matter concerning disclosure has not hurt the Democrats too much, because there is very little that can be done to the Democratic Ticket at this time. All the polls show our Ticket to be way behind and each day we discover that labor and education, who went so far ahead of all others last year in endorsing Mondale, are delivering very little.

Mondale finally disclosed his tax hike program consisting of an increase of taxes of \$85 billion in Fiscal Year 1989. His program he says includes no increase for persons with annual incomes of \$25,000 or less. The increase for persons with an income of \$30,000 would \$95 and \$217 if your income is \$35,000. Mondale still maintains that President Reagan's refusal to proclaim a deficit reduction plan and his strange silence at this time, is nothing but stonewalling. Mondale maintains that Reagan also will have to increase taxes and now is the time to tell the people what his plan would consist of.

Our Committee on Appropriations is now in the process of preparing a Continuing Resolution which will be strongly contested on this side as well as on the Senate side. At least nine appropriations bills of the 13, will have to go under the Continuing Resolution since only a very few of the bills have passed in the Senate. We have passed all of the 13 bills on the House side, with the exception of Foreign Aid, Defense and Transportation.

From time to time, we hear in this country that each night, some 750 million people go to bed hungry. This applies to a great many African countries and others including China. This week Chinese officials have acknowledged for the first time, that more than 10 million people died during a four year famine that followed the late Mao-Tse Tung's "Great Leap Forward," in the year 1958. Some figures show that as many as 30 million people died of food shortages around the world, between the years 1958 and 1961.

The article written by the Courier-Journal reporter of the ceremony that was held in the Ways and Means Committee Room for Carl Perkins, is entitled, "Rep. Perkins Honored in Memorial Service." This is not a nice article, but it was one written by a right mean reporter who was not only getting even with some of Perkins' staff, but also an article belittling the influence of those who pass on. This article is as follows:

"Representatives of government, education and organized labor honored the late Rep. Carl Perkins at a memorial service on Capitol Hill yesterday.

Perkins' son, state Rep. Chris Perkins, missed a flight and didn't attend, but the audience of several hundred included the congressman's widow, Verna Perkins; Chris Perkins' wife, Dr. Cathy Whitaker, and friends from Kentucky and the Washington area.

The veteran 7th District Democrat, who died Aug. 3 was also honored on the House floor late yesterday. Colleagues delivered a series of speeches, lasting almost two hours, that noted his legislative accomplishments.

Ironically, the tributes came the day after 10 employees of the House Education and Labor Committee, of which Perkins had been chairman for 17 years, got termination notices from the new chairman, Rep. Augustus Hawkins, D-Calif.

The 10 included two high-ranking committee staffers long associated with Perkins.

They are Benjamin F. Reeves, a former managing editor of The Courier-Journal who has had the title of assistant to the chairman, and Ivan "Red" Swift, a former Louisville Times political reporter who was a committee assistant.

"The fact is every chairman wants to do things his way," committee chief clerk Donald Baker said in explaining the dismissals.

He said Hawkins was not critical of their work and had sent them "quite glowing" letters.

The 10 are on the 37-member staff that works for the Democratic members of the full committee, Baker said.

The memorial service which was held in a large hearing room in a House office building near the Capitol, was arranged by the AFL-CIO.

"He needed no opinion surveys. He knew firsthand the problems of the people he represented," AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said of Perkins.

Rep. William Natcher, D-2nd District, delivered the principal eulogy, saying Perkins' memorial won't be bronze or marble, but the students and working men and women whose lives were improved by his career.

Richard Trumka, president of the United Mine Workers, said the federal mine safety law is another of Perkins' monuments and that the reduction in mine

fatalities is part of his legacy.

As did several speakers, House Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill referred to Perkins' legendary perservance: "When I say he never gave up, he never gave up."

And Fioretta D. McKenzie, superintendent of Washington, D.C. schools called Perkins "the most effective national advocate" for education.

The other speakers were Hawkins; House Majority Leader Jim Wright, D-Texas; the Rev. Timothy S. Healy, president of Georgetown University in Washington; and Kenneth Young, executive assistant to Kirkland in the AFL-CIO.

Chris Perkins, who is the Democratic nominee to succeed his father, was to have been the last speaker.

But he had a flat tire on his way to the Lexington airport and missed his flight to Washington, his wife said.

David Whalin, the late congressman's administrative assistant, said Perkins then chartered an airplane to Dulles International Airport outside Washington.

But, despite a speedy trip with Whalin at the wheel, Perkins arrived on Capitol Hill several minutes after the service ended, Whalin said.

Since the congressman's death, his office has remained open under Whalin's supervision to handle constituents' problems and requests."

September 14, 1984

The Education and Labor Committee will miss my friend Carl Perkins more everyday.

Yesterday, the American Defense Education Act was before the House and after the word passed around that a rule had been granted, a number of the new Members on the Democratic side started stirring up trouble. They maintained that if this bill, which had no chance of passing in the Senate was called up and amendments were offered pertaining to abortion, tuition tax credits, voluntary prayer in schools and other matters, a number of them would be defeated in November. They really pounded on the desk and finally, the new Chairman of the Committee, Gus Hawkins of California, agreed that if they would let the rule be adopted, he would hold general debate on the bill and following general debate, would move that the Committee rise; there would be no amendments offered and the bill would then die. I almost fell out of my chair when I heard that this deal had been made and wondered how the education people of this country would approve of this action. I understand from one of the Members on the Committee on Education and Labor, that NEA finally agreed to this action, but only reluctantly. Under no circumstances would Carl Perkins ever have brought out a bill with the agreement ahead of time, that the bill would die on the floor.

We voted out the Continuing Resolution in our Committee on Appropriations this morning and the expiration date is the last day of September of 1985. As the Resolution was reported, it should meet

with the approval of the majority of the Members in the House. I understand that between now and the day it is called up, a package will be put together and be protected by a rule which will shut off any and all other amendments. This kind of a deal is very similar to several we had two years ago, when the President vetoed two Continuing Resolutions one weekend. Finally everything was stripped out of the Resolution and the Resolution was signed by the President late Sunday afternoon, just before a sine die adjournment.

September 19, 1984

Another world record was established yesterday. An American, Joe W. Kittincher completed the first solo balloon flight across the Atlantic Ocean. This journey was 3,535 miles and required 84 hours. In addition to being the first solo balloonist to cross the Atlantic, Kittincher also set a world distance record for a solo balloonist flight.

The elections were held in the Massachusetts Primary yesterday and our old friend, Elliott Richardson, a candidate on the Republican Primary Ballot for the U.S. Senate, was defeated by Raymond Shamie a self-made millionaire and political novice, who hitched his wagon to Ronald Reagan. Shamie overcame the odds and defeated one of Massachusetts' most prominent political names. In the Democratic Primary, it appears that Representative James Shannon, who is one of our good Members in the House, may have been defeated in the Democratic Senatorial Primary by Lieutenant Governor John Kerry. Tip O'Neill was very instrumental in having Shannon run and has aided

him all during the campaign.

The President yesterday, refused to place restrictions on steel imports on the grounds that they would cost more jobs than they would save. During the day, he did issue a new Executive Order unveiling an assistance program to farmers who are in trouble financially. Twenty-five percent of the principal of farmers who are in trouble financially, would be deferred for five years with no interest payable on this amount. In addition, a guaranteed loan program would be set up providing for \$630 million in federal loan guarantees for existing debts. This would apply to farmers holding commercial loans. To me, this is a step in the right direction at this time, because the farmer is in serious trouble. The President, of course, will be criticized for making this move during the Presidential campaign.

September 25, 1984

The President addressed the United Nations Organization yesterday and proceeded to take a conciliatory approach to the Soviet Union, which certainly has not been the case during his three and one-half year Administration. He pointed out as to how close the representative of the Soviet Union and the United States sat in the United Nations General Assembly room and that there was no reason why we should not be still closer and resolve all of our differences concerning nuclear weapons. This has been one of Mondale's main complaints about the President. Mondale has maintained that Reagan has been "rattling the saber" for years now in order to build

up a tremendous defense, but really has made no effort to place this country in a position where they can sit down with the Soviet Union and resolve any of the major differences.

Our Embassy was blasted again this weekend in Lebanon with an automobile loaded with dynamite as the weapon. How they do this to us, the Lord only knows. We lost two of our Marines this time and some 35 or 40 others were seriously injured. It has been about two years since we lost over 200 of our soldiers when our Embassy was almost totally destroyed. Now the State Department has issued a sudden announcement yesterday that it will seek \$327 million in emergency funds to improve embassy security throughout the world. More money to cure defects which were so obvious in the very beginning. Foreign Minister Gromyko will be in this country until after he makes a visit with Mondale and Reagan. He is of the old school and I understand he is right hard to deal with. On a number of occasions he has chided us on the fact that we want to meet every three or four years, but in the meantime, we are willing to do nothing to place our two countries in a position where any worthwhile agreements can be entered into.

We are trying to wind down the 98th Congress and adjourn by October 4. We have the Continuing Resolution on the Floor today and there are some 11 amendments in order under the Rule. Four of these amendments apply to the bill that I am Chairman of and all but one are really not objectionable.

September 27, 1984

At times, I really marvel at President Reagan. When they finally back him up to where it looks like he has no out whatsoever, he then talks about what John Kennedy said in 1961 and how President Roosevelt finally succeeded in handling a very similar problem in 1939. By date, incident and place he waves a beautiful flag and really distracts the attention of the people to an extent that they cannot figure out why he is being criticized. With two bombings at our Lebanon Embassy, you would think that he would take his share of the blame, because he has a share to take. Yesterday he went before the University of Bowling Green, Ohio and blamed the Carter Administration for reducing the CIA payroll to such an extent that it left certain parts of the world unprepared, insofar as our people obtaining information alerting us to certain conditions. You would assume from his speech to these students, that what took place at the second bombing could be expected and that none of the blame should come his way. It should all go on Jimmy Carter, who made certain moves to reduce the CIA's budget that should be remembered when the blame is passed around. He always selects a very friendly student body and preparations are made well in advance for applause and reception. I can still see 20,000 people sitting out in 95 degree weather in Bowling Green, Kentucky, when the President talked about his achievements and accomplishments with the environment. Of course, he has very few if any, but you should have heard the National Campers and Hikers Association

respond. Attempting to place the blame for anything on our President, is a full-time job and one that Mondale may never be able to succeed with.

September 28, 1984

Yesterday in a very rough address that contrasted considerably with President Reagan's conciliatory address earlier in the week, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko demanded concrete deeds, not verbal assurances, if the United States is sincerely trying to repair strained East-West ties. Secretary of State Shultz accused Mr. Gromyko of misrepresentation of history and distortion of the peaceful and constructive role of the United States in Foreign Affairs. He did say that we will continue our efforts to have more constructive relations with the Soviet Union.

The 75-year-old Soviet Diplomat has been the principal spokesman for the Kremlin on Foreign Affairs for over a quarter of a century. He attempted to leave no doubt in the minds of the audience at the United Nations Organization as to who was to blame for the deteriorating situation between our two countries. Today he said the United States reserves the right to deliver a first strike, referring to a preemptive attack on the Soviet Union by U.S. ballistic missiles. He went on to say that the Soviet Union continues to support the goals of totally removing nuclear weapons.

Walter Mondale went to New York City and met with Gromyko, following the Soviet Foreign Minister's address to the United Nations and after his meeting, said an

opportunity exists for progress in today's White House session with the Soviet Foreign Minister. He met with Gromyko for an hour and thirty minutes and also turned on President Reagan, for inexcusable behavior in the suicide terrorist bombing of our U.S. Embassy in Lebanon.

Here it is Friday, and so far the Senate has not completed action on the Continuing Resolution. According to my information this morning, this may not take place until late tonight, so a conference cannot be held until Monday of next week.

There are a lot of people guessing here in Washington at this time as to what Senator Baker will be doing after he retires from the Senate in January of next year. There is rumor to the effect that he may undertake a major diplomatic mission to the Soviet Union for our country, but both he and his press aide, deny the rumor. Baker is an able Senator and certainly will be missed when he retires.

October 1, 1984

As far as the operation of the government is concerned, since all 13 appropriation bills have not passed, a number of Departments were to have discontinued operations as of Midnight. Finally before adjourning, the Senate passed a two-day extension of the Continuing Resolution and we, in the House at Noon today, passed a three-day extension which was immediately accepted by the Senate. This means that everything will continue to operate as it is until Midnight Wednesday and then we will be right back where we were today at Noon,

unless a Continuing Resolution is approved by both Houses and signed into law by the President. On the Senate side, there are over 2,000 amendments that have been placed on the Clerk's desk for consideration in the Continuing Resolution. This must be the all-time record.

With nine of the appropriation bills in the Continuing Resolution by virtue of the fact that these nine have not been passed by the Senate, with the exception of the Transportation bill, which has not been passed by the House, the Members of the Senate know that by putting pet projects in the Continuing Resolution it is their only salvation. They know that the President will veto a Continuing Resolution that looks like a Christmas Tree, but they still put in the projects, hoping that in the conference in the House, something will take place which will bring about some sort of an agreement, between the President and the conferees who will be working on the Continuing Resolution. I am one of the conferees on the House side and I know that the President will not sign a Continuing Resolution that includes the Water Resource Development projects from 1984. There are hundreds in this category that have been floating around since 1978 and even though a change in funding procedure makes quite a difference, I still do not believe that the President will accept any Resolution with the Water Resource bill included.

I had conferees named today on the bill that I am Chairman of and we will go to conference with the Senate in the morning at 10 am. If we can agree on most all of the items, then the Conference Report

as agreed to by the conferees on both sides can be incorporated into the Continuing Resolution and it may be accepted by the President.

The President has finally apologized to Jimmy Carter for his statement which he maintains now was taken out of context by the media, concerning the reason for the second bombing of our Embassy in Lebanon. Now he says that instead of the reason for this taking place during the Carter years, it started over a decade ago during the time that Jerry Ford was President and continued up to the present time. Jimmy Carter issued a statement that the President's answer to the question in Ohio was not only false, but it was absolutely unexcusable. I presume in the President's conversation on the telephone with Jimmy Carter, he succeeded after a fashion, in correcting another one of his mistakes.

October 2, 1984

Secretary of Labor Raymond Donovan was indicted yesterday by a Grand Jury in New York City with the indictment charging Grand Larceny and fraud in connection with a New York City subway project on which the Secretary's construction company was a major company. This Secretary has been under investigation ever since he was sworn in, but up to this time, has been able to ward off anything more than innuendos and charges which were not substantiated by a Special Prosecutor appointed for that purpose. Last night, Donovan said that he will not resign and that President Reagan has agreed to his request for a leave of absence without pay. He

further said that he was outraged and disgusted by the action and the obviously partisan timing of the Bronx District Attorney. This indictment, he said, is not worth the paper it's written on and further that he expects to resume his duties just as soon as this injustice has been dealt with. This indictment surprises me because I believed that after the Special Prosecutor, they would let Donovan alone. I personally like the Secretary and he has always been able to work with the Subcommittee that I am Chairman of, since he held his post.

When you go into New Jersey and make appointments, you take your chances, because if there is one state in the United States that is no-man's-land, it is the State of New Jersey.

I presume that Donovan is the first Secretary in a President's Cabinet that has been indicted while serving actively in his assignment. During the Nixon days, we had one or two Secretaries under investigation from the standpoint of campaign funding and reporting and then even further on back, we had the Albert Fall and Sinclair days. It seems that the Republicans really catch it when it comes to leadership at the top, Nixon, Agnew and now Donovan.

Yesterday, we voted for a three-day extension in the House and I do hope that the Senate will be able to wind up debate on the bill and complete it by tomorrow at Midnight. I still believe that the bill we are working on will be vetoed, but at least if it is brought out and passed so we can go to conference, we will know a little bit where we really are as far as

the President is concerned. This is par for the course, because always the last week before we adjourn, we have obstacles that grow taller as the days pass by.

October 3, 1984

We completed our conference yesterday with the Senate on our annual Bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education. We had a good conference and only two items have to be brought back in disagreement. These two are abortion and voluntary prayer in public schools.

This morning I have had a number of Members talk with me who have found out just what transpired during the conference and they are extremely well pleased with the figures, but some are very much concerned over having to vote on a roll call vote on abortion and voluntary prayer in public schools. This really comes as a surprise to me, because we have voted on each of these two questions so many times, that regardless of the election that is around the corner, all of the Members at one time or another either senior or junior members, have had roll call votes on these two questions. Some say that another vote on abortion for instance, might be just enough to knock them out of the box, since they have a close District.

All along, I had planned to place the entire bill in the Continuing Resolution, which will protect all of the work we have done and give us the necessary money we need for the three departments,

plus the related agencies. In addition, I had hoped that maybe again, the President would sign this bill. I will think this over real carefully in the next couple of days and decide which route to take. It may be that the Leadership will refuse to let me call up the Conference Report, but so far I have had no indication along this line.

October 5, 1984

We were in Conference until a little after Midnight, hoping to resolve all of the differences in the Continuing Resolution. Finally about Midnight, ten of the Subcommittees on both sides were able to resolve their differences and this only left three of the Subcommittees, Transportation, Defense and Foreign Aid still unresolved. These three Subcommittees and their conferees remained in Session for several hours after we finally adjourned the balance of the Conference until 9:30 this morning. We will bring back to the House, a conference report on the Continuing Resolution that will carry a number of items in disagreement. Enough that I believe when it is sent to the President, will be vetoed, and then we will go back in Session today and fight a time battle since there is a Jewish holiday beginning at sundown today and continuing through tomorrow, so if this matter is not resolved before we adjourn, we will have to come back on Tuesday. Monday is a legal holiday and unless the Resolution that we finally send to the White House is stripped down, then in my opinion, the President will veto it again.

All kinds of political moves were made by the White House in shutting down the government since a Continuing Resolution had not been adopted. The President shut down part of the Federal Government yesterday, sending 500,000 workers home at Midday, as Congress wrangled with a spending bill for two-thirds of the government. By nightfall, a 36-hour extension was approved and the White House then said that workers should return to their jobs this morning.

This brought on all kinds of statements from both sides, with our Speaker issuing a statement to the effect that President Reagan was embarrassing his office by using the President to engage in a Hollywood publicity stunt. The Speaker went on to say that he stopped the government yesterday, not for the purpose of public policy, but for the purpose of melodrama and that by pulling the curtain on the government, the actor in the Oval Office is still making a final grab for an Oscar. Jim Wright, the Majority Leader immediately issued a statement that the blame fixing by the President on the House Democrats was simply not true and that the Majority Leader did not know as to whether the President misstated the facts or if he just does not know any better. This kind of repertoire will go back and forth today and I do hope that before the sun sets today and the Jewish holiday takes over, that we will have this matter resolved.

In speaking of holidays, I say to the other Members on our Committee on Appropriations that we should all keep in

in mind, that Sunday is a Baptist holiday.

October 9, 1984

In the debate on Sunday night, Mondale reestablished himself considerably and if he does as well in the second debate in Kansas City, he could make this race real close. The President appeared tired and completely worn out. One disadvantage that he now has is his inability to hear the questions and the answers from his opponent. By agreement, the sound equipment at the President's podium was increased considerably so he could hear better. You could tell from the expression on his face throughout the debate, that he could just barely hear some of Mondale's answers and in fact, some of the questions that were put to him. The polls beginning on Monday showed that Mondale made the best impression and in fact, the President's pollster said the President's 18 percentage point lead could slip to 12 or 13 percentage points by the end of this week. This was the poorest performance that I have ever seen the President make on television and I know a great many of his advisors must be worried.

The Vice Presidential candidates will have a debate and some of the statements that are being made in this race, are certainly not good. In the Columbus Day Parade yesterday, Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro attracted more attention than George Bush and his wife Barbara, who also marched in the parade. On the flight to New York for the parade, Bush's wife Barbara, took a playful slap at Ferraro,

telling reporters that she and her husband do not try to play down their wealth and smiling broadly she said, "not like that \$4 million -----, I can't say, but it rhymes with rich." She was referring to Ferraro who recently disclosed that she and her husband John Zaccaro have a net worth of \$3.8 million. Bush disclosed that he and his wife have a net worth of \$2.1 million. Barbara Bush's remark came after she said it was unfair of Mondale and Ferraro to criticize Bush for paying only 12.8 percent of his income in federal taxes last year. Mrs. Bush apparently thought her remark was off the record, but it was soon on the wire and Mrs. Bush subsequently reached Mrs. Ferraro by telephone and apologized.

The Republican Party may have to take another hitch in this campaign, because speaking to school children and National Campers meetings, will not get the job done.

We are still in conference on the Continuing Resolution and are just about as far away from a solution as we were when we adjourned on Friday. We go back in Session today at 2:00 and some sort of a Resolution must be sent down for the President's signature. He may veto the first one we send down so we should start as soon as possible to see just where we are with the Administration.

October 12, 1984

We are still in Session, but from the standpoint of legislative business, we finished up last night. This, the Second Session of the 98th Congress revolved

mainly around the federal deficit, federal spending and the budget generally. The deficit at the close of the Fiscal Year 1984 totalled about \$176 billion. The anticipated total for the Fiscal Year 1985 deficit is predicted to be about \$172 billion. Our Sine Die adjournment Resolution provided that we will return and convene the 99th Congress on January 3, 1985. The early January date, of course, pertains to the Electoral College vote, which must be counted in the House before the new President can be innaugurated.

During this Session of Congress, we finally hooked on to the Continuing Resolution, some 60 crime bills and all of this legislation is necessary. We also passed a revision of the Bankruptcy Act, which is long overdue.

A number of our education programs were reauthorized and this also applied to several of our environmental protection programs.

I completed this Session of Congress with out missing a day or a vote and this now extends my record for a period of 30 years and 10 months. I was sworn in as a Member of Congress on January 6, 1954 and I have never missed a day or a vote since that time. The total number of roll call votes is: 9,918 and the total number of quorum calls is: 4,038. During this Session of Congress, we had 408 roll call votes and 55 quorum calls.

Last night we had the Vice President's debate and the Democratic candidate, Geraldine Ferraro and the Republican candidate, George Bush, both did exceedingly well.

The little lady probably did a little better than George Bush. She answered the questions very carefully and her answers were good. Coming from Queens, New York City is not quite as bad as the Bronx, but at least it's that part of the world that shows without any question. Last night, Mrs. Ferraro was dressed for the part and conducted herself in such a manner to give anyone the appearance that she was from Cleveland, Ohio; Nashville, Tennessee; Dallas, Texas or San Diego, California, not just from Queens. I also presume that this was one of the admonitions that she received from many of her friends. At times, she believes in coming out "swinging", but that would not have applied to last night.

October 23, 1984

I am now back in my District, traveling in my counties. The election is Tuesday, November 6 and everything seems to be in good order in my campaign. The Presidential race in Kentucky still, in my opinion, shows President Reagan a little in the lead. He and Vice President Mondale have had two debates. One of the debates was in Louisville, Kentucky and in this debate, in my opinion, Mondale was very much the winner. On Sunday night of this week, the second debate was held in Kansas City and in this debate, I think each man did real good with neither coming away with a clear victory. The President's age was discussed somewhat. This may continue to be discussed before the election takes place. The President has always been noted for taking it easy and in the briefing sessions before each debate, he has had considerable difficulty in gathering and keeping the facts that have developed during the debates.

The Louisville "Courier-Journal" in a real nice editorial on Thursday, October 18, 1984 endorsed me again for Congress. That portion of the editorial pertaining to me is as follows:

"In the Second District, Mr. Natcher, a Democrat seeking his 16th term, is opposed by a little known Republican, Timothy A. Morrison, of Philpot. Mr. Natcher is nothing if not on the record--he's never missed a House vote or a quorum call. But it's of much more significance, in this day of big-money campaigns and bloated staffs, that he accepts no campaign contributions and hires no administrative or legislative aides. Of the 22 staff positions he's allowed, he fills only eight.

Mr. Natcher's perfect attendance record and parsimony on staffing are not necessarily to be advised for others. A congressman nowadays may find more competition for his time, and more need to cope with complex questions of government, than in simpler decades. But Mr. Natcher nevertheless has built a creditable record that might be described as slightly on the conservative side of moderate, and he holds a very influential position in the House.

Mr. Natcher's opponent, a locksmith who has never held public office, takes ultra-conservative positions on a wide range of issues. But even for the like-minded, he offers no match for the incumbent congressman's experience and ability."

Sometimes it is right difficult to understand why our country has to do what it does in certain instances pertaining to refugees and citizens from abroad who, after World War II, voluntarily came to our country and have assisted us in our scientific efforts. I have been very much

concerned all along about the space program and was delighted when we were able to get Wernher von Braun over on our side along with a number of others who really have helped us with our space program. One of the German scientists who Wernher Von Braun was able to get to come to our country following World War II designed and perfected the rocket that carried our twelve men to the moon. This man recently, who has since retired and lives in California, was requested to leave our country and return to West Germany. It may be that this was a real service to this gentleman since he apparently was on the list of war criminals and his location had been ascertained. After spending a number of years in our space program, he retired and at the time was living in California when the State Department advised him to leave and to return to Germany. In the last several weeks, he has moved out and is now located in West Germany after renouncing his American citizenship. I will discuss this matter a little more in detail later on, giving his name and some of the other pertinent facts.

October 26, 1984

Several days ago, I mentioned the fact that Arthur Rudolph had left our country, giving up his citizenship. This was the prominent scientist who worked in our space program. A short article appeared in TIME magazine about him which is as follows:

"Arthur Rudolph was one of 118 top German scientists, including his long-time friend Wernher von Braun, who were secretly brought to the U.S. at the end of World War II. Later made manager of the Saturn V project in Huntsville, Ala., he led the development of the rocket that first took men to the moon. An American citizen since 1954, Rudolph was honored by NASA in

1969 with its most prestigious award, the Distinguished Service Medal.

Last week the Justice Department disclosed that Rudolph, 77, had voluntarily left for West Germany last March and renounced his U.S. citizenship in May. According to the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, beginning in 1943, Rudolph helped procure prisoners from the Dora-Nordhausen concentration camp in central Germany to build tunnels for the underground factory producing V-2 rockets. The laborers lived at the work site, sleeping on bare rock, working with their hands twelve hours a day, seven days a week, without ventilation, heat or drinking water. By the time Germany surrendered, more than a third of the 60,000 inmates had died. After being presented with corroborated evidence gleaned from archival documents, testimony and information contained in a 1980 book, DORA by Jean Michel, Rudolph was persuaded to leave the U.S."

November 1, 1984

I am still traveling in my District and will be glad when the election is over next Tuesday. I find some things that bother me considerably and one is that the elections being conducted in the high schools and the elementary and secondary schools are not going the way some people expect. For instance in the Middle School in Daviess County, President Reagan carried the election overwhelmingly and Mitch McConnell, the Republican candidate for the Senate won over our present Senator who is running for reelection, Walter D. Huddleston. I won and my opponent lives in this County. Washington County, where I spent the day yesterday, is a solid Democratic County and it surprised me that Reagan and McConnell won. I still believe

that Senator Huddleston will win, but these children come from home and this indicates that the Senatorial race could be closer than I think it is.

Indira Gandhi was assassinated yesterday by her bodyguards. Trouble has been brewing in India now for several months over the different religious groups and her two guards who killed her were members of the opposition religious group. These two guards were immediately killed. This will mean trouble in India now for sometime. This lady had succeeded in walking a very narrow line as between our country and the Soviet Union and at most times during the last 10 years, she always took a very mid-line position as far as anything that we wanted. We have helped India all down through the years and I hope that this tragedy does not put this country back to where it was several years ago. Mrs. Gandhi's son was sworn in as Prime Minister and I hope he does well.

November 8, 1984

President Reagan won in a landslide on Tuesday. He carried every state in the Union with the exception of Minnesota. In addition to Minnesota, Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro carried the District of Columbia. This gave them a total of only 13 electoral votes and the rest went to the President. He and Nancy Reagan are just jubilant and he has been saying each day since the election that the people in this country "ain't seen nothing yet." I hope that bodes well for the future, but if it means that he intends to start out as he did in 1981, he may run into some obstacles that will surprise him along the way.

We had a weak candidate who was endorsed way too early by some groups that the people are not in favor of and he accepted pressure in placing Geraldine Ferraro on his ticket as Vice President. The polls all the way through the campaign showed the President in the lead with his Vice President, George Bush, and even though Mondale picked up some after the first debate, the second debate gave him no extra percentage.

We also had a landslide in Kentucky. All six of the incumbents for Congress were reelected. Three are Republican and three are Democrat. The vacant seat of my old friend, Carl D. Perkins will be filled by his son, Chris Perkins, who not only won the special election for the unexpired term, but the election for the full two-year term. My friend, Carl, would have been right proud of his District because it is the only one in Kentucky that really held up for the Democrats on Tuesday of this week. The largest majority that the Mondale ticket received was in Carl's District and this is the way this District has been performing now for about ten years.

Walter D. Huddleston, running for his third term in the United States Senate from Kentucky was defeated by the County Judge of Jefferson County, Mitch McConnell. The final vote was 629,000 to 625,000. This makes a difference of only 4,000. Huddleston has never been strong since he has been in the Senate, but at least he has been stronger than his opponent who won. Dee Huddleston lives in the district that I represent and he carried this district by only a 288 majority. In Daviess County, with Owensboro as the County Seat, Huddleston lost the county by 554 votes. In my home County of Warren, he lost the county by 3,000. He used to live here and work here long before

he entered politics and this was quite a surprise to a great many members of his family who still live here. In his home County of Hardin, he carried the county 523 majority. In this county, I carried the County by 2,700. If Huddleston had carried his home county by 3000 votes more than he did, he would have been reelected to the United States Senate. Hardin County is always a difficult county for Huddleston. I won with 62.13% of the vote and I guess considering everything, this was pretty good. The man who ran against me from Daviess County by the name of Timothy Morrison was unknown and if he had any money, it was less than \$5,000. I saw no indication whatsoever of any campaigning on his part, but he simply road along on the coattails of the President and carried two of the three Republican Counties. I carried the other Republican County and the fifteen Democratic counties. This is the third landslide that I have been in since I have been a Member of Congress. The first was in 1956 with the Eisenhower landslide, the next was 1972 with the Nixon landslide and then the one on Tuesday of this week.

Huddleston was the only sitting Democrat in the Senate who lost his seat and we succeeded in picking up two new seats, the one in Tennessee and the one in Iowa. In the House, it now appears that we have lost 12 seats and this is not bad considering the fact that we had a landslide at the top of the ticket.

November 16, 1984

The election is over, but we still have repercussions from time to time that certainly indicate that the 99th Congress will be anything but peaceful. For instance, my friend, Bob Michel of Peoria, Illinois, the Minority Leader now for a period of about

eight years, really blasted the President over his failure to help the Republican Party gain more seats in the House. Bob Michel is a gentleman and very rarely has placed himself in a position where he becomes so mad that he really castigates anyone. This certainly did not apply to his statement which he issued following the November 6 election concerning President Reagan's complete failure to help the Republicans gain additional seats in the House. This article that appeared throughout the United States is entitled "Reagan blamed for showing in House." The article is as follows:

"The Republican leader of the House says President Reagan's emphasis on rolling up his own numbers in the election hurt the GOP and reduced chances that Congress will embrace his conservative agenda in a second term.

'As good a communicator as the President is, he really never, in my opinion, enjoined that issue of what it really means to have the numbers in the House,' Rep. Robert H. Michel of Illinois said Wednesday.

Though three contests remained unresolved today, it appeared the GOP had cut the previous 99-seat majority enjoyed by Democrats by just 14 seats in the 435-member House. Meanwhile, Republicans actually lost two seats in the Senate, bolstering Democratic hopes of regaining control of that chamber in 1986.

Reagan said Wednesday that Americans 'made it very plain that they approve of what we are doing.' and if Congress balks at his second-term program 'we'll take our case to the people.'

But Michel suggested the president could have done much more to avoid trouble with Congress, which virtually scuttled his last two budgets, rebuked him on Central America and arms control issues and, in 1984, substantially trimmed his Pentagon spending request and delayed production of the MX missile.

Michel said Reagan 'absolutely' concentrated too much on building his own margin of victory, rather than helping our Republican candidates.

'Shoot, you don't need but three sentences or four (in campaign appearances) but you've got to pound 'em hard.' he said.

Reagan virtually ignored local GOP contests until the last two weeks of his campaign. Even then, said Michel, the effort was lacking.

For example, the Republican leader said: 'Look at that last thing, going up to Minnesota. At the last minute, unannounced. That had to be only an attempt to make it a clean sweep, 50 states.' Reagan lost Minnesota, Mondale's home state.

'I've always said that presidents don't (have to) win by 60 and 70 percent.' said Michel. 'Here the son of a buck ended up with 59 percent and you bring in 15 seats,' complained Michel.

Actually, the latest figures projected one seat less than that for the GOP.

In Illinois, Democrat Kenneth Gray was declared the winner in a 300-vote squeaker over Republican Randy Patchett.

That left three contests unresolved. In Indiana, incumbent Democrat Frank

McCloskey moved into a 309-vote lead over Republican Rick McIntyre in the ongoing official count. Unofficial totals had given the Republican a 200-vote margin.

Two races will be decided by absentee ballots. In Utah, Republican Lt. Gov. David Monson held a 143-vote lead over State Sen. Frances Farley, and in New York, Republican Joseph DiGuardi had a 6,000-vote margin over Democrat Oren J. Teicher, but it was still possible for the outcome to be changed by the absentee count.

If the leaders prevail in those races, the new House would have 253 Democrats and 182 Republicans. 'I don't think people should expect too many victories (for Reagan's program) when we are still that far behind,' said Michel.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. D-Mass., said Wednesday that the 99th Congress is 'going to be very fair with the president.'

That sounds friendly enough. But O'Neill's point is that Reagan promised not to raise taxes to reduce the nation's huge deficits--and Democratic leaders have no intention of bailing him out of a fiscal crunch by shouldering any new revenue initiatives."

November 26, 1984

Down through the years, in keeping this Journal, I have always been very complimentary insofar as Admiral Hyman Rickover is concerned. To me, he served with distinction and honor in the United States Navy for a period of 63 years. For the last twelve years, the Secretaries of Navy and others have tried to get Rickover out of the Navy and retire him. Each President, beginning with Johnson,

decided that Rickover was good for the Navy and as the Admiral in charge of the nuclear submarine fleet, should stay. He has appeared before our full Committee on Appropriations on many occasions and always impressed us without any question as to his integrity and as to his ability. Now, at the age of 84, he, after retirement last year, has been accused of accepting a great many valuable presents from two or more companies that have contracted with the government down through the years in the Trident nuclear submarine construction program. According to an article that appeared in the November 23 "Wall Street Journal" Admiral Rickover, before retirement, had previously admitted accepting small gifts from General Dynamics. According to Congressional investigators, the gifts consisted of jewelry, furniture, custom-made items such as gold-handled fruit knives. In addition, it developed during the investigation that General Dynamics arranged for the purchase of two valuable pieces of jewelry for Admiral Rickover in 1977. The Chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee is now insisting in the House that the contracts between the government and General Dynamics be cancelled by virtue of the disclosure concerning the gifts that have been presented to Rickover down through the years. Secretary Lehman, in answering the charges that it had been definitely established about the gifts, directed a letter to the Chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee in the House, explaining that he would make no decision concerning the cancellation of any contracts until after a Special Board that he had created to study the matter of the gifts made their final report. The Secretary noted that the Justice Department would handle the prosecution of any possible criminal violations that arise from the investigation and that after

receiving the report, a decision would be made as to cancellation of contracts as provided for by law in case it is established that the company or companies involved gave presents or gifts of value to government employees or those connected with the government in the contracting for materials. General Electric, along with General Dynamics, is very much concerned and Westinghouse, probably in the same situation, refused to make any comment concerning their company's policy in regard to gifts that have been or might be made to government employees.

Now, at the age of 84, with one of the most outstanding records of any Naval Officer in the history of this country, he will be castigated for the rest of his life and on into the future over a few small gifts that he accepted. I remember one of the last times that I saw Admiral Rickover in the Rayburn Building, he was on the same elevator with me. I told him I didn't know where he was going in the building, but said he wouldn't pass a door where he didn't have a real friend. That's the way we always felt about Admiral Rickover and I am sorry that this episode has now come to the surface.

I return to Washington on Wednesday of this week and on Thursday, I will speak to the new Members in the House. This time, instead of just speaking to the new Democratic Members, I will speak to both the Republicans and the Democrats. The leadership on both sides agreed that this meeting should take place and again, they have called on me to talk with the new Members about what I think they should do as Members of Congress. Down through the years in having my annual visit with the new Members, I watch the expressions on their faces when I tell them not to accept money for campaigns and make other suggestions. I know that they listen, but are not too much

in favor of what I say. I enjoy saying it and I am looking forward to talking to them on Thursday of this week. This time, we will have 31 Republican new Members and 12 new Democratic Members, making a total of 43. This is one of the smallest groups that I have addressed.

November 30, 1984

The Republicans, in their caucus in the Senate yesterday elected Bob Dole of Kansas, Majority Leader and Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming as Majority Whip. They take the places of Howard Baker of Tennessee and Ted Stevens of Alaska. The moderate Republicans seem to have ganged up a little bit and succeeded in putting together a coalition of 28 Senators which was sufficient to elect Dole and Simpson. If the President had made the selections, he probably would not have selected these two because neither one of them are in favor of either increasing taxes or making changes in the tax base such as those the White House has proposed during the past two days.

According to what we hear on our Committee on Appropriations, President Reagan has decided, tentatively, that he will hold spending next year at this year's levels in an overall budget freeze, but some expenditures such as Social Security payments would be allowed to increase. This simply means that other programs would have to be cut or eliminated. At a meeting with the President yesterday, the Republican Leadership bluntly warned the President that his efforts to curtail projected \$200 billion deficits must include across-the-board spending cuts and some slow-down in his defense build up. Overall expenditures in the Fiscal Year 1985 is expected to be about \$968 billion.

The budget that we worked on during the Fiscal Year 1985 hearings totaled \$925 billion. According to the word from the White House, the President wants to have spending cuts of \$45 billion in Fiscal Year 1986, \$85 billion in 1987 and \$110 billion in 1988 with the annual budget deficit falling to 4%, 3% and finally 2% of the gross national product. I understand that at the meeting, the Minority Whip, Bob Michel of Illinois, and Secretary of Defense, Caspar Weinberger, exchanged a few words concerning the defense budget. Michel very frankly advised the Secretary and the President that defense would have to take its lumps the same as the other programs in the budget.

Plans are underway now for President Reagan's second inauguration. So far, we have been advised the second inauguration celebration, somewhat subdued by standards of the past, will run four days and will include eight black tie balls. This Administration says it wants participation to be as broad and wide as the President's victory. Greater emphasis will be given to youth and free events and less emphasis on black tie events. The festivities will start on Friday, January 18 with a free pageant and fireworks display at the ellipse and the first of two entertainment galas that will be organized by Frank Sinatra. President Reagan will take the oath of office on Sunday, January 20 in a very private ceremony conducted by Chief Justice Warren Burger, with the public inaugural ceremony to be held on Monday, January 21. Since the Constitution specifies January 20 and since the 20th is a Sunday, the private ceremony is necessary.

We start with our regular Caucus meetings on Monday of next week and will meet for three days and a fourth day, if necessary.

December 4, 1984

We had our first Caucus yesterday and during the Caucus, Tip O'Neill was elected Speaker for another term and the same applied to Jim Wright who will serve another term as Majority Leader.

I get along with both of these men and in fact, when we have a right difficult bill in the House, both agree that I should preside. I do think that Tip O'Neill would have served his country and his people better if during this one of the most trying periods of our time, he had agreed to step aside as Speaker. With the President winning by a landslide and simply having the great majority of the people on his side, every effort should be made to bring our country back on a sound course from the standpoint of the economy, federal spending and the tremendous deficit which will face us for at least the next four years.

The President maintains that if he can bring the deficit down to \$100 billion by the year 1988, this is a start in the right direction. The estimated deficit now for the year 1985 is \$200 billion. At the time we passed the Continuing Resolution and at the time the President signed my bill, the deficit was thought to be in the neighborhood of about \$178 billion.

The President is now going over the new budget which will be presented in January almost item by item and will make certain recommended cuts for farm aid, student aid and a reduction as far as the Export-Import Bank is concerned. At the same time, trial balloons have been sent up during the past ten days calling for tax reform. This has started all of the lobbyists racing up and down the halls in the Capitol Building, grabbing Members as they go along, pleading

for no tax reform and especially as to those havens that have been created during the past 20 years protecting many interests in this country.

I have my doubts that any tax increase legislation will be enacted during the new calendar year and as far as tax reform is concerned, long before we approve any program along this line, federal spending must be reduced.

December 5, 1984

In the Caucus yesterday, on a roll call vote of 124-115, an amendment to the rules was turned down which if adopted, would have provided that any Member of the House could be a candidate for the Chairmanship of the Budget Committee at any time. This would change the basic law providing for three terms on the Budget Committee and would again have placed Jim Jones of Oklahoma in a position where he could have served his third term as Chairman of the Committee. Jones has been right arbitrary about the operation of the Budget Committee and on more than one occasion, has not only attempted, but has succeeded in taking over Appropriations and Ways and Means Committee prerogatives--somewhat like during the days of Boss Cannon when he was Speaker of the House, retaining his Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee and completely operating the Rules Committee. It was time for Jones to go and I was delighted to lock up at the electronic voting device board and see that all four Democrats from Kentucky had voted against the amendment. Jones is the same Member who shortly after being elected to Congress made the statement that while serving in the White House

during the Lyndon Johnson days, had prepared the Presidential Order in a very complicated case when it developed later on that this was not true. He then backed away and said that it was simply puffery and that he had made the statement when he was highly medicated with drugs and admitted that it was not true. I have had a run in with this fellow on a number of occasions over my bill and especially the time when he appeared before the Steering Committee demanding that \$97 million more in education money be placed in my bill. This brought on the Jim Wright, Carl Perkins, Jim Jones affair and on a roll call vote and in the Continuing Resolution, the three failed in their attempt to restructure our bill.

We should finish up the Caucus today and then will not come back until January 3. If everything works well, I will return home tomorrow and come back shortly after Christmas.

December 15, 1984

The November election is now water over the dam and a great many of us in the Democratic party are really worried about what it will take to bring our party back in line. Early endorsements and a long, bitter Presidential primary with the candidates cutting each other severely every day was one of the major handicaps on our side of the political fence. Hart and Jackson, who finally ended up in the primaries against Mondale, were so bitter in their castigation of our ultimate winner, that he had very little drawing power among the young people. When report after report was issued that the young people registering throughout the 50 states were registering more on the Republican side than at any time in the last 20 years, this was a clear signal. What took place back during the days of the

Johnson Administration with education and the environment was unheard of or not remembered by the young voters in this country and the speeches eulogizing our party for the past simply were not accepted. These are two of the reasons why Ronald Reagan carried 49 out of the 50 states and there are several others that played just as important a part.

What has transpired in the past cannot be the sole criteria for the platform or for the speech material for the Democratic nominee in the future. The President is a right attractive candidate as far as television and the media are concerned and Mondale, as I have said before, finally admitted after the election that he simply hated television and never believed that he was coming across to the people like he should. It all goes back to the Caucus that we had with him in the House Chamber when he defended every move that he had made up to that time and accepted none of the suggestions made by any of the Members on our side of the aisle.

Several days ago, I read an article in the paper entitled "The Year When There Was no Summer." In the year 1826, there was snow during the months of June, July and August throughout nearly every section of the world. I had never read this story before and was right amazed since we are having probably the warmest winter up to this time of any winter during the past 20 years. It may turn cold and snow tomorrow, but the weather so far has been really spring like and balmy. In fact, so much so, that flowers and the trees have been fooled into trying to put forth more buds.

In Kentucky, the people are still talking about the defeat of Senator Walter D. Huddleston in his race for reelection. There were a great many reasons why this took place and since the election is now over and all of us have had a chance to compare the precincts and county totals, it is obvious that the people in Kentucky simply did not want to reelect Dee Huddleston as one of our Senators from Kentucky. He has announced that he will open an office here in Washington and one in Elizabethtown, Kentucky and serve a few select clients in an advisory capacity. I understand he is in fine shape financially and really should suffer no problems in regard to the number of clients.

I am really looking forward to the First Session of the 99th Congress because I sincerely believe that this Session of Congress will go down in history as one of the most important since I have been a Member of Congress.

December 17, 1984

The situation in the Middle East is somewhat better at this time. The President of Lebanon has, to a certain extent, gathered together all of the warring elements and at least has some semblance of a government underway at this time. France and our country moved the troops out of Lebanon but Israel still maintains and occupies a small portion of Lebanon where troops are stationed. This is done, according to the Israeli's, as a matter of protection to their country since at one time the Palestinians were almost in charge of Lebanon. The Palestinians were finally driven out and by ship and otherwise, thousands left Lebanon. Israel is still demanding more money from our country each year.

At the present time, Israel wants \$800 million more for Fiscal Year 1985 than the amounts heretofore approved. In addition to the \$800 million, Israel is demanding about \$4 billion more for Fiscal Year 1986. A little over \$2 billion of this amount is for military assistance and the balance is for economic aid. We have a close alliance with Israel and in fact, this is our best friend in the Middle East. At the same time, it is costing our country billions of dollars every year. With a deficit that now is running in the neighborhood of \$200 billion a year which is to be added to a national debt of \$1,670,000,000,000, large amounts like those demanded by Israel really play a major part in any effort to bring down the deficit. Attempting to reduce domestic expenditures in this country and especially those programs affecting the elderly and our children, comes at a very difficult time when demands such as those of Israel are before the Congress and before the Executive Branch of our government.

Chernenko, the present high official in the Soviet Union, is not only an old man, but he too is sick. He's unable to attend funerals and other important meetings for foreign visitors and this clearly indicates that sometime in the near future, he will pass on and then we will see as to whether or not some other real old man is selected to take his place. During the past 30 years, very few men in their 50's or 60's in the ruling communist party are even considered for this position. It takes those of the old school, going back just about to the time of the Czar, for any consideration at all for this particular assignment. The Soviet Union has had another bad growing season and is now buying millions of bushels of feed grains. During the past five years,

the Soviet Union has had a series of bad growing years and this has really played havoc as far as the operation of this country is concerned. Just before the Soviet government moves in to take over another country, they first build up a tremendous food supply and the bad growing years of the last 5 years have slowed them down. The last move was into Afghanistan and at the close of the fifth year of occupation of this country, they are still no further along concerning complete control.

In the Phillipines, the President of that country is still having his problems but so far, through military might, has been able to maintain his position. One or two assassinations have caused trouble, but not to the extent that he is anywhere near ouster. One of the nicest little men that I ever met in my life was the Ambassador from the Phillipines, Benjamin T. Romualdez.

Japan is still riding an economic wave and at least to the extent that they are causing us all kinds of trouble with automobile, steel, radio and television shipments. Their budget totals \$280 billion and up until the last two years, the percentage of the entire budget for military assistance was less than 2%. Now, it will finally go up in the new budget to about 4½%. Since World War II, there has been no army, air force, or navy to keep up, and we have stepped in with billions of dollars and thousands of our military personnel to protect the Islands of Japan. In the new budget for Japan for Fiscal Year 1986, a move will be made by the Japanese to place in their \$211.69 billion budget some \$83.5 billion for debt servicing and loan programs. This debt servicing really fascinates me and especially when we, up to this time, have been unable to get any provision in our budget along this line. The budget

for Fiscal Year 1986 will be up just 3.7% over the current fiscal year. The exact amount for defense spending in the new budget will be 5.1%.

My grandchildren all seem to be doing real well. Chris Murphy is back in school after playing a minor part in "Valley Girl" a motion picture that is still being shown throughout this country. He has recently dropped out of school again in order to make another movie which takes place near Las Vegas. He will be out of school for about five weeks. Virginia is quite a young lady and is doing well in school and like her mother, enjoys reading and her studies. Billy and Peter are both quite athletic and play baseball, football and basketball and are doing well in school. Houston is in the State of Washington now, working and Jeff is now in Ohio with an engineering firm. Paul is a freshman at Ohio Northern. Virginia and I are right proud of our grandchildren and I still write them a letter every week.

January 2, 1985

Secretary William P. Clark resigned his position as Secretary of Interior yesterday. He has been a close friend and advisor of the President for well over two decades. He said that his task at Interior is substantially complete so it is time to go back home to California. From time to time he has expressed a desire to return to his 888-acre barley and cattle ranch in central California. He expects to be gone by early spring and probably during the month of March. Mr. Clark is 53 years of age and is an attorney who served as a key advisor to President Reagan since the early days of his California Governorship. Later, he was

appointed by Governor Reagan to the Supreme Court of California and established a right good record. This man may be qualified to go on the Supreme Court, but he was never able to get along with the President's close assistants in the White House. I imagine that there was quite a bit of jealousy flowing around and since Clark appears to be a right positive sort of an individual, I presume that he finally decided that he had had enough and the best way out was to resign.

This is a right difficult assignment to fill at this time since we have matters concerning acid rain and many problems pertaining to the environment. Big business is very much interested in this assignment and so far, the present Administration has made no effort to really accomplish anything as far as the environment is concerned.

January 3, 1985

We start the First Session of the 99th Congress today and after the Members are sworn in, we will then be ready to elect the Chairman of the Budget Committee and receive nominations from the Steering Committee for the Chairmanship of each of the twenty standing Committees in the House. In this morning's mail, I received a letter from the President in which he said that he wanted to welcome me back to Washington. He went on to say that our economy continues to grow, as does our national spirit and resolve. He further said our defense posture is being strengthened and respect for the United States overseas is renewed. He said he knows there will be strong debates on many

issues in the months and years ahead, but he thought that we could agree that we will have many new and unique opportunities available for the solutions of a great many of our problems. In this manner, he said that we can meet those challenges and keep faith with the people who have put their trust in us.

Sometime this week or the first part of next week, a move may be made to unseat Mel Price, the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee. Mel Price is 80 years of age and has been a sick man now for a number of years. He has arthritis and his hands are twisted and the same applies to both of his feet. He has to have special shoes made and then still has considerable trouble in walking. This is another case of a man who has served for many years in the Congress and in fact, is number two in seniority in the House, finally arriving at the Chairmanship after being behind several men who established records as far as membership on this particular committee is concerned. This is the Committee that Carl Vinson of Georgia chaired for a great many years. When Mr. Vinson retired from Congress, he had served for 50 years and 2 months. He was succeeded by Mendel Rivers of Georgia who had been next to the Chairman in the committee seating arrangement also for many years. Finally Rivers succeeded to the Chairmanship and Price was still down the line several Members. After Philbin and Hebert, then Price's opportunity arrived. Now an old man and not well, he has had all kinds of trouble presenting the bills to the House during the days of his Chairmanship. Next to Price now on the Committee is Bennett of Florida and he too has been on the Committee for many years. He's been waiting to be Chairman and now in his late 70's, he is very much concerned over what

happens to Price. If the House Democratic Caucus decides to remove Price, then this does not necessarily mean that Bennett would get the Chairmanship. The Steering Committee would make a recommendation, but any of the Members down the line could also be candidates.

During the early spring of this year, Mel Price returned to his district when he was advised that a strong candidate was about ready to announce. One that could possibly have defeated him in the Democratic primary. Price and a number of his friends called a meeting and assured this prospective candidate that Price would not run for another term after the 99th Congress. This settled the matter of the primary and I hope that it also settles the matter of the Chairmanship for at least the first two years of the 99th Congress. Since I have been a Member, Wright Patman of Texas, Bob Poage of Texas and Hebert of Louisiana have all been ousted in Democratic Caucuses and it is right sad to attend a Caucus when they knock out of the job a man that has been your friend down through the years and at one time was qualified, without any question, to handle his Committee. Passage of time and bad health have played an important part in all of these cases.

Dave Stockman, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, has been meeting this week with the Republican Members, urging them to stay with the President on his proposal for a \$42 billion reduction in the deficit. Only a small part of this would come out of defense and in fact, that would take place by virtue of a freeze with the amount remaining the same in the 99th Congress as in the 98th Congress, resulting in a very little overall reduction in money. Freezing defense is not

going to please a lot of Members in the Congress at this time, because they are not in favor of reducing programs like the ones that are in my bill which pertain to the elderly, the sick and the poor, as well as education of our children, when defense is not to be touched.

January 4, 1985

We have just completed another Democratic Caucus meeting in the House. Today, the Steering and Policy Committee presented its recommendations to the House Democrats for election of the Chairmen of the twenty standing Committees. As usual, the Steering Committee recommended the same Chairmen who served in the 98th Congress. For days now, rumors have circulated that Mel Price of Illinois, the second oldest Member in the House and the man who has served now since 1972 as Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, would be turned down as Chairman for the next Congress. A great many meetings were held between the young Members of the Armed Services Committee and the leadership and at one time it appeared that an agreement had been reached which would solve the problem. Price, who is now 80 years of age, had already announced in his District that he would not be a candidate for reelection for the 100th Congress. This was one of the matters discussed in the proposed settlement along with the understanding that he would give up the Chairmanship of the Subcommittee that he chaired, in addition to being Chairman of the full Committee. It was also agreed, tentatively, that at the time of conferences on the Armed Services bills, other Members of the full Committee could serve as Chairman on the House side. Apparently the time consumed in reaching a settlement was wasted because over half of the Members on the Democratic side of

of this Committee were simply against the Chairman. In the Caucus today following the recommendation by the Steering and Policy Committee, one of the younger Members of the Committee, Dave McCurdy of Oklahoma, was recognized and he spoke against the election of Mel Price as Chairman. Other Members were expected to follow suit, but failed to stand to be recognized. The Speaker, Tip O'Neill, made a very persuasive speech urging a continuation of the seniority system in the House and the election of Mel Price. Following his speech, the Members of the Caucus rose and applauded very enthusiastically which indicated that this speech might have saved Price.

Election of the Chairmen is by secret ballot and after the secret ballot was cast and counted, Price was defeated by three votes. A short recess was held and the Steering and Policy Committee went back into session and recommended the next Member on the Committee in seniority, Charlie Bennett of Florida.

Bennett's name was then placed in nomination and after seconding speeches, the name of Les Aspin, another Member of the Committee who is further down the line in seniority was nominated. This then made the two candidates for the position Bennett and Aspin. Bennett has been sitting next to Mel Price for 33 years and of course, has expected for many years to serve as Chairman of this Committee before he retired. The secret ballot was cast and Bennett was defeated by some twenty votes. This was quite a shocker and Bennett was simply crushed. He was recognized and said that he was sorry that he had failed to meet the qualifications and the demands of his peers but that he had told his wife that if the Chairmanship finally evolved around to the point where his name would be placed in nomination and he failed to be elected,

there would at least be one question that St. Peter would not ask him when he was admitted up above. The question would be as to whether or not he was elected or ever served as Chairman of the Committee. All in all, this was a sad day because Mel Price who is now an old man, very sick and who should have never remained in the Congress this long was defeated. Charlie Bennett who had polio in the Philippines during World War II as a soldier was turned back. This was a crushing blow to both of these Members and in fact, probably the ablest Member of the Committee, Sam Stratton of New York, who is number three, was passed over completely and this means that it will be a long time before he is ever considered for the Chairmanship of the Committee because he and Les Aspin are both from safe Districts and both about the same age.

I felt right bad after leaving the Caucus and this is another example of what takes place when the seniority system is being contested and the candidate who is on the side of the seniority system is weak. Age and illness were just too much. In addition, probably the ablest Member, as I have said, on the Committee and third in line, Sam Stratton of New York was not even considered. Les Aspin who was elected is number seven in seniority on this Committee.

January 7, 1985

Today in a Joint Session of Congress, Vice President Bush, along with four Members of Congress from the House Administration and Rules Committees will tally the electoral votes. President Reagan received 54.5 million votes for 59% of the total vote cast and Mr. Mondale received 37.6 million votes for a total of 41% of the votes cast. After the votes are tallied

today, President Reagan will receive 525 out of a possible 538 electoral votes. This will give him the largest number of electoral votes of any Presidential candidate in history. His total of 54,451,521 popular votes is also the all-time record in U.S. history. Mr. Mondale will receive in the count today 13 electoral votes. Mr. Reagan's percentage of vote places him fifth in the history of our country. Lyndon Johnson received 61% of the vote in 1964. Warren G. Harding received 60% of the vote in 1920 and Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936 and Richard Nixon in 1972 also received 60% of the vote.

In speaking of the Electoral College, in 1876 Rutherford B. Hayes was elected President even though he was beaten by his democratic challenger, Samuel J. Tilden in the November election. Twelve years later, Democrat Grover Cleveland's popular vote was 100,000 greater than that of Republican Benjamin Harrison, but under the Electoral College count, Mr. Harrison was elected President.

Secretary of State Shultz arrived in Geneva, Switzerland this past weekend and will confer with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. Not too much is expected of this meeting but at least our two countries have agreed to talk about nuclear weapons and see if some agreement can be reached controlling the number and the use of these weapons. Each of these two men, upon arriving at the airport in Geneva, made a short statement in which they both said that a major agreement probably would not result from the meeting, but at least they would meet with a constructive and positive attitude and be prepared for serious discussions. I am very much in favor of this meeting and I hope this leads to other meetings which will result in control as

far as nuclear weapons in the world are concerned.

January 9, 1985

I am still very much concerned over the tremendous deficits that we have been confronted with during the past six years and the one that will be coming up at the close of Fiscal Year 1985. This one will be over \$200 billion which will then be the largest deficit in the history of this country. Unless the President, the new Majority Leader in the Senate, Bob Dole of Kansas, and the Speaker of the House, Tip O'Neill sit down and agree on the procedure and on the programs that are to be reduced, we will have no bipartisan coalition operating at all this year and the deficit will still be too high. The Democratic party, after the November election, should not sit on the sidelines and attempt to leave everything up to the President. The President was reelected in a landslide and now is in the lame duck category since he cannot succeed himself under the two-term provision of the Constitution. From the standpoint of our country, we must do something about this deficit this year.

The President announced yesterday that Secretary Regan of the Treasury Department could come into the White House as his Chief of Staff and Jim Baker, who has served in that capacity now for some time, would go over in the Cabinet to occupy Regan's position as Secretary of the Treasury. It seems that Jim Baker, for many months now, has wanted to go into the Cabinet and according to the agreement made by the President yesterday, Regan is well-pleased to come to the White House to serve in Baker's assignment. Both of these

men are able men and I presume that this swap will work out to the President's advantage in the long run. The President definitely assigns many duties and tasks to his staff and throughout his Cabinet. This is something that Jimmy Carter refused to do and Lyndon Johnson maintained that he never had to do. President Eisenhower followed the procedure of utilizing the White House staff and his Cabinet more than any President since I have been a Member of Congress. To a great extent, this helped him throughout his two terms.

An article appeared in the newspapers here in Washington several days ago written by a man with some Hill experience who maintains that every Member of the House of Representatives should resign and go home. He said that the national debt and the tremendous deficits each year clearly show that we, the present Members of the House, are not competent to manage this problem and that others should be given a chance. I do not go that far, but I do think that unless there is a bi-partisan effort and those on my side of the aisle politically and on the other side agree to give and take, we will simply be marking time during the calendar year of 1985. The article that I refer to also said that the 100 Senators should resign for the same reason and give others an opportunity to see if they could handle the present financial difficulties that we are having in this country.

We are in a recess period now, waiting for the inauguration and I hope that the budget will come up soon after the inauguration so that we can get started on our committee. We have set overview hearings for February 7 and 8 with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Chairman of the Joint

Economic Council and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. These overview hearings last for two days and in a general way, we can go over the entire budget with these three gentlemen before we divide the budget into 13 parts for hearings before our Subcommittees on the Committee on Appropriations.

January 11, 1985

The President has named three new Secretaries in his Cabinet. At a regular Cabinet meeting yesterday, the President announced that he would nominate Donald P. Hodel to be Secretary of Interior, John S. Herrington to be Secretary of Energy and William J. Bennett to be Secretary of Education. In addition, another White House employee by the name of Richard G. Darman will be named as Deputy Treasury Secretary. I presume that all of these men will be confirmed by the Senate and the only one that I know of who will start out as just a little on the controversial side will be Bennett. He will be nominated after being instructed to conduct a study of the Education Department's functions to determine the proper organizational structure and role of the federal government in education. In other words, he too will be under just about the same instructions that Secretary Bell was under during his entire tenure and that was to bring about a dissolution of the Department of Education. President Reagan had campaigned on this issue and believes that education is not a cabinet level assignment and should go back in as one of the agencies in one of the departments of the government such as Health and Human Services or one of the others. Secretary Bell, in appearing before my committee on many occasions said that he accepted the assignment under those terms, but he knew

that Congress would not do away with the Department. This Department was authorized in legislation by Congress and to do away with it requires legislation. Mr. Bennett will make the same attempt and in my opinion, will also fail. He comes highly endorsed by the American Association of Teachers, and not by the National Education Association. This will become more prominent as he serves in his new capacity because these two organizations are nearly always on opposite sides. I know nothing about Mr. Bennett other than the fact that he has been serving as the Director of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Herrington will also be under the same instructions concerning the Department of Energy because the President does not believe that this Department should be a cabinet level department and should go back either into Commerce or one of the other departments of our present government.

General Westmoreland has completed his side of the case against CBS and now the defense is undertaking to show that their "60 Minutes" program was not libelous and in fact, was true. The burden of course is on General Westmoreland to prove not only that the statements made were not true, but that they were maliciously made. As a public figure, he comes under a different category of the law in this country and must also prove both. This part of the case will probably go on now for several more weeks.

CBS at times is right controversial. This week Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina sent out thousands of letters over his signature calling upon the conservatives in this country to buy CBS stock so they can do away with the Dan Rather system of reporting the news. Dan Rather

is the national anchorman for Columbia Broadcasting Systems at this time.

Here on the Hill, we will all watch and see as to whether or not Don Regan will be able to serve as Chief of Staff since his political background is very limited. As the Chairman of one of our largest brokerage firms in New York City, he knew very little about politics before he was selected by the President to be Secretary of the Treasury.

January 15, 1985

Everything seems to be in order for the inauguration which will take place on Monday, January 21. The reviewing stands all along Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues are just about in place and the west front of the Capitol will be completely in order for the ceremony by Monday morning. This will be the second time the west front of the Capitol has been used for an inauguration. It makes a much more beautiful picture because with 140,000 people that are almost back to the Washington Monument, it is quite a scene and at least it is not completely closed off like the east front ceremonies have been in the past. In using the east front, the old Library of Congress and the Supreme Court building are located on the street that shuts off that end of the inaugural scene and makes it very difficult with all of the trees that are located on the Capitol lawn between these two particular buildings and the east front.

The papers have carried stories about Mrs. Reagan's dress and coat which she will wear during the inaugural ceremony. The color is blue and since she is real small, this will make her stand out just about as

well as the first inaugural. She wore red to the first inaugural and really made a lovely picture. The President will wear a regular business suit instead of a morning coat and trousers as he did for the first inaugural.

Inaugurals have caused problems all down through the years but during the days of James Monroe and Henry Clay, we had one that I hope never happens again. After the British burned the Capitol in 1814, the Congress held its sessions in the old brick Capitol a block away on the side where the Supreme Court building now stands. The Capitol was still under construction in the year 1817 following the fire started by the British in 1814. President elect James Monroe requested the use of the House Chamber for the inauguration, but his request was refused by Henry Clay, the Speaker of the House, who was very angry at Monroe for selecting John Quincy Adams instead of himself as Secretary of State. The Speaker's refusal was the final word and the ceremony was held outdoors in front of the old brick Capitol. Monroe's second inauguration in 1821 was also scheduled to be held outdoors but a heavy snow and rain forced the ceremony indoors and it was held in the newly reconstructed House Chamber which is now Statuary Hall. This particular room was the scene of all subsequent House Chamber inaugurals. There have been no inaugurals in the present Chamber of the House of Representatives which has been in use since the year 1857.

Henry Clay really had his ups and downs. He always wanted to be President and never seemed to select the right year or the right political set up which would bring about his desire. At times like the one I just mentioned concerning the use of the House

Chamber, he clearly demonstrated that he could carry hard feelings and at the proper time would demonstrate his displeasure with some individual or group. He was a great man who really never seemed to be able to put it all together.

January 17, 1985

Secretary of Labor Donovan is on a leave of absence due to indictments and trial now pending in New York State. Prior to his selection as the Secretary of Labor, he was Vice President of a construction company in New Jersey which is now being charged with padding accounts on a subway construction job in New York City. The Secretary and his attorney have attempted to have this case transferred from State Court over into Federal Court, but this was denied several days ago. The reason given by the Federal Judge that heard the case was that no part of the transaction set forth in the indictments took place by virtue of Donovan's assignment as Secretary of Labor, so that provision of the old law concerning federal employees which has been in force now for over 100 years does not apply.

Personally, I get along fine with Secretary Donovan and am just wondering why he is still in the Cabinet. Regardless of the outcome of this case, his credibility has been so severely damaged that he no longer could be an effective member of the President's Cabinet.

Mrs. Heckler, who served with us in the House for a number of years and is now in the President's Cabinet serving as Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, is in a bitterly contested divorce case with her husband. This divorce case is now underway in Massachusetts and both parties are strongly contesting the right of

the other to any part of the assets which were owned by the parties during their marriage. Heckler is Irish and was only a fair Member of the House. As I have stated before, she made a bad start when she beat Joe Martin, one of the most popular Members that we have had in Congress for many years. When she was redistricted along with Barney Frank, another Massachusetts Member and placed in the same District, this brought about her downfall. Even though she had two-thirds of her old District, it was not enough and Barney Frank beat her right bad. She is anything but an excellent Administrator and the Department of Health and Human Services is the second largest Department in the Federal Government. Rumors are now floating around Washington that she will be the next out of the President's Cabinet. We have always wondered on the Hill why she was ever nominated and placed in the Cabinet.

"Time" magazine is really struggling with the Westmoreland and the Sharon cases. The Sharon case has been partly decided by a six-member jury, but Westmoreland's case will probably go on now for several more months.

January 19, 1985

Louise has written another book and the title of this one will be "The Sea Within." In today's mail, I received a copy of the cover that has been designed for this book and it is a beautiful cover. It is attractive enough to help sell a good story. This is Louise's second book. The first was written for children and the title is "My Garden."

Everything seems to be in order for the inauguration which takes place on Monday with the exception of the weather. Accord-

ing to the weather reports, we will be sitting out in the open with the temperature somewhere in the teens. The report this morning said the temperature will not be over 20 degrees at any time during the day so this means we will all want the President to get it over in a hurry, and with a smile on the faces of thousands of people, we will all then run back into the Capitol Building where it is warm.

We have a number of Members in the House and the Senate that apparently do not have anything else to do other than criticize the legislative system in this country. For instance, Mo Udall of Arizona, who at one time made a right weak campaign for President and who ran against John McCormack for Speaker, has decided that nothing is right about the House of Representatives. In a recent article in the "Atlantic Monthly" magazine, Udall very emphatically states that at the present time, the House is unable to act on almost everything. Udall apparently has received too many shocks in the last several years because he is just as wrong as he can be. He is not well physically and has had three awfully close campaigns in his Arizona district during the past eight years. Arizona today is just about solid Republican and he is the only Democrat in the House from Arizona. Jim McNulty was the other Democrat up until the election in November and he was knocked out. Udall seems to be of the opinion that our present system is unworkable and that a great many of the rules of the House should be changed so that legislation could be more effectively enacted. He has more trouble with his bills from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs than any other Chairman in the House at this time. All of his bills are controversial and on each occasion, many amendments are offered. This is cer-

tainly no indication that the procedures we use are not workable, but it clearly indicates that his bills are not structured properly before they are brought to the House for final passage. He is a very witty man and he has tried, with a number of his funny stories, to pass right controversial environmental legislation that affects millions of our people. On a great many occasions, he has been refused.

I find those who criticize the most are the ones that have more trouble than anybody in bringing out and enacting legislation in the House. One of my predecessors who was admired by all of the Members regardless of party, was a man by the name of John Fogarty. John would bring out the bill that I am Chairman of and it would take four or five days to pass the bill. The fact that he passed his bills was given all kinds of credit in those days and I often wondered back then why he wanted to delay from day to day general debate instead of moving to cut off debate at a certain time. He seemed to take great delight in dragging his bill through the House. In those days, we had more trouble than we do now in passing legislation and I for one, believe that the House operates better today than it did when I was first elected a Member. As I have said on many occasions, when I arrived in Congress, some 14 or 15 men were in complete control of the Congress. They were all able men, but certainly men who believed that by virtue of their seniority and ability, they should run the operation. This was right difficult to take back in those days and over the years, the system has changed. A change that is very much for the best interests of our country.

January 22, 1985

Ronald Reagan was inaugurated yesterday and this was one of the most unusual inaugurations that have been held in our Nation's Capital in many years. For the first time in 152 years, due to the extreme bitter cold weather, the parade was cancelled and after spending millions of dollars erecting stands down Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues, as well as on the West Front of the Capitol, the ceremony had to be held inside the Capitol Building in the rotunda. Due to the bitter weather and the likelihood that 10,578 inaugural parade marchers, many of them teenagers, would suffer from frost-bite or worse, the President after consulting with doctors called off the parade.

The President's inaugural address delivered from a podium directly under the great cast iron capitol dome towering 183 feet above, was a call for an American renewal and a restatement of his determination to bring about a halt in nuclear weapons and for the necessary deficit cuts which ultimately would bring about a balanced budget. He delivered a very good speech and one at times directed to the young people in this country. The President was surrounded by Members of the House and the Senate, his Cabinet, the members of his family and other dignitaries totaling about 1,000 people. If weather had permitted and the ceremony had been held on the West Front, it was anticipated that some 140,000 people would have attended. Early yesterday morning before the inaugural ceremony started, the temperature was -4 degrees and with considerable wind, the wind chill factor was down to about -30 degrees.

The weather has been so extreme, not only in this country, but around the world that thousands of people are really suffering. Here in our country alone 42 people died in the last three days in 15 states as a result of the bitter cold.

Mrs. Reagan was dressed in a blue dress and a matching blue coat and hat. She was lovely and certainly seemed to enjoy the inauguration. Especially that part after the President made his speech and before sitting down, while everyone was applauding, she said and you could tell without any question what her words were, that he should kiss her. He smiled real big and gave her a big kiss.

The House was called to order at 10 a.m. and with Jamie Whitten, the dean of the Congress in the chair, we received instructions to proceed up the center aisle according to seniority, on into the rotunda. I am number eight now in seniority and if you drop out the Speaker, I am number seven. This put a number of us in the front row just in front of the speaker's podium in the rotunda and we had no difficulty hearing the President speak. Microphones of course were used, but the accoustics in the rotunda are so poor that very few of the people could hear the President's voice.

The President's daughter by his first wife, Jane Wyman, and her husband really enjoyed the ceremony. The other children were present and immediately following the ceremony, a luncheon was held in Statuary Hall by the leadership on both sides for the President and Mrs. Reagan. Demonstrators of course were here in Washington and some were complaining, but the pro-life people were here by the thousands and they are holding breakfasts this morning in the

different house and senate office buildings. Kentucky has about 300 people here and their breakfast will be held in the Russell Building.

The President was sworn in by Chief Justice Burger and Associate Justice Potter Stewart swore in the Vice President. Of course, Chief Justice Burger is now an old man, but still handles himself well physically, as well as mentally. Associate Justice Stewart is in bad shape physically and could just barely step up the one step onto the podium to swear in the Vice President.

An article appeared in one of the Washington papers entitled "Reagan Seeks Creation of a 'New America.'" This article is as follows:

"Ronald Wilson Reagan, beginning his second term as president of the United States in weather so severe that for the first time in history all outdoor inaugural events were canceled, appealed to citizens yesterday to join him in "creating a new America."

"There is always a better tomorrow," he said, standing inside the Capitol Rotunda and expressing a theme of optimism tempered by the necessity of making what he called "hard decisions" over freezing government spending, reducing the budget deficit and gaining an arms-reduction agreement with the Soviet Union.

His Inaugural Address, delivered from a podium directly under the great cast iron Capitol dome towering 183 feet above,

was a call for an American renewal and a restatement of his determination not "to reverse course" from the direction he set four years ago when he became the 40th president.

"My fellow citizens," he said, "our nation is poised for greatness. We must do what we know is right and do it with all our might. Let history say of us, these were golden years when the American Revolution was reborn, when freedom gained new life, when America reached for her best."

None of the 49 previous inaugural ceremonies had been held there. None took place under such harsh conditions.

As he spoke, he was surrounded by a select 1,000 witnesses out of the 140,000 who had expected to attend the formal ceremonies on the West Front of the Capitol overlooking the memorials along the Mall. Outside, Washington lay locked in the frozen grip of record-low temperatures.

Earlier in the morning it had been 4 degrees below zero and the wind chill factor was 25 below. Inaugural officials, in announcing cancellation of outdoor events, spoke of the dangers posed to "exposed flesh" by the numbing cold.

They were especially concerned about the prospect of the 10,578 Inaugural Parade marchers --many of them teen-agers--suffering frostbite or worse. The arctic blast that swept into Washington with devastating impact was part of a front that dropped temperatures to 27 below in Chicago and shattered record after record as it moved across the country.

Instead of a bustling capital that expected to be host to a million inaugural visitors and residents cheering the president along the traditional parade route, Washington yesterday resembled a ghost city.

The president's procession from the White House to the Capitol for the official ceremonies, which began at 11:11 a.m., was one unlike any that preceded it: All along the route, Reagan's limousine carrying his wife, Nancy, and other officials passed rows of vacant bleachers. Hardly anyone was out.

Physically, Washington never looked finer. The city sparkled under a hard bright sun and cold blue skies. The snow-covered grounds about the White House and Capitol glistened, as did the familiar white marble monuments. But the streets were deserted.

These conditions, which always will be identified with Reagan's second inaugural, gave the ceremonies an unusual air of intimacy. His address, delivered without the use of prompting machine in a place more familiar as the one where former presidents and national heroes from Lincoln to John F. Kennedy have lain in state, was vintage Reagan.

The president began with extemporaneous remarks welcoming back to political service Sen. John C. Stennis (D-Miss.), who has been recovering from the amputation of his leg. "This day has been made brighter" by Stennis' return to Congress, he said.

Then the president took note of "one not with us...who left us last night." He was referring to Rep. Gillis W. Long (D-La.), who died Sunday night of a heart attack at the age of 61.

In his speech, which he read in a conversational tone, his words echoing throughout the packed chamber, Reagan urged action to reduce the national debt, promised to submit to Congress "a budget aimed at freezing government program spending for the next year" and received his greatest applause when he said:

"Let us make it unconstitutional for the federal government to spend more than it takes in."

He made clear that he intends to press for increased American defense capabilities, saying "much remains to be done."

He also pledged to work for an arms-reduction agreement with the Soviet Union, appealed for support for his controversial "Star Wars" plan to develop "a security shield that will destroy nuclear missiles before they reach their target" and said:

"For the sake of each child in every corner of the globe, we seek, one day, the total elimination of nuclear weapons from the face of the Earth."

The ceremony concluded at 12:14 p.m. with the singing of the National Anthem. Reagan, two weeks away from his 74th birthday and the oldest president, sang with his wife beside him.

Outside, the sound of the traditional 21-gun salute echoed over the Capitol grounds and was clearly heard inside. Then, after a brief moment of picture-taking with his wife,

Vice President Bush and Bush's wife, Barbara, the president waved to the group and left for a luncheon in his honor at the Capitol as the Marine Band played "Hail to the Chief."

Reagan's second Inaugural Address was hailed immediately for its bipartisan tone, even though politicians of both parties predicted that he would have difficulty achieving all of his ambitious agenda.

Typical of the Democratic reaction was the comment of Sen. Joseph R. Biden (D-Del.), regarded as a potential 1988 presidential candidate. Biden pronounced Reagan's speech "brilliant...optimistic, exciting" and compared it to Kennedy's Inaugural Address 24 years ago.

That tone of optimism was reflected in the reaction of Wall Street.

The stock market soared. The Dow Jones industrials closed 34 points higher. It was the largest increase since Jan. 19, 1984, when Reagan set out to become the first president elected for two terms since Richard M. Nixon in 1972 and the first full eight-year president since Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The inaugural ceremonies this year were marked by another historical oddity. Since the constitutionally prescribed date of Jan. 20 fell on a Sunday, the president chose to take the oath in a small White House ceremony and keep the formal celebration with parade and panoply for Jan. 21.

Those hopes were dashed by the bitter weather that led to the decision Sunday night to cancel outdoor events.

It was a decision that left trivia buffs scrambling for their record books and countless thousands sorely disappointed. They had traveled from across America, many at great personal expense and all with high expectations of witnessing history, only to find it was for no avail.

The historic precedents were quick to find:

--Reagan's second Inaugural Day was colder even than Ulysses S. Grant's in 1873 when the temperature hovered at 16 degrees and, it was said, canaries in outdoor cages froze to death. Why the birds were there is a mystery the buffs have yet to resolve.

--Not since 1909, when a howling snow storm forced William Howard Taft to take his oath indoors, had an inaugural ceremony been held inside. Taft's Inaugural

Parade, though, continued on schedule with the new president braving frigid winds as the bands and floats moved past him in front of the White House.

--Only once before, in 1833 when Andrew Jackson began his second term, had inclement weather forced other inaugural ceremonies inside. But never had all such events been canceled.

No amount of historical rendering of inaugural precedents could assuage the feelings of hurt and disappointment on the part of so many. When the word came that the parade had been canceled, there were tears and sobs from young members of band troupes.

Many of them had practiced late into the chill night on Sunday and planned to begin assembling at 4 a.m. on Inaugural Day for their march. They greeted the cancellation with disbelief and sorrow. Some continued practicing, as if their activity would somehow produce a reprieve. It did not.

Their disappointment was heightened by special circumstances that brought them to this inaugural.

Unlike other Inaugural Parades that dragged on for hours and ended in darkness,

this time the inaugural committee was determined to stage the parade to last only 1 hour and 15 minutes.

As a result, only one band unit was chosen to represent each state or territory. Thus, competition in each state was unusually sharp. Equestrian units were selected in similar fashion. Then, after being picked, each of the 112 units scheduled to participate had to raise the money to get here. No funds were provided by the inaugural committee.

Television, the ubiquitous electronic cable that linked Americans everywhere directly to the scenes in the capital, recorded groups of teen-agers hugging each other and offering words of consolation after they learned that they would not be able to participate in an event for which they had practiced so long.

Others, depending on background, circumstances and political views expressed different reactions--and some of them bitter.

An aide to a southern Democratic governor, after the governor was told by inaugural officials shortly before midnight that he should cancel his plans to fly to Washington with

family for the ceremony, because "there was no room for him" inside the Capitol Rotunda, saw this as a form of political-enemies list.

Others, who had paid big sums for travel and hotel accommodations, were out of pocket-- and out of sorts.

But none of that seemed to matter later when the Reagans and Bushes traveled by helicopter to the Capital Centre in nearby Maryland. There, the parade groups had assembled to pay the president tribute.

Whatever disappointment they had felt earlier seemed to dissipate quickly when the president spoke to them. He apologized for the cancellation and expressed regret at the severity of the coldest inauguration in American history. But nothing, he said, could diminish the warmth of their welcome.

He was greeted with cheers and screams as he called out the names of states from Hawaii to Texas and then on to the East Coast ones that had sent delegations to march in his parade. He had elicited the same wild cheers when the roll was called of delegations to last summer's Republican convention, which was held in record-breaking heat in Dallas.

This time, in record-breaking cold, the cheers were at least as enthusiastic as they had been in the suffocating heat of summer."

I recognized a number of people at the inaugural ceremony that I had not seen in many years and some that I see from time to time in the movies. Jimmy Stewart and his wife were there and he looked just like he does in the movies. To me, he is one of the most wholesome, genuine actors that we have around today.

Our old friend, Gillis Long, died at his home here in Washington on Sunday night. He was 61 years of age and was a distant cousin of the famous Huey Long. Gillis was a Member of the Rules Committee and was one of the most loyal Members of the Democratic Party that ever served in the Congress. To Gillis, right or wrong, the Democrats were always right. He also had that certain spark that has come down the line to several of the Longs since the days of the famous Huey Long. When I got here, we had in the House a man by the name of George Long who was a dentist. He was a brother of Huey Long and was about 6' 2". When he spoke in the well, he roared like a lion and then after he finished, would look all around to see if he had the undivided attention of all of those who were listening.

Since I have been a Member, I guess I have served with five Longs. I got along with all of them and like Gillis Long, each established a certain record while serving in the Congress.

Recently on one of the television programs, Mrs. Reagan was interviewed and during the interview, the question was asked as to whether or not the rumor floating around is

true that the President has delegated so much authority that he is not really running the show. Mrs. Reagan very emphatically said that this was very much incorrect, that all of the decisions were made by her husband, and that from time to time there were top officials in the White House who were placed in other assignments. This, especially now, will show that the President is in charge. During the past three weeks, Baker, Deaver, and several others have announced that they will move out of the White House and new ones from the Administration will move in. This now clearly shows that all of these moves really should not be a surprise to anyone and that the President is determined to show from the standpoint of history that he is in charge and that's the way he wants it to go down in the books written after his term expires. Mrs. Reagan said that she advises with the President on many matters and they disagree on some. She probably has more influence with him than any wife of any President that I have served with since I have been a Member of Congress. Mrs. Nixon made no pretense at advising Richard Nixon and the same applied to Mrs. Eisenhower. Knowing Mrs. Lyndon Johnson as I do, my guess is that she always wanted to have her five cents considered in every major decision. Jacqueline Kennedy was more concerned about other matters and when we get down to Rosalynn Carter, we have a different situation. She advised and Jimmy Carter always made it clear that Rosalynn advised with him on many matters. Some of her advice, I understand, was not much better than his final decisions.

January 23, 1985

The Steering and Policy Committee has just about finished making recommendations for Committee assignments for all of the

new Members. It was agreed this year the same as it has been for many years in the past, that none of the new Members would be assigned to Ways & Means, Rules or Appropriations. We have a number of new Members here, including Chris Perkins, the son of Carl Perkins, who is very much interested in coming on the Appropriations Committee. We have two vacancies on our Committee on Appropriations and the Committee will, on January 29, recommend Durbin of Illinois and Coleman of Texas. These two men are now serving their second terms and both are right able Members. They should make good Members for the Committee on Appropriations and if they succeed in being reelected for a great number of years, will finally become Subcommittee Chairmen and maybe Chairman of the full Committee. It really takes time. For instance, I have now served on the Committee on Appropriations for over 30 years and I am still no higher than number 3, with Whitten of Mississippi still serving as Chairman and from every indication, will serve in the same capacity for several more years.

When the Democratic Caucus meets on January 29, in addition to submitting the assignments to the full Caucus for approval, a temporary committee member will be requested for several of the committees. This Member will serve only in a temporary capacity but at least will be serving on more than one committee. The Public Works Committee is in that category.

When I was first elected to Congress, Wilbur Mills was Chairman of the Democratic Caucus and he, of course, at that time was recognized as one of the able Members of the Congress. Later, he became Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and then, of course, developed many problems which finally placed him in a position of

deciding not to run for reelection. He was followed by John Rooney of New York who was all Irish and made a very good Chairman for the Caucus. He was not a large man, but a man who was proud of the fact that he was Irish and on more than one occasion indicated that he would fight a little if it was necessary. Next, we had as our Caucus Chairman, Mel Price, who at that time was a much younger man and he made a good Chairman. Several weeks ago, he was defeated for the position of Chairman of his Committee on Armed Services and now is in very poor health and a very despondent Member of the House. Our next Caucus Chairman was Francis Walters of Pennsylvania. He was better known in the House as Tad Walters and was one of the best attorneys in the House. In addition, he was one of the best presiding officers that I have seen in the chair since I have been a Member of Congress.

Albert Thomas was the next Chairman of the Democratic Caucus and he was from the great State of Texas. He always wore a bow tie and prided himself on being quite a ladies man. At one time, he believed that a great many women in Washington were just simply fascinated with him. He and Lyndon Johnson were never very close and at no time was he a very close friend of my old Chairman, Clarence Cannon of Missouri. Thomas was a right smooth sort of an individual and on many occasions barely escaped severe criticism.

Our next Chairman of the Democratic Caucus was Eugene Keogh of New York City. Keogh was probably the best dresser in the House and really wore nice clothes. He was always immaculate and carried himself ramrod straight. He presided over the House on many occasions with distinction.

Our next Chairman of the Caucus was Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois who was trained and fully developed by ward leaders in the City of Chicago and always known as a representative of the Mayor. He is now Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and one day may make a run for the Office of Speaker.

Our old friend Tiger Teague was our next Chairman. He was Olin Teague of Texas and probably had more friends in the House during his tenure than any man serving at that time. He defeated Rostenkowski for a second term as Chairman and presided over the House without any difficulty. He was a man with an outstanding World War II record. He was shot on several occasions in a number of battles during the European Theater Operation and in fact, suffered the balance of his life with his right foot which was almost completely destroyed. Next, we had our old friend Phil Burton of California who hollered long and loud over nothing and was one of the most controversial Members of the House.

Our Majority Whip, Tom Foley of Washington, was our next Chairman and he made a good Chairman. Gillis Long who died on Sunday night and will be buried tomorrow, was our next Chairman and he was succeeded by Richard Gephardt of Missouri. Gillis Long was a cousin of the famous Huey Long and was a very active Member in the House.

January 25, 1985

Almost on a daily basis now, we have major leaks from the departments of our government and especially from the Defense Department. Regardless of whether the information is confidential or top secret,

the fact that we have employees in our government who become so much in love with the media they deem this a high honor, is simply beyond reason. The leaks in the main do not apply to the minor employees, but it goes much higher each time when a discovery is made as to who leaked the information. Yesterday, our shuttle "Discovery" was launched from Cape Canaveral and before the shuttle was in outer space, a disclosure was made that the shuttle would release a \$300 million satellite which would be able to eavesdrop on Soviet radio and telephone conversations, as well as monitor Soviet missile tests to assure their compliance with arms control agreements. Immediately an investigation started to try to find the source of the leaks. The investigation has started in the Defense Department, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and defense contractors. This leak was so far in advance that an investigation almost could have been completed before the launch. One of the Washington papers on December 19 first published the information that this type of a satellite would be carried into space by the shuttle "Discovery." To me, this type of a leak pertains to information that is particularly damaging to our national security and regardless of who leaked the information, the individual or individuals should not only be fired, but prosecuted. The Soviet Union, according to the information we have on the Hill, did not know of the satellite until reading the news reports that such a satellite would be released. Lie detector tests have been given from time to time in the defense department about certain leaks and I presume that this will be continued, along with a more rigid investigation to determine the offenders.

The first "Time" magazine libel suit was finally decided yesterday with the jury returning a verdict of no money damages to Israeli leader Sharon. The preliminary verdict returned by the jury indicated that one paragraph of the "Time" article was not true and then the burden shifted back to Sharon and his attorney to prove that it was maliciously published, knowing it was untrue. This is almost impossible in any case and the six-man jury decided in favor of "Time." The magazine's editorial staff immediately issued a statement that this case should have never reached an American courtroom and that it was brought by a foreign politician attempting to recoup his political fortunes. The suit according to the "Time" officials has caused a long, expensive and inappropriate legal action. Sharon, attempting to claim victory, said that the jury verdict proved that "Time" magazine lied with negligence and that he believed that he had achieved what brought him to this country to file such a suit. He went on to say that the American judicial system is good and that it was a long, but rewarding struggle. This claim of victory has a real hollow sound, but I presume that Sharon is still attempting to save face in Israel and hopes someday to be the Prime Minister. The expression on his wife's face while standing next to him as he made his statement to the press on the steps of the court building in New York City did not indicate victory and showed a clear sign of defeat.

The President yesterday told a group of Western Hemisphere leaders from 18 nations of the Latin American region and Canada that the transition to democracy, especially in Central America has been accompanied by a concerted and well-financed effort by the Soviet block and Cuba to undermine democratic institutions and to seize power from

those who believe in democracy. He went on to say that the Sandinistas have been attacking their neighbors through armed subversion since August of 1979 and that a new danger in Central America is the support now being given the Sandinistas by Libya, the PLO and most recently, Khomeini's Iran. This is the first time that the President or this Administration has indicated that we have these groups now intervening in Central America. This, to me, simply means that our interest in Central America is just as important today as it was back during the days when the Monroe Doctrine was first released and we must not only make sure that these countries do not intervene in Central America successfully, but at the same time, retaliate in the right ways in and around their part of the world.

January 28, 1985

A number of years ago in my Journal, I discussed somewhat in detail David L. Bazelon who started out as an attorney in the City of Chicago and was right close to the Mayor and the city organization. This organization had Harry Truman nominate him for a District Judgeship in the District of Columbia and then later, he was elevated to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here in the District. While serving as Chief Judge of the Circuit Court, he overruled Judge Sirica, the Chief Judge of the District Court in the rapid rail transit case. Judge Sirica played quite a part in the Watergate hearings and has always been considered here in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States an honorable and able Judge. Bazelon took great delight in deciding the rapid transit-freeway case against those of us who were trying to solve this problem and it later developed

that he had a personal interest in this case. In this Journal, I have detailed the sale of his home and the furniture, and other matters which clearly showed that he should never have presided over this case, and as Chief Judge, he should have sent the case along to one of the other Judges and disqualified himself. Justice Burger, in his statement, agreed with us, but clearly said that his hands were tied and that we should proceed by law to correct this man Bazelon.

Bazelon is now going off of the Circuit Court of Appeals as an active judge and President Reagan has two vacancies to fill on this Circuit Court here in the District of Columbia. The Circuit Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia for many years now has been known as a wild-eyed liberal group of judges and more reversals have taken place in this Circuit from the Supreme Court than any other circuit that I know about in the United States. Bazelon has always been quite a favorite of the "Washington Post" and his picture appeared on the front page of the Post on January 27 together with a story entitled "U.S. Court's Liberal Era Ending." This story is as follows:

"When President Reagan fills two vacancies on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, an action expected in the next few months, he will end liberal domination of what was once the most progressive court in the nation.

For more than two decades the court stood at the cutting edge of judicial activism: It

championed the rights of the mentally ill; it upheld the rights of tenants to habitable conditions; it broadened the rights of criminal defendants; it allowed consumer and environmental groups to successfully challenge federal agencies.

But today the court's jurisdiction over criminal matters--the starting point for many of its seminal decisions--is sharply curtailed. And where once it found kindred views in Earl Warren's Supreme Court, the Supreme Court under Warren E. Burger has battered the appeals court with an endless series of reversals.

Reagan's appointees will replace one judge who retired and fill a 12th seat on the bench that was recently created by Congress. The appointments will result in a formal 6-to-6 split between conservatives and liberals on the appeals court, and the house that former chief judge David L. Bazelon built, which has been crumbling for years, will be no more.

"The days of a predictable (liberal) result are over," said Jonathan Rose, former assistant attorney general and member of the Reagan administration on judicial selection committee.

Liberals agree. "We're going to have to be much more cautious about litigating in the District of Columbia," said American Civil Liberties Union legal director Arthur Spitzer.

The appeals court, sitting in the lap of the federal government, is considered the country's second most powerful court. It rules more than any other appellate court on the constitutionality of federal laws and agency regulations and often resolves disputes between the executive and legislative branches.

When President Truman put Bazelon on the court in 1949, the court had even broader powers. In addition to being the most important of the nation's then-11 federal appeals courts it was also, in effect, the supreme court for the nation's capital. It set the law for the District of Columbia.

Bazelon, later joined by Judge J. Skelly Wright, in a series of rulings in seemingly run-of-the-mill criminal cases, greatly expanded the rights of criminal defendants and particularly rights of the mentally ill.

One of his most famous was the 1954 case of Monte Wayne Durham, a man convicted

of stealing a suit from the Georgetown home of Alger Hiss' brother. The general test in criminal insanity cases had been whether the defendant could tell right from wrong.

Bazelon said that a person--even if he knew what he was doing was wrong--could not be judged criminally responsible if he had a mental disease or defect at the time of the crime and the crime was a product of that. The controversial ruling, called the Durham Rule, was adopted by courts throughout the country.

Throughout the 1960's, the court was narrowly and often bitterly divided between liberals and conservatives. Bazelon headed the five-judge liberal majority.

His arch-rival, then-Judge Warren E. Burger, headed the four-member conservative minority. In 1962, when Bazelon became chief judge of the court, eligible to serve until 1979, Burger reportedly fumed at "another 17 years of this." The relationship between the two was, at best, icy.

But it was Bazelon who held sway, in large part because he had the backing of

a majority of the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren. That backing meant the Supreme Court would generally decline to review the appeals court's decisions or, if the Supreme Court heard the appeal, it would generally affirm the Bazelon court opinion, applying the appeals court's views nationwide.

Conservatives in Congress were furious when the appeals court came out with decisions restricting police power, but there was little they could do.

Then, in 1970, they got their revenge by helping to push through the D.C. Court Reform Act.

That law, hailed as a progressive step toward home rule in the District, also stripped the federal appeals court's power to review the overwhelming majority of local criminal cases. Appeals from the D.C. Superior Court from that point on would go to another court--the local D.C. Court of Appeals--and then directly to the Supreme Court.

As a result, the appeals court's criminal cases dropped from 440 in 1970 to 111 in 1980 and to 62 last year.

Still, the court reform act did not put the liberals out of business.

The reduction in criminal cases virtually coincided with a vast increase in administrative cases as the regulatory explosion of the '60's and '70's reached the court. In 1970 the number of administrative cases filed in the court was 180, and by 1981 the number had reached 849. Last year there were 563 such cases filed.

A liberal Congress, looking for a politically sympathetic judicial forum, gave the appeals court exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction in several broad areas involving consumers and environmental laws. For example, even if those affected by federal environmental regulations live in Montana, they must come to the District to challenge them.

The liberal appeals court thus continued to issue even more nationally significant rulings, ranging from what it would cost to fuel homes, transport goods, buy drugs or how much effort should go into cleaning up the country's air and water and who should pay.

The court demanded the government go through procedural hoop after hoop to make sure its actions were reasonable and necessary under what was called the "hard look doctrine."

"We used to mention 'the deference owed the agencies' in every opinion," one former Bazelon clerk said recently, "but it was a joke. Every agency decision was reviewed from the bottom up. No (agency) decision was final until it had" the appeal court's approval. That approval was invariably good enough --the Supreme Court rarely intervened.

That support from the high court began to unravel in 1969, when Burger replaced Earl Warren as chief justice. When he heard the news, Bazelon had every reason to be, as he remarked to friends at the time, "speechless and sick for a week."

Burger's first three years on the high court saw little change as the liberal Supreme Court majority still held. But the arrival of justices Lewis F. Powell Jr. and William H. Rehnquist in 1972 changed the situation dramatically.

Bazelon went from being the fair-haired boy to being the whipping boy for the Supreme Court.

The high court, which had consistently reviewed a smaller percentage of appeals from the District than from the other 11 appeals courts, in 1973 reviewed 16.2 percent of the appeals from the District and only 5.5 percent of the appeals from other circuits.

Also, the high court reversed nine D.C. circuit cases that year, more cases than it had reversed in the preceding six years.

For years, conservatives would not bother appealing to the Warren Court for fear that they would make a more limited ruling nationwide. Now they regularly appeal to the Burger court and invariably win.

In the last 10 years under Warren, the Supreme Court reversed only 12 of the appeals court's decisions in civil cases involving the federal government. In the last 15 years, the high court under Burger reversed the appeals court 74 times in such cases.

Now, liberals often decide not to appeal losing cases for fear of creating worse pre-

cedents in the Supreme Court.

Federal appeals courts conduct their business in randomly selected three-judge panels. Those who lose their cases at this level can appeal to the full court or directly to the Supreme Court.

"In important cases our odds before the full court will be considerably less than they used to be," Spitzer said. There is still a good chance that a given panel will be sympathetic, the ACLU's Spitzer said, but "the government won't hesitate to appeal to the full court."

"We will have to think hard at the beginning of a case about whether to file it and whether we would be distressed to see it go up on appeal," he said. "The time to think is before you file a case," he said, "and we're becoming more conscious of that."

Through the 1970's, as the Supreme Court was becoming more conservative, the appeals court was becoming markedly more liberal. Bazelon assumed semiretired senior status in 1979, and one moderate-to-liberal member, Harold Leventhal, died that year. President Carter appointed their replacements and two additional

judges as the court expanded from nine to 11 judges.

Carter's four appointees --liberals Patricia M. Wald, Abner Mikva and Harry Edwards and moderate Ruth Bader Ginsburg--often gave the liberals a 7-to-4 edge for a few years.

An exasperated Supreme Court, after years of reversing the appeals court on administrative appeals, issued in 1978 what most observers consider a "watershed" opinion in the battle in a case called Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Plant v. Natural Resources Defense Council.

It was an opinion that one lawyer several years ago called the "most venomous anyone could remember."

Environmentalists had sued the Nuclear Regulatory Agency, claiming it had not adequately considered environmental factors before licensing the Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant.

Bazelon wrote an opinion agreeing with them. A unanimous Supreme Court, including liberals Brennan and Marshall, called the Bazelon ruling "judicial intervention run riot." The opinion, written by conservative Justice William H. Rehnquist, excoriated Bazelon for "Monday-morning quarter-

backing" of administrative agencies.

Lower courts were not to "stray beyond the judicial province...to impose upon the agency" their own "notion of which procedures are best or most likely to further some vague, undefined public good."

Despite consistent reversals, the appeals court since 1978 has continued its march, decidedly out of step with the Supreme Court.

In a study to be published in the New York University Law Review, editor Roy McLeese reviewed the Supreme Court's handling of appeals from the D.C. Circuit from 1980 to 1983.

The Supreme Court reversed the other appeals courts 60.8 percent of the time, McLeese found. But it reversed the D.C. court 89.6 percent of the time, the highest reversal rate of all 12 appeals courts.

McLeese also found that individuals and public interest groups suing the federal government invariably won in the appeals court, while the federal government prevailed when cases went to the Supreme Court.

If constant overruling has not bludgeoned the D.C. court's liberals into ideological conformity, the reversals

have at least clipped the majority's wings.

"The days of a Bazelon who could expound doctrine are over," one of the court's judges said recently. The judge said that most of the court's liberal judges are generally "writing in a narrow way" to avoid reversal.

It is the conservatives who are writing the far-reaching majorities. "They have the power to expound broader legal doctrines and not be over-ruled," the judge said.

"They," for the moment, are led by two judges--former solicitor general Robert H. Bork and former assistant attorney general Antonin Scalia --both considered near the top of a short list of potential nominees in the event of Supreme Court vacancies.

Both judges come most recently from years as law school professors, Scalia from Chicago and Bork from Yale. They share ideologies that are almost diametrically opposed to the prevailing view.

Where the liberals maintain that the judiciary must stand watch over the bureaucracy and government to see that the interests of the poor

or the elderly or the environment are protected, Bork and Scalia believe that this is not the job of the unelected judiciary, that Congress is charged with that responsibility.

Where the liberals opened the doors of the courthouse to public interest groups and others to challenge agencies, the conservatives can be expected to be equally diligent in closing them, limiting who can sue the government, who in the government can be sued and the scope of any judicial review.

And where the liberals have stopped writing broad opinions to influence the high court and public opinion, the conservatives, notably Bork, Scalia and more recent arrival Kenneth W. Starr, are doing just that, confident of a receptive audience just a few hundred yards up Constitution Avenue.

An example is Bork's opinion last summer that homosexuals do not have a constitutional right to privacy, and therefore the military is free to kick homosexuals out of the armed forces. Bork went on at some length to criticize the Supreme Court's decisions regarding a constitutional right to privacy.

That opinion, one liberal judge said, was an example of "supreme judicial activism... reaching out or focusing on an

issue no one (on either side) raised."

But the liberals could only muster four votes in an effort to have the full court review Bork's decision. Ginsburg and Wright refused to go along.

The prospect of the end of liberal control heartens those who for years were on the losing end.

In cases involving, for example, occupational health and safety, "labor would race to have the D.C. Circuit" hear a case while "business would race for the Fifth (Circuit)," said Stephen Bokart of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. But the business community does not believe it fares that badly with the D.C. court anymore, Bokart said.

Still the push by Reagan appointees to lessen the power of the courts and enhance the power of administrative agencies can cut both ways, Bokart and others acknowledge.

For the moment, with a Republican administration and deregulation in vogue, conservatives and business groups may be happy to see the court out of the picture.

That satisfaction with a judicial hands-off approach

will disappear if a different administration decides to regulate anew. Conservatives might not be able to look to Bork, Starr and Scalia for help.

Reagan's two new nominees --likely to be former deputy attorney general Laurence Silberman and prominent local attorney Marion Edwin Harrison--will have a profound impact on the court.

Still, there is no way to predict how the new appointees will rule.

"One thing I've learned in my 22 years here," former chief judge Carl McGowan said in a recent interview, "My colleagues continually surprise me."

January 30, 1985

Within the next three weeks, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Great Britain will address a Joint Session of Congress. Yesterday, on a vote of 738 to 319, the faculty of Oxford University overwhelmingly refused to award her an Honorary Doctorate in Civil Law. One of the spokesmen for the opponents and a faculty member said that the vote was the result of her administration's reductions in aid to education. This apparently was a message to the Prime Minister to show the great concern of the faculty at this University to the way in which education funding and education policy is going in Great Britain at this time. The Prime Minister, through her

secretary issued a statement to the effect that if they did not wish to confer the honor, she would be the last person to wish to receive it. This lady did real well I think in the Argentina affair, but I have my doubts that Prime Ministers and others who are making such terrific demands upon our country at this time should always be granted the privilege of addressing a Joint Session of Congress. We have too much to do and too far to travel this year to listen to some of these speeches that are all directed along the line of more money in the foreign aid program.

Secretary Bell of the Department of Education is returning to his home state to teach at the University and William J. Bennett is before the Committee on Labor and Human Resources for confirmation to succeed Bell. Bennett is a right rough looking fellow and I hope that looks are deceiving because he will appear before Committees on our side and on the Senate side that may not agree with him in every instance. In testifying yesterday, he said that he was under no instructions to dismantle the Department and apparently this is correct because the President also in a statement, said that while he was against a cabinet level Education Department in the campaign of 1980 and attempted to have Bell dismantle the Department during his tenure, he now was not in a position of instructing the new Secretary or anyone else to proceed to with dismantling of the department. All along, those downtown and everywhere else that knew anything about the operation of the Department knew that the President and his Secretary could not dismantle this Department, but only Congress, through proper legislation, could bring this about. I hope that this issue now is resolved because it interferes considerably when my committee starts holding

hearings and examining the budget proposals from the President for the Department of Education.

We now are talking about "Star Wars" and this is a weapons system that could ultimately lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. It is a system that could be used to knock out space inter-continental ballistic missiles before they arrive at the target. This system apparently has the Russians more worried than the cruise missile system that we have perfected. "Star Wars" may be a long way off, but at least it is the best news that I have heard in some time concerning a missile system which might bring about a resolution of our problems with nuclear weapons.

The Pope is now in Venezuela and he will travel this time some 30,000 miles. He is really a traveling Pope and I hope he does as much good in his travels this time as it appeared that he did when he appeared in our country.

Yesterday in a Democratic Caucus on a vote of 133 to 36, the Democrats voted to make the position of Majority Whip an elective one instead of appointive. This move will diminish the power of the House of Representative's Speaker who now appoints the Whip by vesting the decision in the full House Democratic Caucus. The change will not take affect until the 1986 election because our present Speaker, Tip O'Neill, after his election this time immediately announced the reappointment of Tom Foley of the State of Washington as Majority Whip. I think this is a step in the right direction and at least the climb up the leadership list must be elective all the way instead of giving any one

Member a free ride at the start of the climb.

We will wrestle considerably this year over a reduction in defense appropriations. This week, the Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Mark Hatfield of Oregon, called Secretary Weinberger a draft dodger in the war on the federal deficit since he is vigorously refusing to take any substantial cuts in his department. Hatfield says that there are six moderate Senators on the Republican side who may join the Democrats to bring about a change in Weinberger's way of thinking concerning tremendous increases in defense and severe cuts in the domestic programs that are contained in my bill.

January 31, 1985

We are marking time in the House, waiting for the President to submit his budget for Fiscal Year 1986. I understand that the budget will make certain proposals concerning education which we will not be able to accept. One pertains to a maximum of \$4,000 for grants, loans and supplemental grants for low-income boys and girls who qualify for the student loan programs. At the present time, including guaranteed loans, students can receive as high as \$8,000 per year and about half of it has to be repaid. Each week we hear of some new missile system that costs billions of dollars and when we do, I am reminded of the fact that for education in our fifty states, the federal government appropriated last year \$17,900,000,000 which is the largest amount ever applied at the federal level. The MX missile system is a \$35 billion system and is not necessary at this time.

I delivered a speech this morning to those attending the annual convention of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities and discussed in general where we are as far as the funding at the federal level is concerned. Independent colleges and universities all over this country are really suffering at this time and our move last year to increase Pell grants from \$1,900 to \$2,100 per year was certainly of great assistance to the independent colleges and universities. I was presented with a beautiful award and enjoyed going before this group.

February 4, 1985

The budget for Fiscal Year 1986 was released this weekend and I have the necessary "Budget in Brief" and other parts of the budget to go over before we start our hearings. In this budget, we will have a debt limit of \$1,663,000,000,000 which is up from \$930,000,000,000 when President Reagan took office four years ago. I have my doubts from day to day as to whether or not our tremendous debt really can be managed and I know that it must be managed.

Alexander Hamilton, the financial genius who later became the first Secretary of the Treasury, said back during the Revolutionary War days that he wasn't sure of the total debt of the 13 colonies or how much money might have to be borrowed. Hamilton believed that in order to have a strong America, and a strong central government, that it probably would be necessary to take over the states' debts and levy taxes to pay them off. In doing so, he said that the debt and the taxes would cause Americans and foreign leaders to think in terms of a single nation instead of a collection of states.

When you think in terms of our present national debt being a little over \$1.6 trillion you are amazed to see how it has accumulated over the years. From 1791 to 1942, our national debt rose to \$100 billion. From 1942 to 1944, it was up to \$200 billion. From 1944 to 1960, it rose to \$300 billion and from 1960 to 1971, it rose to \$400 billion. From 1971 to 1975, it rose to over \$500 billion and from then to 1976, a little under \$600 billion. From 1976 to 1977, it rose to \$700 billion and in 1978, it was almost \$800 billion. From 1978 to 1980, it rose to \$900 billion. In 1981, our national debt was \$1 trillion and in 1982, it was a little over \$1.1 trillion. From 1982 to 1983, it rose to over \$1.3 trillion and from 1983 to 1984, it rose to over \$1.5 trillion. For Fiscal Year 1986, our debt will be \$1.6 trillion.

February 6, 1985

Today in the Democratic Caucus, each of the 13 Subcommittee Chairmen on the Committee on Appropriations were unanimously elected to serve in the 99th Congress. Under the rules of the House, each of us have to be elected the same as the Chairmen of the 20 standing Committees due to the fact that our jurisdiction is quite broad. Under the rules, a secret ballot is the method used in electing us, but today since no additional nominations were offered from the floor, a unanimous consent request to waive the rules as to the secret ballot and to elect by acclamation was accepted. During my tenure as Chairman of the two Subcommittees that I have chaired since becoming a Member of Congress, I have had a number of votes from time to time cast against my election. On one occasion,

I had 14 votes on the secret ballot cast against me and one or two of the Members said that I should not be concerned at all because it was probably the new Members who did not know much about what they were doing at the time. I replied immediately that in my opinion, it was not the new Members, it was the old Members because they knew me better. This is the largest number that I have had vote against me and in the last election for the 98th Congress, as I recall, there was one vote in the secret ballot against me when my name was presented for Chairman of the Subcommittee that appropriates the money for the Departments of Labor, Health & Human Services, and Education.

Tonight at 9 p.m., the President will address a Joint Session of Congress and in his State of the Union message will, in my opinion, discuss considerably the questions that he presents in his budget for Fiscal Year 1986. As usual, he probably will receive the full support of the majority of the people in this country even though he is requesting severe reductions in certain domestic programs that mean so much to the people.

So far, we have had a bitter winter throughout the United States and this has applied not only in Kentucky, but in the State of Florida as well. My friends in the House from Florida advise me that the citrus loss is almost total. Other fruits and vegetables were almost completely wiped out as well. In the State of Kentucky, we have had snow from time to time, but the main problem has been ice and this has taken place after it snowed awhile then rained, which was followed by sleet. On our Main Street hill in Bowling Green where we reside, it has been almost impossible to get up and down the hill for the last 2½ weeks.

February 8, 1985

The President received quite an ovation during his presentation of the State of the Union message. February 6 was his birthday and he is now 74 years of age. After delivering his message, the Speaker, who had in presenting him called attention to the fact that that day was his birthday, then stated that by unanimous consent with no objections, the House would go out of order momentarily so that an additional ceremony could take place. A number of the Members who sing quite well then gathered in the well and led the signing of "Happy birthday to you, Mr. President." This went over real big with television viewers all over the United States and was not too bad. In fact, regardless of what our President does, he is given instant approval by the great majority of the people and if for any reason there is any bobble, it is blamed on the Democrats. During his message, he called attention to the fact that sitting in the section of the gallery reserved for the President's wife and the Vice President's wife was a Vietnamese lady who is now a cadet at West Point. He asked her to stand and in her beautiful West Point uniform, she took a bow. This brought on considerable applause of course, but to add more excitement to the program, the President then said seated beside the young lady was an elderly woman who had given many, many years of her life in assisting with poor children who were homeless and needed help. This black lady then stood and she too received tremendous applause. All of this was staged like the movies of old and the President was really happy.

The President did not give us anything really new in his message and carefully avoided mentioning at any point the deficit problem which we are now confronted with in this country. The most serious problem of all, he completely avoided. He went on in great detail about how prosperous we are now and the change in the economic condition of our country and said that we were headed in the right direction and if only Congress would cooperate with him, the 99th Congress would go down in history as one of the great Congresses of all time. On many occasions when the Republican side applauded, there was little or no applause on the Democratic side and this was quite obvious to the television audience. Our President is really a television performer and regardless of the deficit or anything else, no blame is placed on him, and it still remains on the Congress.

Starting the next day following the President's State of the Union message, our Speaker, Tip O'Neill who admitted one day not too long ago that Reagan was the most popular man in the world, started up his old program of attack which brought only ridicule and criticism during the past four years. In today's "Washington Times" is a cartoon and of course, the Speaker plays the most important part in the cartoon.

On February 7, the Speaker in his regular news conference said that he agreed with President Reagan that there are many areas where the federal government can save money without hurting the needy. He pointed out that the first step in making these reforms is to talk straight to the American people about the cause of our current fiscal crisis and the sometimes painful steps needed to meet this crisis. He went on to say that beginning on Saturday, we will be going to

the American people explaining the Reagan budget to them and asking their views. He urged the President to join with the Democrats in this education effort. He went on to say that the President could start by setting the record straight on how we arrived at the deficit mess we are now confronting. Last night, he said the President in his message stated that the current crisis was caused by nearly 50 years of government living beyond its means and that kind of clever rhetoric really covers up the facts. The facts, according to O'Neill are that in the year 1981 when President Reagan took office, the national debt was just over \$900 billion. He went on to say that today, it is \$1.8 trillion, double what it was when the President took office and by the President's own budget projections, the estimated debt will be \$3 trillion when he leaves office which is triple what it was when the Reagan revolution began. The Speaker ended his press conference by saying that we should all work hard to cut the deficit and calling upon the President, he said he should start with the facts. He said now is not the time to point the finger at the distant past when the President himself had so much responsibility for these deficits that were now resting upon his own shoulders.

To a certain extent, the Speaker is right about the facts, but the sad part of this all is that the press conference was not noted in any stories in yesterday's papers or today's papers. Only the President's side appears on the front pages of the papers and he receives very little criticism from the people in this country.

February 9, 1985

My old friend, Dave Stockman, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may have to have psychiatric treatment after he gives up the ship probably sometime in April. I say this in a right facetious manner due to the fact that he is really blasting everyone. He prepared a budget that takes into consideration the deficit but the President refuses to use the word. He believes in a reduction in defense, but Weinberger, the Secretary of Defense believes that the law provides that there can be no reduction in defense appropriations. And, so on down the line with Stockman really serving as the fall guy for this Administration. The President, in his State of the Union message was really acting out an unusual part and to be quite frank, was not honest with the people of this country. It was a speech very much dramatized and one that really offered no good suggestions, but complying, to a certain extent, with his role as President in delivering a State of the Union message. The "New York Times" a right liberal newspaper and one not too fond of the President carried an editorial entitled "The President's Trick Candles." It was on February 8, 1985 and this editorial is as follows:

'Once again, it was skillful theater. Fresh from his starring role in the second Inaugural, President Reagan brought some unusual guests to his fourth State of the Union address. His Administration has done nothing to deserve credit for the achievements of Jean Nguyen, a Vietnamese refugee girl about to graduate from West Point, or Clara Hale, who cares for the babies of addicts in Harlem. But he is

entitled to credit for giving them, and what they represent, respect.

It seemed contrived to schedule the speech on his 74th birthday. Yet that, too, warmed the atmosphere. What could be more amiably bipartisan than singing 'Happy Birthday' to the President of the United States?

Nonetheless, there were deep flaws in the performance, flaws resembling those trick birthday candles that flash back into flame as soon as you blow them out. Mr. Reagan is fond of saying things he knows to be contradictory and misleading, but even when corrected, flash, he keeps repeating them.

This has nothing to do with rhetorical flourishes. No one can begrudge a landslide victor his declaration that 'This nation is poised for greatness.' And parts of the President's program are bold and welcome. He lobbied stoutly for tax simplification, a goal that richly deserves priority from Congress. There is merit in his proposals to test enterprise zones to revive life and jobs in city slums, and in further deregulation of energy and transportation. Still, there are those candles.

Some are small. The President implies that he's responsible for rising College Board scores and falling crime rates. What has the Administration done to account for the scores? And with the baby boom

bulge passing out of the crime-prone years, there had better be a decline in crime.

More disturbing are the larger candles, like the proposed balanced-budget amendment. It would forbid Federal budget deficits and the pump-priming that Mr. Reagan has pursued for four years. 'Nearly 50 years of government living beyond its means has brought us to a time of reckoning,' he says. True, and what does that reckoning show? That President Reagan is running up more debt than all previous Presidents put together.

Likewise, Mr. Reagan talks of a freeze on Federal spending, the very word 'freeze' connoting an across-the-board halt. But that's not what his budget proposes. He means a freeze on total spending, masking a jump of \$32 billion in defense. That may or may not be justified. A freeze it's not.

The most troubling double talk concerns 'Star Wars,' the Strategic Defense Initiative. Mr. Reagan complains it's not well understood. Small wonder, since what he describes is very different from what he is pursuing. 'Its purpose is to deter war in the heavens, and on earth,' he says, promising a system that would defend all America, cities and missiles. But no such system will be remotely feasible for decades--and all the money now sought is for a system that would defend only missiles. That might become an aspect of deterrence. More likely, it will intensify the arms race.

The President must know that, just as he knows that the budget he sent to Congress this week is out of balance by one-fifth of a trillion dollars. So why does he keep sparking all those candles, keep telling what in politics might be passed off as little white lies? They are not lies, but they're not little, either, and there they are, in black and white."

February 12, 1985

Some of the ladies in our office here in Washington from time to time very quietly and off the record, intimate that I keep a right messy desk. At times, it looks a little ruffled to me, but I can find anything on my desk that I want to find. During the week, you accumulate a lot of junk and then on the weekend, you are supposed to clean it off.

At least I am not as bad as Mr. Lincoln. It is said that as a lawyer, Mr. Lincoln was scarcely methodical in his work. He stuffed all sorts of important and not so important papers in his stovepipe hat--the first round file--and his desk was so untidy as to give root, on one occasion to some seeds that made their way through a paper container.

Two of our Members of the House, Feighan of Ohio and Foglietta of Pennsylvania agreed to accompany political exile Kim Dae-jung back home. Both of the Congressmen were roughed up by the South Korean police and Kim is now in the house arrest category stage. All of the television shots confirmed the two Congressmen were really roughed up and pushed around upon landing in South Korea, but our Ambassador, Richard L "Dixie" Walker says that they were not

roughed up and that they brought on the controversy with the South Korean police. Walker is a former Professor who is very fond of Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina and so fond that during the November election he set aside his Ambassadorial duties for a moment and endorsed Senator Helms in his race for reelection. What took place in South Korea was not good, but this still has not caused the President to ask the President of South Korea to delay his trip to Washington which is to take place in the very near future.

Our new Secretary of Education, William H. Bennett, may be a real hard nut to crack. In his first remarks since taking office, he voiced strong support yesterday of President Reagan's proposed college aid cuts and said students harmed financially should consider divestiture of certain sorts such as stereo divestiture, automobile divestiture and three weeks at the beach divestiture. In a very combative appearance Bennett emphatically stated that he endorsed all of the President's budget cuts and said he supported this position actively on the Hill. Unlike his predecessor, T.H. Bell, who often mediated between education groups and the White House over budget cuts, Bennett said yesterday that the notion that he is here under coercion and has to swallow the philosophies of the administration under duress is simply counterfactual. He went on to say that there are some people who believe if you have a certain kind of academic background, it is just inconceivable that you could ever favor any kind of cut, of any sort, in education. One of the questions propounded to the new Secretary pertained to denial of guaranteed student loans to students from families earning more than \$32,500 per year. Bennett immediately said that

some families are going to have to tighten their belts even further to send their children to college. In speaking of his divestiture statements, he said that this will be the case in all circumstances but it will be like the rain falling on the just and the unjust alike.

My old friend, Paul Simon who served with us in the House for several years and is now in the Senate and who, by the way always has been interested in education said during Bennett's Senate confirmation hearings that the new Secretary might be a pussycat in fighting budget cuts, changed a little yesterday when he said that apparently Bennett has just accepted, without questioning, the administration's figures. He went on further to say that Bennett was trivializing a very important national issue.

The President seems to really enjoy the visits of heads of state who appear in Washington more often than usual. King Fahd of Saudi Arabia is here this week and has requested President Reagan to take the lead in hammering out an Arab-Israeli agreement based on the just cause of the Palestinian people. This, of course, will not impress the President too much, but he still wants to maintain the friendship of Saudi Arabia because next to Israel, this is about the only true friend we have in that part of the world.

Secretary Bell struggled throughout his tenure trying to do away with the Department of Education when down deep in his heart, he was not in favor of this action. This was a commitment he made at the time he was appointed by the President. I said to him on more than one occasion the bill our Committee will bring out for education will really please him, but he will not be able to agree out loud. Before he left

office, Education Secretary T.E. Bell offered a bit of practical wisdom. He said, "If you think education is expensive, you ought to try ignorance for awhile."

February 13, 1985

The King of Saudi Arabia is still visiting in our country and after his meeting with President Reagan, decided that he would like to meet with former Presidents Carter and Ford. He said he especially wanted to meet with President Carter so for the last two days, he has been holding meetings with the two former Presidents. I think this man is sincere in his efforts to bring about peace in the Middle East and I hope that Jordan, the Palestinians and Israel will all give just a little.

At the White House dinner this past week, the King presented a number of very beautiful and valuable presents to the President and Mrs. Reagan. His present to Mrs. Reagan was a gold mesh evening bag with her initials firmly set in diamonds on the clasp. This is a gorgeous present and one, of course, that is very valuable. The press secretary for the White House immediately announced that the presents, of course, would be listed and recorded as required by law and then would have to be turned over to the government.

One day last week, Jim Wright, the Majority Leader, had a number of his friends get on the telephone and call all of the Democratic Members of the House seeking pledges for Wright in his campaign for Speaker of the House.

This campaign, of course, will not take place until December of 1986. Our present Speaker, Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill announced several months ago that he would not seek reelection after this term; therefore, he would go out as Speaker and this position would be open. Wright won in his race for Majority Leader by one vote. He defeated Phil Burton of California who has since died and this was only after elimination of two other candidates for Majority Leader. The low man on the vote count dropped out and then it reached the point where Burton and Wright were the two candidates remaining in the race.

Jim Wright defeated Wingate Lucas, one of the nicest Members that we had in the House at that time. This was a right scurrilous campaign and in fact, was such a mean campaign that Mr. Rayburn, our Speaker at that time was very much upset when his friend Wingate Lucas was defeated in Texas by a man who had no background other than having served as Mayor of Fort Worth. After the campaign was over, Wingate Lucas, in explaining to a number of us about the campaign said that from the standpoint of his family, he would never go through another race like that one--win, lose or draw. Following the defeat of Wingate Lucas, Wright was just a Member of the House, not participating too much in floor debates or in any matter concerning the operation of the House. He then decided that he wanted to be Majority Leader and since he had not served as Majority Whip, there was some question as to whether or not he had any chance of winning. Since he has been Majority Leader, he has filled the assignment at times in a very excellent manner and on other occasions, has not done too well. A number of Members in the House

believe that he is a good Speaker and in general debate they believe that he is one of the best. This is not unanimous but at least this is one of the points he uses in explaining why he should now go on to fill the Speaker's assignment.

After these men had called around in the House urging the Democrats to commit themselves two years in advance for Wright, a press conference was held. At this press conference, Jim Wright said that he had pledges from every Democrat in the House with the exception of about 71. This, of course, was a majority without any question and he then directed a letter to those who had given him some assurance that they might be for him indicating that even though he was a little early in making his request, it would eliminate a lot of dissatisfaction and hard feelings that might interrupt the First Session of the 99th Congress. In other words, it would solve the question of who was going to be Speaker in the future and one or two others who might have this in mind could then direct their attention along other lines and at least not cause Wright any trouble.

Last night at a dinner here in Washington, a representative of one of the large aircraft companies said that his people had an interest in the plane now being put together in the Fort Worth, Texas section of the state and that Wright had called upon his company and several others to raise him a million dollars. He said he needed this money as a matter of protection in a future race for his House seat as well as to have ample funds available in case a race developed for the Office of Speaker. This man was just as mad as he could be and said that the others of whom the request also was made were in the same position. Nevertheless, he said they were afraid not to make the

move to raise the money and said that within the next several months they would have to raise him \$1 million.

I have had some experiences with Jim Wright and on one or two occasions, he pushed so hard in his demands that a real confrontation took place. He certainly does not operate as my old friend, Sam Rayburn did or John McCormack or Carl Albert. Time will tell as to what will take place if this man is elected Speaker and if not, the House of Representatives would probably be a much better legislative body in which to serve.

In this afternoon's mail, I just received a letter from Charles B. Rangel, the Representative of the 16th District of New York, urging support for his candidacy for the position of Majority Whip. There will be several candidates for Majority Whip and since the Whip is no longer named by the Speaker, but must be elected in the Caucus by a secret ballot, there may be more candidates yet to appear. Two others, Alexander of Arkansas and Coelho of California are indicating that they might be candidates. This letter is also well in advance and I presume that since Wright decided to premeditate the Speaker's assignment, this is another move to take care of the position of Majority Whip well in advance.

February 15, 1985

For a number of years now at the State of the Union message ceremony, a photographer either in the gallery or on the floor in the House Chamber takes pictures of the President as he enters and leaves the Chamber. From time to time, the President will stop and shake hands

with the Members and he has done this on a number of occasions with me. I have some 10 or 15 pictures that were taken at State of the Union ceremonies with me shaking hands with the President. On February 6, when President Reagan delivered his first State of the Union message for the 99th Congress, this, of course, being his first message since his reelection, upon leaving the House Chamber, he stopped and shook hands with me. Keith Jewell, our chief photographer in the House was in the center aisle and took a right good picture which includes our Sergeant-at-Arms, the Majority Leader of the Senate and several other Members of the House. This is a right good picture of me, but not the best one that I have seen from a State of the Union message ceremony. The picture is an excellent one of the President, but he blinked and it caught him with his eyes closed. This is the first picture that I have ever seen of Ronald Reagan with his eyes closed. As a former movie actor, he learned many, many years ago to never blink in the vicinity of a camera.

I have seen pictures from time to time with one or more Members with their eyes closed and on one occasion, a former Chairman of our Committee, George Mahon of Texas, had his picture taken with Jamie Whitten of Mississippi, our present Chairman. Mahon had his eyes closed and Whitten had his eyes wide open and was really enjoying the moment. Later, when Mahon autographed the picture and sent it to Whitten, he noted on the picture that he had complete faith in Jamie Whitten because asleep or awake, he would place his whole future in the hands of his Mississippi friend.

February 19, 1985

A number of years ago in my Journal, I recorded the meetings that were held at the White House when Lyndon B. Johnson was President concerning the war in Vietnam. During these meetings, General Westmoreland, our Commanding General in Vietnam was called back to this country to make a report to Congress and to the President. He appeared at the meetings held at the White House and on one occasion, said that boys from 14 to 16 years of age were being captured and that as far as numbers were concerned, a sudden turn had taken place in Vietnam and we were well along the road to winning the war. It was only a short time after this meeting that we were almost wiped out completely in Vietnam in the Tet campaign. I recorded all of this in my Journal at that time.

In General Westmoreland's \$120 million libel suit against CBS, we had a sudden turn this weekend when General Westmoreland decided to dismiss his suit. Both Westmoreland and CBS announced that the General and CBS had jointly agreed to a discontinuance of Westmoreland's libel suit against CBS. Lawyers for CBS and Westmoreland, the Commander of U.S. ground forces in Vietnam who claimed that a 1982 CBS documentary libeled him by asserting that he misrepresented enemy troop strength to his superiors, including the President, signed an agreement on Sunday, February 17, 1985 dismissing the long and complicated suit. 150 hours had been allowed to each side and the case was almost over and ready to go to the jury. Newspapers in New York City yesterday carried headlines stating that Westmoreland had raised the white flag.

An article appeared in one of the newspapers entitled "Westmoreland Seeks Libel Suit's Dismissal." This article is as follows:

"Retired general William C. Westmoreland agreed yesterday to dismissal of his \$120 million libel action against CBS Inc., the network announced.

"At a news conference, general William C. Westmoreland and CBS will jointly announce the discontinuance of the Westmoreland libel suit against CBS," the network said in a statement after reports of the action began to spread.

Lawyers for CBS and Westmoreland, the commander of the U.S. ground forces in Vietnam who claimed that a 1982 CBS documentary libeled him by asserting that he misrepresented enemy troop strength to his superiors, including President Lyndon B. Johnson, signed an agreement yesterday in New York to dismiss the long and complicated case, sources close to the case said.

They said that lawyers for both sides are expected to meet with U.S. District Court Judge Pierre N. Leval at 11 a.m. today to file the 'stipulation of dismissal' agreement.

The agreement reportedly involves no apology or payment

by CBS. These sources said Westmoreland's chief lawyer, Dan M. Burt, persuaded CBS to agree not to sue Westmoreland for the network's court costs, estimated at \$150,000 to \$250,000.

As part of the agreement, lawyers from both sides are expected to release a statement praising both parties in the suit and saying that the case has provided historians with voluminous documents on the crucial period in Vietnam before the Tet offensive.

'Both General Westmoreland and CBS believe that their respective positions have been effectively placed before the public for its consideration and that continuing the legal process at this stage would serve no further purpose,' said the statement, drafted last night, one source said.

'CBS respects General Westmoreland's long and faithful service to his country and never intended to assert and does not believe that General Westmoreland was unpatriotic or disloyal in performing his duties as he saw them,' the statement said.

'General Westmoreland respects the long and distinguished journalistic tradition of CBS and the rights of journalists to examine

the complex issues of Vietnam and to present perspectives contrary to his own,' it added.

According to sources close to the case, some of Westmoreland's friends, attorneys and financial backers suggested that he drop the case after testimony last week by retired Army colonel Gains B. Hawkins, who was Westmoreland's chief of Order of Battle estimates, the official rosters of enemy-troop estimates, in Vietnam.

Hawkins said on the stand that in 1967, when he told Westmoreland about higher enemy-troop estimates, the general called the new numbers 'politically unacceptable.' As a result, Hawkins said he ordered his intelligence officials to cut their enemy estimates, as the CBS broadcast had said.

Hawkins' testimony came less than a week after Westmoreland's former intelligence chief, retired major general Joseph A. McChristian, said Westmoreland feared in May 1967 that the new figures would 'create a political bombshell' in Washington. Westmoreland denied that he had ever said 'bombshell,' and said he told his immediate superiors that he was concerned

that the numbers might pose a public relations problem.

The trial, which began on Oct. 9 in U.S. District Court in lower Manhattan, drew some of the most famous names of the Vietnam era--including former secretary of defense Robert S. McNamara, former national security affairs adviser Walt Rostow and others--to testify for Westmoreland. Since the first of the year, however, CBS had brought a series of less-well-known military and Central Intelligence Agency officials to bolster its case.

At issue in "Westmoreland v. CBS Inc." was whether CBS libeled the former general when its broadcast, "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception," accused him of suppressing higher enemy-strength intelligence in 1967 so that he could maintain support for the war.

Sources said that Westmoreland attorney Burt had been asking CBS lawyers for several weeks whether the network might want to settle the case. Told by several CBS attorneys that the network planned to take the case to the jury, Burt began negotiating with CBS lawyers over the weekend, according to sources. One source said

that at first Burt wanted CBS to give reporters virtually no comment supporting the broadcast after the dismissal, but network lawyers balked.

Burt, reached in New York, said he would have no comment.

At a news conference today in New York, CBS executives plan to praise the judge, the jury and the stream of military and civilian witnesses in the trial.

Although network spokesmen said they could not comment, one source said the CBS officials will say that they believe the broadcast was 'fair and accurate' and that they 'continue to stand by' the reporting for the show.

Last week when CBS brought on Hawkins, Westmoreland lawyers tried but failed to have much of his testimony expunged from the record. As Westmoreland attorney David M. Dorsen began cross-examining Hawkins, the 65 year-old Mississippian made clear that he had carefully prepared for most questions and felt that his efforts to lower enemy-troop data for Westmoreland's command were 'improper'.

The lawsuit, filed by Westmoreland and Capital Legal Founda-

tion, a conservative public-interest law firm, had been expected to go to the jury within a week."

We are now in the process of holding hearings on the budget for Fiscal Year 1986. In considering the budget requests submitted by the President, we have to go into detail as to where the money comes from and where it goes. As far as income is concerned we, during the year of 1985, will receive, by estimate, \$329,007,000,000 in taxes on individual income. From Social Security taxes the amount received will be \$234,300,000,000; taxes on corporate profits will be \$66,400,000,000; from Excise taxes, \$30,500,000,000; from Crude-oil excise Tax, \$6,500,000,000. From Unemployment-insurance tax, the estimate of receipts is \$25,600,000,000; from Estate and gift taxes, \$5,600,000,000 and from all other revenue the estimated amount is \$38.3 billion. The estimated amount for total income for the government is \$736,900,000,000.

Under the President's budget request, the outgo would be as follows:

Department of Defense	\$246.3 bil.
Social Security benefits	191.1 bil.
Interest on public debt	180.3 bil.
Medicare, medicaid, other health programs	100.1 bil.
Public assistance, food stamps, housing aid	66.3 bil.
Education, manpower, social services	30.4 bil.
Aid to veterans	26.9 bil.
Aid to transportation	27.0 bil.
Civil Service retirement	23.3 bil.
Unemployment compensation	16.8 bil.
International affairs, economic and military aid	19.6 bil.
Energy	8.2 bil.

Aid to communities, regional development	\$8.6 bil.
General revenue sharing	4.6 bil.
Rivers, dams, natural resources	8.6 bil.
Science, space, technology	8.7 bil.
Pollution control	4.4 bil.
Aid to agriculture	20.2 bil.
Administration of justice	6.7 bil.
Payment to Postal Service	1.4 bil.
Rents and royalties on outer continental shelf	-27.0 bil.
Net interagency deductions and other spending	-13.4 bil.

The total outgo then is \$959.1 billion and means that under the President's budget, there will be a \$222.2 billion deficit.

On Tuesday of last week, a real nice family walked into our office and said that they had just noticed from the sign on the door that this is a Kentucky office. They are all really tall people and judging from appearances, just about worn out completely from touring our Nation's Capital. The man was Dr. William DeVries who has placed an artificial heart in three men so far and who is now located at the Humana Hospital in Louisville. The three men who have received artificial hearts as a result of Dr. DeVrie's operations are Murray P. Haydon, William J. Schroeder, and Barney B. Clark. Dr. DeVries has appeared on television many times during the past several months. On Wednesday night, he and his wife were two of the guests for the large dinner held in honor of King Fahd of Saudia Arabia.

Margaret Thatcher will address a Joint Session of Congress tomorrow. She will be the first Prime Minister since Winston Churchill who has addressed a joint meeting

of the House and the Senate. Winston Churchill addressed the Congress in 1952, the year before I was elected. I think this lady has done right well and at least she should be honored for the title given her by the Soviet Union, "The Iron Lady."

Every so often, our railroads and our large industries make changes which are right dramatic. This last week, it was announced that no longer would the caboose be in use on our freight trains. The caboose, which weighs 25 tons and costs \$70,000 will be replaced with an automatic 35-pound black box that costs about \$4,000. This black box will indicate whether or not the train and its airbrakes are working properly. This was the main function of the conductor in the caboose all down through the years. Caboosees have caused trouble along the way and one incident was when I was County Prosecutor and Chapman, the conductor in the caboose, killed the engineer on the freight train that they had both worked on for many years. The engineer apparently attempted to whip the caboose off the track in going down Muldraugh Hill on several occasions and this started the argument.

February 20, 1985

The new Secretary of Education, William Bennett, appears on the front page of most of the newspapers each day and has since his nomination was approved by the Senate. Yesterday, he said that there are now 3,200 American colleges and universities and even if within two years there are only 3,050, this country can stand it and so can he. He now maintains

that the Nation's colleges are crying wolf over the proposal to limit the federal government's student aid program at \$4,000 as a maximum for any student and further, the proposal to place a limitation in cases where family income is \$32,500 or more. Long before he appears before our Subcommittee to justify his budget, he continues to make statements which are creating quite an uproar over the United States. The new budget proposes to cut student aid by about \$2.3 billion under the 1985 level. The total amount appropriated for education in the 1985 bill was \$17.9 billion and the new Secretary apparently has some agreement with the President that he will do everything within his power to bring this amount down.

This man Bennett reminds me a great deal of a Commissioner of Education by the name of Howe who served a number of years ago and before the Department of Education was created as a cabinet level position. Howe looked like he wanted a fight and this is the expression that appears on the face of Bennett each time his picture appears in the newspapers. Howe was in a constant struggle and lost most of his fights, but until he finally dropped out as Commissioner, never seemed to change.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, on a three-day visit to the United States, is scheduled to address a joint session of Congress today and then later in the day will confer with President Reagan at length on a wide range of subjects from arms control to economics. One point she maintains she will stress with the President is the urgency to reduce our federal deficit because it acts as a magnet for foreign capital to the United States.

The British pound once worth 2½ times the dollar is now very close to parity with American currency and this apparently really disturbs Mrs. Thatcher. I presume that she will discuss this matter, along with others at the joint session this morning.

February 21, 1985

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made one of the best speeches yesterday before a joint session of Congress that I have heard since I have been a Member of Congress. Her 30-minute speech was interrupted more than 20 times by real spontaneous applause. She denounced the Soviet Union and praised American military and economic might somewhat in the same style that Winston Churchill did back in the old days. She referred to the fact that she is the first British Prime Minister to address Congress since Churchill. In one of the statements that she made that received great applause she said that we shall have to resist the muddled arguments of those who have been induced to believe that Russia's intentions are benign and that ours are suspect, or who would have us simply give up our defenses in the hope that where we led others would follow. She said that she strongly supports U.S. research into the Strategic Defense Initiative, the so-called "star wars" system for defending against Soviet nuclear missiles. She also agreed with President Reagan in the matter of reducing the federal deficit. She said that this deficit caused Great Britain and the other free countries of the world many problems at this time and especially since those countries do not have the economic progress that we are experiencing in our country at this time. She went on to say that we should not underestimate what the

British do insofar as the western alliance is concerned. She said that today out of the forces of the alliance in Europe, 95% of the divisions, 85% of the combat aircraft and 70% of the fighting ships are provided, manned and paid for by European allies.

During the time that the British Prime Minister was making her speech before the joint session near the Capitol grounds there were several hundred right noisy Americans of Irish descent and others who were demonstrating support for the IRA. Mrs. Thatcher, in her speech, said that we should be under no illusions about the IRA. She went on to say that they are the enemies of democracy and of freedom and that we should not only take her word for it, but ask the people of the Irish Republic where it is an offense even to belong to that organization or to their elected government in Dublin.

The President and Mrs. Thatcher are very close friends and really seem to enjoy each other's company. After her address to the joint session, she visited the President at the White House and there is a nice picture of the President leading "Lucky" the dog that was given to Mrs. Reagan by the little girl from Hyden, Kentucky, with Mrs. Thatcher as they walked across the White House grounds. Last night in a very elaborate dinner at the British Embassy, the President and Mrs. Thatcher toasted each other and Her Majesty, the Queen of England.

As Mrs. Thatcher was leaving the House Chamber, my friend, the Sergeant at Arms, Jack Russ who was leading the procession up the center aisle, stopped as he reached the seat where I was sitting and said, "Mrs. Thatcher, Mr. Natcher of Kentucky." She turned, and with a big

smile on her face said, "How do you do, Mr. Natcher." She pronounces my name "Natcher" much better than I do.

I heard on the radio this morning that Dave Stockman is in Georgetown Hospital. He was so weak and worn out yesterday that he decided he had better go to the hospital. This is the result of his tirade before the full Committee on Appropriations several days ago and the result of his appearances before several Committees on the Hill this past week. He is very much put out with the Administration over their tendency to try to deal away parts of the budget that he was instructed to insert. In other words, they have let this man hang right out on the limb and they finally sawed it away. Stockman is right able and I have always been able to get along with him. I was sorry to hear that he is in the hospital and especially at this time when his wife is expecting their first child.

Reagan reminds me to a great extent of President Eisenhower. Regardless of how serious conditions are either abroad, in Central America, or with the economy, Reagan continues to take it easy. He takes a nap each day and has only a few engagements. He spent 170 days at the ranch during the first Administration. He has made up his mind that this assignment will not be the cause for any serious physical disabilities as far as he is concerned. The fact that he does not get all excited and mad over certain events seems to please the people in this country. This is one of the reasons why they have so much faith in our President and why it was that he carried every state last November with the exception of Minnesota. In addition, of course, Mondale finally carried the

District of Columbia. I think the result would be the same today if we had as our candidates people like the two that were on the Democratic ticket on November 6.

In listening to the Prime Minister yesterday, I was reminded of the fact that my old friend, Frank Chelf introduced a resolution naming Winston Churchill as an honorary American citizen. Winston Churchill's mother was an American and for a long time, Representative Chelf wanted to pass his resolution. Finally on March 12, 1963, the resolution was debated and on a roll call vote of 378 to 21, with 5 voting present and 30 not voting, the resolution was adopted in the House. Many of the speeches made at that time emphasized that Sir Winston Churchill's contributions to the preservation of American freedom in a time of supreme crisis, for all of Western civilization fill the pages of modern history. These speeches went on to say that in the 1930's he courageously defied the appeasement policies of his own country which culminated in the Munich capitulation and the advent of World War II. House bill 4374 was enacted and signed into law. I remember that two Kentuckians, Gene Snyder and Gene Siler voted against this bill for some reason and further, I distinctly remember the fact that I voted for the bill and was extremely proud of my vote.

February 22, 1985

We are now in the process of holding hearings on the entire budget for Fiscal Year 1986. One of the Subcommittees that I serve on is Agriculture Appropriations and this Subcommittee was in session today.

We were all very curious as to what the Secretary of Agriculture would propose today as his recommendation for a farm program for the next four years. As I understand, his proposal provides for a market-oriented system in agriculture with a five-year phase out of the price support program for all agriculture commodities. This, of course, will not meet with the approval of the Congress since the American farmer today is facing the most serious time of the past 50 years.

In speaking of the farmer, it reminds me somewhat of a statement that I read in a book at one time which is entitled "The Glory and the Dream--A Narrative History of America." On one of the pages in this book you find a statement pertaining to President Herbert Hoover and his Administration. It seems that President Hoover had been sharply critical of Calvin Coolidge and the "Mellon" theory of easy money. Hoover predicted a turn down because of this philosophy and one of his first acts as President was to persuade the Federal Reserve Board to lighten credit in the hope that the blow might be softened to the farmer. The harder times became, Hoover believed more and more in general good business principles. He reduced individual and corporate income taxes, thereby narrowing the government's tax base at a time when it desperately needed every source of revenue. Over and over President Hoover explained that help for the poor must come from private charities and local and state government. The United States, he said, in one of his letters to a public works advocate on May 20, 1932, couldn't squander itself into prosperity. At this time, the author of this particular book went on to say that the U.S. Department of Agriculture should have a division devoted

to it and perhaps it might be created as a kind of memorial to Ezra Taft Benson to whom all who love abandonment of farms will be forever in debt.

Some of the above reminds me of the conditions today and again, I have my doubts that the proposal made by the Secretary of Agriculture will be accepted.

February 25, 1985

The Governors are holding their annual conference in Washington at this time and have adopted a number of resolutions including a balanced budget resolution. They come to Washington demanding a balanced budget and then they shed tears the size of small tables over the reductions in the budget for Fiscal Year 1986 which apply to their states. Nearly half of the states have surpluses and they seem to believe that they should keep their surpluses and still demand federal funding for as many programs as possible. This applies to Kentucky as well as all of the other states and the fact that they are here carries very little weight with the Congress. A number of farmers are in the city at this time and are demanding legislation that will help the farmer. The program that the President has submitted to Congress is not acceptable and with so much opposition from agriculture, has little chance of passage in the House. One of the commentators this past week in commenting on the President's new agriculture program that he has submitted to Congress emphatically said that the family farmer is as representative of agriculture as the horse and buggy. This is a very profound statement from another commentator

who know nothing whatsoever about what he is talking about.

February 26, 1985

Russell Long announced his retirement yesterday. After serving in the United States Senate for 36 years, the 66-year-old son of Huey P. Long and one of the last of the Senate's great southern barons called a news conference suddenly yesterday and stated that he had decided to retire. I understand that in his last race he had considerable difficulty and a poll of Louisiana was recently completed which showed the Senator to be in trouble.

Russell Long is the only Member of the House or the Senate who really had a chance to establish the all-time record of service in the Congress. At his age and with his political clout that he has had all down through the years, a great many of us assumed that he would stay on long enough to surpass Carl Hayden's record as a Member of the House and the Senate. Hayden had 54 years and 2 months. Carl Vinson of Georgia established the House record of 50 years and four months.

This announcement by Senator Long comes as quite a surprise to a great many people in this country.

Yesterday the Governors met with the President and according to the media today, there was some shouting and right harsh words exchanged during the meeting. The President held firmly to his position of no change in social security, no reduction in defense and a \$50 billion reduction in the budget must take place. Not only one or two Democratic Governors, but also one or two Republican Governors took issue with the President, but apparently they

were not able to convince him of anything. The President started out by saying that a number of states had a surplus and this was not to be held against the states, but certainly states with a surplus should not be requesting federal funds in a number of programs when the federal government had to borrow the money used in these programs. I am on the side of the President in this instance and am delighted that he really told the governors. This includes the one in Kentucky. When they storm in on Washington about matters pertaining to federal spending and especially those governors with surpluses it simply leaves me cold. I hope the President maintains his present position.

March 1, 1985

With all of our problems concerning the deficit and the tremendous National debt, we still have major problems with a number of our officials. Edwin Edwards served with us in the House for several years and then was elected Governor of Louisiana. He served two terms and since under Louisiana law he could not run for a third term, he dropped out for the time being and then was reelected in 1983 and took office in 1984. Yesterday Governor Edwards was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury with the indictment charging Edwards, his brother, his nephew and several other close associates, with mail fraud, obstruction of justice and a state charge of public bribery. The indictment charges Edwards with receiving \$1,950,000 in one instance where several hospitals were built in the State of Louisiana. In addition, to this charge, he and his group

are also charged with receiving \$8 million or \$9 million which is subject to recovery.

When Edwards served with us in the House, he was known as quite a gambler, spending a great many weekends in Las Vegas and in addition was quite a ladies man. He is the son of a Louisiana share cropper and a former Nazarene preacher. Nothing seemed to bother him when he was in the House and during his previous terms as Governor, many stories were written about him and his behavior. Probably the most investigated Governor to ever serve in this country. Edwards maintains that he is innocent and that the U.S. District Attorney, who by the way is a Republican, is attempting to tear down the Democratic Party. Of course this man should never have been elected to Congress or the Office of Governor.

We have a new Senator from Kentucky by the name of Mitch McConnell and when you think back over the past history of Kentucky, recalling that Cooper, Barkley, Clements, Clay and several other outstanding men have served in the Senate, you start wondering why a man like McConnell is now one of Kentucky's Senators. He won by virtue of the Reagan landslide and further by playing upon the many faults of his opponent in the November election. After spending nearly \$2 million in his campaign and just recently sworn in as a new Senator from Kentucky, he is raising money from groups and people who have a direct interest in the Committees that he is serving on. He says what he is doing is proper in every respect and has no scruples whatsoever as to criticism of anyone in the State that he represents. In Tuesday morning's Louisville Courier-Journal on the front page, there appears

a story entitled, "Senator McConnell already Raising Funds for 1990." This story is as follows:

"Less than two months after entering the Senate and less than a month after being named to the Agriculture Committee, Sen. Mitch McConnell is asking agricultural interests to begin financing his 1990 campaign.

"It's time to raise the early seed-money necessary for my re-election committee." McConnell said earlier this month in a letter promoting a \$1,000-a-couple cocktail party and dinner tonight at the Hyatt Regency near the Capitol. The charge is \$500 for just the cocktail party.

The letter said the money would also be used to retire the remaining \$15,000 McConnell owes from his campaign last year against Democrat Walter "Dee" Huddleston.

The event is aimed at agricultural and forest-products industries and related interests. A prospective guest list of more than 200 companies and organizations ranged from White Castle restaurants to the Pork Committee.

Janet Mullins, McConnell's top aide, said the senator did not want to discuss tonight's fund-raising event with the news media and that the event will be closed to the press.

However, she said it was planned in early January, before McConnell was named to the Agriculture Committee, and that it is no different from other fund-raising events McConnell has had or will have soon. She said there have been special events for the railroads and the utilities.

"I see the inference you're trying to draw; that we're trying to shake down agriculture interests because he's on the Agriculture Committee. I highly resent it," Ms. Mullins said.

During last year's campaign, McConnell made an issue of Huddleston's donations from special interests. An Aug. 20 press release from the McConnell campaign was titled, "Huddleston 'For Sale to the Highest Bidder' says McConnell."

The release pointed to a Congress Watch study that found Huddleston had received more money from political-action committees than all but three other senators up for re-election, and quoted McConnell as saying, "It's nothing less than obscene."

The release said McConnell was not condemning special-interest contributions but was making the point that Huddleston's heavy use of money from out-of-state groups showed he had little support inside Kentucky.

Number two, what is Dee Huddleston doing for these groups that compels them to give him such huge amounts of money?" the release quoted McConnell as asking.

Raising campaign funds has increasingly become a full-time job for members of Congress. But raising funds at the very beginning of a Senate term for the senator's next election is early even by Washington standards, according to several people outside Congress who are familiar with fund-raising.

Ms. Mullins said McConnell wants to

discourage opposition in 1990, and she suggested that there is no more effective way than building a substantial war chest.

"He's not going to miss a beat," she said. "He's glad he's here and he wants to stay here."

Early planning and aggressive fund-raising have been hallmarks of McConnell's past campaigns, and Ms. Mullins said some people thought McConnell was "incredibly early" when he started getting ready three years before his 1984 race.

As for raising 1990 funds in 1985, she said, "I don't think it's anything to be ashamed of. I think it's good planning."

Tonight's gathering, Ms. Mullins said is being put on with the help of a "steering-committee" made up of agriculture-related interests.

Each committee member was asked to invite others from the "agriculture and forest products community." A list circulated to the steering committee by the McConnell campaign included how much money each of the prospective-guest groups had already contributed to him.

McConnell's letter said that Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina, chairman of the Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee, would be a tonight's event, along with two other senior Republican members, Thad Cochran of Mississippi and Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota.

It also said that contributions would be put into either the "debt-retirement

account" or the "re-election seed-money account," at the giver's direction.

Ms. Mullins said some political action committees are prohibited by their by-laws from giving to a campaign so far in advance, and any such contributions would have to go to the debt-retirement account.

Arrangements for tonight's effort were handled by Steve Gordon & Associates, a Minnesota firm hired by the McConnell campaign.

Ms. Mullins said representatives from some groups not related to agriculture are also expected to attend."

On the front page, along with the McConnell story, is a very stern picture of Governor Martha Layne Collins which was taken at the National Governors Association Meeting here in Washington. So far, she has established no record whatsoever and simply is traveling from county to county, trying to convince the people that her pledge not to increase taxes if elected Governor, should be ignored.

March 4, 1985

General Jackson Graham served in the Corps of Engineers for 31 years before accepting the assignment as the Metropolitan General Manager for the Rapid Transit system. After he accepted his new assignment, he then, of course, had to convince Congress beginning in March of 1967 and on up to the time construction began in 1969, that the Rapid Transit System in Washington would cost no more than \$2.5 billion. I

knew he was wrong and sincerely believed that notwithstanding West Point and his long service in the Corps of Engineers, he was using this figure to get the system underway, believing that regardless of the final cost, it would be well worth the under estimating of the cost. Finally before the system started under construction, he had to admit in the hearings and this was publicized by the Washington newspapers, that more like \$5 billion or \$6 billion would be the cost if not more.

General Graham died last week and an article appeared in Sunday's Washington Post entitled, "Metro's Pioneer Manager Dies." This article is as follows:

"Jackson Graham, the first general manager of Washington's Metro transit system, and the man who took the subway system from the drawing board to the construction stage, died yesterday at his home in Palm Springs, Calif. He was 69. The cause of death could not be immediately determined.

A strong-willed man known as a top-flight engineer and administrator, Graham, who had spent 31 years in the Army Corps of Engineers, was Metro's general manager from March 1967 until his retirement in January 1976.

He was recruited for the job when Washington's long-discussed subway system was little more than a plan and an overall design. When he left, 45 miles of Metro was under construction, five stations had been completed and the first trains were making test runs under downtown streets.

It was a virtuoso performance, involving the expenditure during his tenure of more than \$1.8 billion, for such purposes as moving 8 million cubic yards of earth and the purchase of 2 million cubic yards of concrete, 150,000 tons of reinforcing steel bars and 80 million board feet of steel.

A man of charm, efficiency and the incredible energy required to oversee one of the world's largest public works projects, Graham came to Metro after his retirement from the Corps of Engineers, in which he held the rank of major general. By the time he retired from the Engineers, an artificial valve had been implanted in his heart and he was ready to enjoy a rest.

"I wanted to get out of the rat race," he once said in an interviews. "I was just not in the mood to take a job that you could see was going to be less and less fun as it went along."

But he did take the Metro job and his apprehensions proved prophetic. Though he got the subway system off the blueprints and under the ground, moving the vast project beyond the point of no return, doubts about the system's ultimate feasibility and ability to expand were being raised.

When he left, the money that had been spent was near the \$2 billion sum that he had earlier defended in Congress. It was also clear that Metro would never make enough in fares to pay for operating costs as once had been promised.

"I could see that the power to carry out my duties was going to crumble,"

Graham said in an interview two years after his retirement from the Metro post.

Even in retirement, he continued to be a big Metro booster. He blasted White House and congressional officials when what he regarded as the federal government's "moral commitment" to help fund the system wavered.

And he was not shy about pointing an accusing finger at both Republican and Democratic presidents if he believed they were being stingy with transportation funds to complete the transit system.

"To me, the outstanding thing about Jack, in addition to being the master builder, was the incredible integrity he built into this massive project and the way we conducted our affairs," said Theodore Lutz, who succeeded Graham as general manager. "He brought with him a way that things were done."

As Metro general manager, Graham also presided over the public takeover of the area bus system.

While Graham was often smiling and genial, some who encountered him said he could also be starchy and abrasive. Critics contended that Graham had difficulty in delegating authority and may have over-extended himself in trying to oversee both construction of the subway system and the operation of the buses.

When the subway was being built, he would make Sunday tours of the construction sites, making notes on what he wanted

corrected. His interest in all facets of Metro even extended to choosing the colors for the subway car interiors.

Graham retired on 100 percent disability in 1967 from his post as director of civil works for the Army Corps of Engineers. Before that he had served as director of personnel, and his many other assignments for the Engineers took him to four continents. He commanded combat engineers and built bridges, dams, levees and tunnels in several countries, including Brazil and the Philippines.

Born in Mosier, Ore., Graham attended Oregon State University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

His father, A.E. (Jack) Graham, was also an engineer and served as foreman in charge of building the main piers of the Golden Gate Bridge. The young Graham helped his father during summers, working as a diver during construction of the bridge. Once, while diving, he got "the bends" caused by the high pressures involved, and almost drowned.

Graham is survived by his wife, Mabel Lee; a son, Jackson, of Cottage Grove, Ore., and a daughter, Dixie Johnston of Alexandria."

The President's new Secretary of Education, William J. Bennett is really a wild man. In his first few weeks in office, he has given walking papers to six of former Secretary Bell's top loyalists, including the Department's Under Secretary, General Counsel, Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement and Director of the National Institute of

Education. Bennett now says that walking papers will also be given to others in an effort to address the substantive problems in American education rather than continue the bureaucratic "business as usual" grantmanship approach that has prevailed before his appointment.

March 5, 1985

Supreme Court Justice Harry A. Blackmun has been the target of frequent death threats since he wrote the Court's controversial 1973 decision legalizing abortion. Yesterday, the Justice reported that a bullet was fired through a window of his Arlington apartment Thursday night. Today Virginia and federal law enforcement officials said they will investigate the possibility that an anti-abortion group may have been responsible for the shooting. Both the Justice and his wife were home at the time, but neither was injured by the single shot, which a law enforcement source said showered glass on Mrs. Blackmun as she sat in the living room of their third-floor apartment.

We are really holding hearings now on the bill that I am Chairman of and it will require some 13 or 14 more weeks. This bill as presented, carries substantial reductions in programs that mean so much to the people and this will make our mark up of the bill much more difficult.

March 12, 1985

The Kremlin leadership announced yesterday the death of Soviet President

Konstantin Chernenko and within a few hours, named its youngest member, Mikhail Gorbachev, to succeed him. Chernenko was 73 years of age and had been sick the entire 390 days that he held office. His successor is 54 years of age and now is the elected General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, the country's most powerful political job. This is the first time in years that the new leader is a man in his fifties. Generally the leaders, since World War II, have been considered "old men." The new leader will be the first one since Lenin to have completed regular higher education. In his acceptance speech, Gorbachev pledged to continue the domestic and foreign policies of his two immediate predecessors.

More people are killed each week in Lebanon. In retaliation, Israel carried out a raid which killed 34 people in a small town in South Lebanon. Judging from pictures we see almost daily, Lebanon, as a country, is almost completely wiped out from the standpoint of buildings and public facilities.

March 14, 1985

George Bush, along with our Secretary of State, represented our country at Chernenko's funeral. Bush, of course, was working hard to establish the right kind of an image so he can be nominated by the Republican Party for President in 1988. Jack Kemp of New York, who serves with us in the House and Howard Baker the former Majority Leader and Senator from Tennessee, are both active candidates, hoping to receive the nod at their convention.

- 2,007 -
March 19, 1985

I attended the funeral for my old friend Earle C. Clements in Morganfield on Friday of last week. He was 88 years of age and for a period of 35 years occupied a number of public offices. He held the Office of Sheriff, County Court Clerk and County Judge in his home County of Union. Next, he was elected State Senator and after serving as Majority Leader in the State Senate, was then elected as a Representative to Congress. In 1947, he was elected Governor of the State and served until 1951. He was next elected to the United States Senate after Senator Alben W. Barkley had resigned in order to take the Office of Vice President and Senator Clements served until 1956 when he was defeated by Thruston Morton.

This was not a large funeral and in fact, I was surprised at the size of the crowd. His daughter made all of the arrangements for the funeral and after a short prayer by the Minister, a number of Clement's old friends read verses from the Bible and Joe Leary, a man who has been an outstanding attorney but now is a very old man, recited "Crossing the Bar." Senator Ford read a short statement from prepared notes and this was the funeral.

The MX missile is now before the Senate and the vote is really too close to call. The Senate Armed Services Committee voted out the bill on a vote of 11 to 6 yesterday. The President has been on the telephone for days now, not only with the Republicans, but with a number of Democrats he hopes to persuade to vote for the MX. Navy Secretary John Lehman has been on the phone for days and he has really castigated the Republicans.

He publicly said that they have a lot of Republicans who succumbed to the narcotic of the press attention that comes from kicking the Defense Department. He went on to say that they have a kind of lynch mob up on the Hill and as far as the staff in the White House, threats have been made on Republicans in the House and the Senate that if they leave the President on this vote, they can expect no help from him next year in their races for reelection. Lehman further said that for the Republicans, it is a terrible disservice to their President and the party and the principles on which they were reelected. They are hurting the whole democratic process, he says, because they are misreading the American people and distorting the facts. Lehman, in fact, says they are flat lying. This is a bitter campaign and may be disputed by just a very few votes in the House and the Senate.

March 20, 1985

The Senate on a vote of 55 to 45, approved the MX Missile program yesterday. We have a Full Committee meeting on our Committee on Appropriations this morning and the MX will be voted upon. It will be exceedingly close in our Committee and also in the House.

With Secretary Donovan's resignation, the Department of Labor now has no Secretary and three or four are now in line for this appointment. My old friend, John Erlenborn, who served with us in the House for many years and a member on the Committee on Education and Labor, is one of those at the top of the list.

March 21, 1985

President Reagan will hold a press conference tonight and according to the announcement early this morning, he will have an additional hearing aid inserted in his left ear. For several years now, he has worn a hearing aid in his right ear and in order to balance his hearing capacity, the left ear will carry one tonight. I recall distinctly when I was in Bowling Green in July of last year, when the President addressed the National Campers and Hikers Association and following the speech, the conversation on the speaker's platform was right unusual. Several questions were asked from members of the Association and to each question the President just simply said "thank you," this was because he did not hear the question.

On our Committee on Appropriations, we voted 28 to 26 to turn down funding of \$1.5 billion for the MX missile program. The Defense Department is now up to 21 MX missiles and they want to start with 22 and go through 44.

Our old friend, William E. Brock, former Senator from Tennessee on the Republican side, was named as Secretary of Labor yesterday by the President. He will take the place of Ray Donovan who resigned, since he is now under indictment and about ready to go to trial.

In our Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education yesterday, we discussed right much in detail our Social Security System. Under the budget

proposal, this Administration wants to reduce the personnel by some 17,000 in the system, over a five-year period. This to me is right serious and I do not believe that we can accept this proposal.

March 22, 1985

This week might be called the "battle of the budget in the Senate." The Republican Senators and especially those on the Budget Committee are very much in disagreement with the President over his demands for a tremendous amount for defense and a substantial reduction in the domestic programs. The Senate Budget Committee is having to go along with about a 4½ percent increase in defense, which would bring the total to around \$279 billion. They also want to freeze social security cost of living increases, which would save approximately a billion dollars. The President comes back with the answer that the social security system operates under a separate law and any savings in the COLA's would not be a part of the deficit one way or the other.

During this week, the President had the MX missile legislation, with all of the White House operating around the clock, not only with the Republican Senators, but also the Democratic Senators, which finally resulted in passing the legislation continuing the construction of the MX missile. The action of the Committee on Appropriations in the House, of course, is not the controlling factor, but certainly gives an indication on how the majority of the members on the Committee feel about a \$1.5 billion reprogramming of money to

continue this program.

The President continue to threaten all of the Republican Senators and House Members if they fail to go along with him on the MX and most of his requests in the budget productions. One or two of the President's closest friends in the Senate are now saying that the President wants to carry the Senators too far out on a limb and especially those who run for reelection next year.

At the President's news conference last night, his additional hearing aid seemed to accomplish its purpose. According to those who watched the conference on television, the President seemed to have no difficulty in hearing the questions and in replying directly to the questions propounded.

This week, before the Subcommittee that I am Chairman of, we had the Social Security system and the acting Administrator of the system informed us that over a five-year period, a 17,000 reduction in force was proposed. This required considerable time during the hearings to develop and those from the Social Security system convinced us of nothing in this regard. It seems that Dave Stockman, the Director of OMB proposed a 19,000 reduction in force and it was negotiated down to 17,000. There is quite a story in today's paper about this matter along with Jack Anderson's column concerning Carroll Hubbard.

Carroll Hubbard never worries much about anything and since he has been a Member of Congress, has not established a very good record. The Jack Anderson column

concerning Hubbard is entitled, "U.S. Probe Leaves Rep. Hubbard Bitter." This column is as follows:

"There is nothing so devastating as an ugly political scandal that rages for months and investigators are waiting for the chance to engage a big-name adversary in such a mortal battle.

Unfortunately, this has produced a number of mini-Watergates and mini-Abscams, which have exploded into the headlines only to fizzle later. Too many innocent people have been recklessly accused, then exonerated only after months of defending themselves. The headlines fade, but leave a toll in ruined careers and broken lives.

This is the story of one victim, Rep. Carroll Hubbard, Jr. (D-Ky.), who was put through two years of anguish.

"You have no idea how I've suffered, and what I've been through," he told my associate Indy Badhwar.

Hubbard, serving his sixth term in the House, was accused of using congressional staff members to perform campaign chores during an unsuccessful bid for the Kentucky governorship in 1979. On orders from the Justice Department's public integrity section, the FBI spent 19 months digging into the charge.

During this period--June 1981 to February 1983--unnamed Justice Department sources repeatedly leaked information to the press on the progress of the investi-

gation, Hubbard said.

But at the end, the FBI came up empty-handed; the inquiry was closed and no action against Hubbard was recommended.

The congressman felt he was entitled to some redress for the pain he had suffered. He was convinced that he had been set up and that the case files would prove this. So he asked for the documents under the Freedom of Information and Privacy acts.

Months later, to his utter dismay, the Justice Department informed him that "this file number could not be located." Furious, Hubbard wrote to the attorney general:

"Does the Justice Department investigate one of the 435 members of the U.S. House of Representatives for 19 months and then inexplicably walk away, washing its hands?"

Hubbard had his suspicions about the missing files and demanded angrily in the letter "Did those files contain the names... (of) Kentucky politicians who were pushing the investigation for personal and-or political reasons?"

The Justice Department attorney in charge of the investigation, Robert Andary, spent "more than a year in Kentucky, where he got to know some of my political opponents," Hubbard added.

A Justice Department source said that Andary did not act out of malice but was responsible for closing the case after he realized that the charge had no foundation.

Last month, the missing investigative files mysteriously turned up. But Hubbard still is not satisfied that he has received the full record.

"I'm a victim of political targeting," he said, "by a few Kentucky politicians and their friends inside the Justice Department."

Who were Hubbard's tormentors? The files don't say. Under the Constitution as it's supposed to be administered, the congressman is entitled to know."

March 27, 1985

We had the MX missile back before the House yesterday. After ten hours of general debate, the authorization for an additional \$1.5 billion soon was approved. The vote was 219 to 213. The Democratic leadership, which included the Speaker, worked right hard to defeat this authorization. The White House worked overtime and the President not only was on the telephone for hours, but had buses carrying House Members back and forth to the White House to talk to them in person. This was a defeat for the leadership in the House, but to me was expected. I was selected to preside over the House during general debate and after two days in the Chair, I sincerely believed that the President would win. One of our negotiators, Max M. Kampelman, was brought back from Geneva to make a strong pitch for the MX. Of course it really is not a bargaining chip and we all know that at the legislative level, but the pressure is now on to keep this country strong militarily and at the same

time to have some agreement as to nuclear weapons. After the vote, the President said that the outcome was an important and unmistakable symbol of American unity and resolve and a clean demonstration of American strength and determination.

The President still contends that he will not permit any substantial reduction in the defense appropriations, regardless of how much pressure is used to bring the domestic programs that mean so much to our people, back to the 1985 Fiscal Year level.

Beginning today, the Appropriations Bill for the \$1.5 billion for the MX will come before the House and it will be voted on either today or tomorrow. The MX vote yesterday, in my opinion, will prevail and any Member changing his vote one way or the other, should set aside considerable time to explain to his people just what he is doing.

The Administration announced yesterday that the giant Medicare Hospital Trust Fund, which the Administration predicted last year would go bankrupt by 1991, looks financially strong. The Social Security Trustees are expected to declare shortly in their annual report to the President and to the Congress, that the Trust Fund will remain solvent at least another decade and probably until 1997 or 1998 under the most likely set of economic projections. I am delighted to hear that the Trust Fund is sound. I presided over the House in 1983 during the Social Security Amendments Act and believed at that time that the legislation enacted would help us.

March 28, 1985

Today we will vote on the money for the MX. The President wants 100 MX missiles over a five year period. Each missile weighs 190,000 pounds and is capable of carrying 10 warheads. The \$1.5 billion to be voted upon today is for the start up cost for 21 more missiles, and last year the House voted to continue the MX missile program, but not before the House and the Senate at the request of the President, had a roll call vote to release the money.

I still am of the opinion that this is not a good bargaining chip and will do more harm than good. I believe that the vote today will increase on the approval side for the MX. Instead of 219 to 213 votes, I think that several Members who voted against authorization and release of the money, will vote for the money today. They have scared some of these Members and especially the program that will start in the House by the Republican Leadership concentrating on the districts that are vulnerable. This program will cost \$4 million and will operate with the hope that in the next year, after weakening some 35 or 40 Members, the Republicans will gain a majority and then take over the House.

We are still holding hearings on the bill that I am Chairman of and next week the Secretary of Education, William J. Bennett will appear. This Secretary has appeared in the papers every day since being confirmed by the Senate and made many mistakes. In today's paper, Bennett says that instead of the three R's; reading

writing and arithmetic, that we must have the three C's -- content, character and choice. It has been quite a joke on Capitol Hill concerning the statements this man is making and he will really want to prepare himself before he comes to our Committee, where his money has to start.

On the Style page in one of the papers today, there is a letter entitled, "Dear Mr. Bennett: The Beach is Great." This letter is as follows:

"Education Secretary William J. Bennett, who attacked some students' stereos, cars and trips to the beach, told the National Press Club yesterday he has received a dozen post cards from students spending spring breaks on the beach at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

He said a typical message reads:

"Dear Mr. Secretary Bennett: Wish you were here. The sun is great. Send money, preferably not one of those things that takes six months from your department. Stereo broke; would appreciate you sending a bureaucrat down with a Walkman."

That, said the education chief, shows students "not only respond to their government and are not intimidated by their government in the least -- this continues to be the freest of countries -- they even have a great sense of humor."

Last month, a few days after he took office, Bennett suggested some students could accomodate the \$2 billion in aid cuts President Reagan is seeking by "divestiture of certain sorts: stereo divestiture

automobile divestiture, three-weeks at-the-beach divestiture."

The remark drew angry responses from scores of college presidents and students."

March 29, 1985

This has been a long, difficult week with hearings every day and with our continuing legal education courses, which is required for attorneys who do not actively practice and want to keep their license, and with the MX up again, time did not seem to pass fast enough. The MX battle is over for the time being, but it will come up again in either August or September. It should have been defeated the first time it was up and I hope that time will take care of this missile so that when funding is requested again, it will be defeated.

A number of large companies and corporations in this country have mistreated the federal government during the past few years, not only on bids, but also additional expenses which have totaled millions of dollars that have been submitted and paid for. This week, General Electric, one of the largest companies in this country, was suspended from making future bids for the time being. It seems that items were submitted on existing contracts for work that was not called for under the contract and approved by some bureaucrat. It developed later that no additional items were requested and there was no approval. This was quite a shock for General Electric, but I recall several years ago, when some six or seven of their officials were indicted, fined and a few serving jail sentences. This condition is not good and certainly should not meet

with the approval of the stockholders in these well-known corporations. Some of the presidents and the chairmen of the board seem to be picked up along the way and have no scruples whatsoever against cheating the government or anyone else.

The Easter Recess is just around the corner and here is when start traveling in my District. I travel during the recess periods and really enjoy going to each of my counties.

April 3, 1985

A number of states have passed laws which provide that attorneys who are in good standing and have their license, but who do not practice regularly, must have 15 hours of lecture courses a year to remain in good standing. So far this year we have acquired 14 hours and tonight we will secure our final hour. The lectures have been good and concern issues that are more prevalent now before the courts and especially those that are ending up in the Supreme Court of the United States. Last night at our first lecture, we discussed cases and laws recently enacted concerning professional sports and franchises. This is an issue that has been before the courts in several states recently. After the lecturer, who is from the Library of Congress, was finished, a number of questions were asked and the first question came from a right weird looking man who said he was from Senator Eagleton's office. Instead of asking a question, he made more of a statement and said that the lecturer was against the players and for

the ownership. Another man asked a question and he was recognized immediately by Ron Mazzoli as the attorney for the football league, he went on at great length and said that the lecturer was one sided and unfair and that he left out a number of important matters. Mazzoli then simply blew his top and said that neither one of those men had been invited to attend the course and that it was just for attorneys attempting to remain in good standing and not as a forum for disgruntled representatives who were trying to advance their cause when on many occasions they had failed in court. He really blasted those two and all of the rest of us were delighted. Mazzoli is a member of the Judiciary Committee and sees and hears from people like this almost daily. The lectures are being held in my Committee room and it is really convenient for those interested in complying with the law concerning the lectures.

The nuclear negotiations now being held have been right disappointing up to this point. It appears that the arms control talks are stalled as long as Moscow focuses on President Reagan's "Star Wars" project. The White House yesterday finally admitted that the talks with the Soviets up to this point, have been very disappointing. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger in attempting to deflect the Soviet's issue, accused the Soviets of developing their own space defense system. He went on to say that the Soviets have been working for a long time a defense system just like the President's system, that they are attacking. It appears that the Soviets have marshalled about 10,000 scientists and engineers to work on laser technology

much larger than the U.S. effort, according to Weinberger.

Former President Carter is traveling about more now and being interviewed by the media. He said on Tuesday that he would consider being the United States' Special Negotiator in the Middle East, but this of course, is not likely to occur. Carter in his new book, rips Reagan's Middle East policy and if such a negotiator is selected, it would in my opinion, be Henry Kissinger or former President Gerald Ford. Carter still maintains that under the Camp David Treaty between Israel and Egypt, no peace programs will occur unless the United States grabs the negotiating initiative and Palestinians are included.

April 4, 1985

On Tuesday of this week, I cast my 14,000th roll call vote. I have had many close calls during the past 31 years and 9 months, but so far have never missed a vote or a day since I have been a Member of Congress. Yesterday, the Majority Leader and the Speaker at their press conference, made this announcement and in this morning's newspaper there is an article entitled, "Natcher Shows Reliability." This article is as follows:

"Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) has passed the 14,000 mark -- 14,000 consecutive votes without missing one. Natcher, the 75-year-old chairman of a key House appropriations subcommittee, was elected nearly 32 years ago and has never missed a day, a roll call vote or a quorum call.

He said, "I don't know whether I could

do it again, but I did it one time." His 14,000th vote was in favor of a bill repealing tough new tax requirements for those who use company cars or use their own cars for business purposes."

We start our 12-day Easter Recess today and I am looking forward to going back into my District.

Virginia has been seriously ill during the past three weeks and is much better now and the doctor has indicated that she can be released from the hospital this weekend. Louise and Celeste were home for a few days with their mother and Fred Reardon, Jr. came down to join the "Irish Boarding House."

April 15, 1985

Our space shuttle "Discovery" is back in outer space and this time, Jake Garn, one of the Senators from Utah and the Chairman of the Space Committee in the Senate is aboard. He is a pilot and has had quite a bit of experience with jet planes and has wanted to travel with the Discovery for many months. This trip was built around the release of a Navy communication satellite. The satellite was released one day last week, but so far the engine is not working. This is a five-day mission of the Discovery and I know that the Senator must really be enjoying himself.

I have not seen my good friend Don Fuqua of Florida who is the Chairman of the Space Committee on the House side to inquire as to whether or not he has in his reservation for a ride on the next Discovery flight.

During the past 12 days, we were in Kentucky and Virginia was seriously ill with pneumonia for part of this time. She

was in and out of the hospital for nearly two weeks, but is back in Washington and seems to be doing fine.

A fifth heart recipient has an artificial heart at the Humana Heart Institute in Louisville. Dr. DeVries performed this operation, together with his team, and has really been receiving front page news all over the United States.

The Senate Budget Committee has tentatively agreed upon a Budget Resolution which deletes 17 programs and reduces substantially 30 others. I have my doubts that this Budget Resolution will be adopted in the House and probably will have considerable trouble before it passes in the Senate.

April 16, 1985

The compromise reached on the Senate side by the Budget Committee seems to have the full support of the White House. The Resolution has not been debated in the Senate and will have to go through a long, hard fight before it is adopted. In the papers today, certain compromises reached in the bill on matters that are contained in the bill that I am Chairman of seem to meet with the approval of some, but not with others. In my bill last year, I succeeded in having 6,526 biomedical research grants used as the figure instead of 5,000 and now it appears that the Senate Budget Resolution provides for a compromise of 5,500. This, of course, does not suit our side and will not be enacted.

We will start our appropriation bills through the House sometime during the month of June and all will be brought out regardless of a Budget Resolution.

My daughter, Louise Murphy, called Virginia and I last night and said that in this week's Sunday "New York Times" book review section will be a review of her new book, "The Sea Within" which was released last week. This is right unusual with a new author and I do hope that the review is complimentary.

April 17, 1985

During a roll call vote yesterday, I asked my old friend Don Fuqua of Florida when he would take a trip into outer space in the "Discovery." He laughed and said that he would be glad to send me as the representative of his Committee on Science and Technology on the House side. Maybe I should take this trip because I am really an unofficial Member of the Committee since I am the only Member in the House or the Senate at this time who served on the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration. Jake Garn is really having a field day and I do believe it would be nice for Don Fuqua to take a trip.

There is a constant uproar in this country against South Africa at this time. Every day when I drive out Massachusetts Avenue on my way home, I see the crowds marching up and down in front of the South African Embassy carrying placards that say almost everything you can imagine. There has been a slight change on the part of the South African government recently in regard to its dealings with its black citizens. Secretary of State Shultz said yesterday that the white South African Government has crossed a historical divide toward reform of its racial policies and he is appealing to Americans to support the Reagan Administration's policy of constructive engagement. Shultz and

others in the President's Cabinet are making every move possible to head off passage of legislation in the House and the Senate which would order U.S. economic sanctions against South Africa because of its system of Apartheid or racial separation. Senator Kennedy is one of those who is urging all kinds of sanctions now since he spent 9 days in South Africa in January and he has been joined by Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (R-Conn.) who, by the way, is on the front pages of all of the papers these days with some of his rash statements. Weicker yesterday assailed the new Secretary of Education Bennett with a prepared statement which said that Bennett's approval of an associate's statement in regard to handicapped children was the most incredible thing that he had ever read as long as he had been in the United States Senate. He further said that he had never seen such a callousness as long as he had been in Washington. Bennett, another frequent issuer of press statements to get his name on the front page of the newspapers, immediately came back with a statement which said that Weicker's attack was nothing but character assassination and was made just to criticize his associate's religious beliefs. To say the least, apparently we have two of the same kind and neither one of them is right.

In a recent decision, the Supreme Court gave the CIA absolute power to keep its sources of information secret even if the sources are not confidential and the information itself is not classified. This was a 7 to 2 decision written by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger. I agree with this decision and am still of the opinion that a great many people in this country should let the CIA and the FBI alone. We need both and more now than at any time in the last ten years.

- 22,700 -
April 19, 1985

On April 3, when I cast my 14,001st vote, a little ceremony was held in the House Chamber and it was at that time that they gave me the gavel. A number of reporters were in the Press Gallery and a man by the name of Terrance Smith, who is on Channel 9 each morning, with his Washington Notebook Program, was present in the Gallery when the ceremony took place. He called and inquired as to whether or not he could send over a television camera and use this as a part of his Washington Notebook Program during the morning news on CBS, Channel 9. Yesterday the camera crew arrived and after some 45 minutes, they had everything in place and Mr. Smith appeared with one of his assistants. We laughed and talked for about 15 minutes and had a real good time talking about my voting record which started on January 6, 1954. This morning, as a part of the morning news program, a portion of what took place in my office was used and in fact was so short, that if you blinked an eye, you would have missed the program. At least I appreciate the media recognizing the fact that I have never missed a day or a vote and eventhough it was somewhat shorter than I expected, I still appreciated it.

The President is having considerable trouble with his request for Nicaragua. Again he is requesting \$14 million for covert aid to the rebels who are fighting the existing government in Nicaragua. Apparently the Administration is counting noses and they are finding out that they do not have the necessary votes in the House. I found out today that the amount has been reduced

and will not be used only for covert aid, as the President indicated several days ago.

We are really having warm weather in Washington this week, which is considerably different from the weather we have had during the winter months. As I have said before in my Journal, this past winter, around the world, was the worst in fifty years. Many people have suffered and are still suffering from illness, due to the effect of the cold weather.

April 22, 1985

Today I wrote a letter to my old fishing partner, Lloyd Cassidy. He and I, all down through the years, have fished together and discussed our families. This letter is as follows:

"Dear Lloyd:

Anne Bernays reviews the new book entitled "The Sea Within" in the April 21, 1985 Book Review section of The New York Times. The author of this novel is my daughter, Louise Murphy.

Louise lives in Mill Valley, California. She has two children, Christopher and Virginia. Christopher has appeared in two television commercials that have been shown throughout the country. In addition, he played one of the parts in the motion picture "Valley Girl" which has appeared in a great many theaters in our state. He is now in Las Vegas playing a part in a new picture that is being produced at this time.

Celeste, my other daughter, lives in Ohio and she has five boys. They are all good boys and well on their way to successful lives.

This novel is the second book written by Louise Murphy. Several years ago, she wrote a book for children ages 6 to 11 entitled "My Garden". The novel, "The Sea Within" is being published by G.P. Putnam's Sons. "My Garden" was published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Virginia and I are extremely proud of Louise. Enclosed is a copy of the book review.

With kind personal regards, I am

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

The book reviews is as follows:

"The Sea Within" (a misleading and rather limp title for a book that has nothing flacid about it) is a lovely, brave piece of work by a first novelist of shining promise. Camille Anderson, 39 years old, leaves Henry, her husband of many years, when she discovers he has been sleeping with a former friend of hers. The marriage was never much good anyway. She now has no use for the hypocritical Henry, who, despite a small, meal soul, "could keep the banner of nicegyism flying defiantly if not proudly."

Leaving San Francisco and returning to Kentucky, her childhood home, Camille

confronts the wilderness, not the "calm gently rolling...farmland. My wilderness was the brush and thickets of my failures." She sets up a tent on the only land she owns, a cemetery plot 130 by 40 feet. From there she ventures outward, to visit her beloved great-aunt Nell and explore her past. Along the way she begins a tentative love affair with an old beau, Tom Church, and involves herself with the fate of her distant cousin, 15-year-old Dinah, who is pregnant and miserable. How Dinah got that way -- as well as how Tom was involved -- forms the resolution of this artfully plotted story.

From time to time, Louise Murphy breaks into her narrative to take a short side trip, stopping at, among other places, the Indian wars, Abraham Lincoln, the Shakers, the Bible. In less gifted hands, these detours might make the vehicle break down, but in Mrs. Murphy's they add interest and richness to the journey.

Camille is hungry for history; twice a week she goes to the library to stuff herself on Kentucky lore. Mrs. Murphy must have done the same thing; she is sure-footed, authentic and often harrowing in retelling what she has learned, as in the story of Jenny Wiley and her Cherokee captors.

Having seen her children scalped and slaughtered, given birth in a cave, been tied to a tree and threatened with death by fire, Jenny escapes and creates a new life for herself. "When Jenny Wiley lay dying at seventy-one, in the year 1831 ... did (she) think of her lost children? Did she long to join them in another land, or were her living children enough? Had she found

life sweet enough to recompense for that one year as a captive? How sweet is life? How sweet?" Mrs. Murphy is too good a writer either to try to answer this question or to draw an explicit parallel between Jenny and Camille.

This novel is about such familiar items as late-blooming indentivity, women's struggle to survive in brutal interior and exterior landscapes, sex and making choices. What sets it apart is the author's freshness of tone and language and a panoramic vision she has translated into beautifully controlled prose. Thus of a basket with a baby in it (which may or may not sink in the river on which it rides) she writes: "It was there, bobbing and turning gently in the river. The basket floated slowly with the summer current and the handle stoop up in a ludicrous curve that turned and became a single line as the basket circled."

And this is Camille's wry comment about divorce: "It is obvious that the two people failed. The best defense is to assure everyone how radically you have changed since the separation. Such change proves that the marriage was repressive and did not allow you to develop the way you could outside the limiting strictures of the marriage."

Camille begins with bitterness and a terrible sense of failure. Having drawn close to her aunt Nell and the awfulness of Dinah's life, she absorbs several homely truths that, if they are not earth-shaking, satisfy a need -- both Camille's and the reader's -- for resolution and forward motion."

April 24, 1985

Late last night, the Senate passed and the House rejected, President Reagan's request for \$14 million for Nicaragua Resistance Fighters. The Senate vote was 53 to 46 and the House vote was 248 to 180.

The size of the House vote surprised me somewhat, but not the outcome. The majority of us in the House do not believe that we should furnish money for covert action for any group fighting an established government. The amount does not concern us, but the fact that we have used CIA and other organizations to mine the harbors and in the dark of the night, continue a fight which probably should be won, but the method used is what disturbs us. Our country does not operate this way and again we have advised the President about how we feel about requests along this line.

Today we will again vote on the request of the \$14 million, but the purpose for the use of this money will be different and the amount will probably be approved. The money will be used for humanitarian aid, instead of being a direct appropriation to the Freedom Fighters in Nicaragua.

We had the new Secretary of Education before our Committee yesterday and this man really is a perfect example of an appointment to the Cabinet that should never have been made. This man was controversial before he was sworn in and has clearly indicated that his position on education does not agree with our Committee and there will be very little agreement on his request for deep cuts in the education funding part

of our bill.

The old country lawyer from North Carolina, former U.S. Senator Sam Ervin, Jr. died yesterday. His name became a household word and he was quite a hero back in the year of 1973 when he served as Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Committees. This is the panel that held hearings on the Watergate scandal during the Nixon Administration. The televised hearings were witnessed by millions of people in this country and they soon became well acquainted with the old gentleman's stories and his long lectures on the Constitution, the Bible and Shakespere.

Following the hearings and resignation of the President, he was unable to keep his seat in the Senate and this, of course, really hurt him after all the publicity that he received in the Nixon episode. After leaving Washington, he wrote three books and we heard from him quite often. His personal integrity and love for constitutional law led Senator Mike Mansfield, Senate Majority Leader at that time, to appoint him as head of the Senate Committee. At one time, he said that Mr. Nixon and his aides resorted to the oldest temptation on earth and that is doing evil in the hope that good will come of it. The expression that Nixon only did what other President's did in the past, was never accepted by Mr. Ervin. On several occasions he said that he would challenge anyone in the U.S. to tell him of anytime in history where, with the apparent approval of the White House, some \$300,000 to \$400,000 in campaign funds were spent for hush money to burglars in order to keep them from testifying. The old Senator established no real record in the Senate, but he will long be remembered when the Nixon days are referred to or written about in the future.

April 26, 1985

President Reagan, again in a televised address to the American people has convinced them that this tremendous debt that we have is something that he has had nothing to do with and was here when he arrived. He has the necessary charisma to convince the people in this country that he is absolutely blameless and then the inference is that the Democrats in the Congress now and before are those who should have full blame for our present situation.

The fact is that President Reagan has doubled the national debt since taking office. His budget policies, if accepted in full would triple the national debt by the end of his second term. Further, it is true that in the whole history of this country from George Washington through Jimmy Carter, the total growth in the national debt was only equal to what this one President has done. Regardless of the fact that this is true, he probably will go out of office absolutely blameless as far as his tremendous increases and the fact that he alone has completely ignored the increase in the national debt which his policies have brought on our country.

Yesterday, the House had to adjourn long before we could adopt a rule on the State Department authorization bill. Every rule in the book was being used by the Republicans to delay and to bring about chaos in the House. A roll call vote was demanded on the rights of one Member to read from the "Congressional Record." This was an appeal from a ruling of the Chair. We have not had such tactics since one year during the time John McCormack was Speaker of the House.

Next week, the McIntyre-McCloskey matter will be presented to the House and if McCloskey is seated, in my opinion, we will

then have weeks upon weeks of nothing but trouble and it will react against all of us in the House.

May 1, 1985

President Reagan landed in Bonn, Germany this morning for a 7-day summit conference. This trip has really stirred up the Jews in this country because during his visit in West Germany, he will attend ceremonies at a large German cemetery where thousands of Nazis were buried during the war. The Jews objected vehemently and insisted that he visit one of the sites where Jews were killed during the war. The President refused to back up in his commitment to the German Chancellor, Helmut Kohl. In the House this week, a Resolution was adopted almost unanimously on a roll call vote calling upon the President not to make the visit to the Nazi cemetery. Nearly every Republican in the House voted for the Resolution and this, of course, really set the President off.

Yesterday, the Senate on a vote of 50 to 49 approved a budget plan for next year. Now this budget proposal will be open for amendment and some 70 amendments will be offered before a final passage vote. The Administration wants to cancel 17 ongoing programs in the different departments, but this will not take place in the Senate. Senators Kasten of Wisconsin and Mathias of Maryland voted with the Democrats and Senator John P. East (Rep-N.C.) was in the hospital.

Today, we take up the Democratic Resolution requesting approval of the House Administration Committee's report to seat McCloskey of Indiana. Yesterday, the Republican's Resolution to set the election aside and provide for a special

election was turned down 229 to 200. A number of Democrats voted for this Resolution and Ron Mazzoli of Kentucky was one of the Democrats. The vote today will not be quite as close and McCloskey will be seated. Then, as some of the Republicans have said, the well will be poisoned and we will have trouble for several weeks.

May 2, 1985

House Republicans marched out of the House chamber yesterday after losing their fight to set aside the Indiana election. Frank McCloskey, the present holder of the seat who was running for reelection and who is the Democrat, was seated after the House voted 236 to 190. Ten Democrats joined the Republicans and one of these was Ron Mazzoli of Kentucky. Shortly after the vote was announced, the Republicans stood and marched up the center aisle and out of the House chamber. The Democrats applauded and before the Republicans left the chamber, Bill Clay, one of our black Members from St. Louis who is a Democrat, jumped up and announced that he always joined every demonstration and he would march with them. Everyone hooped and hollered because he certainly was not on their side and this attracted almost as much attention as the Republicans marching out of the chamber.

After the Republicans decided to come back into the chamber, a motion was made by the Republicans to adjourn the House, and this failed on a roll call vote. The Republicans warned the Democrats that the outcome of this disputed election would not soon be forgotten. They threatened to continue indefinitely the disruptive tactics that they began using last week to tie up the House.

President Reagan has ordered a halt in trade with Nicaragua. He imposed economic sanctions and from Bonn, Germany, said that the steps he was taking are in response to the emergency situation created by the Nicaraguan government's aggressive activities in Central America.

The Senate is now voting on their budget resolution and on a vote of 65 to 34, they voted to scuttle a proposed cut-back in Social Security cost-of-living adjustments. Nineteen Republicans, including 11 of the 22 up for reelection next year joined all of the Democrats except John C. Stennis (D-Miss.). The voting will continue on for days now in the Senate and some sort of a budget resolution may be approved.

May 4, 1985

For a number of years now, E.F. Hutton and Company, Inc. have advertised by television and radio over all of the country using some of the most attractive ads that have appeared in the media. A television ad that has been carried for years now shows different groups of people, some at the beach, others at dinner parties and others at night clubs when one person suddenly makes the statement that E.F. Hutton said...then everyone all around stops and turns their head to listen. This has been one of the most famous television ads that any of the stations have carried in years. This company has established a record that has helped all of the other brokerage firms because their record has been one of trust down through the years.

Now, this past week, we read on the front pages of all of the newspapers in this country that E.F. Hutton and Company, Inc. has pleaded guilty in federal court in Scranton, Pennsylvania, to 2000 counts

of fraud and use of the mails illegally, agreeing to pay \$1,000 for each offense. This makes a total criminal fine of \$2 million and in addition, the company, in pleading guilty, agreed to pay \$750,000 to defray the cost of the government's investigation.

It appears from the guilty plea and the articles in the newspapers that this company, during the years of 1980 through 1982, in hundreds of commercial banks where they had banking accounts were issuing checks totalling hundreds of millions of dollars and some single transactions with another check appearing on the same day and within hours of the issuance of the first check. The second check would be issued from another bank depositing hundreds of millions of dollars that would automatically take up the overdraft--not thousands of dollars, but millions of dollars and as a result of the use of bank funds paying no interest, this company was making millions of dollars in profits. The Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer of the company, a man by the name of Robert Fomon said that at the time the company pleaded guilty, it was a sad and difficult day for his company and for him personally. The practices to which the company pleaded guilty represented, he said violations of their policies and procedures. At the same time the company and its top management assumed full responsibility and are accountable for activities undertaken in the firm's name and by virtue of all of this, he went on to say the company certainly pleaded guilty. This plea would not jeopardize the security of their customer's or client's funds, according to the Chief Executive Officer. At the same time, some 400 commercial banks at which the company had banking accounts certainly were harmed and in pleading guilty, this

company also agreed to make proper restitution to all of the banks that had lost interest by virtue of misusing the float that arises in the banking system in the interval between the time a check is deposited in a bank and the time that the depositor bank collects funds from the bank on which the check was drawn.

The people in this country were simply amazed to read in the newspapers of just what E.F. Hutton had done and to confirm the charges, the guilty plea was entered without any question. Here we have another example of why the people in this country have lost faith to a certain extent in the operation of our large corporations and companies. Within the past few months, several General Electric executives have been indicted and General Dynamics is under investigation from the standpoint of their defense contracts with our government. These are only a few of the companies that have violated the laws in this country and apparently have done so successfully for years.

President Reagan continues to appear each day on the newspapers throughout the country, smiling big and looking right square into the camera along with his 6 colleagues who are attending the Bonn, Germany summit conference. The leaders of the seven major industrial countries have endorsed post-war unity and the U.S. position at the Geneva nuclear arms talks, but the summit's first full working day also brought on a series of troublesome challenges to the Reagan Administration. This summit is being attended by the leaders of Italy, France, England, West Germany, Japan, Canada, and the United States.

The President of France has stated emphatically that he will refuse to sign any summit agreement that calls for additional talks on the trade policies of his country and especially as to the talks concerning agriculture production. The summit also apparently clearly disapproves of President Reagan's decision to impose a trade embargo on Nicaragua. The participants at the summit also are avoiding without any question Reagan's ambitious research program into space-based antimissile defense which is a system now being referred to in this country as "Star Wars." The President's goal of winning summit endorsement for an early date to begin a new round of global trade talks bogged down when the President of France issued his statement. Considerable publicity will be given to this summit meeting before it adjourns, but the results may not justify the meeting.

The Senate Budget Committee continues on with its debate on a budget resolution for Fiscal Year 1986. Some of the Senators are a little pious now and Jesse Helms (R-NC) proposed, in a loud, clear tone, that a \$7,510 cut in the pay of Senate and House Members be a part of the resolution. This placed the Senators right on the spot after they had voted earlier to cut defense spending but to protect social security recipients from reductions in their cost-of-living adjustments. Helms went on to say in making his talk on his amendment that Congress should share the burden. The Senators present on the floor all grinned and groaned somewhat. This amendment was presented at an hour yesterday when most of the Senators were in a hurry to pack their bags and travel to Louisville for the Kentucky Derby.

This will be the 111th running of the Derby and there are 13 horses entered. There are no real favorites and none too outstanding. On many occasions in the past, most of these horses in Kentucky would have been called mules and this indicates to me that a horse like "Skywalker" or "Proud Truth" may be the sleepers that are ready to go this afternoon at about 5:38 p.m.

May 7, 1985

"Time takes its toll" is an old expression that has been with us for many years. In today's newspapers, we see pictures of President Reagan and King Juan Carlos of Spain. The situation in Spain is serious and I would not be surprised at any time to hear that a move is being made to change the present form of government. Drug addiction, loose living and rowdyism play a big part now throughout Spain and all of this clearly shows on the face of the King. Of course, time brings about changes in all of us, but the pictures that appear today are so different from the man who addressed a Joint Session of Congress and while walking up the center aisle stopped and shook hands with me. I know the President will be glad to return to this country because his trip abroad has been anything but pleasant.

It now appears that the Speaker is ready to go back up the hill as far as aid to the Contras in Nicaragua is concerned. He says that a number of Democrats have received all kinds of criticism from their vote before and another package may be put together which grants humanitarian aid and this would probably be approved. The Speaker goes on to say that Ortega's trip to the Soviet Union after the vote in the House helped to change the situation. The

reason the Speaker gave before our last battle was anything but convincing and this flipflop clearly shows lack of understanding of the situation in Central America and a real desire to continue his fight with the President regardless of the situation. In other words, the Speaker is about ready to say that he was wrong and the next vote will probably prove this to be true.

May 8, 1985

Louise's book has received another nice review. This time in the Derby Day edition of the Louisville "Courier-Journal." The review, written by Wade Hall, is as follows:

"'The Sea Within' grabs you on page one and keeps grabbing you with its unexpected turns and twists in style, story and tone.

Louise Murphy's Camille Carpenter is a serious iconoclast who looks on the world and her life in it with skepticism, irony and a large pinch of zaniness--and with out an ounce of self-pity.

Ludicrous, grotesque, hilarious, absurd, off-beat, bizarre, cinematic, surreal...Kentucky Gothic. It's hard to find the right words to describe the original work displayed in this major first novel.

The track record of Camille, 39, is a string of also-rans--her Kentucky girlhood, her 16-year marriage, her job at a nursery school, her desire to get pregnant, her friendships, her aspirations to be a dog, a whale and an ocean swimmer. 'All of it,' she confesses, 'was failure left behind me like piles of dung in the road.'

Camille is, in fact, a sick, suicidal woman when she flees San Francisco and her unfaithful, uncaring, money-obsessed husband who wants 'two nights of fun every week and the Wall Street Journal the other five.' The healing that Camille needs requires memory, discovery, understanding, reconciliation and, finally, acceptance.

This is the route she travels when she returns home to Toms Creek, Ky., sets up a squatter's tent on the cemetery plot her grandfather left her and begins her arduous climb to a healthy life. It is a trek that leads to an exploration of herself, her family and her sex--with historical interludes that broaden the novel's scope and intensify its themes with climactic episodes taken mostly from Kentucky and regional history.

(Ms. Murphy, a native of Bowling Green, is a daughter of U.S. Rep. William Natcher of Kentucky's Second District.)

Like Dante's journey to light, Camille's way leads down before it can start up. And like Melville's Ishmael, she begins her regeneration with a temporary death: 'Not suicide, just a stepping out of life and becoming an observer.' During a summer in her cemetery home near the Barren River, however, she ceases to be a 'foreigner in my own hometown.'

Her observing soon leads to involvement, with the living and the dead, with the present and the past; her drunken, raging father who froze to death in the henhouse doorway; her great aunt Nell, who believes

an old act of secret incest has cursed the family and even made Camille barren; her teen-age cousin Dinah, who has been gang-raped by six boys who tied her to a car lift, and Pearl, for six years her black surrogate mother 'who poured her training into me as if I were a pitcher and she the water of life.'

Camille takes a lover--rather, a sex partner--Tom Church, an entrepreneur and builder, a man of quick profits and quick sex, a man who rapes people and land. But what can one expect from a man whose mother's rise to prominence in Toms Creek as a beauty shop operator was financed by money made in Louisville as a weekend prostitute?

Tom Church is simply one more example of perverted human relationships that cause people to rape each other and then go out and rape the earth that sustains them.

Camille, however, paints us no shining heroes or dark villains--not her husband, nor her lover, not her father, not even the personages of history. Perhaps 'The Sea Within' is a feminist novel, though it is not strident or sexist.

Although Camille associates life with the female and death with the male, she admits that women are often the silent (or willing) partners (or victims) in destruction and that both men and women contain creative and destructive impulses. Her odyssey of rebirth is filled not only with trauma but with sudden bright epiphanies that lead to acceptance of her sad failure of a father and his love for her.

The final, life-giving revelation occurs underground, where 'I fell in love with my own mother in the dark of a cave 37 years later after she had died and left me to live in the world without her.'

Indeed, the book is about orphans--the state into which everyone is born. As Camille learns, maturity and health demand the development of loving relationships, with people and everything else. Some people learn to be born again into 'families' that love and nurture each other.

There is the possibility that a true family will be formed, consisting of Camille, now pregnant (though she doesn't know whether by her lover or her husband), her elderly barren Aunt Nell and Cousin Dinah, who has drowned her baby in the nearby river--the ambiguous river of life and baptism and now death, the river 'eternal and terrifying.'

The ambiguity and terror and beauty of nature and human nature are further explored in Ms. Murphy's lyrically composed interchapters. From the doomed love of Rachel and Andrew Jackson to the violent fury of Kentucky's Orphan Brigade and the Battle of Perryville during the Civil War, from the Old Testament story of Jacob and Leah to the gruesome narrative of Jenny Wiley's Indian captivity, from the Cherokee Trail of Tears to the Serpent Mound in Ohio--these prose poems provide historical counterpoint for the experiences of Camille's life.

Such seemingly unrelated chunks of history have been ingested, digested and synthesized to bear directly on her rebirth.

Finally, a woman caught in the general sadness of human life and the particular sadness of her own life realizes that she who was an orphan is an orphan no more. And the sea, which almost drowned her in the beginning, is now a sea within her womb, a sea which contains and sustains new life.

This is a wise book that deserves careful, deliberate reading and reflection."

May 9, 1985

The President is still abroad and yesterday in Strasbourg, France he made what probably will be his principal speech in Europe. He went to the Capital of Alsace to address the European Parliament of ten nations. During his speech, the President had some difficulty when his teleprompter broke down, but he experienced more difficulty with poster-waving hecklers among the Parliament members. Some 30 deputies, most of them from the British Labor Party walked out when he started talking about Nicaragua. The President, very quickly with a smile on his face said that he had learned something today because maybe if he talked long enough to his own Congress, some of them would walk out. During his speech there was considerable howling and a chorus of boos when he stated that the Soviet Union had made every effort to profit from and stimulate regional conflicts in Central America. To those who were booing, he said "I have been there and those who are boeing, apparently have not." He left France and flew to Portugal.

This trip has produced very little benefit either for the President or for our country.

Rebellious Republican House Members yesterday decided to introduce a deficit reduction plan today that really would slash defense spending. This move followed the Senate's rejection yesterday of two competing Democratic budget proposals that would have raised taxes. The proposed plan to be introduced today would reduce defense spending by 3.4% next year over this year's level. The Republicans have styled themselves at "The '92 Group" which stands for a Republican majority in the House for 1992. According to their plan, they say they would achieve a \$51 billion deficit reduction next year and a total of \$274 billion over a three-year period. Bob Michel, the Minority Leader, has made every effort to control or to at least arbitrate matters with the "92 Group" but apparently has failed in his efforts. We are not doing much in the House now and this was brought on partly by the Indiana election.

Ten Democrats yesterday introduced a bill that would provide \$14 million to the Nicaraguan Resistance Fighters with this money to be used for humanitarian purposes and to be administered mainly by AID. According to the Republican Leadership, this bill will not be enacted and we're right back to square one.

May 10, 1985

The Republican party is now really concentrating on selecting and turning Democrats in office over to the Republican party. We have a number of very shakey Members in the House from the deep South who are considering going over on the other side at this time and in Texas, several have

gone over during the past few weeks. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been raised by the Republican National Committee to back those officeholders and popular Members of the Democratic party who are willing to come over with all kinds of publicity stunts and explanations as to why their decision is the correct one at this time. Ads and programs proclaiming the Democratic party the party of the minorities and the splintered off groups with no conception of the present day situation insofar as the operation of our government and the deficit is concerned. All kinds of programs along this line which indicate that the Democratic party has completely left the people are being used almost daily. On one of the television programs this past Sunday, I listened to Paul Kirk, the new Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and his explanation as to why some of the Democrats are leaving the party. He maintains, of course, that their philosophy all along has been that of the Republicans and their step across the dividing line has not been a giant step by any means.

The Democratic party today, in my opinion, is considerably weaker than it has been at any time in the last twenty years. We still need leaders who are more concerned about the future of our party than they are about establishing themselves in office and in building up tremendous law firms. In fact, it has become so serious that for the first time since I have been a Member of Congress, I believe that the Republicans may continue chipping away at our party until they might have a chance in the next ten years to take over both Houses of Congress and to elect a Speaker who, if carefully selected, might serve for many terms, such as old "Boss Cannon" and some of the others who served in the past.

When you discuss this matter with Democrats in the House who have been here for a number of years, most of them have answers to the effect that out of 50 states, we have 34 Governors and out of the legislatures in the different states, we control the majority. This, to me, does not answer the present day problem. In most of the court houses throughout this country, those in office are simply taking care of themselves and are not willing to participate in off-year elections to maintain the strength of our party. This is one of the best indicators of why we are losing power throughout the South.

May 14, 1985

Another large defense contracting company was fined \$1,004,000 yesterday after pleading guilty in Philadelphia to 108 counts of defrauding the Air Force out of \$800,000 on a nuclear missile warhead contract. The General Electric Company entered the plea of guilty and this is not the first time that this company has been fined or had a number of its officials indicted by virtue of defense contracts and illegal fixing of prices. The U.S. Attorney who handled the case said that General Electric can be barred from entering into defense contracts with the Government and with G.E. being a prior offender, it would be good to bar this company for a number of years. The top officials in this company from time to time come to Washington and in a very pious manner complain about deficit spending and the budget generally. Their practices apparently do not bother them too much.

The month of May starts our summer season here in Washington from the standpoint of tourists and visitors. You can hardly walk in the halls of the Capitol Building these days and it seems to me that more

are here this month than at any time during the month of May in a number of years. The figures that we used for many years as far as visitors was 18 million. Judging from the numbers that are here at this time, this figure will probably go up considerably before the summer is over.

The President has weathered the storm from his European trip and apparently within a few days the problems that he confronted will be forgotten. The Pope also is traveling again and his trip to Holland has proved anything but successful. Tremendous signs have been erected all along the route that he has taken in this country calling upon him to go home and to return to the Vatican. This is one of our traveling Popes and apparently the signs will not prevent his traveling at any time in the future.

May 16, 1985

For the past five years, all kinds of organizations have been set up throughout the country and they finally locate offices in Washington where they then establish headquarters to operate out of in pressuring Members of Congress. There are literally hundreds and maybe thousands of these groups that are active today. A great many of them have receptions or breakfasts or luncheons and some even have sit-down dinners during the year. On these occasions, they have an opportunity to talk to the Members of the House and Senate about their interests and especially about controversial bills that are pending before each body. There are a number of Members in the Congress who do not accept invitations to attend any of these meetings, but in the main, well over half of the Members are either afraid not to attend certain meetings of certain groups or simply enjoy going to these meetings.

When I was first elected a Member of Congress, the American Legion and the VFW had large dinners each year. Nearly every Member of the House and the Senate would attend. Now, about half of the Members attend the VFW dinner and the American Legion dinner is a thing of the past. This week, we have had several breakfast meetings, receptions and dinners. The Kentucky doctor's dinner each year is held at one of the better hotels here in our Nation's Capital and this is always a five or six course dinner. This year, neither one of the Senators attended and there were only three House Members in attendance. With seven House Members and two Senators, three is not even half of the delegation. The breakfast meeting was held yesterday with the Credit Unions and three of the House Members failed to attend. Our new Senator and one of our House Members has developed the habit of coming late to each of the breakfast meetings and the dinner meetings, simply to attract attention. People have to get up and shake hands with them and this always disturbs those who are having their meal or have just about finished the meal.

These meetings cost a lot of money and it seems that these organizations have no difficulty in raising all kinds of money. During the past several years, more and more Members do not attend a great many of the meetings and this may be a signal to these organizations to stop a lot of the foolishness. Not only are meetings held, but nearly all of these organizations, after they finally get themselves established, have a Members rating list on major votes that are of great concern to the organization. In one instance several years ago, one of the newspapers decided to check on a new organization and a recent vote rating list that was published by the new organization. They located the

headquarters in the old Congressional Hotel in one room with a desk, two chairs, and a telephone. A woman was in complete charge. They found out that she was taking from \$75,000 to \$85,000 of the money contributed for her organization as her salary. A lot of this takes place and it is simply a racket. The more seniority you obtain and the higher you go from the standpoint of your Committee assignment, the more you see how these organizations operate because a great portion of their pressure is directed to about 100 Members in the House and the Senate. These organizations would really go underground if the media decided to investigate all of them because of salaries, call girls and all of the trimmings exposed in full. In speaking of call girls, some ten or twelve years ago, we had a Member from Oklahoma by the name of Tom Steed who listed by name some of the Senators who were under the control, you might say, of certain organizations by virtue of their readiness to accept the favors of very high-priced call girls. Some of these women were wives of servicemen and others held right responsible positions in the government. A one-night tally with them would, in some instances, run several thousand dollars. I recall that my old friend, Tom Steed, really had fun for several weeks bringing out new information as to how some of this worked and finally a number of the Senators became so incensed that they said they would not go to conference meetings with Tom Steed. He answered the threat by simply saying the conferences he attended and was in charge of would meet without them and they could explain to their constituents back home just why they were not present and give the reasons for their unhappiness.

May 20, 1985

This will be a long week in the House. We have a Supplemental Appropriation Bill that goes before the full Committee tomorrow and this bill will be strongly contested, not only in the full Committee, but also in the House and in the Senate. In the end, it will have too much money in it and the President will either veto it or threaten with a veto. We will then have to take out some of the money or simply forget the Supplemental.

In addition, we have the House Budget Resolution that will go before the Rules Committee tomorrow for a Rule and then come to the House for general debate and final passage on Wednesday or Thursday of this week. The House Budget Resolution differs somewhat from the one adopted in the Senate. The House Resolution provides for a freeze in military spending which is about \$9 billion under the portion in the Senate bill and also provides for no change in the Cost-of-Living increases in the entitlement programs. The Cost-of-Living increases in Social Security, Civil Service and in the civilian programs will bring on quite a bit of debate and finally will have to be approved in the Conference between the House and the Senate. If the Senate refuses to go along with the Cost-of-Living increases in Social Security, this will be the last of the Budget Resolution because the House Conferees and the House will not recede on this point.

May 23, 1985

We reported the Supplemental bill which contains some \$12 billion to the full Committee this week. All of the Subcommittees, with the exception of two, had budgeted items which were reported

out following hearings. The largest single item was \$3.5 billion for the Unemployment Offices under the Department of Labor. This item was in the bill that I am Chairman of and there was only one of our items that was controversial. This pertained to Pell Grants. In our regular bill for 1985, we carried Pell Grants at \$2,100 with this being the ceiling and the grants to be figured at 60% cost of attendance in the different colleges and universities in this country. We made a mistake in the overall amount, so in the Supplemental we proceeded to correct the mistake. In the overall amount for Pell Grants, we carried the sum of \$3,325,000,000. This overall amount was short and required \$287,000,000 additional. On an amendment before the full Committee, I proceeded to have the amount of \$287,000,000 approved. During the presentation of the Supplemental budget request, our Ranking Minority Member from Massachusetts, a man by the name of Silvio Conte proceeded to read a letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, David Stockman, which indicated that our bill would be vetoed since it exceeded the President's budget request. He, in a very loud tone of voice and almost hysterical, called attention to the fact that we do not have any money trees growing on the Capitol lawn and that the Members should keep this in mind. After I presented our Chapter, he then, being the Ranking Minority Member, rose and offered a \$6 million amendment which was not budgeted and not in the Fiscal Year 1986 budget that we have before the Committee. This amendment pertained to the Family Violence Act which was signed into law last October and since it is a new program, has not been considered up to this time. With our deficit for the current Fiscal Year probably ending up somewhere near \$20 billion, this is not the time to start new programs.

In answering Mr. Conte, I called attention to the fact that apparently he had discovered a \$6 million tree and shortly the Members could see someone with a step-ladder under this tree, climbing up to ascertain just who was in the tree. The man on the stepladder would be David Stockman, the Director of OMB and lo and behold, up in the tree, way out as far on one limb as he could get, would be our old friend, Silvio Conte of Massachusetts.

May 24, 1985

John Y. Brown, Jr. served one term as Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and was hoping that a constitutional amendment by the legislature to go on the ballot as required by law would be enacted. This would have placed him in a position where he could have made a race for reelection. Instead of taking the lead as he should have since he wanted to be the candidate and wanted to serve the second consecutive term, he called around over the state and here in Washington urging that a committee be set up of responsible people to sponsor the constitutional amendment and to openly and actively campaign for it throughout the state. He wanted to remain in the background and hope that by some hock or crook, the amendment would be adopted and the people in Kentucky would be gullible enough to go along so that he could serve a second term. The people in Kentucky were not that gullible and the amendment went down overwhelmingly. I remember that he called me requesting that I serve on the committee and when I asked him if he intended to serve as the chairman of the committee or in some capacity out in the open, he advised me that he did not think this was the best strategy to use and that he would not actively participate. I did not intend to serve on the committee in

the first place but this certainly gave me a real good excuse to say to him that I did not believe that as the Representative of the Second Congressional District I should be on the committee telling my people what to do in casting their vote on this particular amendment.

Brown spent almost \$2 million of his own money in his primary for Governor and he received a little over 30% of the vote. There was a five-way split and regardless of all of the money he spent and his last minute television and media avalanche, he would not have won if the other candidates had agreed on the one who was the strongest to remain in the race against Brown. During the last three years of his term as Governor, he had fundraising parties and most of the participants were road contractors. These fundraisers produced enough money which went directly to him to pay back all of the money that he spent with the exception of a few thousand dollars. There was very little difference in the method he used and is plain and simple blackmail. Of course, the road contractors and those who were selling to the state were afraid not to participate and this was publicized time after time in Kentucky. Brown believed at that time and I presume now that this was great strategy on his part and placed him in a position where he could continue to say that his was the best businesslike administration in over 30 years in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and to show just how businesslike it was, he got back nearly all of his money.

Brown, through his Kentucky Fried Chicken venture became an overnight millionaire and obtained a divorce from his first wife, making a real substantial money settlement. He has either two or three children by his first wife who are

grown and he then, prior to his election as Governor, married a former Miss America by the name of Phyllis George. She is a beautiful woman who carried out her duties as Miss America in a right commendable manner. I understand she was born and reared in Texas and seemed to be right well received in Kentucky after her marriage to Brown. She has two children by the former Governor and about a year ago, entered into a contract with C.B.S., Inc. for an assignment on the Morning News show. She and her husband have an apartment in New York City and Brown continues floating around, threatening to run for Governor again, and she participates in the early morning show under a right lucrative contract with C.B.S. This past week in her usual manner of trying real hard to be television's hostess with the mostest, she really pulled a boo boo. She was directed to interview Crowell Webb and Gary Dotson. Dotson has served six years in the penitentiary as a result of a jury verdict in a rape case which charged that he raped Crowell Webb. Two or three months ago, Crowell Webb suddenly announced that she had not been raped and that she had never seen Gary Dotson until the pictures were shown to her of rape suspects and until she had seen him in the courtroom. This was quite a bombshell in the State of Illinois and the Judge who presided at the trial refused to accept her admission and to release Dotson. After a lengthy hearing conducted by Governor Thompson of Illinois, the Governor decided to turn Dotson out of the penitentiary but not to commute his sentence or to enter any other orders which would then place him in a position of being completely exonerated of a crime that he did not commit. These cases of course are right difficult because all the chief witness has to do is to accept a right substantial amount of money, if it is available, and change her

story. I do not know what took place in this particular case, but I do know that the Governor was wrong in his action and the Judge was right to take the position that he did.

With all of the publicity in the case, C.B.S. decided that Phyllis, with her beautiful smile, should interview these two parties on the morning news show. During the interview she got so chummy with them that she suggested that Crowell Webb and Gary Dotson hug each other. Neither accepted her suggestion and it dropped like a lead balloon. Phyllis George Brown said she could not understand the reaction of the two and that she really didn't mean any harm. She still says that she cannot understand why she is not more comfortable on the television show since she had appeared on live television for years in Super Bowls, Rose Parades, Miss America events, and so on. She was advised by her husband and those at C.B.S. to just let Phyllis be Phyllis. She apparently decided to really carry out this suggestion with her interview of the two parties, but the articles that have been written all over the United States since the interview show that Phyllis, while being Phyllis, certainly used no common sense at all and in fact, clearly demonstrated again that she is a beautiful woman, but...and this is where you stop when you are called upon for a description. I would think that before too long, Phyllis will be back either in Kentucky or doing something else, other than struggling with the Morning News on C.B.S.

At least she does not cover up her inadequacies and just kind of smiles as she goes along. This is more than I can say for Brown because my experience with him all along before and while he was serving as Governor clearly indicates that this man

is interested only in money and if he ever again succeeds in fooling the people in Kentucky, the people should really be ashamed.

He is a very vindictive man and I am one of the chief witnesses to this part of his character. In one of my more recent races for reelection, he had considerable money passed to my opponent, but none of it appears on the FEC Reports or on the reports in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. I recall another experience Mr. Brown had insofar as congressional districts are concerned.

His father, John Y. Brown, Sr. ran for Congress while his son was Governor and he was defeated overwhelmingly in a Democratic primary. In Franklin County, the location of the State Capitol, the people elected his opponent with a majority of approximately ten to one. The Governor said that they were just simply taking it out on him since he had brought about a businesslike administration to the Commonwealth of Kentucky and had reduced the state payroll. His father, John Y. Brown, Sr., served one term in the Congress many years ago and subsequent to that time, had many, many races for Governor and the United States Senate. He lost in each one and this, according to his son, was the real reason for his race for Governor because he wanted to show the people in Kentucky that one Brown could win.

Again, as I have written to my grandchildren, we did have at one time a famous John Y. Brown in Kentucky and he is the gentleman who served as Governor from 1891 to 1895. He was born in Hardin County and buried in Henderson County. He is no relation to the Brown tribe that we now have in Kentucky and is a man who served Kentucky with distinction and honor and

was at least quite controversial while he served in the House of Representatives here in Washington shortly after the Civil War. This John Y. Brown was an outstanding lawyer and I know would have been quite shocked if anyone had inferred that the present Browns were related to him in any way, shape, form or fashion.

Yesterday, we finally passed a Budget Resolution for the Fiscal Year 1986. The Budget Committee reported out a bill and after some four hours of general debate, proceeded to debate the amendments permitted under the rule and then on a roll call vote on final passage, the Resolution passed 258 to 170. This Budget Resolution provides for a Fiscal Year 1986 Budget of \$967 billion. It freezes defense spending and restrains growth of domestic programs, but does not tamper with Social Security. The Budget Resolution adopted by the Senate gives the Defense Department about a 3% increase, plus a cost-of-living increase and this is billions of dollars more than the Budget Resolution in the House. In addition, the Senate Budget Resolution prevents all cost-of-living increases for Social Security, Civil Service and all of the retirement programs. The House does not make any changes in cost-of-living increases in these programs. Since the Senate voted to freeze Social Security benefits but to allow, as they worded it in the Pentagon, spending to grow with inflation. These two politically potent issues are expected to dominate negotiations on a compromise during the conference which is to start next week. I hope that a Budget Resolution is agreed upon in conference and that this Concurrent Resolution Conference Report will be adopted by both Houses. It will help me with the bill that I am Chairman of and will help our entire Appropriations Committee.

We really are living during an unusual period in the history of our country--one in which we wonder from time to time as to whether or not anyone really considers and tries to live by established principals in regard to decency and honesty. With a number of our large corporations, through fraud and deceit, attempting to collect hundreds of millions of dollars from the Government of this country and with our young people consuming and using alcoholic beverages and drugs to excess, we sometimes pause to consider as to just whether or not we can really survive as a strong, viable country. This week, instead of the large corporations trying to rob the Government, we have an old order that has been accepted by every known religious group and by the people generally as an organization that has produced benefits and rendered mercy to the people down through the years to the extent that never in recent times has there been any serious criticism of the functioning of this organization. Now it is the Salvation Army which in several cities have Salvation Army officials who have received illegal kickbacks from a Philadelphia second-hand clothing dealer. According to the media, the dealer is the Dumont Export Company and illegal payments were received from 1970 until May, 1983 in return for providing the Philadelphia clothing company with a regular supply of cast off clothing that has been shipped to Third World and European countries where it was resold as wearing apparel. Upon investigating this matter, the U.S. Customs Service and the U.S. Postal Service disclosed this illegal transaction at the time criminal conspiracy and mail fraud charges were filed against Dumont and its two owners, Harry and Jerald Usatch. The Salvation Army officials were given payments in return for securing a steady supply of used clothing for sale overseas. You can hardly believe that the Salvation Army with all of its past record

of achievements in this country and all around the world would have people connected with it that would violate the law in such a manner.

May 28, 1985

The President will outline his tax reduction program tonight and I just hope that his proposal does not favor the large corporations in this country. Any sort of tax revision is difficult at the very best and if this proposal is accepted by the Congress, in part or in whole, it will give us a chance to bring out legislation before we adjourn the First Session of the 99th Congress that is very much in order. The Chairman of the Ways & Means Committee in the House will answer the President tonight after the President makes his proposal. One of the Republican Members in the House was quoted as saying that the Chairman of the Ways & Means Committee is not interested in the tax code and certainly is no reformer. What he cares about, according to the Republican, is control and power. Further, the Republican believes that the Chairman is in full control of this issue and he will use it to gain power. This is a long shot for the Chairman of the Committee to take, but maybe he believes that this is his last shot in a game of real politics to be elected as the next Speaker of the House. Some believe that the Chairman of this Committee will serve one more term and then he will give up his Chairmanship of the Ways & Means Committee and return to Chicago. This Member of Congress is from the old Chicago school that learned how the game of politics should be played from the former Mayor of Chicago, Richard Daley. This, of course, will be one of the main obstacles in securing a bill that contains real tax reform which would be a credit to the Congress if enacted.

From time to time, we have freak accidents and the one of recent date in Bangladesh which occurred from a cyclone caused heavy seas, washing away some 12,000 or more people. This is the most devastating natural disaster since the country won its independence thirteen years ago. The high winds and waves which reached 45 feet, swept over seven islands in southern Bangladesh. 3,000 bodies have been recovered, but at least 12,000 are still missing.

In speaking of natural disasters, I read an article the other day that really surprised me. Since World War II, we have had 130 wars throughout the world. Hundreds of thousands of men, women and children have been killed as a result of these wars and thousands are losing their lives every month.

The President's tax plan has been leaked somewhat to the press, and according to the numbers that I have seen today, the Reagan plan, if enacted, individuals in this country would pay 5.2% less in federal taxes than they do under the current law and corporations would pay 22.5% more. Under the new proposal taxpayers earning more than \$200,000 a year would pay 18.7% of their income in taxes instead of the current 21%. Those earning less than \$10,000 would pay 0.9% of their income in taxes rather than the current 1.4% which is a reduction of 35.5%. Those making between \$10,000 and \$20,000 a year would pay 2.5% instead of 3.2% which is a 22.8% reduction. Middle income taxpayers earning \$30,000 to \$50,000 a year who now pay an average of 7.8% of their earnings would pay 7.3% which is a tax cut of 6.6%. The new package which the President is to submit today, according to some reports, contains three personal rates of 15%-25%-and 35% and a top corporate rate of 33% with lower rates for smaller firms.

Time will tell as to whether or not the President's proposal and the Chairman of the Ways & Means Committee's desire to be elected Speaker will produce a bill that I can vote for and one that will be enacted by both Houses of the Congress.

May 29, 1985

President Reagan's tax reduction program was outlined on national television last night and in the main, most of his recommendations, I believe, will be accepted. The reduction insofar as the middle income taxpayer is concerned, is a valid request at this particular time and tax credits to large corporations such as oil, coal and automobiles will be lifted. After accumulating hundreds of millions of dollars and selling the tax credits to other companies, this was just about as much as the legislative branch could stand. One proposal that the President made that in my opinion will not be accepted pertains to doing away with the tax credit on income taxes paid to the states.

Several days before the President made his television appeal on all three large channels, a request was made by Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, the Speaker of the House and Robert C. Byrd, the Senate Democratic Majority Leader that Chairman Dan Rostenkowski be permitted to give a live response immediately following the President's address. CBS immediately answered by saying that a direct response to the President would not be approved but that on the following Friday, which is the day after tomorrow, the Chairman of the Ways & Means Committee, Mr. Rostenkowski, could on national television explain his views. This has happened on several occasions recently and especially on CBS where its "Other Views" broadcast has attracted very little, if any, viewers.

Immediately after the refusal by CBS, the Speaker and the Democratic Senate Majority Leader again called upon CBS to change its denial for a live response immediately after the President's address and this too was turned down.

On one of the other channels, Rostenkowski appeared and answered a few questions immediately after the President's address, but it was right ineffective.

Today, we have legislation pending in the House and the Senate which would make advertising on television of beer and wine illegal. This advertising runs into billions of dollars each year on television and radio. The radio operators are really delivering all kinds of pressure on Washington and the respective Members of the House and Senate against legislation along this line and the three large networks, through their local affiliates in the 50 states, are also pressuring Members of Congress to be against this legislation. From time to time the highhanded attitude of the large networks is just enough to get this type of legislation enacted. This may be the time.

May 30, 1985

Each year the Members of the House and the Senate have to file a financial disclosure statement. Some of the statements filed really disclose property and accumulation of wealth that is quite surprising. For instance, the recent list reported in the newspapers and magazines sets forth a number of Members in the House and the Senate who when they were first elected were certainly not millionaires. Now, their financial disclosure statements show that we have 30 Members in the House and 23 Members in the Senate who report assets of more than \$1 million. Most of them earned their wealth

in business ventures and some inherited it. Two of the Senators married into it. For instance, one of the Members of the Subcommittee that I am Chairman of now discloses the fact that he has assets totaling over \$1,341,000. I was here when he arrived and I know that he had nothing but his salary and maybe his home back in his district. A lot of this money is accumulated campaign contribution money which the Member keeps and simply pays income tax on it which then complies with the law. A great many Members, when they leave the Congress, take with them hundreds of thousands of dollars that represents money not consumed in campaigns. The House Member whose financial disclosure statement shows the most wealth is Sidney Yates of Chicago who, by the way, is a Member of the Appropriations Committee and one of my good friends. His financial disclosure statement sets forth wealth that amounts to over \$6,990,000. The Senator who listed the most in assets is Lowell Weicker of Connecticut whose assets total over \$8,316,000. This is inherited wealth since Weicker is the grandson of a founder of Squibb Pharmaceuticals. Several of the Senators are not listed in high amounts since most of their money is in trust, such as Ted Kennedy. Kennedy does not list on his financial statement assets totaling as much as \$1 million, but the Kennedy trust in which he is one of the large owners, indicates that his wealth runs into the many millions. The same applies to Jay Rockefeller, John Heinz and several others. The only millionaire listed from Kentucky in either the House or the Senate is Gene Snyder whose financial statement indicates that he is worth over \$1,187,000. Judging from the newspaper articles that have been written in the last three weeks in the Louisville "Courier-Journal" and in the Owensboro "Messenger and Inquirer" Wendell Ford should be on this list of millionaires.

I still am of the opinion that campaign contributions laws should be amended and the amounts reduced for both the House and Senate races. In addition, there should be a provision that any campaign money left over cannot be claimed by the Members and kept simply by paying income tax. There should be a provision concerning where this money should go and if not back to the contributors, at least into the Treasury of the United States. This would make the people in this country feel a whole lot better about the way we conduct our campaigns.

I am still right proud of the fact that I have never accepted campaign contributions and have been able to stay with a number of opponents who spent hundreds of thousands of dollars trying to convince the people in the Second Congressional District of Kentucky that I should be defeated.

May 31, 1985

It may be difficult to bring out and pass an immigration bill this year. For two consecutive years, we have had the Simpson-Mazzoli bill before the House and last year, we succeeded in passing the bill after it had passed in the Senate. The conferees were unable to resolve the issues and the bill died when the Second Session of the 98th Congress adjourned. Senator Simpson has brought a bill back in the Senate, but so far, Ron Mazzoli of Kentucky has not joined with him on this legislation. He is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee that has jurisdiction over this legislation in the House is Peter Rodino. This year, they have to be the chief House sponsor of the legislation. According to newspaper articles, Mazzoli may be penalized because he, along with 14 other Democrats refused to go along in seating McCloskey of Indiana.

This, of course, would be very unfair but may be a controlling factor this time insofar as Mazzoli is concerned with the House bill.

It now appears that we will have a Budget Resolution this year and also the chances are exceedingly good that we will have a tax reform bill. Under the President's proposal, large companies would be prohibited from taking tax credits for tickets purchased for baseball and football games. The owners of the professional teams are very much upset over this proposal and in addition, the suggestion that there be no tax credits for amounts paid to states for income tax will also play a major part. The House budget, of course, gives the usual inflation adjustment to social security recipients, but not to the defense appropriations. This too will be a major difference when the conference gets underway.

My hometown paper for many years has been a Republican newspaper and several of my Republican opponents have received complimentary articles from time to time and on one or more occasions, have been openly endorsed. It is controlled by a family that is not too much interested in the welfare of the city and the county, but concerned mainly in making money.

I was somewhat surprised when the Sunday issue of May 26, 1985, on the "Books of Note" page carried a review of Louise's book, The Sea Within. This book review is as follows:

"Maturation is a theme in some of the finest American fiction: Twain's 'Huck Finn' and Faulkner's 'The Bear,' for example. In recent years, many writers (mostly women)

have dealt with maturation of the female, but not in the same ways as Twain and Faulkner. Huck and Ike McCaslin grow from boy to man, while in the works of many contemporary women writers, the female protagonist (usually in her thirties or forties) grows from woman to whole human being.

This difference speaks volumes, but they are sociological volumes, and Louise Murphy's book is a work of art.

Camille, the main character, leaves a disintegrating marriage to return to her native Kentucky (sic) and pitch a tent on the family cemetery plot. The corn tops are ripe and the meadows are in bloom. For a while--a very short while--this pastoral existence, enriched by getting reacquainted with great Aunt Nell, is what Camille needs to shake San Francisco and thoughts of her husband's mistress out of her hair. She amuses herself by swimming in the river and by studying Kentucky history at the public library in the little town of Toms Creek.

Ms. Murphy has a wonderful gift for narrative. She threads chapters on historical events and chapters on minor characters into Camille's story and does this without being tedious.

She is also adept with one-line characterization. Camille says of her husband, 'Poor Henry. I was a stone around his neck, his awkward peculiar wife who hadn't even given him two sons who could go to Stanford and do well in economics.'

Her style has poetic simplicity and economy. Lines like, 'The days were around us like the perfection of the year unfolding, and it was wasted on us all,' are an index to the novel's theme.

There is a lover, Tom. There is the heartbreaking story of Dinah, the victim of a gang rape. There's a visit from husband Henry; Aunt Nell's story of incest; the recounting of Camille's father's alcoholism; infanticide; and the secret of the long-sealed cave, a secret that introduces Camille to her mother who died when Camille was a small child.

Aunt Nell's account of her incestuous love affair with her brother, Camille's grandfather, is a little overdone and melodramatic. The event is convincing, but the telling of it is somewhat stylistically strained.

There is a well-handled re-telling of Jenny Wiley's capture by the Indians (dealt with in history, poetry, and other fiction, but in this novel the story illustrates something about Ms. Murphy's theme--Jennie and Camille are quintessential survivors).

Camille grows up. 'I didn't care anymore about the things I couldn't do. I cared about the things I would do, the people I would love, and that dark, alive place, the saltwater I had made, the sea within.'

In structure and theme, the book is contemporary, but it is an old-fashioned novel in the best sense of the term. It has a real resolution,

real growth in the Faulknerian sense. Camille will not only endure but prevail.

Coordinator's note: Ms. Murphy is the daughter of U.S. Rep. William H. Natcher, D-Ky., of Bowling Green."

June 4, 1985

I have served with seven Presidents since I have been a Member of Congress. I succeeded in working with all seven, notwithstanding the fact that at times we had differences of opinion. This even applied to Richard Nixon who was right difficult to get along with and especially since I am a Democrat.

In thinking back over my service during the time that each of these men served as President, I realize that none of them were as close to the Members of Congress as Harry Truman. I did not serve with Mr. Truman, but I do know that when I arrived in Washington there were still a great many Members in the House and the Senate who were friends of Harry Truman and in fact, were very fond of him. He had close friendships in the Senate and with a great many Members in the House. These Members would tell you immediately, if an inquiry was made, that they were friends of Harry Truman. For instance, my old friend, Frank Chelf, who served some 21 years in the House, was not only a close, personal friend of Harry Truman, but on many occasions, was called by one of the staff members in the White House requesting Frank to come down and just have a talk with the President. Mr. Truman, of course, liked to take a drink and so did my old friend, Frank Chelf. They would laugh and talk and Mr. Truman would tell the Members of his staff and anyone else that he saw that day that his

old friend from Kentucky, Frank Chelf, a Member of the House, had just dropped by to say hello and they laughed and talked for some 30 or 40 minutes. Mr. Truman, of course, served in the Senate and during his tenure as President, remained in close contact with his old friends in the Senate. Notwithstanding the fact that he called the 80th Congress the "Do Nothing Congress" Mr. Truman succeeded in passing a whole lot of the legislation that he was interested in by virtue of his close friendship with the Members of Congress.

I would liked to have served during the Truman days because I have seen nothing like this since I have been a Member of Congress.

President Eisenhower was a right stern man with Members of the House and the Senate, but he did have a few close, personal friends in the Congress that he contacted from time to time. His friends mainly were Army people and he had a great many of these because they believed in Ike and especially those who served with him in Europe during World War II. He had a number of his close friends on his staff and this was generally known by the Members of Congress. I recall that on a number of occasions when one of Mr. Eisenhower's people would call and several of us had to go to the White House, he was quite formal and all business. There was never any comradeship and laughter either before or after these meetings. I recall on one occasion when we were there to talk with the President about TVA and especially since he wanted to dispose of TVA, a reporter appeared and was taking pictures. I could tell by the expression on the President's face that this did not meet with his approval at that particular time. When we were leaving we weren't exactly lined up, but following

one after the other and when he would shake the hand of one Member, he was looking at the Member behind him. This was a little unusual, but clearly demonstrated the fact that President Eisenhower was a former General who could be right stern at times.

Next, I served with my old friend, John F. Kennedy, and he had friends all throughout the Congress and in the City of Washington. A number of Members in the House like Torby MacDonald, Tip O'Neill and others were close, personal friends of Jack Kennedy. The same applied to a number of the Senators. He was a very friendly man and one who enjoyed being with his friends. By the way, he liked the ladies too.

Lyndon Johnson, of course, had a great many friends in the House and the Senate and he was probably the best politician who ever served in the White House. He was a wheeler and dealer from the day he was born and some of his friends at times fell out with him over some of his maneuvers. At all times while serving as President he could call upon a great many of his old friends in the House and the Senate and they would rally around. He had many friends in Texas, but at the same time, all of his friends, regardless of where they were located, understood Lyndon Baines Johnson. They knew that he was for Lyndon B. Johnson eight days a week--not seven--and if a friend or two had to be shoved off as the speed increased down the road, this simply would take place. This man, by the way, was never one of my favorites who served in the White House. He left here with too much money and he was a cruel man.

Following Johnson, of course, was Richard Nixon and he was just as cold, calculating and secretive as any man that has served in the White House. He had a few friends in the House that he served with and some in the Senate--not too many and none of them who really could be considered as friends ever felt really close to Nixon. The Watergate days clearly demonstrated the fact that he had few friends, not only in the Congress, but anywhere else. He is a perfect loner if there ever was one.

June 5, 1985

My old friend, Jerry Ford, who served with us on the Appropriations Committee for 15 years and in the House of Representatives for over 20 years was the next President that I served with. He was my friend and all down through the years prior to his election in the House as Vice President and his swearing-in ceremony as President when Nixon resigned, we were friends and he probably had more friends in the House than any Minority Leader that has served since I have been a Member of Congress. By virtue of his service in the House, he knew nearly all of the Members and the same applied to the Senate. He had close, personal friends in the House and the Senate and this helped him during the time that he served in filling out the term of Richard Nixon. He was always considerate and when we would go to the White House to see him about some matter, we would finally have to say Mr. President we have been here too long and we would all get up and start leaving. He really enjoyed having us and never appeared to be in any hurry to have us leave regardless of whether or not the President of France or the Prime Minister of Ireland were out in the waiting room. I have always thought that if he had followed the

advice of Betty Ford, his wife, and permitted Nelson Rockefeller to stay on the ticket with him as Vice President, he would have defeated Jimmy Carter. I enjoyed my service with Jerry Ford and while he served as Vice President and President, he always attended our gym suppers. He was never too busy or had too many important engagements to come up on the Hill and eat supper with his old friends.

Next, I served with Jimmy Carter of Plains, Georgia. The name of his hometown described Carter to a great extent and certainly he made very little impression on any of the Members of the House or the Senate other than one or two close friends that he served with in one of the other Houses. My old friend, Jack Brinkley was the Representative of the District in which Plains is located and he never was close to Jimmy Carter. He had known him for years and especially while Mr. Carter was serving as Governor, but he would tell anyone that he never felt close to Jimmy Carter. In fact, Jimmy Carter came to Washington with a chip on his shoulder insofar as the Congress is concerned and when he was defeated by Ronald Reagan in his second term attempt, that same chip was up on his shoulder. I have read his book and he starts out by saying that he did not believe the Members of Congress liked him and that regardless of every effort he made to change this situation, he failed. At times I think he tried too hard and at the same time, he was close to those from Georgia that he brought with him to the White House and their advice to him always prevailed. A great deal of this advice was bad and proved to be so as the President carried out his duties of the highest office in the world. In taking with President Carter, he would always smile and very seldom stopped smiling.

This, to me, was a little irritating and on one occasion when Bill Alexander of Arkansas stood up at a meeting and said to the President that his staff completely ignored the Members of Congress and that he thought the President should do something about it, the President just continued smiling. In answering Alexander and two or three others who had complained, he said that he would see that there was a better relationship between his office in the White House and the Members of Congress. He said especially those on the Democratic side that he had to depend on with his legislative proposals. I do not know of a single Member in the House or the Senate that was really close to Jimmy Carter and admitted that they were close, personal friends. He did have some friends in the House and the Senate that were for him when he made his first race for President and especially in the Primaries, but his battles with the Congress soon placed nearly all of these Members in a position where they simply did not believe that the President was qualified to lead and was interested in maintaining a friendship with the Members. I do not recall of ever really asking President Carter for anything pertaining to my District or to my home state. I think this applied to all of the Members in the Congress and if it required White House approval, the Member simply decided to change direction and go about obtaining what he wanted in another way. President Carter wrote a lot of letters to Members of Congress and there was hardly a week that passed that I did not receive one or more letters from him while he was serving. This President probably confided in his wife more than anyone that I have served with and I guess next to Carter it would be President Reagan who follows this procedure. Mrs. Carter, on more than one occasion, in making speeches, either said

that her husband was qualified to be President or inferred as much in the statements that she made to the audiences. This was always confusing to me because the fact that he was President was enough and should not have been confirmed or argued as to merits or demerits by his wife. I remember in her speech at Bardstown, Kentucky, she started out by saying her husband Jimmy Carter was qualified to be President and that the media had been very unfair to him. It would have sounded better to me if she had ignored the media and said nothing about his qualifications.

We are now down to Ronald Reagan, the former movie actor who still comes across brilliantly on television and just about as good on radio. He is still an actor and regardless of how many mistakes he has made and the fact that the national debt has doubled since he has been President, is not held against him by the people in this country. Ronald Reagan is one of the most popular Presidents that I have served with and in his race for reelection, it was a foregone conclusion months and months before the election that he would win with a landslide majority. This he did since he carried every state except Minnesota and he also lost the District of Columbia. To this day, Jimmy Carter cannot understand why he was turned down in his race for reelection. After Mondale's television debate with President Reagan, he said that he was never able to get over to the people his philosophy and his platform. He also said that he never could get used to television and he knew that on television he made very little impression with the people while the President was performing as a professional and right or wrong, had the humility to make the people go along with him. Nancy Reagan publicly, on more than one occasion when some reporter has hollered

at the President, said quickly--tell him so and so. The President has done this and so far, nobody criticizes him for using statements that his wife suddenly passes on to him. The President has very few close, personal friends in the House and the Senate. In fact, his friends are scattered throughout the United States in the business, economic fields and in the movie industry. Seldon does a month pass that Jimmy Stewart or Frank Sinatra or one or two others do not stop by and visit with the President for a day or longer at the White House. Bob Michel of Illinois, now our Minority Leader in the House, was very much concerned this past election with the President's landslide victory, that the President did not make more effort to carry in with him new Republicans in the House. If enough had come in on the coattails of the President, Bob Michel today would be Speaker. Shortly after the election, Michel, in a very frank manner said that "son of a buck" made no effort to take care of anybody but himself. This applied to the President and I presume that my old friend Bob Michel still feels the same way as he did when he made the statement. As far as the Congress is concerned, our President today is a loner, but apparently he can survive without any trouble and does not need any close friendships in the House or the Senate. He has the majority of the people on his side and they like him much better than they do the Members of the Congress. President Reagan and President Nixon are the two of the seven that I have served with that absolutely could be placed in the loner category.

Leaving the Presidents for awhile and going back to this good day of Wednesday, June 5, 1985, a divided Supreme Court yesterday struck down an Alabama Statute that authorize a one-minute period of silent

and voluntary prayer in state public schools. The Justices ruled by a vote of 5 to 3 that the Alabama law represented a state endorsement of religion, a violation of the establishment clause of the First Amendment to the Constitution. Voting down the statute were Justices Stevens, Brennan, Marshall, Blackmun, Powell and Sandra Day O'Connor. I imagine that Sandra Day O'Connor's vote surprised President Reagan more than all the rest--his only appointment so far on the Court and one that he would have expected naturally to sustain any statute that would permit voluntary prayer in the schools. I have always agreed with the President on this proposition and judging from some of the decisions from our present Supreme Court, a number of these Members should pray more often or at least listen to someone who does.

June 7, 1985

We started our Supplemental Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1985 through the House yesterday. This bill contains a little over \$13 billion and a large portion of the bill is urgent and necessary. There are sections of the bill containing amounts of money that are not necessary and may be just enough to bring about a veto. Before we completed general debate and about one-third of the amendments on the bill yesterday, there was a roll call vote of 203 to 202 on the 31 water projects in the bill. These are navigation, flood control and harbor projects which when completed would total some \$15 billion. The Public Works Committee in the House, for a period of some 10 years, has been unable to bring out and pass a flood control bill. Up until about 1958, the total cost of all of these projects was paid by the Federal Government and then under the Flood Control Act of 1958, we had a provision in the bill that provided for

state and local participation of at least 50% on all recreation at each of the projects. Up to this time when flood control reservoirs were created, a large lake was completed and the total cost of the dam, relocation of roads, public health facilities, lodges and recreation were paid for by the Federal Government. The plea was made by a number of organizations in this country and by a large group of House and Senate Members urging that at least the state and local communities pay for half of the recreation costs since most of the benefits would be received by that state and locality where the project was erected. Since that time in the flood control reservoirs that I have had constructed in the District that I represent, we have had Taylorsville Lake, the Barren River Reservoir and Green River Reservoir under this provision of the law from the standpoint of assistance from the state. This has been hard to obtain because states like Kentucky really are unable to come forth with their share of money on large projects.

The flood control bills that the Public Works Committee has been attempting to pass in the Congress contain a number of new provisions concerning payment for the project. The last one this Committee brought to the House provided for at least one-third of the cost of the project in its entirety be paid for by the state or the local community where the project was to be constructed. In a great many states, this would not stop projects, but it would in Kentucky and in poorer states. These bills have been unable to go through the House and the Senate, therefore, when the Energy and Public Works Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations in the House brings its bill out, the money in a great many instances for water projects pertained to projects that have not been authorized by the Public Works

Committee. Last year, the Chairman of the Public Works Committee joined with our Committee and helped us on the floor when the bill was up for final passage to protect and approve a number of water projects that were not authorized but were in the bill with the necessary authorization provision and appropriations provision which protected the project under the law.

Yesterday, Jim Howard, the Chairman of the Public Works Committee was on the other side and voted against our Committee. The main reason why, according to what he said to me and to others, was the fact that of the 31 projects included in the bill, four of them were in Tom Bevill's State of Alabama. Tom Bevill is the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development on our Committee on Appropriations. Joe Skeen, a Republican from New Mexico who is also on our Committee had a project in the bill. In his statement to the House, he said that one man's pork barrel is another man's priority. Among other water projects eliminated from the bill on the roll call vote was one providing for improvements to Eight Mile Creek in the District of Bill Alexander of Arkansas who is also on our Committee on Appropriations. Vic Fazio of California, another Committee Member had a project in the bill and there is a large project, moneywise, in the bill providing for deepening of the Mississippi River Channel from the Gulf of Mexico to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, a project sponsored by Lindy Boggs, the widow of Hale Boggs, and Bob Livingston, with both of these Members being from Louisiana and both Members of our Committee on Appropriations. Tret Lott, the Minority Whip from Mississippi is always jumping up and down about expenditures of large amounts of federal funds, but yesterday his jumping was all in the direction of passing the Supplemental Appro-

priations Bill because there was a project in his District in Mississippi. Another Member on our Committee who also serves on the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development is Wes Watkins of Oklahoma and he too had a project in the bill.

These are just a few of the 31 projects, but we heard many speeches about pork barrel and the Public Works Committee Members even though they are unable to pass a bill through the House, became somewhat incensed over the fact that this bill was loaded up with projects just for the Appropriations Committee.

My Chairman, Jamie Whitten of Mississippi who at times really amuses me, said in a very loud, clear tone of voice--"When did it get to be bad to look after your own Country?" This statement dropped like a lead balloon, but my Chairman considered saying about the same thing during the debate on this amendment.

We will finish this bill next week and on final passage, any Member can ask for a separate vote on the Edgar Amendment which was the 203-202 roll call vote. Another vote may turn this around and the 31 projects may continue sailing on down the river on the way to the Senate where they will be approved, in my opinion, without too much trouble.

In the Supplemental Appropriations Bill, we have additional money for Pell Grants. This is the program for low-income students who want to obtain a college education. I succeeded in an amendment before the full Committee when I had a little trouble in the Subcommittee, of increasing the amount to \$2100 as a total to any one student at 60% cost of attendance. This may be the best part of the whole Supplemental Bill and I do hope that a Supplemental Bill will

finally pass and be signed into law.

June 10, 1985

Several months ago, Russell Long of Louisiana announced that he would not be a candidate for reelection next year. He has been a Member long enough to join those Senators who have established all-time seniority records and since he will have served 36 years and 4 months, he is now number 5 on the all-time list. Carl T. Hayden (D-Ariz) served 41 years and 10 months in the Senate; Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) served 38 years; John C. Stennis (D-Miss.) served 37 years and 7 months; Francis E. Warren (R-Wyo.) served 36 years and 11 months; Long now with 36 years and 4 months; James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) served 36 years and 3 months; Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) served 36 years; Kenneth McKellar (D-Tenn.) served 35 years and 10 months; Milton R. Young (D-N.D.) served 35 years and 9 months; Ellison D. Smith (D-SC) served 35 years and 8 months; Allen J. Ellender (D-La.) served 35 years and 7 months; and William B. Allison (R-Iowa) served 35 years and 5 months.

My old friend, Fred Marshall of Minnesota died last week. He served for 14 years with us in the House and was one of the best Members in the House throughout his tenure. He was a farmer when he was elected and a farmer throughout the balance of his lifetime and always proud of the fact that he was just a good farmer.

From time to time we have our difficulties with the Fourth Estate. This applies I guess to all of those in politics but at the same time along the way, you meet a good newspaperman. J.S. Moran of Springfield

Kentucky is certainly in that category. He has been my friend all down through the years and still is going strong at 97 years of age. In today's Congressional Record I made the following statement concerning my friend, J.S. Moran:

"Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in honoring J.S. Moran, editor emeritus of the Springfield Sun of Springfield, KY, who has recently been selected for inclusion in the University of Kentucky Journalism Hall of Fame.

For many years, Mr. Moran was editor and publisher of the Springfield Sun. He is a newspaperman in every best sense of the word and a gentleman of high caliber. To him his newspaper is far more than a profession, more than a trade, more than a business. It is a way of life and his way of living his life.

He has always believed that the basic function of a newspaper is to keep its readers intelligently informed and, thus, prepare them to better share their civic and moral responsibilities. He has known during his 69 years in journalism that a newspaper cannot be better than the people that establish it, determine its policies, write its articles and editorials, plan its format, operate its

presses and distribute it to the community it serves.

Mr. Speaker, my friend, J.S. Moran, has always been a credit to the fourth estate. In his articles, whether on the local or the distant scene, he wrote with understanding and objectivity. He has always given his reading audience factual and accurate information as fully as he could develop it so that they might perceive the meaning of the news and understand the questions involved. He always understood the influence that was his as editor-publisher and committed himself to serve, sustain, and promote the home community. Following the proven newspaper rule that the big news is the nearest news, Mr. Moran developed his local reporting into a fine art. He is skilled in describing the ordinary, the familiar and everyday life in a manner that has enabled the people to better know themselves and their community.

Down through the years, Mr. Moran knew that the place of the press in formation of opinion and the operation of modern government could be clearly evidenced by provocative and refreshing editorials and this is the system that he has always used.

In the industrial and agricultural growth of Washington County, the Springfield Sun has not just recorded accomplishments, but has performed magnificently the true function of a local newspaper --that is to inform, encourage and stimulate action which would bring about development and expansion of the local community.

Still active at the age of 97, Mr. Moran, as editor emeritus of the Springfield Sun, continues in his column --"Through My Bifocals"-- to express himself and to carry out his duties as editor emeritus of this excellent newspaper. Tremendous changes have come about since the beginning of this newspaper and this publication has kept pace with our fast-moving world. The very presence of a hometown newspaper makes a difference in the people's lives and certainly the Springfield Sun has played a major role in bringing about the many and worthwhile accomplishments that have been attained in Washington County during the past 69 years.

Shortly after Washington County, under a new redistricting act, was placed in the Second Congressional District, I met

Mr. Moran and since that time we have been friends. It is a distinct honor and privilege for me to call J.S. Moran my friend. On many occasions we have talked at length about our country, our State, our congressional district and Washington County. On each occasion, he was exceptionally well versed on each matter that we discussed and I was impressed by his keen grasp of affairs. I was more impressed, however, by the way he saw himself and his newspaper in the community. No one has ever lived in Washington County that loved this county more than Mr. Moran and the same applies to the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Mr. Speaker, J.S. Moran, editor emeritus of the Springfield Sun in Springfield, KY, is a newspaperman in every best sense of the word and he certainly is a distinct credit to the fourth estate. He is my friend and he has been good for this country."

June 13, 1985

After two long, hard days, we finally had a vote on the Supplemental Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1985. I voted for the bill on final passage and the vote was 271 to 156. Most of the 156 Members were Republicans but there were still a number of Democrats among this group. The Michel

substitute that finally passed and is now a part of the Supplemental provides for \$27 million to be released in three installments beginning now and next March 31. It can be used for food, medicine, clothing, and other humanitarian aid, but not weapons, ammunition or other material that could inflict bodily harm or death. The proposal prohibits the CIA or Defense Department from handling the money, but allows the intelligence agency to communicate with the Contras and exchange information and intelligence.

The contents of the amendment turned out to be a 180° turn away from the amendment that was defeated several weeks ago. The President agreed to change the use of the money and agreed that this money should be administered by a number of organizations and not go through the CIA or Defense Department. For days now, Democrats have been trooping back and forth to the White House to get all kinds of additional agreements from the President which would be in the final amendment and would at least permit them to go home, they said, and maintain without any fear of contradiction that they were against the communists. I have never seen as much subterfuge since I have been a Member of Congress and like nearly every Member in the Congress, I am against the establishment of any country or government that is controlled directly or indirectly by the Soviet Union or takes its orders from Castro of Cuba. Central America is of great concern to our country at this time but with the agreement that the President made yesterday, we may have some of our marines in one of the adjoining countries or in Nicaragua within the next few months. I sincerely believe that the President, after his successful venture in El Salvador would have no hesitation

ordering out the marines and placing us in a position where we would have another small Vietnam right next door.

The Supplemental Appropriations bill contains about \$13 billion in money to operate certain agencies and programs in our government. This is an important Supplemental bill and for one reason, the bill contains \$720,000,000 additional money that is necessary for Guaranteed Student Loans and \$287,000,000 additional money for the Pell Grant Program for low-income students. It was right difficult for me to vote for this bill on final passage since it contained the amendment that reminded me somewhat of a patchwork quilt with the patches totalling \$27 million. The Monroe Doctrine, by the way, was discussed somewhat during this debate and it was right amusing to listen to the different interpretations of the Monroe Doctrine and how it applied then and now in Central and South America.

June 14, 1985

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi addressed a Joint Session of Congress yesterday. Very few of the House Members attended the ceremony and this brought on the necessity of filling most of the seats with pages and men and women who work in the Capitol Building. From the podium where the visitor speaks in the House Chamber, it certainly must be obvious that we have a whole lot of real young Members or else the seats are being temporarily filled so that it is not too obvious that the Members are not interested in attending. Yesterday, about 75 House Members were present and the rest simply did not attend. The Senate was not much better. Out of 100 Senators, there were about 26 who appeared for the ceremony and walked down the center aisle. The

The Supreme Court, of course, does not appear on Joint Sessions such as this one, but the Diplomatic Corps does and of course they trooped in by the hundreds almost. The occasion means that every Embassy sends them out to attend.

The media announced that the reception was not too enthusiastic and this was true. He, like his mother, wants to be known as the "Great Neutral" who represents a large neutral country. In his speech to us, he let us know that peace is all important and that his country wanted to get along with us, of course, since we were such a good friend and in addition wanted to get along with the other large countries of the world. He was referring, of course, to the Soviet Union. During the time his mother was in and also during the time he has occupied this position, in all matters concerning the Soviet Union and this country, his country leans just a little more in favor of the Soviet Union.

When Margaret Thatcher addressed a Joint Session of Congress several weeks ago, she received applause almost at the end of every paragraph in her speech. Certainly this was not the situation yesterday. Prime Minister Gandhi was applauded three or four times in addition to his entrance into the chamber and at the conclusion of his speech. His wife sat in the gallery and she is a fine looking lady. She is an Italian which may, at times, cause him difficulty in his country. His brother was to have succeeded his mother, according to her wishes, but he was killed in an airplane accident and this meant that Rajiv succeeded his mother.

Several weeks before it was agreed that the Prime Minister was to visit our country, a suggestion was made from the

White House that he meet with the Members of Congress, both House and Senate, in one of our large reception rooms in the Capitol Building and during this time, coffee and donuts would be served and he would have an opportunity to mingle with and talk to the Members of Congress. This did not suit the Prime Minister and he very emphatically said that it did not suit him and he wanted to address a Joint Session of Congress. The word passed through the Committees on the House side and especially through Armed Services and Foreign Affairs that the Prime Minister was demanding a Joint Session. The Joint Session was held pursuant to his demands and again, he must have noticed that the reception was not too enthusiastic. His grandfather addressed a Joint Session of Congress and this was the major excuse that he used for demanding a Joint Session. His grandfather, of course, was Mr. Nehru and he was a much stronger leader than this man will ever be.

Gandhi was very much put out with us, I understand, as a result of our share of military equipment to Pakistan and our assistance to Pakistan down through the years. Pakistan and India have been unable to get along and border trouble breaks out at regular intervals. I hope no commitments were made yesterday or the day before to him for more of our money because if such a commitment has been made, this Administration will have difficulty in carrying it out.

King Hussein was in this country about two weeks ago and there was a formal dinner in the White House and meetings between the King, our President, and the Secretary of State. The King, of course, has held a very shakey throne for years now.

His position during the Camp David Accord meetings and at all times since has been right confusing. He continues to maintain that he is willing to help carry out the Camp David agreement if the PLO is recognized and if, in addition to that, not too much preference is given to Israel. I was not at all surprised yesterday when the President asked Congress to give Jordan \$250 million in economic aid and this request was received by our Committee late yesterday afternoon. My guess is that the King will have difficulty in receiving the \$250 million because it seems to be an open and shut case that this is nothing in the world but money in payment for certain promises he made to our people some three or four weeks ago in regard to Israel, Egypt, Lebanon and some of the other countries. We have a \$13.4 billion Supplemental Bill going through the House and Senate now and some move may be made to hook this \$250 million on. If this fails, then in the regular Foreign Aid bill which will run almost to \$15 billion for Fiscal Year 1986, efforts may be made to include the \$250 million.

With our deficit for Fiscal Year 1985 running up to approximately \$200 billion at the close of the Fiscal Year and with our national debt well along the road to \$2 trillion, we certainly are not in a position to dole out \$250 million here and \$250 million there.

In this past week's "Congressional Record" there was a statement from Congressman Conte of Massachusetts. The title of the statement is "Congressman William H. Natcher's Talented Librery Family" and the s tatement is as follows:

"Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention

of the Members of this House, all of whom hold the gentleman from Kentucky William H. Natcher, in high esteem, as do I, a recent accomplishment of his daughter, Louise Murphy. She is the author of a novel, published recently, that has received a great deal of attention. The title of the book is 'The Sea Within,' published by G.P. Putnam's Sons, of New York City. It is described in the book review that I am submitting to be reprinted as 'kentucky (sic) Gothic,' a book that 'grabs you on page 1 and keeps grabbing you with its unexpected turns and twists in style, story and tone.'

Not only is this book notable on its own ground, as the review makes clear, but it is also notable because it demonstrates a second generation of literary talent. Our colleague, the gentleman from Kentucky, has kept a detailed diary every (sic) since he came to the House of Representatives, some 32 years ago. When he allows it to be published, I predict it will become a landmark, serving as a source and insight into the decades it spans for the generations to come, much like such famous works as the Samuel Pepys Diaries.

I know the gentleman from Kentucky is proud of his daughter, and we are proud of him and his entire family. In the health area that Bill and I spend a lot of time on, we hear a lot about heritability.

It's clear that Bill has passed his literary talent on to his daughter, and he can justifiably feel proud about it.

I urge my colleagues, and all who read these remarks, to read the review that I am submitting to be reprinted, and then go out and buy the book. I hope the chairman will autograph my copy."

The book review that he included with his remarks was the Wade Hall review which is already a part of this Journal.

June 15, 1985

I will be glad when Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi ends his visit and talks with the Reagan Administration. The same organization in India that brought about the assassination of his mother would simply be jubilant if a similar plan could be successfully carried out in this country. Last night, Virginia and I were on our way out to dinner and in the Spring Valley section of Massachusetts Avenue all of the cars on both sides of Massachusetts Avenue and in the intersection had to stop to permit 25 metropolitan police cars, at least 25 police motor scooters, an ambulance, two large, black, bullet-proof limousines and a stationwagon loaded with secret service officials and expert marksmen who evidently had the usual supply of machine guns and small rocket weapons, to proceed on Massachusetts Avenue in the general direction of an Indian Temple which is located just off Massachusetts Avenue in the direction of Chevy Chase. It required at least five minutes for all of the vehicles and the officials to go through the intersection

just below the Garfinckel's store. I know that all of the people who were waiting patiently for this group to pass through were delighted that there was no disturbance at this intersection. The Prime Minister is bound to know that his visit in this country at this particular time places burdens on the District of Columbia Government, the secret service, the Federal Government generally and the State Department officials, including the Secretary. All of this will be over when Gandhi either returns to his country or moves on to another country for a visit.

Visits like this one really cause me to wonder as to whether or not any agreement is reached to bring about a better understanding and more friendships. Last month the Prime Minister visited the Soviet Union and now he is in our country. In a speech to the National Press Club, he emphatically stated that he was not totally convinced by a special U.S. briefing that the Strategic Defense Initiative is suitable to the world today. I know that President Reagan was disappointed with this statement and is bound to be looking forward to the Prime Minister's return home.

Our old friend, Tip O'Neill is in the press today and this time the story pertains to the bidding on his memoirs which will start in August at Cape Cod. During the month of August, he will travel to Cape Cod to begin interviews with William Novak, the writer who helped Chrysler Corporation Chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, with his best-selling autobiography. Novak is under contract to do the same for O'Neill. Bidding by New York publishers for the autobiography of O'Neill had reached more than \$1 million late yesterday according to reports from O'Neill's office. Nego-

ciations were expected to continue long into the night with a final selection of a publisher to be made by O'Neill in the next few days. Tip will retire at the end of next year after 34 years in Congress and those bidding on the book are very much concerned over the question of whether or not O'Neill will tell it all. A number of large publishers are not bidding because they do not believe that sample statements to the effect that the autobiography will be all-inclusive as to events and episodes participated in or known about by the Speaker will be included. A number of book agents simply say that if you are a Washingtonian with some years in government, the price simply goes up. At least ten publishers submitted opening bids but several dropped out quickly, unconvinced that the memoirs were worth their rapidly escalating price and still worried that the Speaker in the end would not spill the beans and secrets in his long career. Some publishers say that those bidding and still ready to increase their bids have not met with O'Neill and asked him the hard question of whether or not he will talk. The Speaker's book agent, Jay Acton, simply says that the Speaker will write a very candid book and he will carry out his promise set forth in the proposal used by the bidders to write his memoirs.

Tip O'Neill was named Majority Whip by John McCormack and this was expected at the time--both from Massachusetts and both strong Catholics. Up to the time that O'Neill was named as Majority Whip, he had really participated very little in the operation of the House of Representatives. I don't recall ever hearing him make a speech on any controversial bill prior to his selection as Majority Whip. At the time he was elected for Whip, he was a member of the Rules Committee and

the Committee was right controversial. It was hard to control and very difficult to get the type of rules desired by the different Chairmen of the Committees since men like William Colmer of Mississippi served as Chairman during this period and also since Howard Smith of Virginia served for a number of years as Chairman of the Rules Committee during the time that Tip O'Neill served on the Committee. Howard Smith worked with the leadership as much as he wanted to and brought out the kind of Rules that he liked. William Colmer worked a little more closely with the leadership, but he too always let everyone know, within the sound of his voice, that he was a southerner from Mississippi and that "right was right and wrong was wrong." This, by the way was one of his expressions and he, like Howard Smith, was a right controversial Chairman. The Members of the Rules Committee on the majority side are assigned rules to bring out at different times and I do not recall too many rules presented by Tip O'Neill during his tenure on the Committee. He simply took the easy way and was strong in his city district and a rather partisan member of the Democratic Party. He is a man who plays by the rules as far as the party is concerned and a Member of the House who traveled up the leadership ladder successfully. He certainly has been right controversial since he has been Speaker of the House and although he is my friend, his judgment at times has been anything but good. Nicaragua is a good example and another good example is the fact that we all in the House are aware of this, he simply forced Geraldine Ferraro on the Democratic ticket and Mondale really had little to do about it prior to the nominating convention. Mrs. Ferraro, by the way, has received about \$1 million for her book and her travels are paying off in large amounts

every month. I am just wondering as to whether or not Tip will tell the story about the time that he and his son were attending an event near Georgetown and a woman ran up to him wearing a long raincoat and when directly in front of the Speaker, opened up her coat and was stark naked. The Speaker was quoted in the press saying "Thank God my son was with me" because no telling what they would have accused me of if this had not been the case.

June 17, 1985

Negotiations are underway today concerning the fate of more than 30 hostages still aboard Trans World Airlines Flight 847 which during the past five days, has gone from Beirut to Algiers and back and forth with the crew of the plane under complete control by the hijackers. The hijackers are Shi'ite Moslems. At the time the hijackers took control of the plane, there were well over 100 passengers and nearly all of them Americans. They are from around the central part of our country and were on a religious pilgrimage. One was beaten to death and then shot and this one turned out to be a Navy diver. A number of others have been severely beaten and over ten have been removed from the plane in Beirut, and with the assistance of others in Lebanon, are now being held in a place that is unknown to our people. The hijackers are demanding the release of several hundred prisoners that are being held by Israel and other countries. The plane has had to refuel and food placed aboard at regular intervals. The TWA officials say that the plane now has traveled over 9,000 miles and should be checked mechani-

cally. The question now is whether or not President Reagan will ask the Prime Minister of Israel to release the prisoners. Up to this time, we have refused to accept the demands of hijackers and according to word that we have received this morning, President Reagan will not insist on the release of the prisoners by Israel. So far, all of the women aboard the plane have been released and the situation is still serious. Flight 847 departed from Athens Airport about 10 a.m. last Friday morning and was almost one hour late. There had been two security checks before boarding. Take off was normal and the passengers were looking forward to a hot breakfast. Suddenly after take off and before the hot breakfast, there was a sound of rapidly running footsteps up the aisle and a couple of shouts and then the first class passengers started to come down the aisle to the back of the plane with their hands over their heads. Two hijackers were following them and they had pistols and hand grenades. The flight attendants were ordered to take the empty seats, except for the purser and since she spoke German as well as English, she was used as the interpreter. One of the hijackers, it appears, speaks German.

President Reagan was spending the weekend at Camp David and when the situation became still more serious following the death of the Navy diver, he returned to the White House and clearly showed while standing on the White House lawn answering reporters questions that he was under considerable strain. Hijackings have become almost a way of life with a number of planes in this country that have had to fly to Cuba. There have been a great many occasions with planes

being hijacked from Miami to Cuba but since an arrangement has been made whereby the hijackers are immediately placed in jail in Cuba, this has slowed down some of the hijacking in this country.

John Young Brown, Sr., the father of our former Governor who finished his term about two years ago, died yesterday. Several months ago, he was in an automobile accident and was paralyzed from the neck down as a result of the injuries received in the accident. This John Young Brown, Sr. made 22 races for public office and one in a House of Representatives race in the Congress in 1928 and served one term. He also ran for reelection, but was defeated. I know that he also served in the House of Representatives in Kentucky in 1930 and 1932 and might have served one or two other terms in the State House. The one race for Congress and the one or more House races for the State Legislature were the only ones that he was successful in making and all the rest were for Governor and for United States Senator. About five years ago, he made another race for the House of Representatives in the Congress and was overwhelmingly defeated in the primary.

The famous John Young Brown of Kentucky, of course, was the old Governor who served from 1891 to 1895. This John Young Brown was named after the famous Revolutionary War hero and established an outstanding record. He was no relation whatsoever to the present Brown family in Kentucky.

John Young Brown, Sr. who died yesterday was quite a character. He was an aggressive, able lawyer and a man who would go into any courtroom at any time and defend the most serious murder case ever held in that particular community.

On many occasions, he could be found in the mountains of Kentucky in a crowded courtroom, defending some boy in a serious murder case where the whole community was divided and large families were very much in disagreement as to how it happened and why it happened. On more than one occasion, he defended serious murder cases and serious criminal cases in the mountains of Kentucky and received no fee. He started out practicing as one of the attorneys for the United Mine Workers and down through the years, developed friendships with the miners in the mountains. If a son or a nephew was involved and they were unable to obtain the services of a good lawyer locally, John Young Brown, Sr. would accept the case and vigorously defend the defendant. In all of his races at the statewide level, he had the support generally of the United Mine Workers, but this was never quite enough to put him over. This John Young Brown, Sr. was born in Union County and the famous John Young Brown was born in Hardin County.

June 18, 1985

The Secretary of Agriculture, John Block, had a breakfast this morning for a number of Members of the House of Representatives. These breakfast meetings are held from time to time and as a general rule, it is impossible for me to attend because my committee always seems to be in session. This morning I accepted and we had a real nice breakfast. The Secretary bragged considerably about the fact that for this breakfast they had eggs, bacon, and real "cow" butter instead of the usual coffee and danish rolls. The proposed farm bill submitted by the Administration was discussed somewhat in detail by the Secretary and he also brought us

up to date on his recent European trip when he met with the economic community members. There wasn't too much agreement, but at least a right good understanding of the problems of all of those in attendance. In this country, of course, we must export more of our commodities and if so, a real burden will be lifted in the field of agriculture.

Kika de la Garza, the Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture was at the breakfast and during the question and answer period, he had no questions to propound to the Secretary. Just before we left and after considerable discussion, pro and con, about the Administration's new agriculture bill, the Secretary said he would like to hear from the Chairman, Kika de la Garza. This Administration bill is so controversial and so much out of line from the standpoint of the Agriculture Committee, we wondered just what observations the Chairman would make. The Chairman said--"Mr. Secretary, we really have enjoyed having breakfast with you."

We are always glad to leave the Department of Agriculture building because as a general rule, it is just so hot in the building that you can hardly get a breath. This building was constructed years ago and with all of the wasted space, it would cost a fortune to put in a modern air conditioning system. Many window air conditioners appear throughout the building on all sides, but this is simply not enough and when you leave, you are a little on the warm side, but at least the hospitality, as a general rule, is always good.

June 19, 1985

The question of providing funds for the Contras in Nicaragua has been before the House off and on now for some 2½ years. I have never believed that we should furnish covert aid and especially with the CIA being in charge in any country either in Central America or anywhere in the world. An established government with an elected President or leader is, as a general rule, recognized by other countries. I know that Cuba and the Soviet Union have shown considerable interest in Nicaragua which I think is very detrimental to the interests of this hemisphere and to our country especially. I am in favor of doing everything to stop this from taking place, but we should do it out in the open. No more Cubas should be established in Central America or in South America.

I have often wondered what reply the leadership in Nicaragua is giving to its people. In today's mail, I received a press release from the Republic of Nicaragua. This press release goes on to say that the government of Nicaragua has been observing with great concern the efforts of the U.S. Administration to bend the will of both chambers of Congress and force approval of funds to finance the mercenary forces which under the direction of the CIA of the United States are carrying out terrorist attacks against the Nicaraguan people. The press release further states that it is irrelevant that this financial support to the mercenary forces is being presented as "Humanitarian." What is perfectly clear is the unacceptable, illegal and immoral intervention of the Congress of the United States which yielding to the pressures of the Reagan Administration approved actions

that violate the sovereignty and integrity of Nicaragua. The press release further states that these actions are contrary to the principles of international law contained in the Charter of the United Nations as well as other international treaties to which both the United States and Nicaragua are signatory states. The release states that the aggressive policy of the Administration here in Washington has overcome the voices of those in the U.S. Congress that are on the side of prudence and reason and that Nicaraguans consider the vote in Congress to be a mistake.

I am still concerned when I hear that most of the Central American countries and a great many in South America say that we are wrong. I voted against the \$27 million for humanitarian relief because I know full well how this \$27 million will be used.

June 21, 1985

Terrorism is really taking its toll on our country, as well as a number of other countries throughout the world. After the TWA plane incident, which is still front page news today, we had hoped here on the Hill that we would not have any more incidents for quite a while. Yesterday, gunmen in San Salvador killed 13 people at a row of sidewalk restaurants and deliberately sought out four U.S. Marines who were among the victims. The Salvadorans and our government officials believe that the killers were members or allies of the Left Wing Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front whose guerrillas have been battling the government for more than five years. So far, no group has claimed responsibility for the attack in which two American civilians were also killed. One of the radio sta-

tions in San Salvador announced that Americans have begun to die. The broadcast did not discuss who had carried out the attack which was the first one in two years in which U.S. military men were killed in San Salvador. A number of leaders throughout the world have announced to our people that terrorism is nothing but another form of war which is now underway throughout the world and that all of our people should be extremely careful. President Reagan, very much frustrated by the hijacking of Trans World Airlines Flight 847 and now with the attacks in El Salvador and West Germany, declared yesterday that our limits have been reached and warned that the United States would consider responses militarily and otherwise to end the violence. The President sent intelligence, law enforcement and military assistance agents to San Salvador shortly after the killing of the Americans. The President also announced that Vice President Bush would form a new task force to deal with international terrorism and that Bush would make the issue a key item of discussion during his trip to Europe next week. This wave of terrorism is now serious and no telling what will take place next.

All down through the years, we have had House of Representatives employees not only in the major offices of Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, and Doorkeeper, but in a number of the minor assignments that have made quite an impression on the Members--unusual men and women that have been kind and considerate and of great assistance to the Members generally and very much appreciated, I might add. Yesterday, our old friend John Monahan of Massachusetts retired. John had his ups and downs, but the longer you knew him, the better you liked him. After serving

for 25 years, he finally decided to move back to Massachusetts and he sold his home here and purchased a beautiful place at Cape Cod. He has a lovely wife and four children and since he is only in his late 40's, still have a long time to go. John McCormack brought John Monahan to Washington in 1965 and he was always fond of his friend, John Monahan. I have never seen a more loyal and dedicated employee of the House. He is my friend and was always very much interested in the Journal that I keep and in the letters I have written to my grandchildren. On more than one occasion, I would give him copies of my letters and he would always take them home and read them to his children and then put them in a scrapbook. A number of us decided yesterday to obtain a Special Order and talk a little about our old friend, John Monahan who was leaving us. The statement I made is as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, our friend John L. Monahan, within a few days, will retire as an employee of the House of Representatives. He will be missed, not only by the other employees of the House, but by all of us in the House of Representatives who have worked with him and respected him down through the years.

In the year 1960, our former Speaker, John W. McCormack, gave John Monahan his first assignment following his graduation from Boston College. He served at that time in the office of Mr. McCormack who was our majority leader. The Speaker at that time was Sam Rayburn of Texas.

John Monahan has served with us in the House of Representatives during one of the most fascinating periods in the history of our country. In his 25 years of service, he has witnessed many changes, not only in the operation of the House of Representatives and in our country, but in the world. He served during the time of the assassinations of John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, and Robert Kennedy. He, along with the rest of us, has witnessed the change-over from the industrial age to the space age. In this 25 years, our country was engaged in the most controversial war in our history, lasting for over 12 years. As a result of the action of the House of Representatives in the year 1958 when our space committee and our space agency were placed into operation, we started our exploration of outer space. In his campaign and in his inaugural speech, John F. Kennedy said he wanted us to go to the Moon and in the 25 years John Monahan has served with us in the House, we have placed 12 men on the Moon and our space shuttles have established many records. John Monahan served at the time of our 200th birthday.

John Monahan has had the honor and distinction of serving with six Presidents of the United States. In addition, he has served with a number of outstanding men and women who during the past 25 years were Members of the House. Men such as Sam

Rayburn, Tad Walters, Brent Spence, Carl Vinson, Martin Dies, Emanuel Celler, Dick Richards, Richard Russell, George Aiken, and John W. McCormack.

Everyone who has associated with and been a friend of John Monahan knows that he is a man of independent views and a man of strong convictions. He will leave behind him a record as one of the employees of our House that will long be remembered. He is as well acquainted with the operation of the House of Representatives as anyone that I know. At all times his concept of public trust has been without parallel and his service in all of his assignments has been marked by a high sense of conscience and duty.

Mr. Speaker, John Monahan can talk with you about all of the major legislation that has been enacted during his 25 years of service in the House. As one of the employees of our House who knows how the records of the House are kept, he knows that in the year 1834, by proper resolution, Joseph Gale, Sr. was employed to compile and publish from authentic materials, the debates and proceedings in the Congress of the United States, with an appendix. Using only handwritten ledgers and many abbreviations, this was almost an impossible task to perform. John Monahan knows that in order to compile the records of the Congress, the diary of John Adams and many other

authentic materials were used by Joseph Gale, Sr. in order to compile any type of an authentic set of books for recording the history of the Congress. John Monahan, Mr. Speaker, knows that before the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD started, we had the Annals of Congress. This set of books contains 42 volumes and includes the debates and proceedings beginning with March 4, 1789 and continuing on to the year 1824. He knows that next we had the Congressional Debates consisting of 29 volumes and following this, we had the Congressional Globe. Further, Mr. Speaker, he knows that the Congressional Globe, beginning with the 25th Congress and extending through the 46th Congress, a period from 1837 to 1874, resulted in the printing and publishing of 108 volumes. Next, my friend, John Monahan, can tell you that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as we know it today started in the year 1874 and has continued to the present day.

I can cite many other examples which provide the fact that John Monahan not only has learned how our House of Representatives operates, but also I can cite you many examples of his love and respect for the House of Representatives.

If my friend John W. McCormack were present today, he would tell you that John Monahan was his friend and

that he was one of the most loyal men he associated with during his long career as a public servant.

Throughout my entire service as a Member of Congress, I have kept a Journal. Today, I have 45 bound volumes and am working on volume 46. In a number of instances in this Journal, I have talked about my friend, John Monahan. Within the last few days while serving as Speaker pro tempore on the adoption of the rule on the Department of Defense authorization legislation, I was advised, just before I had announced that all time had expired on one of the votes, that I had not voted. This is one of the many near escapes I have had in my record of never having missed a day or a vote since I have been a Member of Congress. My friend, John Monahan, was the one who ran up to the Speaker's chair and advised me that I had better vote.

John Monahan and his lovely wife, Jean, have four children; Molly, Kelly, John, and Joseph. Mr. Speaker, John Monahan has a right to be proud of his family and they have a right to be proud of him.

I have served with a great many employees in the House of Representatives and with approximately 1,000 Members in the House and the Senate--none better friends to me than my friend John Monahan and none that I will miss any more

than I will miss him when he leaves us and returns to his new home in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mr. Speaker, I want to wish John Monahan and the members of his family the best of everything in the future and I hope on many occasions before I end my service in the House, that he will come back and visit with us."

June 24, 1985

Several years ago, Pete Rose sat in the House gallery and our friend from Cincinnati, Bill Gradison, announced that Pete Rose had passed everyone on the all-time hit list with the exception of Ty Cobb. Rose was really enjoying the statement made by our friend Bill Gradison and it just so happens that I was presiding over a bill in the Chair when Gradison asked unanimous consent to speak out of order to eulogize Rose. The request was granted and he made a good statement. I wrote a little note and sent it to the gallery by one of the Pages commending Pete Rose. In this note, I said that his record was pretty good. I underscored the word "pretty." At that time, I had cast about 11,000 consecutive votes and upon receiving the note from the Page, Rose looked all around, puzzled as to where it had originated. Finally, one of those sitting in the gallery with him advised that it had to come from me since I held the all-time record in legislative bodies throughout the world. He waved to me and nodded his head vigorously that my record was pretty good too.

This past weekend, the all-time hit

list of famous baseball players was discussed and set forth on the sports' pages. Ty Cobb still has the all-time record with 4,191. Pete Rose is now 4,148 and unless something happens, will pass Ty Cobb before this season is over, or at least sometime next year. Next on the list is Hank Aaron with 3,771; Stan Musial with 3,630; Tris Speaker with 3,515; Honus Wagner with 3,430; Carl Yastrzemski with 3,419; Eddie Collins with 3,309; Willie Mays with 3,283; and Nap Lajoie with 3,252.

I have my doubts that any baseball player who plays for a number of years will ever have a 367 lifetime batting average. This was the lifetime batting average of Ty Cobb and Pete Rose himself says that he doesn't believe that any player today will ever end with a 350 lifetime batting average much less a 367.

A number of stories have been written down through the years about Ty Cobb. He ended up a very wealthy man according to my information because he excelled in making investments. Ty Cobb's father died when he was a small boy and the death of his father caused quite a bit of commotion at the time. Ty Cobb, according to the stories, was a very irritable man and never was able to get along with the other players on the teams he played on.

From time to time, one of the lobby groups here in Washington publishes statistics showing the difference between the amount each state pays into the federal treasury in taxes, measured against what Washington sends back in expenditures during the Fiscal Year.

According to the most recent list, 30 states gain and 20 are in the category

of paying in more to the federal government per person than it receives back in federal funds. The most recent table sets forth the following information:

	<u>Gain or loss per person</u>
New Mexico	\$1,983
Missouri	1,377
Virginia	1,368
Mississippi	1,276
Hawaii	1,221
Maryland	1,023
Utah	802
Alabama	726
Maine	684
South Dakota	667
South Carolina	623
North Dakota	605
Arkansas	597
Tennessee	577
Arizona	522
Massachusetts	438
California	395
Montana	376
Idaho	360
Georgia	353
Kentucky	295
Vermont	290
Florida	277
Kansas	265
Rhode Island	234
Alaska	233
Washington	205
West Virginia	177
New Hampshire	80
Connecticut	13
North Carolina	- 25
Nebraska	- 96
Nevada	- 96
Pennsylvania	- 201
Oregon	- 207
New York	- 232

Gain or loss
per person

Colorado	- 325
Indiana	- 336
Louisiana	- 353
Minnesota	- 353
Oklahoma	- 377
Ohio	- 484
Wisconsin	- 485
Iowa	- 500
Delaware	- 593
Michigan	- 619
Wyoming	- 626
Texas	- 703
New Jersey	-1,013
Illinois	-1,161

June 25, 1985

With considerable pomp and ceremony, the President and Mrs. Reagan attended a fundraising party at the home of Ted Kennedy last night. The purpose of the meeting was to start a fundraising program which will total \$8 million to be used to construct the John F. Kennedy Library in Massachusetts. Apparently it was an evening when emotions ran as high as the expectations that prompted it. Mrs. Jacqueline Onassis was present, together with her two children, John, Jr. and Caroline. A great many of the Kennedys, including Bob Kennedy's widow were present and from all reports, the President really enjoyed himself. He was called on to make a speech and under a beautiful white tent on the grounds of Senator Kennedy's McLean home, he told a great many stories about the White House and some of the occupants. In his speech, he said "nothing is ever lost in that great House." Further, he said he had been told that "late at night when the clouds are still and the moon is high, you can just about hear the

sound of certain memories brushing by." "You can almost hear, if you listen close, the whir of a wheelchair rolling by and the sound of a voice calling out--and another thing Eleanor..." "Turn down a hall and you hear the brisk strut of a fellow saying: 'Bully! Absolutely ripping.'" "Walk softly now and you're drawn to the soft notes of a piano and a brilliant gathering in the East Room where a crowd surrounds a bright young president who is full of hope and laughter." Mrs. Onassis and Mrs. Reagan apparently are dressed in beautiful dresses and about two dozen Kennedys, including John Kennedy's sisters, Eunice Shriver, Pat Lawford and Jean Smith were scattered among the guests, some of whom reportedly had paid as much as \$25,000 and came from around the country. A great many motion picture operators and owners were present and all in all, this apparently is a good start to raise the \$8 million necessary for the library.

Shortly after it was agreed that the library should be constructed off of the campus of Harvard College, which was somewhat of a surprise, no serious effort was made for several years to start raising the money for this library. People in our country today are not too much in favor of more Presidential libraries and museums. Bills have been introduced and some enacted which make changes now in the law concerning the papers of our Presidents and one recently is to take effect following the Administration of President Reagan.

We have a number of libraries in this country and people who know considerably more than others about valuable papers and collections maintain that all of the Presidents' papers should be combined and placed either in the Library of Congress or in one

building which is accessible to all of the people and be under the complete control of the federal government.

John Kennedy, of course, is probably the most famous politician produced by the State of Massachusetts and you might think that the \$8 million could have been raised without too much difficulty just within the state. This apparently is not the case and the start last night will finally produce the \$8 million necessary for the library.

June 27, 1985

For days now, the President has insisted that under no circumstances will he demand that Israel release over 700 prisoners in order to get the 39 American hostages released. Today, we understand that Israel has agreed to release over 700 and is only waiting for President Reagan or the State Department in this country to ask for the release. This is another instance where the President will do a 180° turn and still not be criticized over accepting the demands of racketeers and terrorists who seize our people.

We are still on the Defense Department authorization bill in the House and there remain over 100 amendments to the bill. Yesterday, on a roll call vote of 333 to 71, an amendment was agreed to that grants the Pentagon more authority to use the controversial polygraph device. Considerably more authority is vested in the Pentagon than the request and under this amendment, if it finally goes through the Senate and the conference on the bill, it would give the Pentagon broad power to subject to lie detectors and tests, more than four million military and civilian employees

with access to classified information and would require polygraphs before granting the highest level clearances. Those on the Committee vigorously fought this amendment, but the House after the recent disclosure that two former Navy officers and an enlisted son of one have been selling secrets to the Soviet Union for years, was just enough to roll this amendment right into the bill. Considerable complaints have been made by the military authorities as to their lack of authority to vigorously screen and to detect spies within the service. Now they have this much that should assist them in clearing up a number of future spy cases which might arise.

Sirhan Sirhan, who is now serving a life sentence in California for the murder of Robert Kennedy was again refused parole yesterday after serving 17 years. He shot and killed Robert Kennedy in 1968. I have my doubts that parole will be granted this man for many years to come and at least until most of the Kennedys are out of office and out of the daily media news articles. This is the seventh time parole has been refused. Sirhan's lawyer seemed to be dumbfounded over the decision and immediately stated that he would see what legal steps might be taken to set aside the Board's action.

The Supplemental Appropriation Bill which contains over \$13 billion is still drifting along and conferees have not been named. My Chairman, Jamie Whitten of Mississippi feels that all of the deals that were cut by the Senate and the White House completely omitted Mississippi and some of the programs the House is concerned about. At times, he refuses to go along and is a professional at knowing just how

long to balk. As the senior member of the Congress, having been elected two weeks before Pearl Harbor in 1941, he has acquired the many parliamentary objections to such a bill and I presume that before we go to conference, Senator Hatfield of Oregon, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the Senate, will have to make some sort of a deal. Hatfield is always in on the deals and in this bill, has quietly placed a number of projects and programs for the State of Oregon with proper language that all of the projects and programs are to be funded 100% by the federal government. Such provisions, of course, waive existing law that requires matching grant and peer review before final selection. These are simply minor matters as far as the good Senator is concerned and apply to the other 49 states, but not to Oregon.

June 28, 1985

We finally finished with the defense authorization bill last night. This bill totals about \$307 billion. During the debate on the bill, an amendment was adopted that would permit military courts to impose the death penalty on those convicted of espionage in peace time. This is a turn around from the authorization bill last year because at that time, the House refused to take up a Senate passed measure that would have allowed the imposition of the death penalty in cases of espionage, treason, and attempts on a President's life.

This is a right good defense authorization bill and will now place the Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations in a position where they can mark up the money bill.

So far, we have not gone to conference on the Supplemental Appropriations bill which contains \$27 million for humanitarian relief in Nicaragua and several education items, along with others that have created quite a bit of controversy-- to the extent that a veto is threatened and may come unless the amounts are reduced and several of the new programs are deleted. This is the trouble that we always have with a Supplemental Appropriations bill. The Senate, in many instances, has simply turned these bills into Christmas trees and every Senator has added one or more ornaments which represent new buildings, new research centers and other items that go into that particular Senator's home state.

Starting today, we have our July 4 recess and we will begin again on Monday, July 8. Virginia and I will go up to Avalon and spend a few days with Fred and Wendy Reardon. It has been a number of years since I have been to Avalon, but it is always a nice place to go during the summertime.

July 9, 1985

The American Bar Association is holding its annual meeting here in Washington this week. The President, in a major speech yesterday before the Association cited instances of terrorism that have occurred for the last three years which have alarmed all of the peace-loving countries in the world. He cited cases involving Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba, and Nicaragua, maintaining that these countries are forming an international terrorist network that compares favorably to Murder, Inc. He went on to say that these terrorist states are now engaged in acts of war against the govern-

ment and the people of the United States. Every country, under international law, has the right to defend itself and the President said emphatically that this is exactly what we intend to do.

The situation becomes more serious each day and it seems at times that some of these countries are taking great delight in punishing us for our support of certain other countries in the world. More money is being requested in the 1986 budget for the Departments responsible for the prevention of terrorism in this country and before it is all over, we will probably be appropriating billions of dollars for this purpose.

Virginia and I really enjoyed the past week that we spent at Avalon with Fred Reardon and his wife Wendy. They have a cottage on the inland waterway and the weather was simply ideal. In thinking back over the past several years, I guess this is the only time that I have taken off in the past 15 years.

We are now back on the Supplemental Appropriations Bill and judging from the action of the Senate, this conference will take time. An article appeared in one of the local papers on Monday of this week setting forth all of the deals that five or six of the Senators made. It seems that each will receive either a clinic or a research center and the provisions of the law are all waived concerning peer review approval and matching money. You can understand why the people in this country are mad about federal spending and the deals that are made from time to time when they read articles like this one.

Another article appeared in the Louisville "Courier-Journal" on Sunday, June 30. The article disclosed the fact that the average amount spent on campaigning by Kentucky representatives in Congress has almost tripled, from \$52,399 in 1976 to \$148,754 last year. It further stated that on average, PAC money accepted has shot up even more, from \$30,452 for each of the six Kentucky candidates who took such donations in 1976 to \$222,496 last year, a fourfold increase. Kentucky's seven Congressional Districts, showing the total amount spent in the campaign, the percentage of money received from PAC's and the balance in the campaign accounts after the election are as follows:

Carroll Hubbard, First District
Spent \$165,765
PAC contribution - 98.91%
Balance after campaign - \$200,155

William Natcher, Second District
Spent \$7,245
PAC contribution - 0.00%
Balance after campaign - \$0

Romano Mazzoli - Third District
Spent \$157,763
PAC contribution - 51.79%
Balance after campaign - \$2,462

M. Gene Snyder - Fourth District
Spent \$311,912
PAC contribution - 58.60%
Balance after campaign - \$204,748

Harold Rogers - Fifth District
Spent \$188,892
PAC contribution - 41.97%
Balance after campaign - \$79,999

Larry Hopkins - Sixth District
Spent \$168,255
PAC contribution - 83.98%
Balance after campaign - \$299,238

Carl C. Perkins - Seventh District
Spent \$40,447
PAC contribution - 132.81%
Balance after campaign - \$35,463

The article went on to state that I accept no campaign contributions and none were received from PAC organizations. The \$7,245 that I spent was my own money.

July 10, 1985

Dave Stockman, the chief architect of President Reagan's effort to shrink the federal government and the gentleman who has been at the very center of controversy during 4½ years as Director of the Office of Management and Budget resigned yesterday to join the New York investment banking firm of Salomon Bros. During the Overview Hearings before our Committee on Appropriations, I could tell by watching Dave Stockman that he was just about ready to fly apart. He was highly nervous and almost distraught. The budget had been carefully structured, reducing federal spending in most instances and throughout the government. Then, slowly but surely, the chipping process at the White House started which left Stockman right out on the island by himself. From time to time, it is true that he made speeches expressing himself and his views were not accepted kindly at the White House. Right back in the beginning, his interview carried in "The Atlantic Monthly" was really a shocker to President Reagan and he then took his first walk out to the woodshed and this procedure has followed on a number of occasions as a result of some of the

Director's statement. All in all, he did a good job and even though I have disagreed with him on many occasions, I understand fully the position that he occupied and have ever since this position was created. It will be right difficult to fill. Dave Stockman is an able man and while serving in the House with us, I thought he represented his District well.

This assignment will be right hard to fill and if the President expects to get cooperation from the Members of Congress, he had better make sure right in the beginning that the answers will all be well structured and given in such a way as not to be considered negative pregnant.

After the Overview Hearings, Stockman was in the hospital for a few days and then following his hospital stay, his wife had their child. I had hoped that this would settle him down to the extent that he could finally, day after day, take the Reagan Administration without holding his nose when he at least was telling the truth about the trickle down process that has been in effect for 4½ years.

We may get a Budget Resolution after all. Yesterday, the President and a number of leaders on both sides appeared close to breaking their impasse on social security and defense spending. If this takes place, we will have a Budget Resolution and if not, we will simply bring out our appropriation bills and start them through the House without the benefit of ceilings that are contained in Budget Resolutions. The Majority Leader in the House and the Majority Leader in the Senate announced, very cautiously, after the meeting that there might be an agreement resulting from the two-hour meeting at the White House. They

went on to say that they are now substantially closer because two of the big stumbling blocks have been removed. If removal means doing away with the social security COLA increase, the Majority Leaders of the two Houses have made a mistake in estimating just what the House will do.

We are still waiting to go to conference on the Supplemental. Conferees were to be appointed today on the Supplemental for Fiscal Year 1985, but when the Ranking Minority Leader on the full Committee on Appropriations, Silvio Conte, announced that he would immediately after the appointment of Conferees, offer a Motion to Instruct, this then changed my Chairman's desire to name Conferees at this time. This may go on for several days now and in our mark up which began today on the bill that I am Chairman of, we worked for about 2 hours and then recessed over, subject to the call of the Chair. This means that after the Supplemental is agreed upon or is completely down the drain, we will start again.

July 11, 1985

On Friday of this week, President Reagan will enter Bethesda Naval Hospital for removal of a benign growth from his large intestine and for tests to see if other polyps are hidden in his colon. Last year, a small polyp was surgically removed and it was non-cancerous. I hope the out-patient procedure is successful. The President recently is right full around the middle and apparently needs a little more exercise.

In the full Committee on Appropriations yesterday at the time the Legislative Appropriations Bill was presented, an amendment was adopted which provides for payment of fees for services of a Chiropractor who would have offices with the Capitol Physician. This really stirred up Dr. Carey who is the present Capitol Physician and he appeared before the full Committee, standing along the wall in such a position that all of the Members of the Committee on Appropriations could see him. On a voice vote, Wes Watkins of Oklahoma, who offered the amendment, succeeded in convincing most of the Members that a Chiropractor was necessary. He maintained that when a Member would appear in Carey's office, they would give you pain pills and other medicine to relieve severe back pain. Almost before the Committee adjourned, there appeared on the tickertape a short news item that the House had voted additional expenses on the people by securing the service of a Chiropractor. Of course, a Chiropractor is not necessary, but at least the news article would have been just a little more humorous if it had stated that this assignment really requires a lot of heavy lifting.

July 13, 1985

President Reagan is in the hospital today. He will undergo intestinal surgery sometime this morning and will remain in the hospital from seven to ten days. Doctors at Bethesda Naval Hospital in removing a small polyp, discovered a large growth in President Reagan's lower intestine that cannot be removed in the same manner as the small polyp. This will require surgery that involves an incision through the abdomen and will require about three hours to

perform. After removing the small polyp, the doctors gave the President the option of returning to the hospital in two or three weeks or having it done today. The President decided to remain in the hospital and have the operation today.

July 15, 1985

President Reagan, just before the operation, invoked the 25th Amendment, which provides that if the President is incapacitated, he may indicate his incapacity and designate the Vice President to take over the duties of the office of President temporarily. This is the first time that the 25th Amendment has been used in this manner. The President's transfer of powers is provided for under that part of the Amendment which provides that whenever the President transmits to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President. The President's letter transferring the duties of his office is as follows:

"The White House

Washington

July 13, 1985

Dear Mr. President:

I am about to undergo surgery during which time I will be briefly and

temporarily incapable of discharging the Constitutional powers and duties of the Office of the President of the United States.

After consultation with my Counsel and the Attorney General, I am mindful of the provisions of Section 3 of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution and of the uncertainties of its application to such brief and temporary periods of incapacity. I do not believe that the drafters of this Amendment intended its application to situations such as the instant one.

Nevertheless, consistent with my long-standing arrangement with Vice President George Bush, and not intending to set a precedent binding anyone privileged to hold this Office in the future, I have determined and it is my intention and direction that Vice President George Bush shall discharge those powers and duties in my stead commencing with the administration of anesthesia to me in this instance.

I shall advise you and the Vice President when I determine that I am able to resume the discharge of the Constitutional powers and duties of this Office.

May God bless this Nation and
us all,

Sincerely,
s/Ronald Reagan

The Honorable Strom Thurmond
President Pro Tempore
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510"

July 16, 1985

The tumor removed from President Reagan's abdomen Saturday was determined yesterday to be a malignant cancer. However, there was no immediate sign that it had spread to other parts of the body. Doctors at Bethesda Naval Hospital estimated that the chances were greater than 50 percent that he will have no recurrence of cancer and that after recovering from the surgery that removed the tumor, that he will be able to live a normal and vigorous life. They went on to say that no further cancer treatment would be necessary. Two feet of the President's large intestine were removed with the malignant polyp and this, of course, was almost an indicator that cancer cells were present either in the intestine or the polyp.

Because the cancer had begun to penetrate into the muscular wall lining the lower intestine, or colon, the chances of recurrence are greater than if the cancer had been detected and removed sooner. It now develops that the President had been warned about a further examination being necessary back during the campaign last year, but he decided to put off a further examination until after the election.

The largest cave system in the world is the Mammoth Cave National Park. There are some 510 miles of caves on Flint Ridge. Flint Ridge is in three of the counties in the Second Congressional District. A few of the caves are privately owned and operated, but the main system is under the control and ownership of Mammoth Cave National Park, which is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior.

For a period of several years, we have had pollution problems concerning a certain portion of Mammoth Cave National Park. This was brought about as a result of no sewer system in Park City, Kentucky, a small town containing some 600 residents, which is located near Mammoth Cave National Park. Two other towns, Horse Cave and Cave City, both have collection systems and treatment plants, but both are overloaded and in need of improvements at this time. Under the existing federal law, both Horse Cave and Cave City are entitled to grants under the Environmental Protection Act of the law to aid them in expanding their sewer systems. Park City is not eligible due to the fact that that it has no collection system and is not under the control of the Environmental Protection Act. This simply means that no penalty can be meted out to Park City at the federal level and any question of pollution would have to come through the state authorities. With a small town containing mainly retirees, this has not placed the state of Kentucky in a position where its leaders desired to mete out penalties for pollution, since at the same time, the state would have to put up the money to make the corrections. The town and the people are not in a position to take care of this matter.

At the time the Department of Interior Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1986 was

presented last week, I secured a \$2 million grant to be used to bring about improvements in the sewer systems of Horse Cave and Cave City. Even though the pollution is out of the boundary of the National Park, the Park receives the damage from the pollution. The Park is between the three towns and Green River where most of the sewer treatment effluent is emptied. Technically, it makes it a right serious problem since the \$2 million is not to be expended on federal property and is appropriated as a matter of protection to federal property. At least we have the \$2 million to bring about construction of improvements in the two existing systems and with Park City now in the position to begin construction of a collection system. The three towns would be tied together and a larger treatment plant would then empty into Green River instead of into caves as is now the case. These small caves, all underground, ultimately end up somewhere in the larger caves in Mammoth Cave National Park. With no system available to flush the caves, severe pollution would ultimately destroy the park from the standpoint of use by the public. Since this is the largest cave system in the world, we could not stand by and see this take place.

July 20, 1985

According to the media, President Reagan has regained his normal intestinal function following cancer surgery a week ago and is expected to return to the White House today from the Bethesda Naval Hospital. He will make his regular Saturday radio broadcast at noon and then travel by automobile instead of helicopter back to the White House. His release comes one week almost to the hour after undergoing major surgery to remove a

two inch malignant tumor and about two feet of his large intestine.

The Administration yesterday offered a reward for up to \$100,000 for information leading to the effective prosecution and punishment of the gunman who murdered six U.S. citizens at a cafe in El Salvador one month ago. The offer of the reward followed another official announcement warning Nicaragua that the leftist Sandinista government is held indirectly responsible for those six deaths and for any future terrorist actions against U.S. citizens anywhere in Central America.

Having to offer such a reward is not one of the better days in the history of our country and simply reiterates our total lack of foreign policy for this part of the world.

July 23, 1985

We have a husband and wife team in the Reagan Administration. One or the other is on the front page almost every day. Senator Robert Dole of Kansas and his first wife obtained a divorce and he married Elizabeth Hanford. Mrs. Dole is the present Secretary of Transportation and really loves press releases. She is a very attractive lady and apparently she and Bob Dole are making this marriage a success. As Majority Leader in the Senate, Dole, of course, receives all kinds of publicity and is making a good Majority Leader. At this time he is, in addition to being Majority Leader, making a race for President. George Bush, Howard Baker, Jack Kemp and Bob Dole are discussed by commentators almost daily in regard to their desire to succeed President Reagan as the next President.

A number of Members in the House and in the Senate have questioned Mrs. Dole's action in a number of instances since she has been Secretary of Transportation. They maintain that she talks constantly about her leadership in the safety field, but has produced nothing to prove that she has been successful or is moving in that direction. Some consumer groups call her a weak, ineffective Secretary of Transportation. Mrs. Dole avoids conflict and confrontation as often as possible and in a number of instances the President agreed to her position in opposition to other Cabinet Members. No one seems to enjoy her assignment more than Mrs. Dole and so far she has done nothing that would react her husband's desire to be the next President. Of course, Dole's chances at being the next President are not good at this time.

July 25, 1985

For two years now we have been confronted with a new venereal disease known as AIDS. The full name is Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome and so far we have some 11,271 people in this country who are suffering from AIDS and 5,641 have died after contracting the disease. This disease seems more often to strike homosexuals and it is thought to be transferred through sexual contact, contaminated needles and blood transfusions. In the bill that I am Chairman of, we now have some \$97 million appropriated for research on this disease. It was first discovered in the year 1979 and in the San Francisco section and in the New York City area, there are hundreds of thousands of homosexuals. I have received thousands of letters in the last two years along with postcards from homosexuals concerning more money for research. This week it was announced that one of our famous movie actors,

Rock Hudson, is now in a Paris hospital being examined or treated for AIDS. A man who during the 1960's and 1970's made dozens of pictures and is known throughout the world. I did not know that he was a homosexual until it developed that he had gone to Paris for an examination. A man who is 6'4" tall and one who has played the part of the rough men in many movies.

The Representatives from the San Francisco and New York sections are, of course, under constant pressure from all of their homosexuals and I can hardly go out of my office without having one or more of them stop me and request more money for research. Throwing money at problems such as this one is not the answer. Careful research has developed an immediate detection of the disease and now in the Centers for Disease Control in the Department of Health and Human Services researchers are working on a vaccine. This is the most devastating venereal disease ever discovered in the history of this country.

July 27, 1985

From time to time we appropriate money that really produces benefits for all of our people. In the Supplemental Appropriations Bill Conference this past week, I succeeded in obtaining \$287 million additional money for Pell Grants in the Higher Education Program and increased the number of biomedical research grants from 5000 new grants to 6200 new grants each year. With the competing and continuing grants in our 11 National Institutes of Health, we will now have a little over 18,000 a year. We are appropriating about \$5,790,000,000 for our National Institutes of Health now and with our new increase in grants, we should go a long way with our research on the diseases

that are causing so much trouble today.

July 29, 1985

Tip O'Neill, our present Speaker, from time to time issues statements and I have one of them on my desk dated July 26, 1985 which reads as follows:

"The House is serious about budgetary restraint. It is proving its seriousness in the budget-cutting steps it has taken on this year's appropriations bills.

I recognize, at the same time, that nothing short of a formal budget resolution will provide the broad bi-partisan commitment to deficit-reduction that is needed. For this reason, I am determined to go the extra mile to achieve an agreement.

The American people have given their electoral mandate to just one man. Any departure from nation-wide campaign commitments can only be made by the man who made those commitments in the first place.

Conditions change. The President has a responsibility to meet the country's challenges as he sees them. I too have a responsibility as a leader of one of the two parties. If President Reagan agrees to all or even part of the budget proposal made by the Senate Republicans yesterday, then the House will sit down and negotiate on the basis of

that budget.

Ever since the budget act was implemented ten years ago, the Congress has always found a way to pass a budget resolution. With both parties committed to this process, we can do it again this year."

After reading some of these statements, it becomes right obvious that he should stop issuing them.

July 31, 1985

For years now, I have written to my grandchildren every week. During this period of time I have written to them about every President beginning with Washington. Letters have been written about their family on both sides back to about 1800. I want all of them to know just who they are and as much about their relatives as possible. In addition, I have written to them about our Vice Presidents and, in fact, am completing the list of the Vice Presidents, beginning with John Adams. A great many incidents that have happened since I have been a Member of Congress have been incorporated into letters to my grandchildren. All major events since the birth of my first grandchild have been covered by these letters. A great many other subjects have been discussed with them and all in all, I have enjoyed writing the letters and I hope they enjoy reading them. One of the letters I am mailing to them in August pertains to John Nance Garner. This letter is as follows:

"August 13, 1985

Dear William & Peter:

Our 32nd Vice President was

John Nance Garner of Texas.

Mr. Garner may have been the most famous Vice President of the 20th Century. He was the only man to serve as Speaker of the House and President of the Senate on the same day.

The day Mr. Garner was sworn in as Vice President, he was still Speaker of the House of Representatives. The House assembled and then proceeded to the East Front of the Capitol for the inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt and John Nance Garner. Mr. Garner presided over the House up until the time of the actual swearing in ceremony and then he proceeded to lead the Senate from the inauguration platform back to the United States Senate for enactment of an emergency bill. He had just been sworn in as Vice President and this made him, under the Constitution, the presiding officer of the United States Senate. He took the chair and presided over the Senate on the emergency legislation on the same day he presided over the House of Representatives immediately prior to the inauguration ceremony.

Mr. Garner was born near Detroit, Texas on November 22, 1868. With very limited elementary educational advantages, he then studied law in Clarksville, Texas. He was admitted to the

bar in 1890 and commenced practice in Uvalde, Texas. He was then elected as judge of Uvalde County and served from 1893 to 1896. Next, he was elected to the State House of Representatives of Texas and served from 1898 to 1902. He was then elected a Democrat to the 58th and to the 14 succeeding Congresses, serving from March 14, 1903 to March 3, 1933. He served as Minority Floor Leader in the 71st Congress and as Speaker in the 72nd Congress. He was elected to the 73rd Congress on November 8, 1932 and on the same day was elected Vice President of the United States on the ticket headed by Franklin D. Roosevelt. In Texas, under the law, he was permitted to run not only for Congress, but also for the Office of Vice President. Mr. Garner took no chances and knew that he would land in one office or the other. After being elected Vice President, he resigned from the 73rd Congress on March 3, 1933 and served his first term as Vice President. He was reelected Vice President in 1936 and served in that office from March 4, 1933 to January 20, 1941. He retired to private life and returned to his home in Uvalde, Texas, where he lived until his death on November 7, 1967.

Mr. Garner and President Roosevelt, during their second term, were not close by any means. From time to time John

Nance Garner was referred to as a "mean, cantankerous, old tobacco chewing, whiskey drinking politician from Texas." Mr. Garner always believed he knew where that story started. He wanted to run for the Office of President and at one time it looked very much like he might contest Mr. Roosevelt in his race for reelection to his third term. Mr. Garner, before leaving Washington, had large trucks load all of his papers, awards and memorabilia and they were driven to the land now occupied by Andrews Air Force Base. He stood by for several hours while all of his papers and memorabilia were destroyed by fire. He said no historian or anyone else would vulturize his career by misquoting from letters and papers. He decided that the easiest method to do this was to simply destroy everything in a fire at the present Andrews Air Force Base.

Again, I say that John Nance Garner may have been the most famous Vice President to serve in this country during the 20th Century.

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

Your Grandfather,
s/William H. Natcher"

Another letter that I have recently written to my grandchildren pertains to church contributions by some of their grandmothers and grandfathers. This letter is as follows:

"July 23, 1985

Dear William & Peter:

Down through the years, I have written to you about a number of the members of your family on both sides. Back in 1978 I wrote a letter to you about your great great grandmother Jennie Boyd Cuthbertson. During the same year, I also wrote a letter to you about your great great grandmother Louise Durrenberger Reardon. These were outstanding women and both certainly left their marks on Warren County.

You will recall that I described somewhat in detail to you your great great grandmother Louise Durrenberger Reardon. She was born in New York State and after her father died, her mother remarried and she, together with her new husband, a Mr. Warren, moved the family to Warren County, Kentucky. Louise Reardon had two brothers and along with her mother and stepfather, lived on Lovers Lane just east of Bowling Green. When she was about 22 years of age, she married Daniel Reardon, the father of Dr. Fred D. Reardon, who practiced medicine

in Bowling Green for many years. Dr. Reardon was the father of my wife, your grandmother, Virginia Reardon Natcher. Dr. Reardon's son, as you well know, is a doctor in Philadelphia and he is Dr. Fred D. Reardon. The young Dr. Reardon's wife is a doctor and her name, as you know, is Dr. Wendy Reardon.

This is just a little background from my previous letter so you will remember who Louise Durrenberger Reardon was and what her connection was to our family. Louise Durrenberger married Daniel Reardon and they had twin sons. One of the boys died and the surviving twin was Dr. Fred Dr. Reardon, Sr.

Recently, a friend of your grandmother's in going over some of the old church records at the First Presbyterian Church in Bowling Green, came across pledge cards dated in June and July of 1892. One of these pledge cards was signed by L. Reardon and the amount pledged was ten cents per week. L. Reardon was Louise Durrenberger Reardon and long before she died she made and successfully sold beautiful ladies' hats all over the south. She saved her money and at the time of her death was considered right well off financially. She owned several of the buildings

on the Public Square and one of the buildings was the one where she made her hats and she lived upstairs over the hat shop. She was very conservative and the ten cents per week pledge card clearly indicates her frugality.

Another pledge card that was sent to your grandmother was signed by your great great grandfather James Cuthbertson and he, too, was a successful businessman in Bowling Green for many years. He owned and operated Cuthbertson Dry Goods Store on the Public Square for many years and was the same 16 year old Irishman who came over from Londonderry, Ireland and started working for his Uncle Getty, which later was Cuthbertson's Store. James Cuthbertson bought out his uncle's interest and his uncle then moved to Louisville. You will note that the pledge card for James Cuthbertson is for one dollar per week. This was about the proper amount in those days, I presume, but lo and behold, his wife Jennie Cuthbertson signed a pledge card for what appears to be ten dollars per week. This was really the way Jennie Cuthbertson thought about her church and there was nothing that was ever too much for Jennie. You will recall in my letter to you in 1978 when I wrote to you about Jennie Cuthbertson, that I said that she was born in Hancock County, near Hawesville. She was the

daughter of Dr. Green and Celeste Boyd Sterett. Dr. Sterett had 12 children and one was Jennie, who while attending school in Bowling Green, Kentucky, met Mr. Cuthbertson and later they were married. Jennie Cuthbertson was about 95 years of age at the time of her death and she was really something.

You will recall in my letter to you back in 1978 in describing James Cuthbertson that I told you he arrived in this country from Londonderry, Ireland sometime about 1868. His uncle in Bowling Green, a Mr. Getty, wrote to his sister in Ireland and asked her to send one of her boys to the United States to work for him and one he could help get a good start in this country. Mr. Cuthbertson, in addition to working for his uncle in the store, kept the fires going in a number of the stores in the Public Square and in this way he made extra money. At the time Mr. Getty decided to retire, James Cuthbertson was able to buy out the store and he then successfully operated this store for many years. Before James Cuthbertson left Ireland, his mother gave him \$100 in gold as his share of the family estate, together with his passage money to the United States of America. Mr. Cuthbertson was an outstanding person in Bowling Green and Warren County.

The pledge cards reminded me of the three letters I had previously written and I wanted you to know about their subscriptions to the First Presbyterian Church in Bowling Green. Enclosed you will find a copy of each of the three pledge cards I have described in this letter.

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

Your Grandfather,
s/William H. Natcher"

August 1, 1985

We are just about ready to adjourn the First Session of the 99th Congress. So far, I have never missed a day or a vote since I have been a Member of Congress and this is the all-time record. Through July 30, the total number is 14,230.

The major issue, of course, during the First Session of Congress is the deficit and federal spending. The anticipated deficit for Fiscal Year 1985 is about \$200 billion. When added to the national debt, we then run a little over \$1,800,000,000,000. The Budget Committee in the House and the Senate are still attempting to bring out a Budget Resolution which will fix a spending ceiling for the new Fiscal Year of 1986 and also make the necessary provisions for a reduction in the deficit of about \$50 billion a year.

Tobacco is in serious trouble at this time. With a surplus of several billion dollars, every effort is being made to bring out a bill which will reduce the price support from \$1.75 to \$1.45 on burley tobacco

and to dispose of the disastrous tobacco crop of 1983. This was the drought year and most of the tobacco produced in Kentucky at this time is now in the burley tobacco pool.

We are still attempting to reach some agreement with the Soviet Union on control and production of nuclear weapons. So far, the new Leadership in the Soviet Union has shown very little interest in reaching a constructive agreement.

Foreign aid is now a major issue and especially when Israel is in the bill for about \$4 billion a year. The Camp David Agreement has never been really agreed to by the Arab countries and Israel and this means that in order for Israel to survive, it requires more of our dollars.

August 2, 1985

Most of the Members in the House and the Senate have newsletters. It costs quite a bit to mail those letters out each month and for that reason, I have never had a letter.

My old friend Sidney R. Yates, who is a member of our Committee on Appropriations and is one of the College of Cardinals, in his most recent newsletter dated July 26, used the Natcher family somewhat. His newsletter is as follows:

"Dear Friend"

The thirteen subcommittee chairmen of the House Appropriations Committee are called the College of Cardinals because of the power they wield. One of the most powerful and respected chairmen is Congressman William

H. Natcher of Kentucky who heads the Subcommittee on the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education, which has jurisdiction over Social Security and Medicare matters, the National Institutes of Health, and many of the most important social programs.

Natcher is unique among House members. He is the only one in the history of Congress to make the Guinness Book of Records for an achievement unparalleled in its history. He has not missed a rollcall since he was first elected in 1953.

In establishing his record, he overcame disasters that would have conquered lesser men. Once he had double pneumonia with a temperature that hovered near 104°, but he refused to heed his doctor's orders that he should go to the hospital. Recently, when his wife became seriously ill, he flew to Kentucky to be with her, returning to Washington the next morning for the day's session. For the next nine days he caught the 7:20 p.m. plane to Nashville, one hour and twenty minutes away, where his nephew picked him up to drive the 64 miles to the Bowling Green hospital. The next day he caught the

10:00 a.m. plane from Nashville to Washington, arriving at ten minutes to twelve. Usually, there is a rollcall or a quorum call a few minutes after the House meets at noon. Had the plane been late, his record would have been broken. Fortunately, on each of the nine days his plane was on time. Deaths in the family, weather problems, transportation difficulties, sheer weariness did not stop him as he marched to his remarkable feat. As of today his unbroken string of consecutive rollcalls is 14,214.

I tell you about Natcher by way of an introduction to the recently published novel by his daughter, Louise Murphy, The Sea Within, where I found one episode particularly pertinent to an amendment I offered to the appropriations bill for the Department of Justice. She writes eloquently of the incredibly tragic Trail of Tears during the 1830's when 15,000 Cherokees were torn from their homes in Georgia and clubbed, pushed and dragged hundreds of miles on foot to a barren reservation in Oklahoma. 'It is a fact of life,' she writes, 'that the only sins most people resist committing are the sins that don't tempt them much. The whites were sorely tempted by the Cherokee land and demanded that the government get rid of the Indians and put the land up for homesteading.

The government, having its next election to consider and being composed of men who thought the Indians were not much above animals anyway, kindly agreed to dispose of the savages.'

In smaller measure, the Indian people face that same fact of life in connection with their ownership of land, water, oil and mineral lands and timber. In the arid west where water is considered life's blood, there is great resentment of the Federal government's representation of the Indians in water rights cases. In three such cases in New Mexico where the State brought suit to define water rights, the Department of Justice, which usually represents the Indians, was required to hire and pay for lawyers for the Indians because of a conflict of interest. The \$500,000 appropriation, which I opposed, was to pay for the lawyers for non-Indian defendants as 'a simple matter of justice', in the words of New Mexico Congressmen. 'The government pays for the Indians' lawyers, they said. 'Why shouldn't it pay for the lawyers for the non-Indians as well?'

Why indeed? The government had no commitment by law or treaty to protect their property rights or to pay their lawyers as it had for the Indian people. To require the government to pay the non-

Indian lawyers fees violated its obligation to protect the Indians. 'Historically,' I told the House, 'their lands their water have been taken away from them by conquest under agreements that assured them of a limited measure of Federal protection. They occupy a special position in their relationship with the Federal government and with the people of the United States because of past wrongs committed against them. Has the Trail of Tears ended... or does it continue?' I asked. The House replied 'No' and approved my amendment striking the funds.

One remembers the story of the time when King George III's colonial governor was dining with Indian chief Kendrick. Looking admiringly at the silk and lace suit the administrator was wearing, the chief said: 'Sir William, I dreamed last night I had a beautiful suit, like the one you're wearing.' The next day the chief received the suit as a gift. A few days later as the same pair rode through the forest, the governor said: 'Chief Kendrick, I dreamed last night I owned the 4,000 acre forest on the banks of the river.' The Indian chief gave the forest to the governor the next day with a note which said: 'This is the time I will dream with you, Sir

William. You dream too hard
for me.'

Sincerely yours,
s/Sidney R. Yates
Member of Congress"

August 2, 1985

We finally finished up last night and adopted a Budget Resolution Conference Report. This Resolution is just fair, but at least we were able to agree on a Resolution just for a change. Adoption of this Resolution broke a long bitter impasse and gave final approval to a "better-than-nothing" plan to reduce deficits. This budget package re-orders many of the spending priorities President Reagan proposed in his budget last February and scales back just a little some of his requested increases for the Defense Department. Nearly all of the domestic programs are preserved and especially those that the President wanted to delete. At least this package carries no new general taxes and leaves the politically volatile Social Security program untouched.

The package assumes major cuts in Medicare and foreign programs and a one year freeze on the salaries of federal civilian workers and eliminates the general revenue sharing program after the year 1986. It allows defense spending to rise only with inflation in the coming 1986 Fiscal Year. The overall amount agreed upon for defense in the package is \$302 billion, the largest amount ever authorized for defense. It absolutely junks all previous proposals to overhaul the Civil Service retirement system, to kill the Job Corps, the work incentive program for welfare clients, trade adjustment assistance, the urban development action grant program, the Appalachian Regional Commission

and it also sets aside all previous proposals to eliminate federal subsidies for Amtrak. This Resolution does not spell out legislatively what specific program changes must be made to achieve the agreed upon savings, but the conferees in many cases assume certain program changes could be made. I use the word "could" because the odds are that this will not take place. The legislative committees could, if they decide to, make certain changes as long as they comply with the numerical targets. For defense in 1987, it would rise three percent after adjustment for inflation, going up to \$323.4 billion and a similar three percent adjustment in 1988 to \$346.8 billion. Cost of Living increases for Social Security, supplemental security income, Civil Service pensions, military retirees and related federal pension systems would not be frozen or cut. Programs for the poor, such as SSI, food stamps, welfare, medicaid, child nutrition and education for the disadvantaged and handicapped would undergo no program benefit cuts. There will be no major tax increases under the proposal that we adopted, but the tax committees are expected to raise about \$15.7 billion over the next three years in added revenue. Most domestic programs would not be cut as deeply as the Senate and White House had proposed. Education programs would be cut considerably less than expected, although there is some \$800 million in deficit reduction which would come at the expense of student loans. Savings in the Medicare program would total over \$11 billion in the next three years, but not through benefit cuts. The savings would come primarily on freezes of payments to hospitals, doctors and other providers of medical services. Farm programs would be cut at least \$8 billion, presumably through reductions in price supports. Cuts in the loan levels of the Export-Import Bank would total \$1.7 billion in the next three years.