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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DIST. OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XLVII

Postal subsidies would be cut 14 percent and rural housing would be cut forty percent. Amtrak and mass transit subsidies would be cut 25 percent each. Small Business Administration programs would be cut \$2.5 billion over the next three years. The one year freeze on the pay of civilian workers would save \$5 billion. Reagan had asked for a five percent cut in this category. The compromise we approved last night assumes a pay increase of 3.8 percent in January 1987 and 4.7 percent in January 1988. Community Development Block Grants would be cut 15 percent while urban development action grants, the Appalachian Regional Commission and the Economic Development Administration would be cut 20 percent. Savings of \$4 billion over the next 3 years are anticipated from cutting the Strategic Petroleum Reserve fill rate to 35,000 barrels a day. The conferees' agreement would accommodate 90,000 to 100,000 new low-income assisted housing contracts in 1986. The package assumes savings of \$1.2 billion on veterans' medical care. The package provided for continuation of the legal services and juvenile justice delinquency grant program at existing levels. Space and science funding are frozen at the 1985 levels. Foreign aid would be cut by \$400 million.

All in all I guess, this Budget Resolution accomplishes something, but it certainly does not go anywhere near far enough to bring about a \$56 billion reduction in 1986 in the deficit and a lowering of the deficit for the following three years. I voted for this package with my tongue-in-cheek because I know full well that even though it is "better-than-nothing", it is almost nothing. During the debate on the conference report, one Member said: "Tonight, after having lost the war, we are going to declare victory and go home."

August 28, 1985

Since we adjourned the last week of July, I have traveled into all of my District. The weather has been quite warm and we have had considerable rain during this period. I go into each County and spend one day and that night, return to Bowling Green. So far, I have traveled 2,762 miles in the 18 Counties and have made the best tour of my District that I have made in the past ten years.

In going over my District, I find the majority of our people very much concerned about the deficit and about federal spending. In addition, they are concerned about the new farm legislation which must be enacted before we finish the First Session of the 99th Congress and also the tobacco legislation which is now pending before the Senate. In addition, we have quite a few people concerned about immigration and this is brought about as a result of high unemployment in several of our Counties. An immigration bill will, I believe, be enacted before we leave this year.

During the present year, we have considered a number of right controversial matters. Nicaragua on several occasions and the MX on three occasions. In addition, the Budget Resolution and the action of the Budget Committees in the House and the Senate has consumed considerable time. The Budget Resolution finally agreed upon fixes the reduction in the deficit at \$55 billion and regardless of whether this figure is exact or not, we must reduce the deficit and get on the right road just for a change. Shortly after we return to Washington, a debt ceiling increase bill will be presented which will raise the debt ceiling to \$2,078,700,000,000. At the time Ronald

Reagan was sworn in as President of the United States, our total debt was \$999 billion. As I have said before, they do not blame the President, but they blame the Congress. The largest amount in the budget that we are now considering is \$142 billion and this is the amount required to pay the interest on the national debt.

Since the President's cancer operation, he seems to be doing fine. He and Mrs. Reagan are spending their vacation period at their ranch in California and according to the media, he has, on a number of occasions, gone horseback riding. I sincerely hope he has no further trouble because with the world situation like it is and our economic situation in this country, an ailing President who is constantly ill would certainly slow down the operation of our government and make it exceedingly difficult to have any decisions made which would be acceptable by the majority of the Members of Congress. The last time we had a President who was seriously ill for many months and unable to really rule and control the office was during the days of Woodrow Wilson. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, of course, during his last year was in right bad shape physically, but during the time he was in, he was handicapped and operated without too much difficulty.

Our space shuttle has been propelled into outer space for the 20th time and there is very little interest in this country now in when it goes and when it lands. It is very much like the take off of any of the airplanes at the local airports from one point to another. Back in the beginning, all of the television stations set aside programs for the take offs and the return and there was great

excitement. But, not today.

September 4, 1985

The President held a regular meeting of his Cabinet yesterday and this is the first one for several months. During the meeting, the President very emphatically stated that now is the time for the Members of the Republican Party in the House and the Senate to go along with him on his position concerning spending bills, the debt ceiling, trade, the farm bill and South America, if they expect to do good in their campaigns next year. He went on to tell the Members of the Cabinet that he believed that there would be no benefit or advantage to Republican House Members who turn on his Administration.

Following the November election last year, the Republican Leadership in the House especially, was very much disappointed over the Presidents failure to help more of them in their campaigns. Bob Michel, the Minority Leader said following one of the early White House meetings after the election that if the President had done a little more for the party, they might have elected enough Members to take over the Speakership in the House.

We are preparing now to mark up our Appropriations Bill that makes the recommendations for the Department of Labor, the Department of Health & Human Services, and the Department of Education. It will be exceedingly difficult to mark up this bill this year and stay within the limits that will be acceptable to the White House.

In our bill, we will have nearly \$200 million for AIDS, the venereal disease that really has the people not only in this

country, but around the world alarmed. Of the more than 12,000 U.S. cases to date, nearly half of them have died. It now appears that AIDS may be transmitted in more ways than originally thought and that it may infect more tissues in the body than previously realized. Now, it is being questioned as to whether or not only about 10% of those exposed to the AIDS virus would contract the fatal disease. Researchers today are worried about an AIDS time bomb that after many years a substantial number of our population who have been exposed could become seriously ill. One thing is clear today according to our researchers, and that is that AIDS is not just a disease of male homosexuals. It is simply a sexually transmitted disease and the only one that is almost invariably fatal. In our country, the same as in Europe, the number of cases of AIDS is doubling every year.

In the bill that I am Chairman of, we will carry almost \$200 million for research at this time for AIDS and this will not satisfy a great many researchers and people who are alarmed in this country about the spread of AIDS. Along with our war on this disease, we have kind of a running battle as to who really should have credit for the blood tests, determinations and attempts to reproduce the AIDS virus. This fight has pitted the French Pasteur Institute against the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Research by doctors in France and the United States led to the identification of the AIDS virus which is the first step in finding a cure. Dr. Robert Gallo of the National Institutes of Health and the Pasteur Institute's Dr. Luc Montagnier are credited with discoveries that led to the isolation of the virus. An AIDS blood test kit went on the market in March and Gallo's name is on the kit, but it does

not carry the name of Montagnier. Some 11 million kits have been sold so far and royalties have netted the United States \$1.5 million. The Pasteur Institute is very much up in arms over this matter and has directed a strong protest letter to Secretary Margaret M. Heckler of the Department of Health and Human Services.

September 6, 1985

We finished the mark up on the appropriation bill last night that makes the recommendations for expenditures for the Departments of Labor, Health & Human Services, and Education. It becomes a little more difficult each year to mark up this bill. After conducting hearings for a period of some 14 to 18 weeks and with hundreds of witnesses appearing, you would think that most of the major problems at a mark up could be right easily solved. This no longer applies since we have lobbyists and consultants walking up and down the halls in droves who are now preparing language to be incorporated in our committee report. After finally agreeing on the amounts along about 9 p.m., the Members then started offering language suggestions. You could tell by the way the Member presented the language proposal that it was not prepared by the Member. Some were so complicated that really none of us understood what the language would accomplish, if anything. Most of these were automatically turned down by me as the Chairman and in one or two instances, we had a right heated debate as to whether or not a particular suggestion should be incorporated in the committee report. This report is signed by me as Chairman and I am held responsible for the contents of the report. Under the procedure of the House, any Member who offers language

which is turned down, has the right to set forth his views in a separate part of the report designated "Additional Views." This then clearly discloses who the proposed author of the language is and a certain amount of responsibility is then directed toward this particular Member if it is language from some drug company or some organization that is having a running battle with one of the Departments contained in our bill.

One or two drug companies had long, detailed language proposals which if adopted would have placed the Department of Health and Human Services in a right embarrassing position from the standpoint of the Federal Register and from the standpoint of the operation of the Department. One of the language proposals offered went so far as to attempt to cancel out a Supreme Court decision which is right controversial at this time. In fact, we had all kinds offered and I do hope that those we turned down were the right ones and that none of the bad ones were finally accepted.

The lobbyists and consultants who give tremendous campaign contributions to certain Members of Congress then call in their credits at the time a bill like ours is marked up. When you accept hundreds of thousands of dollars in contributions and one of your large contributors demands language in an appropriation bill, you are placed in a right embarrassing position. Last night, one or two of the Members that I have always considered real good Members on our Subcommittee offered amendments that I know the Members did not understand and could not sincerely have supported ordinarily. Two of our Members did not attend, but each had an armful of language proposals. One was in

County Cork, Ireland with his wife, celebrating their 38th Wedding Anniversary.

This is now the tenth appropriations bill that has been marked up out of the thirteen and the nine ahead of this one were all presented to the full Committee with the exception of one, containing funding which totaled amounts less than the 1985 Fiscal Year level. The one exception was the Treasury and Post Office Appropriations bill. Foreign Aid Appropriations, for instance, was approved by the full Committee with a 19% reduction under the 1985 Fiscal Year level. This was really a surprise and, of course, is a step in the right direction. Keeping our bill under the 1985 level really required time and considerable patience. Especially when one or two of the Members whose interests on the outside were demanding in loud tones that they receive their amounts which would have exceeded the 1985 level. We marked up this bill in Executive Session and before the roll call vote takes place, the doors have to be opened and lobbyists and everyone else enters. You should have seen the consultants and lobbyists who paraded in and then paraded out after a move to mark up in Executive Session was adopted.

September 9, 1985

On Sunday, September 8, Pete Rose tied Ty Cobb's record of 4,191 career hits. He was playing in Chicago against the Chicago Cubs. Rose is the player manager for the Cincinnati Reds, the team that he started with in the year 1963. Rose is 44 years of age and since Cincinnati plays several games this week in Cincinnati, he will be in a position to break the record of 4,191 hits in his hometown, playing

before his home people. The game that was played Saturday in Chicago ended as a result of darkness since there were no lights at Wrigley Field. Umpires at first said it was a suspended game, but the National League later announced that the game officially ended in a tie. All of the hits that day count and an extra game will be played between the Reds and the Cubs after the regularly scheduled season if it is necessary in the National League West Pennant race.

This man Rose is really something. I remember several years ago when he had broken all other records except Ty Cobb's. He appeared in the House Gallery during the time I was presiding over one of the bills under general debate.

September 10, 1985

President Reagan has changed his position dramatically concerning South Africa. Realizing that the Congress would act, probably this week with strong sanctions against South Africa, the President was advised to issue an Executive Order which apparently has stopped the action now on the House bill in the Senate. In issuing his Order, he said that if the Congress sent to him the bill as reported by the Conference Committee, he would veto the bill. Apparently this Order is to avoid a fight with Congress and the Order provides for the barring of all computer exports to South African security forces and agencies enforcing Apartheid. It prohibits exports of nuclear goods or technology, except those necessary for health and safety; bars loans to the South African Government except those providing economic opportunity, education, housing and health facilities for all races;

providing for the holding of consultations with major U.S. trading partners about banning the importation of the South Africa gold coins and directing the Treasury Department to report within 60 days on the feasibility of minting a U.S. gold coin as an alternative to the Krugerrand. Last year, I believe South Africa exported 1.2 million ounces of gold coins to the U.S.

Yesterday, the President sent me a letter which reads as follows:

"Dear Bill:

I am writing to you today to ask for your support on an issue that has touched some of the most sensitive nerves in our body politic but which I feel strongly need not and must not divide us. That issue is South Africa. All of us agree that a system that deprives 73 percent of that country's population of basic political and human rights on the basis of race is an affront to our national values. We all know that such a system is also a threat to the long-term stability of a region that is important to our national interests. The question before us is how we best exercise the influence we have to work for a more just and stable order -- without adding fuel to the fire and providing opportunities for greater Soviet influence.

To this end, I am issuing an Executive Order which is consistent with these objectives and provides us with a platform

from which we can move forward together. The Executive Order incorporates many of the ideas that have come out of the Congress to disassociate ourselves from the system of apartheid. It also adopts the positive provisions of the legislation now before the Senate which will allow the United States to step up its help for the victims of that system. The Executive Order will allow us to execute these proposals in a responsible and effective manner. It is designed to signal the strong feelings all Americans share about apartheid, but it is clearly aimed against the machinery of apartheid, not the victims of that system.

If we all join together behind a common program, we can have so much more influence for good. Let us go forward with a clear vision and an open heart, working for justice, brotherhood and peace.

Sincerely,  
s/Ronald Reagan"

September 11, 1985

Today is my birthday and I feel good. I have just decided that since I like Congress so well, that I will stay awhile.

Seriously speaking, I have been real fortunate. Up to this time, I have never missed a day and never missed a vote since I have been a Member of Congress, and my health is good. Last night, at two or

three receptions that I attended, I had real nice people shake hands with me that have never met me before and said they just wanted to shake my hand because I was a pretty good Member of Congress.

Pete Rose went hitless last night in four trips to bat. Probably tonight will be the night that he will get hit number 4,192 and then he will exceed Ty Cobb's record. A number of Ohio Members plan on having all kinds of receptions for him here in Washington and maybe I will get to attend one or two.

It seems that we continue to have trouble all around the world. Yesterday, the oldest daughter of President Duarte of El Salvador was kidnapped by gunmen who killed her driver and seriously wounded one of her bodyguards. Inez Duarte Duran, age 35, apparently was not wounded in the attack which occurred as she was arriving for a regular class in communications at the University of New San Salvador in the center of the City. So far, no group has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping and Duarte immediately cancelled plans for a visit to the United States that was scheduled to begin September 20.

September 13, 1985

Bill Alexander of Arkansas is Chief Deputy Whip in the House and is a right able Member. He handles himself well in general debate and wants to travel up the leadership ladder as quickly as possible. Several years ago, he had an argument with one of the police officers at the National Airport and this resulted in a tussle right

out in the middle of the street. The officer pulled him out of the car, then had to subdue him before using his handcuffs. This caused quite a stir for a few weeks, but soon passed over.

During the recess period, Alexander, with his daughter and three or four assistants, used a military plane in traveling to Brazil. When the Speaker approved the request, five of the House Members were to take the trip. At the last minute, four of the Members decided not to go and this left Alexander by himself on the trip as far as the Membership in the House is concerned. According to the Department of Defense, this trip cost \$56,000 and Pan Am World Airline would have flown Alexander to Brazil and back for about \$1300. This has been publicized all over the country and has hurt Alexander considerably.

His next door neighbor in Arkansas in the House is a man by the name of Tommy Robinson, a former Sheriff. He is a nice looking man, but a man with not too much judgment or background from the standpoint of serving as a Member of the House. After this man had been with us for a few months, the Speaker asked him to take the Chair and preside over one of the minor bills. On the Speaker's desk is a microphone which is very sensitive and the technician who sits in the gallery at a panel board very carefully turns off the microphone at the Speaker's desk when the Speaker or the occupant of the Chair is not engaged in conversation with one of the Members on the floor or not presiding over the House generally. If this technician is a little slow in turning off the microphone, the conversation of the occupant of the Chair carries throughout the House and of course, then goes out on television through C-SPAN and Cable and

is broadcast throughout the 50 states. During the time that Robinson was in the Chair, he turned to the Parliamentarian and inquired as to what a certain Member wanted who had suddenly asked for recognition and the four-letter word used by Robinson is the bad one. It was distinctly heard throughout the House and in the gallery. This, of course, also went out in the 50 states. This did not disturb Robinson after the Assistant Parliamentarian who was in the Parliamentarian's office had heard the word.

With all of Alexander's sudden publicity and adverse criticism as a result of his trip, you would think that none of the Members from his home state of Arkansas would do anything to add to his trouble. This does not apply to Tommy Robinson because on Tuesday of next week, after a press conference yesterday, will introduce legislation that would tighten guidelines for foreign travel and set up a system of accountability to insure all fact finding missions are justified. The bill mandates the use of commercial airlines in lieu of military aircraft whenever possible. Trip approval would have to come from Committee Chairmen or House and Senate leaders. During his press conference when Robinson discussed his proposed bill, he said that he was not directing this necessarily toward his colleague who is right next door to him in Arkansas, but at the same time, Alexander made a mistake in taking his trip and under no circumstances would he have done the same. This press conference, of course, coming right after Alexander's trip, will make all of the newspapers and media in general and of course, will be discussed somewhat in Arkansas.

I know that Alexander should never have gone on the trip he made to Brazil after the other Members refused to go. Junkets generally are not good and this is one of the main reasons why I have never taken one since I have been a Member of Congress. Notwithstanding Alexander's mistake, Robinson, of course, is seeking a little publicity that may not benefit him in the future. I have served with a number of Members like Robinson and most of them have only served two or three terms. While he was Sheriff in his home county in Arkansas, he performed several acts that received considerable publicity and especially in the "National Enquirer" and publications along that line. On one occasion as Sheriff, he placed guards in convenience stores and promised to blow away robbers. On another occasion, he chained fourteen inmates to a prison guard tower when the warden of the state prison refused to accept them.

Robinson and Alexander of course will not be as close from now on. Notwithstanding Alexander's mistakes, he probably will survive and serve longer in the House of Representatives than Tommy Robinson.

Occasionally in a state you will have a Member who goes out of his way to embarrass others in his home state, but as a general rule, the benefit that he receives is only momentary and not substantial. We have one in the House from Kentucky now that we all kind of walk around and do the best we can to get along with him, and hope that each week he does not again commit some act that is almost political suicide.

To say the least, neither one of these gentlemen from Arkansas will establish the record that one of their more famous native

sons did and this native son was a man by the name of Joseph Taylor Robinson. This man was really unusual and established quite a record while he was serving here in Washington.

September 16, 1985

During the past week, Pete Rose got two hits one night and this then gave him the all-time record. Ty Cobb's record was 4,191 and after tying Ty Cobb's record, the two hits then gave Rose the overall total of 4,193. Since that time, he has had one or more hits and will now go on to establish a record which probably will never be surpassed.

We have in this country today a number of economists who are positive that our national debt is very much involved in the four-year recession in agriculture, the strength of the American dollar, the job losses in export sensitive industries, interest rates and the strain on the debtor nations of Latin America. Some go on further and say that today's national debt raises moral questions about government priorities and the right of one generation of taxpayers to bequeath to the next the burden of its borrowing with much of it being for the current generation's extremely high standard of living. What distresses economists most is not the debt itself, but the fact that recently it has been growing faster than the economy. Apparently there is nothing magic about a \$2 trillion national debt, but the fact that it is growing faster than the gross national product is a serious matter.

Evidence of our national debt includes anything from a \$25 savings bond to a \$1 million Treasury note that the government

sells to savers and investors to help pay its bills. This past week, the Treasury Department asked Congress to raise the year-old debt ceiling on government debt from \$1,823,800,000,000 to \$2,078,700,000,000, a level that the Department maintains will be needed to carry it through the Fiscal Year which begins on October 1. A number of the Members in the House and the Senate have already started shouting over the Treasury's appeal for the increase in the debt ceiling. It required 189 years for the debt to reach \$1 trillion and only 4 years to double the debt to \$2 trillion. This does not speak well for our present occupant of the White House. At the same time, Congress must share a large part of the responsibility for the rise in the national debt and, of course, regardless of the amount requested, some sort of an increase must be approved.

The one year \$250,000,000,000 increase in the debt ceiling that the Treasury Department is requesting is about the same as the total national debt in 1945 when the government was financing World War II. Once the war was over, the debt declined for several years and then started creeping back up again, reaching \$250,000,000,000 again in the year 1962. At that time, the national debt was not of so much concern since it was just 45% of the gross national product. The national debt again dropped to 25% in 1974 and then went back up slowly to 28% in 1981 and 40% this year. Unless there is a change, it will be up to 50% at the end of this decade.

In 1974, the national debt was only 17% of private debt. Since that time, the government's share has been rising again and is about 26% at the present time.

The interest that we pay on the national debt of \$142 billion is almost as much as the total budget in 1970. If we could bring down the national debt and the deficit, interest rates, of course, would come down and in the long run, we would have more of our national income to spend on the people who pay the taxes.

September 20, 1985

A devastating earthquake struck central Mexico yesterday, bringing down hundreds of buildings in the world's most populous capital during the early morning rush hour and killed at least 170 people with thousands injured. All of the banks in Mexico were ordered closed so that the guards could help patrol Mexico City. The earthquake measured 7.8 on the Richter scale and appeared to be Mexico's worst earthquake since September, 1973 when more than 570 people were killed and more than 300 miles of southwestern Mexico were left in shambles.

Finally, yesterday the Senate passed the immigration bill on a vote of 69 to 30. This controversial bill has passed three times in the Senate and on two occasions it has been before the House. On both of these occasions, I presided over the bill and I hope now that Pete Rodino, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House will bring out a House bill which I believe will pass. Then, a conference should produce a bill that President Reagan will sign. The bill that passed in the Senate provides for tough civil and criminal penalties against employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens and also grants amnesty to an estimated two million illegal immigrants who entered this country before January 1, 1980 and still live here. An amendment was adopted providing

for seasonal labor in California and one or two other states which would bring in some 250,000 to 300,000 people and after adoption of this amendment, another was adopted with a sunset provision providing that at the end of three years, all of those entering under these conditions would have to leave.

The AID's scare is still with us and the media really has something to talk about every day. In the Center for Disease Control and in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health at NIH, a number of people believe that there is little scientific evidence to justify the epidemic of fear that is sweeping the country over the spread of the disease. Some 13,000 cases have been reported and over half of those have died. In our bill that we will report to the full Committee on next Thursday, we have a 121% increase in funding for research on AID's but this tremendous increase apparently will not satisfy some in New York and in California.

In our bill, we have eleven National Institutes of Health and two are the Institute on Aging and the National Eye Institute. Both of these Institutes are of great importance to our people now because here we have research pertaining to glaucoma, blindness and serious diseases of the eye, along with Alzheimer's disease and the many diseases and problems which are afflicting the aging. Neither one of these Institutes will carry as a total more money than we are recommending in our new bill for AID's. This is right unusual and still will not be sufficient to satisfy some people.

The Senate Agriculture Committee last night approved a costly new 4-year Farm Bill that immediately drew warnings of a

Presidential veto. Majority Leader Robert J. Dole, (R-Ks) who voted for final passage, said the bill will go to the Senate floor in two weeks but that its cost must be scaled down if it is to win approval of the President. This bill would be about \$11 billion over the budget limit of \$34.8 billion and about \$19 billion over the Agriculture Department's calculations. In the Committee last night on a vote of 10 to 6, the bill was sent to the Senate floor for final passage. The Chairman, Jesse Helms of North Carolina voted against the bill, but since the present agriculture program in this country will expire on September 30, the majority of the Members on the Committee decided that the time had long passed when a bill should stay in Committee and not come out for final passage. After the Chairman discovered that the majority of his Committee were going to vote the bill out, he said that they had the votes and that he could count without any trouble. He went on to say that they would just have to fight it out on the floor of the Senate. One key section of the bill provides for a freeze on direct subsidy payments to farmers at current levels for four years. The Administration opposes this freeze. Democrats in the Senate were prepared to block Helms' tobacco measure which he is attempting to place on the Deficit Reduction Bill unless he agrees to a vote on the farm bill subsidy section.

I have just returned from the House Chamber where the 1985 Farm Bill is under general debate. The farm program expires the last day of this month and this legislation is of great importance to every

farmer in this country. Kika de la Garza of Texas is the Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee and the Ranking Minority Member on this Committee is Ed Madigan of Illinois. After the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole for general debate on the bill, I stayed around, hoping that the Chairman or the Ranking Minority Member would get up and take enough time under general debate to explain the contents of this bill. The bill is so controversial that a real good explanation with questions permitted might solve a lot of problems which would save a great many amendments. The Chairman yielded himself two minutes and said nothing. Madigan was not present on the floor and Pat Roberts of Kansas who is one of the minority Members on the Committee was in charge of the time on his side. He then yielded himself two minutes and said nothing. The allocation of time has been in small allotments of one, two, three, or four minutes, and so far, no Member of the Committee has proceeded to explain the contents of the bill. Maybe this is the strategy they have adopted in the Committee, hoping that if they can keep as much argument down on general debate as possible, it might help with the amendments. My guess is the total failure of the leaders on this Committee to justify their action in bringing out such a bill, will simply bring on more amendments and we will be here on Thursday of next week until way up in the night.

September 23, 1985

The number of deaths continues to rise in Mexico and from all indications today, it may run as high as 10,000. On Sunday, the dogs trained to locate people in wrecked buildings, located a four-month-old baby way down in the debris of a fallen

building, and believe it or not, the child when brought out was simply kicking and crying even though it had been there since Thursday of last week. A great many miracles will take place before this is over and of course, this is one of them.

This is a right slow week in Congress due to the fact that we have a Jewish Holiday and it comes in the middle of the week. We have the farm bill before the House and a great many amendments will be offered before this bill is completed.

We probably will really have a conflict in the deficit reduction legislation since thirteen states were added to the medicare system. All of the other states are in as far as school teachers are concerned, but Kentucky was one of the thirteen states not in the program and judging from the hundreds of letters that the school teachers in Kentucky are writing, they still do not want to become a part of the system. With the tobacco legislation hooked on to the deficit reduction bill which if passed would save the tobacco program, now in the same bill they want to bring in school teachers in Kentucky. This will really be a difficult vote to cast for all of the Members from Kentucky--save tobacco and incur the wrath of the school teachers.

I had lunch with Charlie Bennett of Florida today. Mr. Bennett and I were in the main dining room and we sat at the same table and discussed generally what had transpired during the time that the Caucus refused to elect him as the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee. This took place in January of this year, just before we started the First Session of the 99th Congress. Mel Price of Illinois was Chairman of the Committee at the time and he was

elected Chairman after serving many years on the Committee. In fact, his age and his health were very much against him at the time he was first elected and his health has deteriorated to the extent that he is just barely able to walk. He has arthritis and it has affected his feet, his arms, his hands, and most of his body. The fact that he is not in a wheelchair is almost a miracle. Mel Price is over 80 years of age and a very able man in his district has said for several years now that he will run for the office. Knowing this, Mel Price and his close personal friends met with this would-be candidate last year in Illinois and promised him that this, the 99th Congress would be Mel Price's last Congress. In other words, at the close of the Second Session of the 99th Congress in 1986, Mel Price is to drop out of Congress.

He wanted to keep his Chairmanship, of course, during the closing days of his tenure in the Congress and this is to be expected. The leadership absolutely failed to bring this about and he was defeated in the Caucus, thereby opening up the Chairmanship for the next Member in seniority. This Member is Charlie Bennett of Florida and he was defeated by Les Aspin of Wisconsin who was number seven on the Committee. In other words, they passed over five Members and brought him to the top in the Caucus and with the aid and assistance of the new Members and some on the Committee who were dissatisfied with Charlie Bennett generally, he was elected as Chairman. This simply broke Charlie Bennett's heart because for years now, he has been on the Committee and following in the footsteps of Carl Vinson of Georgia, Mendell Rivers of South Carolina, Ed Hebert of Louisiana and Phil Philbin of Massachusetts, he expected some day to be named as Chairman. Vinson was here for over

50 years as a Member of Congress and Rivers and Hebert were both senior Members serving well over 30 years each.

Today at lunch, Charlie Bennett tried to explain to me why it was that he had changed his office set up and now had a legislative assistant, press aide, Administrative Assistant and all of the other types of assistants that we are entitled to under the present pay schedule. He said that since they had passed him over for Chairman, which was a great shock to his people, he simply had to be a more aggressive Congressman. This entailed, he said, more people in his office keeping him up to date and assisting him with his legislative duties. He was amazed that I do not have any of these in my office. I have never had a press aide, legislative assistant, Administrative Assistant and the others that may be employed.

Charlie Bennett, on his way to the Chairmanship with considerable seniority and at the time of his defeat the third Member in the House in seniority, naturally was simply dumbfounded when he was tossed aside. Before he finished telling me about how he felt about the treatment he received, he welled up and is right emotional anyway, and simply said "Bill, I can't talk anymore about it." He got up from the table and walked out.

I voted for Charlie Bennett against the present Chairman and I voted for Mel Price. I still believe in the seniority system and if any system comes along that is better, I certainly will be willing to set the seniority system aside for this better system. Both Bennett and Price should have been given their opportunity to have served out their tenure in the Congress without going through what they both did before it was over.

September 24, 1985

We will present our bill to the full Committee on Appropriations on Thursday of this week and it now appears that we will be scheduled for Wednesday of next week in the House. Since I have been Chairman of the Subcommittee that appropriates the money for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, each time the Majority Leader and the Speaker's Office have permitted me to present this bill either on a Wednesday or a Thursday and our bill is the only one scheduled for presentation on that date. Other bills could be scheduled following us, as long as they permit us to take our bill first, immediately following one-minute speeches. This helps us because we as a general rule do not go through the tedious process of reading the entire bill, but ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read and open for amendment at any point. In addition, I make the further request that time be limited to a fixed hour on the clock. This has really helped us and at least we no longer are in marathon sessions like during the old days when this bill was on the floor from two to four days.

September 26, 1985

Predictions today concerning Hurricane Gloria are certainly bad. This hurricane is supposed to be the most powerful storm ever recorded over the Atlantic Ocean and it is charging toward the North Carolina coast. It is expected to move northward, up over eastern North Carolina, across the Chesapeake Bay, over Washington and then up into Pennsylvania.

President Reagan has made a final decision to name Margaret M. Heckler,

the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to be Ambassador to Ireland which now clears the way for the White House to replace her in this important Cabinet post. A final decision was made on Tuesday of this week and Mrs. Heckler, who is 54 years of age, will now leave the Department of Health and Human Services and will go to Dublin, Ireland as our Ambassador. During the past year and a half, Mrs. Heckler was engaged in a very bitter divorce suit and subsequent to the final settlement of the suit, she underwent surgery. These two events prevented the President from making the move to replace her, but now the time has arrived and the rumors which have prevailed for well over a year have proven to be true. Upon being questioned several months ago concerning these rumors, Mrs. Heckler said that she worked for the President and did not work for the White House staff. Apparently, she and the White House staff have been in a bitter fight over the naming of seven high placed officials in the Department and with some of these positions being filled by temporary assignments, which if the Senate confirmation procedure is required, violates the law. Those who fill vacancies for the period of time that some have in the Department make the violations certain.

Margaret Heckler served with us in the House and she is the one who defeated Joe Martin, our old former Speaker of the House in a Republican primary. She really never established any position in the House because she was not only uncertain on all of her votes, but in her campaigns in the District that she represented, it became obvious that the legislature in Massachusetts would probably end up redistricting her out of office. She and Barney Frank who now serves with us were placed in the same Congressional District and in a November election campaign,

Frank, notwithstanding the fact that he only retained a small portion of his District, succeeded in defeating Heckler. It was at that time that she was named Secretary of Health and Human Services. She has been right controversial all during the time that she has been in the President's Cabinet and I would guess that even though it is obvious that she is being moved out of the Cabinet, the appointment to the Ambassadorship to Ireland should come as quite a relief. As a former O'Shaughnessy, she should have no trouble with the people in Ireland, providing she is able to get along with Secretary Shultz of the State Department and those in the White House, along with the President who set our policies in regard to Ireland.

Fernand J. St. Germain (D-R.I.) has been with us in the House for many years. He finally was elected Chairman of the Banking Committee and since his Chairmanship, has accumulated several million dollars. A story in one of the New York papers maintains that he received loans from banks in his home state that he had favored with certain legislation. The loans to him were made with no security to back them up. By virtue of his power and his Chairmanship the story goes on to say, this was just enough to make a rich man out of him. Yesterday, the House Ethics Committee started an investigation into allegations that he had amassed a multi-million dollar personal fortune with investment help from those he aided as Committee Chairman.

St. Germain is not a very friendly man and he has always been very abrupt in his dealings with the Members of the House of Representatives. This applies especially to the Members of his Committee. In addition to investigating St. Germain, Dan Daniel of Virginia is being investigated for accept-

ing several thousand dollars in free trips from an aircraft company that sells planes to the Federal Government. According to Daniel's own statement that he made to the House several days ago, he accepted from the Beech Aircraft Corporation free air transportation between Washington and his southwest Virginia District on some 23 or more occasions between 1983 and 1985. A week after the story was reported in the papers that he had accepted these trips, he repaid Beech \$1,127 and said that he, after being made aware of the House ethics rules, certainly wanted to clear up the matter. Dan Daniel is a man who is highly respected in the House and I am sorry that this has come up after his long service with us.

September 28, 1985

Another Senator announced his plans for retirement yesterday. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. of Maryland, a long-time Member of the Maryland Republican Party announced that he was retiring from the Senate after serving in Congress for a quarter of a Century. His decision, of course, will mean that the Democrats now have an opportunity to pick up this seat. Immediately after Mathias made his announcement, Governor Harry Hughes, a Democrat announced that he would make the race for the Senate. Governor Hughes is a two-term Governor and has established a right good record in Maryland. One or two House Members would like to make the race for Mathias' seat, but if the Governor makes the race, this probably will eliminate all of the House Members with the exception of probably one. Mike Barnes, a Democrat from Montgomery County may decide to run for Mathias' seat.

This announcement now places the Repub-

lican Party in a position where it may may lose control of the Senate. Senator John East of North Carolina had previously announced his retirement and the same applies to Paul Laxalt of Nevada. Senator Hawkins of Florida is in trouble politically and the Governor, who is a candidate on the Democratic ticket, probably will pick up this seat.

Gary Hart of Colorado, a Democrat, may not run next year and if he decides not to run, the Republicans might have an opportunity to pick up this seat. Mack Mattingly of Georgia may have a right difficult time retaining his seat. This is a Republican Member and he is not too well established in the Senate. Russell Long of Louisiana, one of the well entrenched Senators from the standpoint of the Senate seniority system, has announced his retirement and one of the Republican Congressmen from Louisiana has a good opportunity to pick up this seat. Long is a Democrat and is the son of old Huey Long. Thomas F. Eagleton, a Democrat from Missouri, has announced his retirement and the Republicans might have an opportunity to pick up this seat. D'Amato, a Republican Senator from New York, must make the race next year and even though he has established a right good record in the Senate, may have trouble holding his seat. John Glenn, the astronaut, who is now serving his second term as a Democrat from Ohio, may have difficulty holding his seat next year. Jim Abdnor, a Republican from South Dakota, is not a strong Member of the Senate and he certainly will have trouble holding his seat if Tom Daschle, the Democratic Congressman from South Dakota decides to run for the Senate next year.

A number of Republican Senators who hold Committee Chairmanships are very much

concerned about the outcome of the Senate races next year. With 22 Republicans up for election, it is possible that the Democrats will take back the Senate. The Republicans now enjoy a 53-47 majority in the Senate. They must defend 22 of the 34 seats to be contested next year. A spokesman for the National Republican Senatorial Committee said yesterday that now they must concede that the Democrats start out with an edge. Another Senator on the Republican side from New Hampshire is showing signs of not running since he has done very little fundraising this year. This Senator is Warren B. Rudman. Regardless of his move, since the state is so strongly Republican, the Republicans would probably control this seat.

For the first time in many years, the Republican Party has control of the Senate and being a Subcommittee Chairman of a powerful Subcommittee or a Chairman of a Standing Committee gives you power that is not available when you simply are a Member of the Senate. With all of the Senate Committees now under the Chairmanship of Republicans and the same for all of the Subcommittees, loss of the Senate would come as a great disappointment for a number of Senators on the Republican side who have served now for years and finally have become Chairmen. In fact, if the Democrats take over the Senate next year, two years from that time, a number of Republican Senators who are now holding Chairmanships would not, in my opinion, run for reelection.

The hurricane Gloria which was predicted to be the most terrific hurricane of the last 50 years, finally played out late yesterday afternoon. Considerable damage was done to the beach resorts all up and down the Atlantic coast, but not nearly as

much damage to towns and cities as was expected. Long Island really lucked out since the eye of Gloria was directly over the Island, but lost enough force on the western tip of Fire Island to bring about considerably less damage than was expected. The damage was less than expected because the hurricane's worst winds passed over the ocean and it struck the New York coastline at low tide.

President Reagan met yesterday for three hours with the new Soviet Foreign Minister, Eduard Shevardnadze. He presented to the President a new arms control proposal, calling for cuts in the super powers' strategic nuclear arsenals of 50% and also called upon the United States to cease work on Star Wars which is our new Strategic Defense Initiative. This meeting established a new precedent because for the first time, the Soviets presented an extensive proposal. In the past, they have waited for the United States to take all significant initiatives. Another unusual occurrence of the meeting was the fact that the Soviets did not make their plans public in advance, and the United States did not reject it out of hand.

September 30, 1985

This will be a right full week in the House. We will continue with the Farm Bill and if we are exceedingly fortunate will finish this bill late tomorrow night or sometime during the day on Wednesday. Judging from my information, a great many sections of the bill do not meet with the approval of the White House, and unless there is an unusually good conference, the bill that will go downtown may come bouncing back.

This is the week that I present the bill that I am Chairman of and we probably will have a few amendments. Holding this bill below the 1985 level will bring on considerable discussion, but if we are ever to reduce the deficit and bring down federal spending, this bill, along with the other 12 appropriations bills must be reduced.

In this country today, we have a black minister by the name of Louis Farrakhan who is the leader of the Nation of Islam. He made a right rabid speech here in Washington several months ago and even the Mayor here became a little alarmed. Later, in a press conference, he said that Farrakhan had gone too far. According to the newspapers today, this man has formed a coalition with a former Grand Dragon of a California Ku Klux Klan to promote their separatist anti-Jewish and anti-government doctrines. This former Dragon is a man by the name of Tom Metzger and he is the man who once recruited white youngsters for the Klan and taught them how to use rifles and handguns to defend themselves against blacks and Jews. Apparently, he has changed his stand in regard to the blacks and his change, he now says, was a logical one. At a Nation of Islam rally in Los Angeles earlier this month, these two men had a meeting and apparently have set off down the road to fight the Jews and the government.

October 3, 1985

We succeeded in passing our appropriation bill yesterday that appropriates the money for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education.

Before starting this bill, we had a number of serious amendments that would have caused all kinds of trouble. One of

the amendments provided that the Department of Labor should not implement or carry out provisions of a Supreme Court decision. This decision was known as the "Garcia" case and was on a 5 to 4 decision. The Court, in its Opinion, held that all municipal employees, including firemen and policemen would draw time-and-a-half pay for overtime and be under the Federal Labor Standards Act. This caused problems all throughout the country and some of the Members decided that the easiest way to prevent this from taking place was to adopt an amendment in the appropriation bill for the Department of Labor. I finally worked this amendment around to the point where it really said nothing and then we adopted it on a voice vote.

In the bill, we have \$189,666,000 for AIDS. This is a critical matter in our country today and during general debate on the bill, it was announced that Rock Hudson, the famous movie actor, had just died. He suffered from Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, better known as AIDS. The physician in charge said that Hudson's death was the result of complications from AIDS and word of his death spread rapidly throughout the country. Those who are very much concerned over the amounts in our bill pertaining to AIDS were very appreciative since we increased the amount over last year by 90%. At this time, after passage of our bill, AIDS research amounts to more than the amounts carried in the bill for the Eye, Dental, and Aging Institutes. It is really unusual to have one research request amount to more than one of the National Institutes of Health. We have thirteen Institutes, including the John F. Fogarty Research Center and the National Medical Library.

The bill now goes to the Senate and judging from all the publicity that the papers have carried in the last two months, the bill will have to be sent out to one of the television studios because apparently, that is where they have conducted all of their hearings. Seriously speaking, Senator Lowell Weicker of Connecticut is really having a field day as Chairman on the other side and is in a serious battle with himself over the question of whether or not he should run for Governor of Connecticut. He has become one of the publicity hounds and this, of course, is always present when we have a conference after the Senate passes our bill.

The new Soviet leader, Gorbachev, is now traveling around the world and yesterday was in France. He is seeking to win support for his opposition to our new Strategic Defense Initiative, known as "Star Wars." This is a new weapon which is mainly defensive. By use of satellites and other weapons, we can detect and knock out of space intercontinental ballistic missiles that might be headed our way.

On Tuesday of this week, I attended the groundbreaking ceremony for the new research center at NIH. This center is named after Mary Lasker who has played a very prominent part down through the years in appropriations for cancer research. Following the death of Howard Hughes, his Will and other legal documents brought about the sale of the Howard Hughes Aircraft Company for the sum of \$5 billion which is now the Howard Hughes Medical Institute. On August 16, 1984, the Director of the National Institutes of Health, Dr. Wyngaarden, together with the former Director, Dr. Fredrickson who is now the Chief Director of the new Howard Hughes Medical Institute, entered into an agreement whereby the eleven acres

of land which we purchased in 1983 could be used for the training of young doctors who want to go into research. We have a beautiful old building that was a nunnery located on this property and a new addition to be used for dormitories will be constructed, with the old building to be remodeled. We will have some 20 to 60 young researchers at this facility, training and doing biomedical research. This is a real achievement and the Hughes Foundation with \$5 billion is the largest in the world. I know of no other medical research facility that compares with this other than our Federal National Institutes of Health. I made a speech and had a good time at the groundbreaking ceremony. Secretary Margaret Heckler was also present and on the program. After we had finished the speeches, the groundbreaking ceremony took place and the reporters and television cameras were all around. There were some 500 people present and the reporters kept yelling at the Secretary, inquiring as to whether or not she was being fired as Secretary and as to whether or not she would accept the Ambassadorship to Ireland. It was one of the cruelest events that I have seen in many a day and was certainly embarrassing to the Secretary. That afternoon, she attended a meeting with President-Reagan and the next day, it was announced that she would leave the Department as Secretary and had been named as Ambassador to Ireland. On television, you could see the tears in her eyes when she was standing next to the President and this was really a sad ceremony for her. It certainly shows what takes place when the White House staff goes after someone and especially when the President accepts their recommendations for a meeting which brings about a demand for resignation. Certainly the Secretary did not want to leave and she did not want to go to Ireland as Ambassador. To save face, she

accepted the Ambassadorship and said she looks forward to her new assignment.

October 4, 1985

One of the Members who served with us on the Appropriations Committee for many years was from Steubenville, Ohio and his name is Mike Kirwin. Mike Kirwin had a sixth grade education and he was not ashamed of the fact that he only had a limited education because all during his life, he made a special effort to learn as much as possible from experience and from listening to people who knew what they were doing. After serving for a number of years on the Committee on Appropriations, he was elected Chairman of one of the thirteen Subcommittees. The one that he chaired for many years was the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations. From time to time, Mike would have battles on the floor when he presented his bill, but always would win with a very few exceptions. In addition to being Chairman of this particular Subcommittee, he also served as Chairman of the Democratic House Campaign Committee. This is the Committee that raises the money from dinners and fundraising drives generally that is used by the Members who accept campaign contributions in their races for reelection. When Mike would have a dinner for raising funds, he wanted everybody to sell tickets and he would get right mad if the Members did not sell all of their tickets or at least make every effort to do so. One year we had a dinner that raised very little money and Mike moaned and groaned for months over this one.

At the time Mike was Chairman of this Subcommittee, and also the campaign committee we had a Member with us in the House from

Toledo, Ohio by the name of Ludlow Ashley. Ludlow went to Mike Kirwin one day and informed him that if he could get a certain recreation project which required funding from Mike's Interior Subcommittee, it would be of great assistance to him in his next race for reelection. He made his pitch on the basis that if he failed to get this particular project, he probably would be defeated.

At the last dinner which was quite a flop, Mike remembered that Ludlow Ashley had failed to sell any tickets. When Ashley went to Mike's office to talk to him about the project, Mike said to him that he wanted him to sell some tickets for a fundraiser dinner that would help all of the House Democrats in their races for reelection and if he succeeded in selling the tickets, Mike would then seriously consider placing his project into the bill for Toledo, Ohio. He reached in his desk drawer and pulled out a handful of tickets which provided that the cost for each table would be \$1,000. He handed the tickets over to Ashley and said he wanted him to sell the tickets and then come back to see him. Ashley looked at the tickets and said to Mike, "these tickets were for a dinner that took place six weeks ago." Mike turned to him and said, "well I didn't say it would be easy."

October 7, 1985

H.L. Mencken was born in Baltimore on September 12, 1880 and worked as a newspaperman and writer until he died in 1956. He worked on the Baltimore Sun paper and from 1930 until the time of a crippling stroke in 1948, kept a diary. The diary consisted

of more than 2,000 typed pages which were stored in five cardboard boxes. According to some who were well acquainted with Mencken, this diary revealed the dark side of Mencken and the worst of Mencken. In the diary, he used the word nigger on a number of occasions and was very bitter toward the Jews. A number of statements contained in the diary were very much anti-Semitic.

In this diary, he made strong references to the influence of Jewish money and the influence of Jews on Roosevelt and the "New Deal." Jew publishers and Jew lawyers were the words used on several occasions and wop, nigger and kike were used on several other occasions in this diary.

Mencken's papers were turned over to a library in Baltimore and his literary executor is the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore. His publisher for many years was Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. In a memo written two years before his death, he asked that use of his diaries be limited to graduate students or those of a higher grade engaged in serious, critical and historical investigation. In order for Knopf Co., Inc. to publish the diary, the library requested an opinion of the Attorney General of Maryland. Maryland's Attorney General, Steven Sachs, in handing down an opinion, noted that the late satirist and social critic once called lawyers obscurantists and himself a congenital disbeliever in laws. The Attorney General said that the restrictions Mencken tried to place on his diary were not legally binding. It now appears that this book company may publish the diaries in 1987. The Attorney General went on to say that since Mencken did not incorporate any restrictions concerning the use of his diaries in a Will or a legal instrument which could be con-

sidered as binding, that the memo restriction was not valid as far as future use is concerned.

This shows you what can happen concerning a journal or diaries when a man such as Sachs decides to hand down a ruling. I have followed this man's career now for several years and was not at all surprised to read that his opinion and his explanation were adverse. When an inquiry was made of the Attorney General as to whether or not he intended to read the diaries, he said that he probably would not read them. He went on to say that he grew up reading Mencken because all Baltimorians were Mencken fans, but he further said that he did not think that Mencken had worn too well.

This is a right unusual situation and certainly to me does not carry out the intent that H.L. Mencken had when he prepared the memo shortly before his death.

October 8, 1985

The Senate is now in one of its usual filibusters. This one has been going on now since last week. The Republican leadership decided that the best way to pass the increase in the debt ceiling from \$1.824 trillion to \$2.078 trillion would be to hook it on a balanced budget plan which would set fixed deficit limits declining from \$180 billion in Fiscal Year 1986 to zero in Fiscal 1991. If these limits are not met under the provisions of the bill, the President would be required to make across-the-board spending cuts to come within the ceiling.

The Democrats are insisting on a brief extension of the debt limit in order to gain time to examine the balanced budget plan. The Senate met on Sunday for the third time

in twelve years and on a roll call vote was unable to vote cloture to cut off the filibuster. Yesterday, a proposal was submitted by Bob Byrd, the Minority Leader in the Senate, to the Majority Leader, Robert J. Dole of Kansas, which would defer action on the budget plan until Thursday of this week in exchange for a brief extension of the debt limit. This may be accepted and if so, the filibuster should end within a matter of hours.

We still have the farm bill before the House and as I recall, this is the sixth day. A great many amendments have been offered up to this time and today a tobacco amendment will be offered which does away with the price support system. If this amendment fails, another tobacco amendment will be offered which provides that allotment holders must produce tobacco on their own land and not have the right to enter into leases for cultivation of the allotment. It becomes more difficult each year on tobacco amendments and the vote today could be extremely close.

October 9, 1985

We had the tobacco fight yesterday on the House floor and finally after a real battle, we won on a roll call vote of 195 to 230. In other words, the amendment offered which would have removed the price support program and production controls completely from this program was defeated. It becomes more difficult each year to make this fight and each time, a great many of your friends have to leave you because the cancer scare is terrific in this country now and the Cancer Society and the National Institutes of Health cite statistics and facts which are very difficult to rebut.

We only had 30 minutes to the side and the Chairman of the Tobacco Subcommittee, Charlie Rose of North Carolina gave me five minutes. I made a personal plea for help and this is about the only way you can make this fight at this time.

The farm bill finally passed last night after some seven days, on a roll call vote of 282 to 141. This is a five-year bill and the overall amount for all programs over the five-year period will total about \$141 billion. The farm program costs within the bill total about \$35 billion. There was quite a battle over peanuts, the dairy program, tobacco, the honey bee program, the amendment for a vote by the farmers on lower price supports and higher prices along with a number of other controversial amendments.

The Senate and the House were still working on a tax reform bill, which according to an announcement yesterday, will contain a \$2,000 personal exemption and a limit of 35% on individual income tax. The bill contains provisions which would bring about tax collections from a great many large corporations in this country who at this time are able to write off enough not to pay any tax.

In the House from Texas for about six years, we had a man by the name of Phil Gramm. He was quite controversial and the Gramm-Latta bill which caused all kinds of trouble in the House was mainly the production of this man. He then ran for the Senate and is now in the Senate with a new plan for a balanced budget and he has with him Senator Rudman of New Hampshire and Senator Hollings of South Carolina. This plan is known as the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings plan and requires a balanced

budget by Fiscal Year 1991. So far, Gramm has been able to persuade and polarize his colleagues in the Senate as he did on one occasion in 1981 in the House. The Speaker blasted Gramm yesterday with a statement that Gramm, in his opinion, is more responsible for the mess the Nation is in than any other person other than Ronald Reagan. He went on to say that if the Nation follows Gramm, the Lord only knows where the Nation is going to end up. In 1981, Gramm was the Godfather of the supply side economics revolution of President Resgan's first year in office, along with his old friend, Dave Stockman. We had the Gramm-Latta I and the Gramm-Latta II before this man left the House and went over to the Senate. He's a former economics professor in one of the colleges in Texas and said when he arrived here that he came with a goal in mind of reversing a 30-year trend toward more and more government power. Yesterday, one of the Senators said that because Senator Gramm's skill as a drafter was quite well known, his seeming unwillingness to allow time to consider his work raises concern.

October 9, 1985

Dale Kildee of Michigan is one of the nicest Members of the House. He is now serving his fifth term. He has not missed a roll call vote since February of 1980 and in fact, I believe only missed one or two prior to that time. He and I have kidded each other considerably about missing votes and on a number of occasions, he would say to me "Bill Natcher, one of these days I'm going to catch up to you." Yesterday, he had an emergency operation and he missed a few votes. I really feel badly

about this because he has really been diligent and is one of the good Members of the House.

October 10, 1985

Yesterday, His Excellency Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore addressed a Joint Session of Congress. I thought he made an excellent speech even though I did not agree with some of his conclusions concerning tariff agreements and trade restrictions at the present time. His speech must not have been as good as I thought it was because I am unable to find anything in either one of the Washington papers today indicating that he even addressed a Joint Session. This man is a Harvard College graduate and speaks excellent English. He is known throughout the world as a brilliant man and this is mainly the reason why he was granted permission to address a Joint Session. We have Prime Ministers running all around Washington every day from around the world and of course, we cannot hear all of them at Joint Sessions.

He opened his speech by saying to us that it was not often that someone representing 2½ million people from a small country in the Third World was offered the opportunity to address the Representatives of 240 million people who form the world's most wealthy and most advanced Nation. He went on to say that America is a great Nation, not just because of its power and wealth, but mainly because it is a Nation moved by high ideals. He said only the elevating power of her idealism can explain the benign manner in which America has exercised its enormous power since the end of World War II and the magnanimous and generosity with which it has shared its wealth to rebuild a more prosperous world. Further, the Prime Minister said that this idealism

which inspired the Founding Fathers of this Nation has, down through the ages, also affected and inspired free men and free women throughout the world. From this point on, he discussed very carefully the reasons why our country should not erect trade barriers at this time due to loss of jobs and competition from many countries who are exporting commodities and goods into their country, causing an extreme hardship in some industries. He went on to say that we should not forget that protectionism and less trade mean less growth for the developing countries. Like a great many other people in the world, he said that he knew that our overly strong dollar has caused huge trade deficits and this has worked a hardship on our people. At the same time, he said that in the interest of peace and security, America must uphold the rules of international conduct which reward cooperative behavior and punish transgressions of the peace. The erection of trade barriers and high tariff charges would not correct the problem that exists in this country today and that America can upgrade her declining low-value added industries or they will continue to decline whether or not America goes protectionist, just as the ancient agriculture societies of pre-industrial China and Japan with their self-sufficient subsistences economically based on buffalo power and manpower which had to change with the advent of the industrial age.

He may be right and he may be wrong. At the same time, I enjoyed his speech and still was somewhat surprised that apparently the media completely ignored this Joint Session.

I have just finished having lunch with Roger Smith, the Chairman of the Board of General Motors, along with all of the Members in the House of Representatives who have GM plants in their Districts. In 1983, Mr. Smith was here in Washington and we had a reception at one of the hotels. This man Smith is really something. He is about 5' 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tall and wears nice clothes, but nothing on the gawdy side and I would guess that if you suddenly asked him what color his necktie was, he would have to take a look to tell you. He has worked his way up in General Motors and as Chairman of the Board, I think has real accomplishments to his credit. He explained to us that in every GM automobile, there are 15,000 parts and that since 1974, the weight of the average GM car has been reduced 1,100 pounds. This takes care of gas consumption and other matters that go into competition today in the automobile business. This is one of the reasons why I am really proud of my 1968 Chevrolet Impala which has 93,000 miles on the odometer and looks like a brand new car on the outside and on the inside. I have the weight in this car even though it may require a little more gasoline. When I go through Rock Creek Park on my way home to Massachusetts Avenue, regardless of how deep the snow is, I go through just like the snow plow. All of these little automobiles are in the middle of the road or off to the side and their owners are trudging out of the snow to get to the main intersection where they can obtain a ride of some sort.

Mr. Smith delivered an excellent speech discussing the major problems that we are confronted with here in the Congress, along with the problems and the achievements of GM. He pointed out the necessity of

bringing down the value of the dollar and bringing the deficit and federal spending under control. He also made a really serious pitch for a tax reduction bill. He is a free trader and says that we have everything it takes to stand up on the front line and that we should not cut and run.

Before he finished speaking, he told us of some of the purchases that GM has made in other businesses and lines of industry such as Howard Hughes Aircraft Company. This is the \$5 billion Howard Hughes Medical Institute now and one that really can establish a record for the future. Especially with the agreement that they now have with the National Institutes of Health here in Washington.

Mr. Smith has a wonderful memory. I walked in and shook hands with him and told him that I was from Bowling Green, Kentucky and we were proud of our corvette plant. From that point on with all of the other Members present, he remembered who I was and where I was from and when he shook hands with me when I left, he said "Bill Natcher, take care of Bowling Green, Kentucky."

October 11, 1985

In a very dramatic move yesterday, U.S. Military aircraft from one of our carriers forced the Egyptian plane that was carrying the four Palestinians who hijacked an Italian luxury liner and in the process killed an elderly, disabled Jewish American tourist, to fly from its course to Tunisia, to a military base near Catania, Sicily. Shortly after the terrorists surrendered and agreed to go aboard the Egyptian plane provided it

was headed for Tunisia, the planes from one of our aircraft carriers flew off in the direction of the Egyptian plane and with no serious incidents, forced the planeon into Italy. The Italian Prime Minister agreed in a telephone conversation with President Reagan that his move should be made and it is presumed today that the Egyptian President also knew about the move and agreed. For a matter of several hours, the Egyptian President was under pressure from the media to explain why he would grant the terrorists' wish that they be flown to Tunisia and not held for their crimes. It all turned out well in the end and now we are making a request to extradite the four terrorists to this country for trial.

This move really pleases the people in this country and just for a change, offsets some of our many blunders which we have performed militarily in the last five or six years. The takeover of the planeon which the terrorists were flying along with Grenada, makes us feel right good today. The President, of course, will receive praise from all around the country and this praise will be well merited.

Two of our better-known actors died yesterday--Orson Welles at the age of 70 and Yul Brynner at the age of 65. Brynner performed in the play "The King and I" nearly 5000 performances which I imagine established the all-time record. Both of these men were well-known throughout our country and abroad.

The conferees have just been appointed to go to conference on either Tuesday or Wednesday next week on the Joint Resolution

increasing the statutory limit on the public debt and making a provision for a reduction in the deficit over a period from 1986 to 1991. In naming the conferees, the Speaker pointed out that there would be five Committees with conferees and in addition, seven Members would be named by the Speaker. The Ways & Means Committee, Committee on Rules, Appropriations Committee, Government Operations, and the Budget Committee are the Committees with Members as conferees and then the additional Members, making a total of 48 conferees. With one exception, this is the largest number of conferees that have been named to go from the House side since I have been a Member, with the exception of the conference on a Continuing Resolution when all of the Subcommittees on Appropriations were represented with conferees and as each portion of the Continuing Resolution pertaining to that particular Subcommittee was completed, those conferees would leave the conference.

According to my information, the largest conference number we have named on the House side during the Twentieth Century was when Mr. Cannon, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, placed the entire budget in one appropriation bill and then when the conference was held with the Senate, 104 Members of the House and Senate were named as conferees. After this one time of placing the entire budget in one appropriation bill, instead of thirteen, no attempt has been made since that time to follow this procedure again. I understand that hundreds and hundreds of lobbyists just camped in the Capitol Building during this particular conference and in addition during the passage of the bill when all of their interests were in one bill instead of separate appropriation bills.

The Chairman of my Committee on Appropriations will go as one of the conferees from the Appropriations Committee and then the next three senior Members will join him on the Democratic side. They are Boland, Natcher and Smith. On the Republican side, Pursell and Loeffler will represent the Republican Members of our Committee. I do not know how many conferees will be named on the Senate side, but you can just bet the number will be more than adequate.

October 15, 1985

Acceptance of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction proposal would be the most radical change in the legislative process since the days of King Arthur. Under this proposal, the President would have an item veto. In addition, the Budget Office would have more authority than the Committee on Appropriations and the Budget Committee as it now exists could go out of business. Instead of having a preliminary Budget Resolution and a final Resolution, there would only be one resolution and this deficit amendment legislation would fix the procedure as to what had to take place. No options would be available for consideration other than the language of the proposal as adopted.

There would really be no need for an Appropriations Committee or a Budget Committee under this new proposal. The chief author of the legislation is Senator Gramm of Texas and much to his surprise, he was not named as a conferee and must stand on the sideline while this Conference takes place. According to a message that I received this morning, we will have a preliminary conference on the House side tomorrow and then probably shortly thereafter go into conference with the Senate on this legislation. I know that Gramm must have

been surprised but since he is a freshman Senator, simply does not have sufficient seniority to make the list.

No hearings were held on the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings proposal. It was simply an amendment and a very complicated one covering many pages that was adopted in the Senate and hooked onto the debt ceiling legislation which was the main order of business.

On the House side, the four senior Democrats will go to conference and two of the not so senior Republicans will go to conference for the Appropriations Committee. The two senior Republicans on our Committee on Appropriations decided not to go since this conference will be a real battle and one that you may not win on regardless of the outcome. The senior Member on our Committee is Silvio Conte of Massachusetts and he told me this morning that the two new Members that he had designated on the Republican side had to learn sometime or other and this was a good time for them to learn. These two are Pursell of Michigan and Loeffler of Texas and have really inherited a hornet's nest, but so far, have been unable to discover just where it is located.

Starting in the early 1900's, we had what could be described as a Congressional Government. This certainly applied for many years, not including the administration of Teddy Roosevelt and extending up to the time of Woodrow Wilson. There, of course, was quite a change under Franklin D. Roosevelt and following his fourth term, we then started back toward a Congressional Government. During the Watergate-Vietnam years, concern centered mainly on the imperial Presidency and the growing accumulation of power in the hands of the Chief Executive.

During this time, many articles were written to the affect that Congress was simply a rubber stamp for the White House. Beginning at that time, Congress started to fight again to take back its powers and this fight was in both foreign and domestic affairs. Congress sought to limit the power of the President to act without its consent and was making every effort to limit the powers of the President. I served during this period of time and I know that the War Powers Act which we enacted in 1973 directly checked the President's power to act alone in involving the United States in armed conflicts. It simply was a determination by the Congress to avoid further Vietnams. In domestic affairs, the Congress, the year following the War Powers Act, enacted the Budget Reform Act and set up its own budget office. This gave us back a certain amount of the power of the purse. We finally recaptured enough of the legislative power that we were almost an equal voice with the President. Although Jerry Ford served with us for many years in the Congress, he battled during the whole time he was in against this wave that had started to take back the legislative power and the same applied to Jimmy Carter. Jimmy Carter never did appreciate the power and the strength of the Congress of the United States and believed all the time that he served that he was going to be another President with the powers of a Nixon or a Kennedy. This did not take place.

October 16, 1985

The conferees have been selected and will meet today beginning at 2 p.m. on the amendment which was adopted by the Senate providing for a deficit reduction over a period of five years. This amendment, known as the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings amendment was added to the debt ceiling increase

bill. In annual reductions in the deficit of \$36 billion according to this amendment, in the year 1991 there would be no deficit and then we would begin a balanced budget presentation and adoption by the Congress. Nine Senators were selected for the conferees and 48 House Members. According to my information, this conference could extend for as long as a month, or might even go as long as we are in session this year.

A great many organizations, including the veterans and education, have started in with telegrams and letters urging the conferees to reject totally the Senate passed Gramm-Rudman-Hollings amendment to the debt ceiling bill. In addition, the telegrams and letters state that this proposal is bad economics, education, Congressional and Constitutional policy and if enacted, it would severely damage essential federal education programs, undermine Congressional authority and jeopardize our economic security.

The President is now traveling throughout the United States attending fundraising rallies for Republican Senators who are up for election next year. It will be nip and tuck as to whether or not the Republicans can retain control of the Senate next year and if they lose the control, the President knows full well what will happen to his threat of vetoes and his program generally. The President in the last 48 hours is now very much in favor of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings amendment and is preaching the gospel for this amendment along with tax reform. The Ways & Means Committee is now in the process of marking up a tax reform bill which may never go through both houses before we adjourn this session.

October 18, 1985

I have just returned to my office from the Conference that is now being held in the Caucus Room of the Cannon Building on the Emergency Deficit Budget Reduction Resolution. With 48 House Members and nine Senators, no one conferee has an opportunity to consume too much time so right in the beginning, it was agreed that we would have a five-minute limit per Member until all had had an opportunity to question the Senate staff or the attorneys who drafted the proposal before going to a second question or questions. Today, I decided to discuss briefly Guaranteed Student Loans and Pell Grants and especially from the standpoint of the sequestering of funds as provided for in the bill. This bill, as passed by the Senate on a three to one vote, grants powers to the President that were not intended under the Constitution and takes away legislative powers that the House and the Senate, under the Constitution, have no authority to give up. The sequestering of funds and the overall reductions made along with almost an item veto power make this Resolution unconstitutional. The only way that we can handle this matter in conference is to modify the Resolution as much as possible and then pass it as quickly as possible. The next step would be to get this law before a District Judge and into the Circuit Court of Appeals where I believe a decision would be handed down that sequestering, as provided for under this bill, is simply impoundment and the giving up of powers would be held unconstitutional. I believe that the Circuit Court of Appeals would sustain a good strong decision from a District Court.

The deficit situation, federal spending and the national debt are the major problems

before this Congress and the people, and stonewalling or delay will not satisfy the people in this country. We must do the best that we can to protect the interests of our government and our people and then let the Court decide this case.

October 19, 1985

So far, with one or two exceptions, all of the mail that I have received concerning the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Amendment to the Debt Ceiling Bill are bitterly opposed to the bill and maintain that the legislation is not only unfair, but is unconstitutional. Statements such as having grave doubts about the fairness of this legislation that would impose cuts across the board without priority for programs such as those that serve the needy in our society, extend educational opportunities and sustain research which is critical to advances in science, medicine and the national defense seem to be representative of the thoughts and expressions of nearly all of these organizations that are opposed to the legislation. An organization such as the American Council on Education which speaks for eleven of the college and university organizations in this country would probably be a good plaintiff for such a lawsuit in federal court contesting the constitutionality of this particular amendment.

October 21, 1985

Several years ago, a number of farmers converged on Washington with tractors and other heavy equipment. They were here to lobby the Congress and to complain of low prices received for their commodities and for the reduction in exports of agriculture commodities. We had a few from Kentucky and with the exception of eight or ten, they were

all from one Congressional District. The ones that were here from Kentucky were mad and clearly showed in their conversations with the Members of the House and the Senate that they were ready to march in the streets or do anything that was necessary to correct the situation at that time. In fact, they were so adamant in their demands that preference should be given in a number of instances to agriculture that they soon lost all support that they might have acquired here in Washington. They did not represent the farmers in Kentucky generally and after damaging the grass and the Mall as a result of driving their heavy tractors and equipment over the land, they soon were faced with blockades at certain streets which prevented them from bringing this type of equipment near the Capitol Building and grounds. This certainly was not one of our more pleasant periods here in Washington and one that really gained nothing as far as agriculture is concerned.

Now, the American farmer is in trouble financially and something must be done to help him at this time. The Farm Credit Administration is heavily involved with mortgages and notes that exceed the value of the land and cannot be retired at this time. The farm debt totals about \$213 billion and \$79 billion of this debt is held by the Farm Credit system.

In an article in one of the Washington papers today entitled "On Edge of Violence in Hard Hit Farm Belt," we are advised that Berkley Bedell, one of our Members in the House who represents a northwestern Iowa district which has turned sour as a result of the agricultural economy, is now wearing a bullet-proof vest on occasion as protection against desperate farmers in his district. The 64-year-old Congressman is hesitant to

talk about the precautions he has taken, but several fellow House Members say he wears the protective vest because the high rate of foreclosures has stirred anger among farmers in his once well-to-do area.

At least one other Congressman is said to be wearing a bullet-proof vest when he travels in his district, according to Congressional sources. A number of Congressmen from Iowa and some of the larger agriculture states will tell you that Agriculture Secretary John Block is at risk when he travels through that section of our country. Vin Weber, a Minnesota Republican also said this weekend that he had been warned of violence for the last year in his district. He went on to say that a great many of his people have worked hard and produced efficiently and are still losing out. Ed Madigan, the Ranking Minority Republican on the Agriculture Committee received a number of telephone calls during the recent House debate on the new Farm Bill for 1985. Some Congressmen say that Madigan's calls were threatening and absolutely scary.

Berkley Bedell is a very wealthy man and he acquired his wealth from a business he established selling all kinds of fish and wildlife equipment. A number of fishing lures carry his name and he has a great many patents on equipment he sells.

October 23, 1985

We are still in conference on the deficit reduction proposals that the Senate voted to hook onto the debt ceiling legislation. We now received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, Jim Baker, advising us that unless something is done between now and November 1 or at the very latest by November 4, there may have to be

a divestiture of Social Security Trust Funds and Civil Service Trust Funds. He points out and also stated publicly yesterday with an article in this morning's paper that we have reached the point where we may now have to start selling our gold.

The leadership on our side is not to be found and at all of our conferences that we have held on the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings amendment, every day someone inquires as to what decision has been made by the leadership on our side as to how we should proceed. We receive the same message each day and that is that no decision has been made. The main reason of course is that our leadership is completely stymied and has no answer for what should take place at this time. All during this turmoil and more to continue with the next ten days, the President comes out smelling like a rose and smiling like a Cheshire cat. We Democrats in the House take the brunt and I have just about come to the conclusion that in this instance, we are just as wrong as we can be in not taking a strong position and deciding immediately the action to be taken and the procedure to be followed. Almost all of my mail indicates that the Republican controlled Senate is wrong in adopting such an amendment so I see nothing wrong at this time since we have no solution apparently, to just passing the Resolution and sending it back to the President.

October 24, 1985

On Tuesday of this week, the President had a meeting at the White House with a number of the Members on the Appropriations Committee, Armed Services Committee and several others from Committees involved from time to time in approval of the sale

of our planes and weapons to our allies abroad. Ordinarily when invited, I attend such meetings, but I knew at the time of the call from the White House that the sale of \$1.9 billion worth of fighter planes and rocket launchers to Jordan would not be approved in the Senate and that with the drive on in the House for disapproval of this sale, it was completely hopeless. The President made the commitment to King Hussein when he was here in this country several months ago, but has not received the approval of a great many Members in the Congress. I try to get along with the President and realizing full well of the hopelessness of such a meeting, I simply decided that I would not attend.

Yesterday, the President announced the sale to Jordan of the weapons and planes would be delayed until March of next year and maybe by that time, the Congress would approve such a bill. The sentiment in the House is so strong now against the PLO that Jordan, each time, is caught right in the middle and probably will not be approved for the sale in March.

We are still holding our conference on the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Amendment and go back into full session today. For several days now, we have divided up into Task Force groups and each will make a report back to the full conference sometime in the next ten days. The Task Force that is considering the constitutionality of this provision is the one that is having all kinds of trouble. A test in court of this will come and as approved by the Senate the constitutionality is very much in doubt.

President Reagan attended a three-day talk session with world leaders at the United Nations Organization. In an attempt

to shift the focus of U.S.-Soviet relations away from arms control, the President is expected to call for Soviet disengagement in the countries of Nicaragua and Afghanistan. His proposal is expected to include a call for super power involvement in resolving these regional conflicts.

The United Nations marked its 40th birthday yesterday and is very much alive, with all of the leaders in attendance. The charter which was signed initially in San Francisco in June of 1945 was implemented and placed into operation. There are still a great many people in this country who believe we should get out of the U.N. and from time to time, crises are started which continue for weeks at a time and then finally disappear.

October 29, 1985

We are still in conference on the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings amendment and in a full conference meeting yesterday, Senator Packwood of Oregon served notice on the House conferees that some final decision had to be made by Wednesday of this week. Apparently, the Republican Senate has decided that the House will take this amendment as it passed the Senate or else there will be no budget deficit reduction legislation this year. This amendment passed the Senate on a roll call vote of a little better than 2 to 1 and the Republican Senate conferees have made up their mind that there will be an agreement or there will be no deficit budget legislation this year.

We have divided up into task forces and in order to get a better understanding of the direction in which we should travel, we requested that the Speaker of the House,

Tip O'Neill, meet with us yesterday afternoon. Up to this time, he has given us no indication as to how he believes we should proceed and in fact, has simply ducked the issue completely. In meeting with him yesterday, he indicated that his mail was running about two to one in favor of the amendment as adopted by the Senate and you could tell by the way he talked that the many beatings he has taken over the last three years have really placed him in a position of where he simply wants to get out from under all of the duties of the Speakership. He indicated last year, after the election, that the 99th Congress would be his last Congress and that he would go out as Speaker in December of next year. This made him much more than a lame duck insofar as a lot of Members in the House are concerned and yesterday in making his suggestions, you could clearly see that very few of the conferees agreed with anything he said. He has lost what little influence he had with a great many Members of the House and this is a sad situation, coming at a time when we need strong leadership in the House and in the Senate. At no time during the past ten years have we needed better leadership than at this time. After selling his book for \$1 million, he seems to just be coasting along now and from time to time, makes some wisecrack about Ronald Reagan and then we don't hear from him any more for a week or ten days.

I have not asked that conferees be appointed on the bill that I am Chairman of and after going over the many changes made in the Senate on our bill, it is clear to me that the conference will be a long, difficult one. In fact, we may have to stay under the Continuing Resolution for the balance of the Fiscal Year.

October 30, 1985

Almost every year now, we have a running battle with Charlie Bennett of Florida and myself as to just which Member of the House of Representatives has the best voting record. Bennett, for years, held the record and then he missed one or more votes after completing a string of 22 years and 246 days. Prior to that time, he missed 38 roll call votes and 48 quorum calls, but he still maintains and did, this past week, that he has the best voting record. A number of articles were written throughout the United States about his record and in a few instances, emphatically stated that his was the best, notwithstanding the fact that I have never missed a vote since I have been a Member of Congress. This time, he structured his press release in such a way that stated that for a period of 34 years, he had never missed a legislative vote. Back in 1974, he missed a roll call vote on a motion to adjourn the House, but this is not counted and regardless of this miss and probably one or two more since those in his first three or four years, according to Bennett, these are not to be counted.

I used to get real mad when I would read one of his releases, but I guess I have mellowed down through the years and now it doesn't upset me as much as it did several years ago. I know who has the best record and this is the reason why Guinness carried it for a number of years.

Every once in a while, I hear a real mean story. We all know here in Washington about Senator Barkley's financial troubles and just what took place following his death. Not too long ago, a beautiful statue was erected in the State Capitol Building in

Frankfort of Barkley and his right trouser hip pocket is bulging out just a little from under his coat. Clay Wade Bailey, who was a newspaper reporter in Frankfort for many, many years and only died a year or so ago, always said that his pocket was bulging because in it was his 1040 income tax form that he forgot to mail in.

By the way, Clay Wade Bailey really loved one of our former United States Senators. This Senator was Marvel Mills Logan of Edmonson and Warren Counties. When Clay Wade Bailey was a boy, he was in an orphanage according to my information, and Senator Logan, one of the most famous Oddfellows in Kentucky, really helped him in the beginning to get a start. Clay Wade Bailey never forgot and he loved Senator Logan all of his life. Clay Wade Bailey knew as much about Kentucky politics and as much about what was going on in Frankfort, Kentucky as anyone in existence during his time.

October 31, 1985

At 4 p.m. this afternoon, we will submit to the Senate conferees a proposal which provides that the deficit figure for 1986 shall be \$161 billion and that sequestering and a reduction in the deficit for the fiscal year shall begin in August instead of after the November election in 1986. Twenty-two Republican Senators are running this time and they do not want to have to go up on the front line and vote for a reduction in programs like vocational education, guaranteed student loans, cancer research and a great many other programs that are so necessary at this time. My guess is that the Senate will refuse to accept our proposal and then will go back to the Senate and re-pass the Gramm-Rudman-

Hollings deficit budget amendment and send it to the House. We can then proceed by unanimous consent and try to have a vote on some sort of an amendment and if the unanimous consent request is denied, seek a rule or permit the three-day layover period to prevail which would mean that the budget deficit amendment could not be considered until Tuesday.

President Reagan has requested and his request has been granted, for a news conference with the representatives of the Soviet Union's main media newspaper. The last time that this was done was during the days of my old friend, John Kennedy when he requested such a news conference and it was approved and he really had a field day. I hope that Ronald Reagan comes out just as good as Kennedy did with the one that he held in 1961.

All around the world we are having more kidnapping cases and terrorist acts. The three Soviet officials that were seized in Beirut were released, unharmed, after a month of captivity yesterday. This is a little unusual for the Soviet Union to have their people in that type of position because we have always believed that a great many of these terrorist acts, if not sponsored by the Soviets, at least agree to them.

November 1, 1985

Before the summit conference meets on November 19-20, it seems that the President has decided that this would be a good time to seize the initiative on arms control, by presenting what he calls a serious and detailed new plan for reducing nuclear arsenals. Secretary of State Shultz will propose to Gorbachev next week that the super powers hold a follow-up summit next year and consideration be given to convening annual

summit meetings. During the past few days, the Soviet Union has rejected a proposal that it stop construction of a brand new radar in central Siberia. The Soviet Union says that it will discontinue construction if the U.S. ceases modernization of radar sites in Greenland and Britain. The President announced in the briefing room at the White House yesterday that the new U.S. arms control proposal will be submitted in Geneva today, several hours before negotiators are scheduled to recess the third round of the super power nuclear arms talks. The President asked Moscow for a week's extension of the talks so that the Soviets can examine the plan.

Both sides appear to be maneuvering for position and all before the November 19-20 summit meeting.

We failed to agree in the conference last night on the Gramm-Rudman proposal and today, the Republicans in the House will submit the Senate's proposal for a roll call vote and the proposal that we Democrats of the conference put together will be submitted for a roll call vote, following the submission of the Republican proposal. If the Senate refuses to accept our proposal then we would insist on a resolution extending the debt ceiling for a few days until some resolution could be reached on the debt reduction legislation. Senator Dole of Kansas, the Majority Leader in the Senate says that no short extension will be approved at this time because there are not enough votes for such a proposal. This is the day that the Administration is threatening to go into the Social Security Trust Fund money and bonds unless some agreement is reached on the extension of the debt ceiling.

November 2, 1985

The following members of the House of Representatives and the United States Senate have served on the Supreme Court:

	<u>COURT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>SENATE</u>
Sherman Minton (D-Ind)	1949-1956	--	1935-1941
Frederick M. Vinson (D-Ky)	1946-1953	1924-1929	--
Harold H. Burton (R-Ohio)	1945-1958	--	1941-1945
James F. Byrnes (D-SC)	1941-1942	1911-1925	1931-1941
Hugo L. Black (D-Ala)	1937-1971	--	1927-1937
George Sutherland (R-Utah)	1922-1938	1901-1903	1905-1917
Mahlon Pitney (R-NJ)	1912-1922	1895-1899	--
William H. Moody (R-Mass)	1906-1910	1895-1902	--
Joseph McKenna (R-Calif)	1898-1925	1885-1892	--
Edward D. White (D-La)	1894-1921	--	1891-1894
Lucius Q.C. Lamar (D-Miss)	1888-1893	1857-1859	1877-1885
		1873-1877	
Stanley Matthews (R-Ohio)	1881-1889	--	1877-1879
William Strong (D-Pa)	1870-1880	1847-1851	--
Salmon P. Chase (D-Ohio)	1864-1873	--	1849-1855
Nathan Clifford (D-Maine)	1858-1881	1839-1843	--
Levi Woodbury (D/R-NH)	1845-1851	--	1825-1831
			1841-1845
John McKinley (Jackson D-Ohio)	1837-1852	1833-1835	1826-1831
			1837
Philip P. Barbour (D-Va)	1836-1841	1814-1825	--
		1827-1830	
James M. Wayne (D-Ga)	1835-1867	1829-1835	--

	<u>COURT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>SENATE</u>
Henry Baldwin (Federalist-Pa)	1830-1844	1817-1822	--
John McLean (War Democrat-NJ)	1829-1861	1913-1816	--
Gabriel Duval (R/D-Md)	1812-1835	1794-1796	--
Joseph Story (D-Mass)	1811-1845	1808-1809	--
John Marshall (Federalist-Va)	1801-1835	1799-1800	--
Oliver Ellsworth (Federalist-Conn)	1796-1800	--	1789-1796
William Paterson (Federalist-NJ)	1793-1806	--	1789-1790

November 4, 1985

In returning from lunch today, I met Senator Jake Garn of Utah. He still shows the affects of his trip into outer-space and has indicated to a number of his colleagues in the Senate that he was not only sick when they landed, but did not feel good at all during the five or six days that they were in the space shuttle.

For a number of months now, not only the Administration, but a great many Members in the House and in the Senate have been concerned over the situation in the Philippines. President Ferdinand Marcos is very much a dictator and has all kinds of problems confronting him at this time throughout his country. President Reagan sent Senator Paul Laxalt to the Philippines recently to talk to the President concerning the need for an election and also about future relations, not only with our country, but with the countries throughout the world. We have a large military base in the Philippines and this base costs us several hundred million dollars a year. It is imperative that we maintain the base and with all of the unrest in the Philippines, it has become very much evident that we might have to make other arrangements. After the Laxalt visit and a meeting on the David Brinkley A.B.C. television show, President Marcos indicated that he would call a special election for President in January of 1986 to settle fundamental issues including his own popularity. He went on to say that he knew that the opposition had been requesting an election and in answer to their request, he announced that he is ready to call a snap election earlier than eight months and in fact, for January 17, 1986. During the interview on the Brinkley show, this man

was very impressive, displaying his accumulated political savvy and knack for utilizing, if not maneuvering, the television media. He went on to say that all of the childish claims to popularity on both sides have to be settled and that after holding power for 20 years, he was ready to hold an election. A number of Members in the National Assembly in the Philippines have announced from time to time that they would seek his impeachment for corruption. With all of the troubles this man has had in the last several years, he still may win this election which is to be held in January.

President Reagan is mad~~d~~ and is demanding appropriate action against the leak of classified information which appeared in "The Washington Post" on Sunday concerning a secret Central Intelligence Agency plan to undermine the Libyan regime of Colonel Muammar Quaddafi. This is an unusual step for the White House to take, but the President is demanding an investigation of the disclosure which appeared in the newspaper. The White House does not discuss as to whether or not the leak is true or false, but that it is concerned over the unauthorized disclosure of intelligence and classified information. The article in the "Post" reports that Reagan, with the support of Secretary of State Shultz and CIA Director William J. Casey, authorized a covert plan designed to thwart Libyan support for terrorism and to lure Quaddafi into a situation that would give his opponents in the Libyan military a chance to seize power or provide one of his U.S. backed neighbors with justification for a military response. In the "Post" article several Senators on the Select Intelligence Committee were quoted and the article went on to state that the Chairman of this Committee,

Senator David Durrenberger of Minnesota and Senator Pat Leahy of Vermont had directed a letter to the President requesting information as to whether or not such an operation might conflict with an Executive Order that prohibits direct or indirect U.S. involvement in assassination plots.

I do not know just where this investigation will lead, but my guess is that this information was obtained on the Hill either on the House or the Senate side.

So far, the conferees have not been reappointed and no date for a future conference has been set with the Senate on the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit budget amendment. When we do go back to conference, we should give and take as much as possible because if not, and we just come out with no budget deficit resolution, we can lose from 35 to 45 Members in the House and with a solid Republican vote, with the exception of one or two, they can make the Democrat party look right bad. This next conference will require a great deal of finesse and good common horse sense. If not, we have in the House a number of Democrats that will simply jump ship.

November 5, 1985

Elections are being held today in the State of Virginia. In that state, we have a Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General's races and judging from the media and the polls that have been taken recently, the Democrats may win with a substantial majority. President Reagan has traveled into the State on one or more occasions and has invited the Republicans for these three offices to the White House during the past week so that the media can

again inform the people that the President is very much in favor of electing all of those on the Republican ticket.

Politically, I have never seen but one or two states that compare with the State of Virginia. One is North Carolina and the other is South Carolina. When I arrived in Washington, all of the Members of the House from Virginia were Democrats with the exception of the Roanoke seat which was held by Richard Poff. Poff was an able Member of Congress and had no difficulty in being reelected each two years. The Democrats in the State became just a little more liberal than the people and eight years ago, we ended up with a Virginia delegation of all Republicans except Dan Daniel. Four years ago, the Democrats took back three of the seats and we now have six Republicans and four Democrats in the House. Both United States Senators from this State are Republicans and are just considered fair as far as ability is concerned. Paul S. Tribble, Jr. served with us several years in the House and then was elected to the Senate. John W. Warner is a former Secretary of the Navy and one of the five, six, or seven former husband's of Elizabeth Taylor. During his campaign, Elizabeth Taylor traveled all over the State with him and had such a terrific drawing appeal, she absolutely elected him to the United States Senate. After his first term was about over, a divorce took place and he was left high and dry in his last campaign. He finally succeeded in winning, but my guess is the next time, he will go.

When I arrived in Congress, Virginia had Senator Byrd and Senator Robertson. Robertson was a little above average, but was smart enough to stay close to old

Senator Byrd. This protected him all down through the years. Then Senator Byrd's son succeeded him in the Senate and this was quite a step down as far as ability and prestige are concerned. In order to survive, this Byrd had to place himself in the Independent category and finished out his last term in the Senate as an Independent. If he had made another race, the chances were exceedingly good that he would have been defeated.

In the Virginia delegation today, we have the two Members from across the Potomac River, Parris and Wolf, and both are Republicans. These are the two most active Members from the State in the House and they have to remain active in order to survive. Most of the people in their two Congressional Districts work for the government or are directly or indirectly involved in some way and their two seats change from time to time, almost over night. The State of Virginia, at one time, with old Senator Byrd and Carter Glass, was considered one of the best represented states in the United States Senate and at the same time, they had a number of outstanding Members in the House from that state. This condition certainly does not exist today.

When we had Watt Abbitt, old Governor Tuck and Porter Hardy in the House from the State of Virginia, we really had three Members who not only participated, but would stand on the corner at any time of the day and tell you how they felt about everything. Especially did this apply to the former Governor, Bill Tuck. I think he enjoyed serving more in the House with us than he did serving as Governor. Some of his election stories about his race for his seat in the Congress were simply hilarious.

November 6, 1985

The Democrats won in Virginia. Gerald L. Baliles will be the new Governor and L. Douglas Wilder, a black man will be the new Lieutenant Governor. The Attorney General will be Mary Sue Terry, who by the way, led in the Democratic sweep and I believe will make an excellent Attorney General. This ticket was put together right. A black man for Lieutenant Governor and a lady for Attorney General, along with a candidate for Governor who had the full support of Governor Robb, the son-in-law of our former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

I hope this Administration will bring Virginia out of the 19th Century and at least come over into the 20th Century, just for a change.

November 7, 1985

A number of states require lawyers, regardless of whether they are in the active practice of law, to continue their legal education by taking lecture courses. This applies to seven or eight states now and one of them is Kentucky.

I have just returned from the Library of Congress Madison Building where our continuing legal education courses are now being held. This morning, there were some 45 or 50 attorneys from six or seven states in attendance at the lecture. The lecture today concerned recent decisions of the Supreme Court and the about-face of three or four of the members from decisions handed down several years ago. Five of the members of the present court are 77 years of age or older and this bothers me some. Maybe I should not complain about age since I am almost in that

category, but at least I think I am physically and mentally alert and I am positive that this does not apply to three or more of the judges on the court.

We have to have fifteen hours each year in order to retain our membership in the state bar association and continue to receive our annual license to practice law. I am now an attorney who has practiced for 51 years--not in the active practice by any means since I have been a Member of Congress, but prior to that time, I was County Prosecutor for twelve years and then District Prosecutor, along with sixteen years of active practice.

We were reappointed conferees on the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction amendment yesterday and according to my information, will go back into conference again within the next day or two. Monday is Veterans Day and Tuesday is the day we take up the second Continuing Resolution. At the present time, we have before the House the Water Resources Act of 1985 which is right controversial and has been set aside today for other bills.

November 8, 1985

Beginning on Tuesday of next week, we will go back to conference on the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction amendment. We ended up with the Senate refusing to yield and simply going back and passing again their Resolution and we, in turn, passed ours, losing only two Democrats. On Thursday of this week, the Rules Committee was considering the issuance of a Rule on the Continuing Resolution which will be brought up one day next week. The present Continuing

Resolution expires on November 14 and the new one will go over until probably December 5. Between now and December 5, we will pass a final Continuing Resolution which will be used to operate all of the Departments of the Government where appropriation bills have not been enacted. The final Continuing Resolution will contain a great many programs and projects that are of concern to the Senate and the House and in fact, before it is over, it will look like a Christmas tree more than an ordinary Continuing Resolution.

In considering the issuance of a Rule, the Republicans in the House, led by my old friend, Bob Michel, the Minority Leader, requested the Rules Committee to issue a rule on the Continuing Resolution which would authorize Michel to present an 8½% reduction amendment to the entire budget for Fiscal Year 1986. This really stampeded the Democratic leadership in the House and after two or three hours of conferences, it was agreed that the Speaker would ask Claude Pepper, the Chairman of the Rules Committee to issue a rule granting authority to the Majority Whip in the House, Tom Foley, to offer a 5% reduction amendment across the board. Under this proposal, Michel would have, as the Minority Leader, the Motion to Recommit and his Motion to Recommit probably will call for a reduction of 8½%.

It developed that the parade was forming and it all depended on who would lead the parade. A 5% reduction across the board will really be something when you consider that it will apply to all programs other than a few exempted and the entitlement programs. In other words, it will apply to all of the controllables in the budget for Fiscal Year 1986, other

than the exceptions. For instance in the National Institutes of Health budget in the bill that I am Chairman of, we have the sum of \$1,221,000,000 in the National Cancer Institute. A 5% reduction in this one item alone is a considerable amount of money and unless there is some change, a 5% reduction will probably be enacted by the House. With the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings amendment very much in disagreement, this rule and the amendments provided may be just enough to resolve the deficit reduction fight for a few months.

One of the Speaker's main advisors and assistants is a man by the name of Ari Weiss. He is a smart Jew and is into everything. He announced this past week that his wife had accepted a position at one of the Universities in Israel and would leave sometime during the latter part of this year for her new assignment. He has announced that he will go with her during her employment at the University in Israel and the standing joke that is passing around the Hill is to the effect that the Speaker, without Weiss, may have to close up shop.

November 12, 1985

I have just returned from the new Madison Building of the Library of Congress where we are having our Continuing Legal Education classes. This morning during the one hour that I attended, we had a good discussion of the Supreme Court decision concerning redistricting of Congressional seats and also redistricting of the state legislative seats. I enjoyed the discussion and know quite a bit about redistricting since I have been redistricted four times since I have been a Member of Congress. During the lecture, we were

informed that in the very beginning, we had 65 House Members who represented 33,000 people each and further, that our first redistricting act was during the year 1792. We have 435 Members now and this number was fixed in the year 1911. In 1911, we had 433 seats and with the two new Members from Arizona and New Mexico, this made the total 435 which has come down to this time. In our Congressional District, today we have about 522,000 people. This is considerably more than back in the beginning when we had a population of 2,145,000. The population today is about 246,000,000. The California and Indiana laws that have been vigorously contested in the last several years pertaining to Congressional redistricting were discussed right much in detail.

November 13, 1985

We are back on the Gramm-Rudman conference again and this time we may be able to resolve the matter before the President goes to the summit. With no permanent debt ceiling agreed upon up to this time and with our efforts to resolve the deficit right uncertain, we would not be sending the President to the summit with any good news from the standpoint of our emergency financial problems.

The President again vetoed the health authorization bill and on a vote to override, the House voted 380 to 32 to override. The President's statement concerning the reason for the veto was to the affect that such legislation would undermine NIH's ability to manage itself and the President objected to provisions that would interfere with cost effective biomedical research and further provisions establishing unneeded new organizations. The bill authorized a three-year extension with the total figure

being \$7.7 billion. Seventy-eight of the Senators signed a letter urging the President to sign the bill but the veto still followed. This veto may be overridden in the Senate. So far, the President has vetoed 41 bills since he was sworn in in 1981. Only four times has Congress mustered the two-thirds vote to override him.

We have in the House at this time, a man by the name of Jim Weaver from the State of Oregon. He is serving his 6th term. Since being a Member of the House, from time to time, he has predicted just what the economy would be at the end of the close of a particular year or at some time during the beginning of the next year. Today, he predicts that the Dow Jones average will go to 2,000 and that we will have a sellers market starting about Christmas and this will continue on into next year. Those wealthy people who hold thousands of shares will, when the recession sets in, according to Weaver, start selling and the barber who cuts your hair will end up with a few shares of a particular stock. Unloading will be terrific, he maintains, and they are now printing money to take care of what appears to be a real recession. Time will tell as to just how correct my old friend Jim Weaver is, but so far, he has been right each time.

November 15, 1985

Probably the major disaster of the Twentieth Century took place in Bogota, Colombia late Wednesday night. A 17,716 foot volcano that had been rumbling for months erupted, melting its snow cap and hurling down torrents of mud that buried four sleeping towns in an Andes Mountain valley. Early estimates of the deaths

reached 20,000 and this figure may be increased to 50,000 before it is over. Blazing volcanic ash cascaded into the valley late Wednesday night and before dawn Thursday, the mud avalanche crashed through the towns around the mountain which had a combined population of 70,000 people.

One town, Armero, was completely covered over with mud and debris. The Langunilla River soon was a rushing wall of mud that destroyed the town which was a coffee and cotton farming town consisting of 50,000 people.

President Reagan addressed the Nation last night and was very pessimistic over the outcome of the summit meeting with Gorbachev. The President advised the Nation that he will head for Geneva in hopes of building a foundation for lasting peace, but he warned against expectations of success. He went on to say that the history of American-Soviet relations does not auger well for euphoria. Eight of his predecessors, the President said, each in his own way and in his own time, sought to achieve a more stable and peaceful relationship with the Soviet Union and none fully succeeded. He ended his address with the statement that he did not underestimate the difficulty of the task ahead. He was right pessimistic all the way and to lay the groundwork for a tremendous letdown, he will take with him Senator Gary Hart, one of the candidates for President on the Democratic ticket last year and former U.S. Senator Howard Baker who is now running for the Office of President on the Republican ticket. The race Baker probably will make does not take place until 1988. The day the President returns to Washington from the summit which is November 21, he will

that night, address a Joint Session of Congress. This whole thing is being carefully orchestrated and I do hope that the President accomplishes more than he has indicated will take place.

Before I leave the House of Representatives, I hope that we, at some time, will have a Chairman of the Ways & Means Committee who has enough courage to really go after some of the religious groups in this country and some of the television and radio evangelists. Such as the one that operates out of Baton Rouge, Louisiana preaching all over this country, holding revival meetings where millions and millions of dollars are received from the people and no accounting is ever made to anyone. No taxes are paid on 99% of the money and only one person in the world knows how much is taken in and has the authority to count the money. At each revival meeting, the \$5 bills, \$10 bills, \$20 bills and \$50 bills are placed in tremendously large bundles and tied together and mailed to Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The only person who knows how much is received and has the authority to count the money is the wife of the evangelist. She says, and he says, that the Lord has placed this duty on her and she is carrying out the wishes of the Lord.

Another one operates in the State of New York with headquarters in New York City, commonly known as "Mr. Ed." A number of years ago, one of our black Members in the House who, by the way, is a good Member, is Charlie Rangel of New York City. Charlie Rangel knows this New York City evangelist and preacher well and on a number of occasions, has been in his home. This Member of Congress will tell you that the home of this evan-

gelist makes the White House look like a storage place for second-hand utensils. On one occasion, the Congressman inquired of the evangelist as to how much money he took in each year. The evangelist said he didn't have any idea and the Congressman then said, will it amount to \$10 million? The evangelist said that that did not even start it. He said it ran into several hundred million a year.

In another instance, one of the religious orders that somehow, in direct violation of the law using a smart tax man, now owns and operates one of the largest pantyhose firms in this country. I have a hard time understanding why it is that any minister or religious order should be in the pantyhose business, making millions of dollars a year and in the end, paying no taxes.

There is another family operating out of the Washington, D.C. area who are devout members of one of the large religious groups in this country. At the end of the year, right off the top from restaurants, motels, hotels and all kinds of businesses, ten percent is given to this religious order and with sharp pencils, no taxes are paid to the government.

There is a group operating out of Charlottesville, Virginia, known as the PTL Club that not too long ago, beginning on Friday at noon, a fundraising program was put on the air by the club and on the following Monday morning at 10 a.m., they had raised \$25 million. This money is unaccounted for and no one really knows how much this club raises or what the money is used for each year.

These are just a few instances where the Ways & Means Committee could spend some time and get off the back of the middle-income taxpayer and do something for the good of the country just for a change.

November 18, 1985

The summit meeting begins tomorrow and like all of the other Members of Congress, I hope this is a successful summit.

Leaking the Weinberger letter to the President, of course, does not help the situation and it may be, as one of the White House officials has said, this leak was an attempt to sabotage the summit. The three-page letter from Weinberger warning the President of the dangers of continued adherence to the SALT II Treaty was delivered to the White House on Wednesday. Copies were obtained on Friday by "The Washington Post" and "The New York Times." The "Times" printed a full copy of it in Saturday's editions. Pentagon officials say that the Defense Department was not the source of the leak and an official who traveled with the President to Geneva said that Weinberger had ordered an investigation into the matter. Gorbachev arrives in Geneva today.

President and Mrs. Reagan have enjoyed themselves this weekend in Geneva and arrived early enough to rest up and prepare for the summit. This matter of jet lag plays an important part in meetings following long trips and may be evident when the President returns on Thursday of this week and comes directly to the Congress to report on his trip to a Joint Session.

The volcano that erupted in Colombia has claimed the lives of some 22,300 people according to the government and will go down in history as the worst disaster of the Twentieth Century.

For some reason or other, I failed to note that Diana, the Princess of Wales and Prince Charles spent several days in our country last week. She is a beautiful young lady and on each and every occasion while here in Washington, she wore beautiful clothes and the same applied when they were in Florida just before returning to England. A great many people in the British empire wonder from time to time when the Queen will step down and Prince Charles will take over as King of England. Judging from statements that we read from time to time in the British newspapers, it may be some time before the Queen decides that Prince Charles is ready to govern.

November 19, 1985

President Reagan and Gorbachev met for about two hours early this morning in a get-acquainted meeting. It was agreed at that time that there would be a complete media blackout during the summit conference and at the conclusion of the conference, the media would be advised as to just what happened. I think this was good and I am positive that the 3,000 representatives of the media who are in Geneva really have their noses out of joint. We still hope for the best here on the Hill and will know more about what took place when the President addresses the Joint Session on Thursday night.

The President and Mrs. Reagan are occupying a beautiful mansion in Geneva which is considered one of the most elegant lakeside villas, turned over to the First Family by the Pometta family for their use during the summit. The Pometta's young son left the President written instructions on the care and feeding of the fish which he is very much interested in. I will bet that the President and Mrs. Reagan feed the fish.

With more than 3,000 journalists standing by for the summit, it is right difficult, I imagine, to ferret out a genuine scoop. First son, Ron Reagan, who is covering the event for "Playboy" magazine should have a good shot at it. He had dinner with his parents at their villa Sunday night and the First Lady's press secretary said that the Reagans were thrilled that their son was reporting on the summit. Yesterday, young Ron Reagan had lunch with George Will, a columnist who operates out of Washington and the husband of one of the Assistant Secretaries of Education.

The election to fill the seat of the Congressional District that Tip O'Neill is vacating should be interesting next year. It now appears that James Roosevelt's 39-year-old son will be one of the candidates, along with some ten or eleven others. Before it is over, one of the many sons of Robert Kennedy, deceased, may enter the race and then this will really be a contest--one that will require some \$1 million.

December 2, 1985

On Thursday, November 21, President Reagan addressed a Joint Session of Congress. He landed at Andrews Air Force Base about 7:30 p.m. and quite a delegation met him when the plane landed. The Speaker of the House, Tip O'Neill, was requested to attend with the greeting party at the Air Force Base and of course, the Vice President along with the members of the Cabinet were also there. On this day, the House recessed about 4:30 p.m. with the understanding that we would go back into session about 8:30 p.m. and then receive the President's report on the summit meeting.

During the morning of the 21st, I was in the House Chamber requesting permission to file my Conference Report and also requesting permission to file the Continuing Resolution report. Following my request, the Speaker called me up to the podium and asked me to convene the House at 8:30 p.m. and preside until he and the Vice President arrived. Promptly at 8:20 p.m., I convened the House and Strom Thurmond, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, represented the Vice President. We sat in the two chairs directly behind the podium which is used by the President to address the House. After I admitted the Senate, the President's Cabinet, and the Diplomatic Corps, the Vice President and the Speaker, along with the President arrived in the House Chamber. Senator Thurmond and I then vacated our two seats and they were then occupied by the Speaker and Vice President.

This is the second time this has happened at a Joint Session of Congress insofar as I am concerned. When the

President of France was here, I occupied the Speaker's chair while he received a medal which was bestowed upon him by the French Government.

The Members who attended the Joint Session were right nice to me when I walked up the center aisle after vacating the chair. You would assume that I had really performed some heroic task and at least no one occupied my seat while I sat at the podium. For a great many years now, I have sat next to the aisle and have occupied the same seat for over 25 years during Joint Sessions. Since we have no assigned seats in the House, it is on a first-come, first-served basis and especially during Joint Sessions of Congress.

Virginia and I returned to Kentucky for Thanksgiving week and it rained every day with the exception of two days. The weather was miserable and on Thanksgiving day, those who played football were either sloshing in water up to their knees or it was so cold that the quarterbacks could hardly throw the ball. It certainly was not caught on a great many occasions.

This week, we take up a number of Conference Reports and will go on to the Continuing Rescution as soon as possible.

From time to time, one or more of the Members in the House and Senate receive quite a bit of adverse publicity. One of the United States Senators I have always liked is Senator Laxalt of Nevada. He is a very considerate man and established a right good record while serving as Governor of his state. He has been very close to President Reagan during the President's first term and on into this, the second term. In fact, he represented the President not too long ago in a special trip

to the Philippines to advise with the President of the Philippines concerning the urgency and need for an immediate election.

Several months ago, Senator Laxalt announced that he would not be a candidate for reelection. This was quite a surprise to a great many Members of Congress and as I understand, to the President. For the past two weeks, articles have been written across this country concerning the ownership of one of the gambling houses in Nevada which was formerly owned by the Laxalt family. It now appears that the FBI, CIA and the Internal Revenue Service has had under investigation for many months, the removal of millions of dollars from this gambling house which was paid to members of the mafia and professional gamblers across the country. It seems that there was a skimming process that took place and from the top, millions of dollars were removed and paid by the Laxalt family to these characters. I presume that Senator Laxalt knew that this would finally be released to the press and since he no longer is an owner, nor his family, of the gambling house, he just simply decided that he would not run for reelection and have to fight this same old battle over the skimming process and the men who received the money.

In Sunday's Nashville "Tennessean" an article appeared on the front page entitled: "Unopposed Boner spent \$500,000." This man Boner is a Member of the Committee on Appropriations and has been a Member of Congress now for about eight years. A number of stories have been written about him and all of these have been anything but complimentary to him. The insinuations made in the article are interpreted by some people as the usual conduct for a

great many other Members of Congress. This article is as follows:

"Rep. Bill Boner's campaign organization has spent more than \$500,000 in political contributions since 1983 even though the congressman has had no opposition during that time.

Federal Election Commission records show the bulk of that money--more than \$300,000--went to companies owned by the congressman. The result is that Boner's once massive campaign chest has dwindled to a few dollars.

Boner has scheduled a \$1,000 per person fund-raiser for Dec. 10 in an attempt to replenish that fund. The stated goal is to raise at least \$100,000. Last week, the congressman took the unusual step of sending out a second letter on congressional stationery to a select group of wealthy Nashville businessmen to get them to attend.

'Recently you received through the mail an invitation to a fundraising luncheon,' says Boner's letter to possible contributors. 'I sincerely hope you will be able to join us that day.'

'Political campaigns today are year-round activities.

Candidates at all levels of government must constantly seek out new ways to communicate with the people they represent.

'Over the past several years we have obtained sophisticated computer hardware and software which we believe will better enable us both to inform and stay informed.'

Boner's campaign records show that he has spent more than \$300,000 in campaign money on that computer equipment since 1983. That money goes directly to the congressman through two companies he formed.

The result is that while Boner has raised \$726,520 since the last time he had serious opposition in 1980, he has spent \$741,358 during the same period. The balance of his campaign fund as of June 30, 1985 was \$52,752, and while a Boner campaign official said he did not know the organization's recent balance, the congressman has been spending an average of \$25,000 a month.

In August, Boner spent three weeks on the West Coast. The primary purpose of that trip, aides said privately, was to solicit

honoraria and contributions from defense contractors and other lobbyists. It is not known how much Boner made on that trip, since his office has refused to release any details of it.

However, Boner's press secretary, Jeff Eller, said there were no fund-raising events on the congressman's West Coast junket. Any contributions Boner received from that trip will have to be reported when he files his next financial disclosure statement.

It is not clear whether Boner's Dec. 10 fund-raiser at Opryland Hotel will be open to the press. The congressman has been unwilling to answer specific questions about his finances following allegations by Nashville defense contractor Jim Wellham that nearly \$50,000 Wellham paid the congressman's wife in legal fees were actually bribes for the congressman. Boner has denied Wellham's claim.

The congressman's finances are currently being investigated by the public integrity section of the U.S. Justice Department.

Those who contribute to the fund-raiser will be

listed by name on the congressman's next financial disclosure statement he is required to file next month.

Boner's aides say privately they are worried about what effect the investigation will have on campaign contributions, although the congressman's campaign treasurer says Boner's supporters 'are rallying around him.'

Howard H. (Butch) Eley, Boner's Nashville administrative aide, said yesterday the congressman was in Washington and not available for comment.

A close examination of the congressman's campaign disclosure statements since 1983 shows that the campaign money has been spent on such things as a trip for him and his wife to Taiwan, furniture for their Russell Street home and a new luxury-model Pontiac. Boner's office has defended the expenditures, saying they were made for political purposes.

Boner has paid his sister, Doris Bland, a total salary of more than \$25,000 since 1983 and has purchased a mobile telephone for his car. In addition, records show that:

--Boner has paid \$289,853 of his campaign funds to two

companies in which he is 100% owner. Boner has said those two companies, Letters Unlimited and Targeted Communications, have purchased computer equipment which he uses in his congressional campaigns.

But Boner has spent nearly \$300,000 since January 1983 even though he faced only one re-election campaign in which he was unopposed. As the 100% owner of Targeted Communications and Letters Unlimited, the money has gone directly to Boner.

In addition, the congressman has also spent more than \$20,000 in campaign funds for computer repair and supplies relating to his privately-owned companies, meaning he does not have to pay for that out of his own pocket.

--The campaign paid \$19,278 -- \$1,134 a month -- to another company Boner owns, WEB Properties. The congressman owns 99% of WEB Properties while the other 1% is owned by Eley, Boner's 26-year-old district office supervisor who is paid a \$55,500 congressional salary. The \$19,278 represented rental payments for the congressman's campaign headquarters located in a Third Avenue building owned by WEB Properties. The company also owns a Shoney's

restaurant in Manassas, Va., and a Nashville condominium.

--The campaign has spent \$73,308 on constituent entertainment, presentations and gifts. According to the disclosure forms, most of the payments either go directly to Boner or his wife or to pay off his American Express or other credit card bills.

Boner's office has refused to supply information breaking down exactly what the money is spent for.

Boner's office refused, for example, to give any details about the following two reimbursements he received from the campaign on Dec. 19, 1984.

The campaign wrote out one check for \$316.82 to American Express to pay the bill for an unspecified 'constituent entertainment' that day. On the same day, the campaign also wrote a check for \$274.68 to Tiberio Restaurant in Washington, again for 'constituent entertainment.'

Here is the official explanation from Boner's office of what the campaign money was spent on:

- 2 -

'A constituent is anyone who has the potential to interact with the congressman either directly or indirectly. Constituent entertainment is expenses the congressman incurs while interacting with a constituent.

'Constituent gifts are gifts given by the congressman to constituents. Constituent presentations are presentations made to constituents.'

A number of Boner's constituents who have had business with him in Washington and Nashville have told The Tennessean that they went to dinner with the congressman, but the constituents say that they, not Boner, paid the check."

December 3, 1985

When I first started practicing law, Judge J.C. Carter, Sr. was Judge of the Monroe County Circuit Court. At that time, his son, J.C. Carter, Jr. was Commonwealth Attorney and his nephew, Paul Carter was County Attorney. Another nephew was County Court Clerk and still another nephew was Superintendent of the county schools. To cap the climax, his daughter, Pearl Pace was Sheriff of the County. One of his sons is Tim Lee Carter who had just started practicing medicine and later was elected to Congress and served about 16 years. Pearl Pace's husband was elected Sheriff and when he died, the Fiscal Court named her as Sheriff to fill the unexpired term.

One of my first cases was in Monroe County and it was a good civil suit. Several thousand dollars was involved and I not only had the facts, but I had the law on my side. Under no circumstances should I have lost the case. There was a jury trial and at the time the jury was selected, Paul Carter, who was the attorney for the defendant, just happened to have the assistance of J.C. Carter, Jr., Pearl Pace, the nephew in the County Court Clerk's Office and one or two other friends who had jobs in the Court House. Old J.C. Carter, Sr. was on the bench and I watched his family tribe really operate. The jury that was finally selected was of course, strangers to me, but looked good and we started the trial. I always watched the jury right carefully to see the reaction on the faces of the jurors at the time certain testimony was presented. During this trial, the testimony that I presented was sufficient to have carried the case to the jury and a verdict should have been rendered on the side that I represented. The jury was only out a few minutes and brought in a verdict for the defendant. Old Judge J.C. Carter called me up to the bench after the verdict was read and said "William, you are just starting out as a young lawyer, and you will be alright." I remember distinctly saying to him that all during the trial after I had suspected what was taking place, I was saying to myself, "Thank God for the Court of Appeals" because there is where I am going. I took the case to the Court of Appeals and reversed the verdict in Monroe County. Then, I went to Monroe County and got my money.

This is a right unusual family and at the present time, Tin Lee Carter has retired from Congress after a triple by-pass operation and old Judge J.C. Carter is dead.

Paul Carter and J.C. Carter, Jr., I believe are both dead and so is Pearl Pace.

For months now, we have been reading articles in the papers concerning General Dynamics Corporation which is one of the large defense contractors in this country. In today's local newspapers, there is an article entitled: "Fraud is Charged in Divad Contract." This article goes on to state that General Dynamics Corporation and four present or former executives, including NASA Administrator James M. Beggs, were indicted yesterday on charges of trying to defraud the government on the development of an ill fated Army weapon. The defendants were charged with attempting to hide cost overruns on a contract to develop the Divad anti-aircraft gun by illegally charging excess costs to two other General Dynamics accounts. Justice Department officials said the overcharges amounted to \$7.5 million on the \$40 million Army contract which was to build two prototypes of the gun. With the indictment of the NASA Administrator, James M. Beggs, this now makes the fourth Reagan Administration official to be indicted. The others are Raymond Donovan, who was Labor Secretary; Paul Thayer, who was the number two man at the Pentagon, and Rita Lavelle, who headed the Environmental Protection Agency's toxic waste clean up program. Lavelle and Thayer went to prison and Donovan is still under indictment and in the process of a long complicated trial.

General Dynamics was indicted several months ago and received a large fine in another case. Overruns and additions to contracts was being investigated and turned out to be fraudulent. This is the same company that gave my old friend, Admiral Rickover a number of presents for his wife and himself.

Stanley Pace is the son of Pearl Pace and is now Chief Executive Officer and President of General Dynamics. He has served in this capacity for several years now.

December 5, 1985

For years now, we have appropriated large amounts for cancer research and in the bill that I am Chairman of, we have at this time, \$1,221,000,000 for this purpose. We continue to hope each year that research will develop control methods and a cure for this dread disease. This week, a new cancer treatment that activates the bodies defenses, turning white blood cells into killer cells that attack tumors, has shown highly promising results in its first experimental tests in patients, according to the National Cancer Institute. The Institute reported that use of the novel technique on 25 patients produced measurable reductions, by more than 50% in the tumor sizes of eleven of the patients. The cancers were so advanced that they could not be treated with conventional drugs or radiation therapy. Dr. Steven A. Rosenberg at the Cancer Institute said that he did not know where this new cancer treatment would lead to since it is clearly a beginning and a new direction. The blood of the patient is transferred by machines with the new solution placed into the blood as it passes through the machine. This process apparently turns cells into killer cells that selectively attack abnormal growths such as cancer. This is one of the most interesting and exciting biological therapies that we have seen for some time and with its success in working against very common malignancies, this may be a giant step forward.

It is now agreed that we will pass a final Continuing Resolution, a budget deficit reduction bill and a tax reform bill, then we will adjourn. This still looks like we will be here until probably December 15 or 16.

I send out about 1,200 Christmas cards each year and sometimes when I sit down in the middle of the living room floor to sign them, at the last minute, it seems there are considerably more than 1,200. At least there are not as many as President Reagan will send out this year, which according to reports, will total 125,000.

December 6, 1985

On this date in 1884, the Washington Monument was completed. Since that time, millions of people have seen this monument and hundreds of thousands have been inside from the bottom to the top. Regardless of the fact that it was constructed by contributions from the people in this country and is one of our great monuments, from time to time, some lunatic decides to damage it. Within the past three weeks, a man driving a large truck succeeded in jumping the curb and damaged one side of the monument. Not too long ago, another truck driven by a man of unsound mind who had only recently been released from one of our insane asylums, loaded a truck with what he said was dynamite and parked it near the monument. He said if anybody bothered him or tried to arrest him, the Washington Monument would be blown up.

We had no difficulty with our Conference Report on the bill that appropriates the money for the Departments of Labor, Health & Human Services, and Education yesterday.

On a roll call vote on final adoption, 356 voted for the Conference Report and 54 voted against it. Only three Democrats voted against the adoption of our Report. The size of the vote should indicate to President Reagan that we mean business on this particular appropriations bill. A veto would be overridden without any difficulty, but I do not believe that we will be confronted with that problem.

The White House continues to have its problems with members of the President's Cabinet. This past week, Robert C. McFarlane, the National Security Advisor to the President, resigned and according to the press reports, he was unable to get along with Don Regan, the Chief of Staff. Apparently, he had grown frustrated with the Chief of Staff's attempts to block his access to President Reagan. From time to time, I have watched McFarlane on television and was really concerned over the fact that he was so stilted and right inept at times. He was a Colonel in the Army and received his training for the position that he has held in the White House up through the Army ranks. This, to me, is not quite enough and I hope that his successor who apparently was his assistant, will do much better.

This week, a helicopter was shot down in Nicaragua by the Contras and those killed were Cuban soldiers. Apparently the Cubans are not only acting in an advisory capacity in Nicaragua, but are actually in combat. This new role for Cuba will prompt Congress to consider more help for the Contras. Up to this time, we have been informed that there are 2,500 Cuban military advisors in Nicaragua and none were taking part in actual combat.

We have eighteen bills under suspensions today and this is generally the way we start the last week of each Session. I hope it holds true this time, but the odds are that we will go over into next week before we adjourn the First Session of the 99th Congress.

We have five major pieces of legislation that must be passed upon either this week or next week in order to adjourn. The debt ceiling bill must be finally enacted since we only have a temporary debt ceiling in effect. The permanent debt ceiling will carry the amount up to \$2,079,000,000,000. Gramm-Rudman is tied to the debt ceiling bill in the Senate and when we resolve Gramm-Rudman this week, this will also take care of the debt ceiling.

A final Continuing Resolution which is necessary for the operation of the government must be enacted this week. This Resolution will continue for the balance of the Fiscal Year and probably will be vetoed one or more times before we leave here this Session.

A Reconciliation bill which is structured to help reduce the deficit about \$20 billion each Fiscal Year is also underway and must be resolved before we leave this week. This legislation reduces a number of existing entitlement programs and is quite controversial.

The Farm Bill is now in conference and the conferees have been notified by the President's advisors that unless they reduce the overall amount necessary to fund this legislation, it will be vetoed.

The Tax Reform bill which is probably the most controversial one of all will be up in the House this week for final passage. The Republican Leadership in the House and the great majority of the Republicans are against the Democratic proposal brought out by the Ways & Means Committee and hope to have their substitute adopted. The substitute, of course, has no chance to pass and unless the President really works on the Republicans in the House this week by telephone and through meetings in the White House, the Ways & Means Committee bill will go down.

December 10, 1985

As a general rule, I always attend conferences when I am one of the conferees. As a conferee on the Gramm-Rudman deficit legislation, I have attended all of the meetings up to the one that was held at 6:30 p.m. last night. This meeting was called in order that all of the conferees might receive a report from the ten selected to make the negotiations with the Conference Report to be signed and then sent to the House and the Senate. I was positive that nothing would be accomplished at this meeting and did not attend.

Under the proposal finally agreed upon by the Senate and the House many conferees, the deficit anticipated for Fiscal Year 1987 of \$194 billion was to be reduced \$50 billion. This would bring it down to \$144 billion. In order to make such a reduction, a tremendous amount would have to be cut from the Defense Appropriation Bill. This was discovered late yesterday afternoon by the White House and after the conferees had met for some time last night, word was received from the President that he would not agree. Re-

ducing domestic programs \$25 billion was not too bad, but any thought of reducing defense by the same amount did not appeal to the President. This broke up the meeting and now we will have to do something else today. The Senate has tied this amendment to the debt ceiling increase legislation and the time on the debt ceiling legislation expires on Thursday of this week. Something must take place between now and then or the government will come to an abrupt halt.

President Reagan, on December 14, will give a dinner for 150 of his close personal friends. On this Saturday night, he will discuss with them the raising of funds for a Reagan Library and research center in San Francisco which will cost millions of dollars. Here is where he will deposit his papers and all of his memorabilia. My guess is that he will, on this one Saturday raise the necessary millions without any difficulty for such a structure and campus.

Mass mailing costs by the Senators has attracted quite a bit of publicity during the past two weeks. Senator Cranston of California is running for reelection and he is anything but a strong candidate. Senator Cranston mailed nearly 11.5 million items so far this year at a cost of \$1.6 million. All of this material, he says, is of great use to his constituents in California and especially at this particular time. Senator Arlen Specter is also another right weak candidate running for reelection next year and he too is facing a tough reelection battle. He sent out 6.5 million pieces at a cost of nearly \$790,000. The Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee is being right cautious about any statements

he makes because he sent out 3.3 million items at a cost of nearly \$650,000. This Senator is John Heinz of Pennsylvania.

According to polls recently taken, George Bush is way ahead of all of the other prospective Republican candidates for President and this surprises quite a few Conservative Republicans. George Bush was only a fair House Member and when he made his race for the Senate, he was defeated. I personally like George Bush, but again, I believe that Howard Baker is the smartest candidate that the Republicans have for the next Presidential race.

As each day passes, it is obvious that adjournment will not take place on Saturday of this week. It will almost take a miracle for this to take place and since the Senate apparently does not want to go home, the odds are that we will go over into next week.

The Farm Bill is still in conference and Agriculture Secretary, John Block, said yesterday that despite serious defects in the House and Senate versions of the bill, the Administration is not ready at this time to threaten a veto. Block believes that a compromise bill will be on the President's desk by Christmas.

Speaking of farm legislation, we have all kinds of sad cases reported every day throughout the farm belt in this country. Yesterday, a farmer in Hills, Iowa, distraught over his finances, killed the President of his bank, a neighbor, and his wife before turning the gun on himself. This man walked into the Hills Bank and Trust Company shortly before Noon and killed the President. He then killed a neighbor residing near the farm he was cultivating. The neighbor apparently was

connected with one of the Farm Credit Administration offices and when apprehended by a Deputy Sheriff, the farmer committed suicide. This is another sad case that has occurred during the past several months.

In this country today, we have a militant, white supremacy group that is taking advantage of the growing farm crisis by enlisting American farmers in their efforts to oppose the Federal Government. Armed with automatic weapons, explosives, tons of ammunition and an apparent willingness to kill and die for their cause, some members of these organizations have been engaged in a long-standing drive to seize control of the United States Government. They advocate violence and revolution as a solution to America's worsening farm crisis.

I am positive that the people in this country, generally do not understand what the farmer is going through today and unless something takes place, more trouble will be a daily occurrence.

December 11, 1985

We start today with the Tax Reform bill and it now appears that the Rule to be issued will give one or more Members the right to offer an amendment concerning payment of income tax on pension plans which has caused quite an uproar. In addition, the Rule will provide for general debate to extend beyond the time the substitute is offered by the Republicans and the plan now is not to finish the bill today. This will give the President, late this afternoon and tonight, time to work on more Republican Members for their votes. The final vote on this bill could be exceedingly close.

We finished the Gramm-Rudman deficit amendment conference last night about 7:30 p.m. and filed the Report. A number of senior Democrats in the House will vote against this deficit reduction amendment because they do not believe that it is possible to carry out the provisions of the amendment for a five-year period. In reducing the Fiscal Year 1987 budget \$50 billion to take care of the deficit, simply means that anywhere from \$12 billion to \$19 billion of this amount will come out of the bill that I am Chairman of on the Committee on Appropriations. When you cut health and education this much in any one year, you just about destroy a number of programs.

I do not believe that we will adjourn this Session of the Congress this week, but sometime the first two days of next week should be about right.

December 12, 1985

Last night, the House approved and sent to the President the Gramm-Rudman balanced budget plan and the President is expected to sign the bill today. This plan was adopted in the Senate 61 to 31 and in the House by 271 to 154. With the Gramm-Rudman plan was a provision increasing the debt ceiling to \$2,079,000,000,000. This debt ceiling increase was good for a few votes because the Senate hooked the two together to make Gramm-Rudman safe. Without the debt ceiling, the Government would have faced default at midnight last night.

There is a whole lot wrong about the Gramm-Rudman plan, but something must be done to reduce the deficit each Fiscal

Year and to bring down the national debt. This is the most serious problem confronting our country today and even though I was not at all satisfied with a number of provisions of the plan, I voted for it. I know that there will be substantial reductions in education and health that I will not approve of, but at the same time, you have to go where the money is. Defense will receive a substantial reduction next year and the same will also apply to the domestic programs. Before voting on this bill, one or two of the new Members came over and asked me how I was going to vote. I said that after going to the Prayer Room and finding it so full of Members I could not get in, I decided, notwithstanding my disappointment at being unable to enter, to vote for the bill. This is kind of a standing joke about some of the major bills and especially the ones that go down to the wire.

During the day yesterday, the Rule was presented for the Tax Reform bill and much to my surprise, it was voted down 223 to 202. Every Republican in the House with the exception of 14, voted against the Rule and 59 Democrats joined the Republicans in voting against the Rule. The Majority Leader, Jim Wright, was against the Rule because of the oil interests in Texas and a number of the senior Members in the House were against the Rule mainly because of the tactics used by Rostenkowski, the Chairman of the Ways & Means Committee in putting the bill together and in joining with the President every step of the way in attempting to force tax reduction at this time. The bill, with one or two exceptions, was the best tax reduction bill that has been presented since I have been a Member of Congress and should have been adopted. The Speaker requested that I

preside during general debate on this bill and I was looking forward to this assignment. This is the kind of legislation that I like to preside over during general debate.

Another horrible airline accident took place yesterday. 250 servicemen on their way home from West Germany to Hopkinsville, Kentucky were aboard the plane which crashed after refueling in Newfoundland. This accident, along with two or three more in the last twelve months have taken more lives than at any other period.

Former Justice Potter Stewart, Jr. was buried yesterday in Arlington National Cemetery. Eight of the present members of the Court attended the funeral and Thurgood Marshall was unable to go to the cemetery but attended an earlier service at the National Cathedral. Potter Stewart participated in the swearing-in ceremony of the President and the Vice President in the Rotunda this year when the weather was so bad that the swearing-in could not take place outside. Justice Stewart was in bad physical shape at that time and after suffering another stroke, died. At the age of 66, he decided to retire from the Court and his decision was a good one. Physically, he was unable to continue and this really applies to three of the present Court members. These will not retire apparently, and their condition certainly worries a great many people in our country. The physical condition of the Court in general is one of the main reasons why the Court does not attend Joint Sessions like it used to.

President Reagan, during his tenure, has called upon the Republicans time after

time in major matters, but yesterday was the time that they really got even with him. Since the last election, a great many Republicans in the House have just been watching for a time to give the President a good drubbing. He did not help them during the last campaign to any great extent and is really a loner. This is one of the main reasons why he has been so successful with a lot of the Independents and Democrats in this country.

We are just about ready now to bring the First Session of the 99th Congress to a close. So far, I have not missed a day or a vote since I have been a Member of Congress and have never accepted a campaign contribution.

The Chairman of the Ways & Means Committee, Dan Rostenkowski still believes that if a strong Tax Reform bill is passed in the Congress, it will be a stepping stone for him into the Speakership. As a ward politician from the City of Chicago, he has faced all kinds of opposition during his time and is not at all concerned over the fact that Jim Wright of Texas is claiming enough votes to be Speaker if the election were held at this time. For the past five months, Rostenkowski has received all kinds of publicity throughout this country concerning his efforts as Chairman of the Ways & Means Committee in bringing out a Tax Reform measure that would reduce taxes for the middle-income taxpayer and bring about a tax program whereby a great many large industries in this country would begin paying income tax. Companies such as Mobil Oil, General Electric, J. Peter Grace, and others who have paid little or no taxes during the past five years. The National Chamber of Commerce is bitterly opposed to the Tax Reform bill because this organi-

zation believes that enactment of the legislation will bring on a recession. For the past ten days, the stock market has continued to react to the situation here in Congress concerning passage of the Tax Reform bill. All kinds of records are being established from the standpoint of the number of shares that are being sold on the New York market and the Dow Jones Industrial Average is now up to about 1511. There are some people in this country who believe it might go as high as 2,000 between now and the 15th day of February.

The action of the House in turning down the Rule, thereby in substance, killing the Tax Reform Bill, was really a crushing blow to Rostenkowski and to President Reagan. They had been in close touch for months, discussing this legislation and working together to bring out a bill that would be acceptable to the Congress and to the President. Nearly every Member on the Ways & Means Committee was able to make one or more deals to take care of his section of the country, and finally after securing enough Democratic votes, the Chairman of the Committee brought out the bill. The oil interests were not taken care of in the many deals that were made and this lost the support of the Majority Leader, Jim Wright. Even though he claims that he has enough votes to be Speaker, he still has to be reelected as a Member in order to serve. The Texas oil people are really mad and alarmed about what the Tax Reform bill is doing to them. Wright is jubilant over the action of the House in turning down the Rule and Rostenkowski is as mad as he can be. This morning, Rostenkowski had a meeting with the President and after talking with the Speaker, Tip O'Neill, some sort of an agreement was reached that the Tax Reform bill could be brought back if

by 2 p.m. today the President could turn around 50 Members on the Republican side. It is now after 3 p.m. and the President has failed to turn any around so far. All of the Cabinet Members are working on individual Republican Members and meetings are being held throughout the Capitol Building with small groups of Republicans attending. At a number of these meetings, there are people from the home districts and the home states of the Republicans in attendance. The pressure is really on.

I have believed all along that we would be here until Monday or Tuesday of next week and after the Rule failed on the Tax Reform bill, I then decided that we could adjourn this Session of Congress by midnight on Friday of this week. For over two days now, we have been in conference on the Continuing Resolution and each time we meet, the Chairman of the Conference, Mark Hatfield of Oregon, who is also the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee on the Senate side, has slowed down the proceedings considerably. We were to go back in session this afternoon at 2 p.m. and remain until all matters were decided and a Conference Report was signed and reported back to the House and the Senate. Shortly after meeting at 2 p.m. Hatfield said he wanted to talk to me and to Jamie Whitten, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee on our side. He came around to our side of the table and sat between us and said that John Stennis, who is the Ranking Democrat on the Committee on Appropriations has attempted to attend each session of the conference and since he is in a wheelchair and has only one leg, long sessions have just about put him back in the hospital. John Stennis was present at the meeting when Hatfield was talking with us and he seemed just as well as he

has been at any time since he left the hospital. Joe Addabbo, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations is back attending the conferences, after 72 days in the hospital and even though he has lost a considerable amount of weight and does not look too good, seems to be bearing up well under this ordeal. Chairman Hatfield pointed out Joe Addabbo's condition too, saying that we couldn't finish the conference tonight even if we stayed all night and we might bring about the death of one of these two Members. Since, he further said that it did not appear that we could adjourn this weekend, he said we should have a one, two, or three day extension of the Continuing Resolution and then on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, after the Subcommittees on Defense and Interior where there is considerable difficulty in bringing about a final decision for incorporation in the Continuing Resolution finally reported, then we could put it all together and bring it back to the two Houses. In addition, Hatfield said that Dole had issued an order today to the Senate Agriculture Committee to go to conference and bring out a Farm Bill and said he did not intend to adjourn the Senate until a Farm Bill was agreed on in conference by the House and the Senate. Neither House can adjourn for longer than three days without permission of the other body so therefore we cannot adjourn the House, sine die, until the Senate also agrees.

Hatfield just slightly mentioned the Tax bill but he said that this probably would please the President because it would give him more time to work on the Republican Members to see if a Tax Reform bill could be brought out and passed.

Silvio Conte, the Ranking Minority Member on the Appropriations Committee told me shortly after we adjourned this afternoon from the conference meeting that he was at the White House just before Noon and the President was not only upset, but right emotional about the Republican Party in the House turning its back on him, with only 24 Members voting on the side of the President and Rostenkowski on the Rule to bring out the Tax Reform bill. Hatfield and the President do not agree on much, but Hatfield does not want to go home and a great many of the Senators are in the same position. With the tax bill up in the air, along with the Farm Bill, this is just enough excuse to say to the leaders of both Houses that we cannot adjourn at this time and will have to have a one, two, or three day extension of the Continuing Resolution in order for the government to operate and in order to pass a final agreement on a Conference Report. This information has not been conveyed to the Speaker of the House up to this time, but when he does receive it, he will not like what he hears. He has never been too strong for the Tax Reform bill and especially since big industries and the Chamber of Commerce have put on a tremendous drive to defeat the bill. You would think that he would be in favor of passage of a good bill at this time, but he is not in favor of Rostenkowski succeeding him as Speaker and he is not in favor of resurrecting a bill which has brought criticism of the clout of the President.

All of the pieces finally fit into their proper place and this simply means that we are not going home as soon as a lot of the Members of Congress believed we would when the Rule was turned down on the Tax Reform Bill. This plan for an extension

of time to give everyone a chance to accomplish his or her purpose will not be well received by the majority of the Members of the House of Representatives.

During the conference between the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee and my Chairman and me, my Chairman said nothing. The Senate removed from the Continuing Resolution his proposal concerning agriculture and this now places him in a position where he can reluctantly agree to go along on an extension of the Continuing Resolution if some language is placed in the Resolution which might be of assistance to the farmers. An abrupt removal on the part of the Senate with no time spent even considering the proposal really disturbed my Chairman and now he has an opportunity to come back into the Continuing Resolution with language which might be almost as strong as the language that was removed. Outside of the Caucus Room on the third floor of the Russell Building, there are several hundred people and this happens each time we go through the doors into the conference room. A great many of these people are farmers from all over the United States. When my Chairman walks by each time, they all call out to him, requesting that he really hang tight and take care of the farmers.

We have a little investigation underway now concerning Beechcraft Corporation. There are new officials in this company now and the investigation of one of the House Members that is underway before the ethics and conduct committee may be so extensive that there will be subpoenas issued for some 30 or 35 Members of the House. One of our House Members accepted a number of trips home on planes of this company and this is the company that has contracts

with the government now for the sale of their planes. In addition, records are being checked from the standpoint of travel expenses which were actually paid, with free transportation furnished by Beechcraft Corporation.

December 13, 1985

Just before we adjourned last night, another Continuing Resolution was adopted which extends the time from midnight tonight to midnight Monday. This permits the government to operate all of the departments that so far have no appropriation bills signed into law. In the meantime, Don Regan, Chief of Staff at the White House and Jim Baker, Secretary of the Treasury, have really been walking the halls of the three office buildings here on the Hill.

The White House mounted a desperate campaign last night to revive President Reagan's tax overhaul initiative in the face of continued mutiny by House Republicans and the refusal of the Democratic Leaders to compromise.

During the day yesterday at one of the meetings at the White House, one of the House Republicans suggested that the President place in writing a detailed letter setting forth what he wanted in a tax reform bill and just what he would sign into law. A great many Republicans on our side believe that the President would veto the present tax reform bill now pending if the Senate and the conference that later followed refused to place the bill in line with the wishes of the President. The leadership on the Republican side in the House and a number of Republican House Members demanded the letter. According to my information, the

the President almost exploded and became so emotional in his statement to the Members that the meeting really accomplished nothing. After he subsided a little, then apparently he got mad and this then placed the Republican Members present in a position where they did not agree to go along and adopt the Rule and pass the bill. Rostenkowski has spent all year, you might say, on this bill and if it goes down, this will probably be the last of the Ways & Means Committee Chairman insofar as major legislation is concerned. A bill such as the one now pending really requires not only votes, but considerable skill as the legislation proceeds through both Houses and into conference.

We go back into session today on the Continuing Resolution and a great many of the conferees may not be present. The suggestions that were made yesterday concerning a delay in adjournment of the Congress all took place and it now appears that we will be here at least through Tuesday and maybe on into Wednesday.

During the day yesterday, President Reagan signed my bill and shortly thereafter, Jim Miller, the new Director of the Office of Management and Budget called me giving me the information that the bill had been signed. This is a good bill and I sincerely believed that the President would sign it after he was advised as to the increases that were in the bill and the effort we made to hold the bill under both Budget Resolutions in the House and the Senate. We may not have as much luck next year, but at least Gramm-Rudman also was signed into law and the President late yesterday afternoon notified all of the Cabinet Members to reduce their budget requests \$50 billion for Fiscal Year 1987. This

will mean a substantial reduction in my bill, but all bills must take reductions as well to bring down a national debt of \$2,079,000,000,000, requiring a \$142 billion a year interest payment and to establish a system of reductions of annual deficits for the next five years.

December 16, 1985

The names of the 248 servicemen from Fort Campbell who were killed in the aircraft accident last week were released this weekend. Twenty-two listed their addresses as Fort Campbell, Louisville, and Oak Grove, Kentucky. With this large a number, you would assume that considerably more were from the State of Kentucky. It now develops that the plane that was chartered to carry these servicemen had two other episodes which clearly indicated that it was not safe. On one occasion during a take off several months ago, the tail section of the plane scraped the runway. In another take off, one of the engines failed to function properly and the take off was aborted. It seems to me that with all of the money that we have in defense, and for the Fiscal Year 1986 the amount will be \$298.7 billion, that we could fly either on our own planes, or at least make sure those chartered are safe.

We go back into conference today at 10 o'clock on the Continuing Resolution. It now appears that all of the Subcommittees that are still in the bill will make their final reports and when this Continuing Resolution expires at 5 p.m. tonight, we will have another one to take its place and this one will be on the President's desk for his signature. I hope he signs it and also the Farn Bill which will go on his desk sometime during the day.

The Farm Bill will cost \$52 billion in farm support programs over three years and the total bill for a five-year period will authorize about \$73 billion more for food stamps, farm trade, research, exports, conservation and other farm-related activities. So far, Secretary Block has not said just what recommendation he will make to the President in regard to this bill.

The House GOP revolt may be decided this afternoon when the President and Mrs. Reagan return from memorial services at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. He will helicopter from Andrews Air Force Base to the Capitol and will meet with all of the Republican House Members. Yesterday, on one of the television programs, some of the Republican leaders said that they would still vote no on the Rule and that the President had not lost everything and it would be much better to put this bill over until January or February.

The Republican House Members said that they have been ignored by the President. They certainly got their revenge last week and this rebellion was led by some of the President's most loyal soldiers and focused on a single issue. Regardless of the outcome today in the meeting with the Members, this frustration has continued now for many months. A great many House Republicans believe that the President has courted the majority in each House. This means that he has courted the Democratic Leadership in the House where the Democrats are in control and the Republican Leadership in the Senate where the Republicans are in control. Some of the Republicans say that this is not petty revenge, but certainly there is a strong feeling that the Republicans in the House have been ignored and rolled too many times and this was a good issue on which to take a stand in

order to get the President's attention. House consideration of the tax overhaul legislation is President Reagan's number one domestic priority. The White House has worked day and night since the loss and believes that a turn around will take place today. Notwithstanding the Republican substitute which was finally put together on the Ways & Means Committee and which by the way has no chance to pass, the President endorsed the Democratic bill and simply ignored the substitute. The Republican Members on the Ways & Means Committee say that they were consulted more in the first two years of the Reagan Administration when Dave Stockman was in charge and since that time, there has been very little consultations of any importance with the House Republicans. The reshuffling of the staff at the White House from Jim Baker to Donald Regan also brought about a change. Baker kept in touch with the House more than Regan has and Regan has been right aloof as far as the leadership on the Republican side in the House is concerned. Several Members on the Republican side have complained that letters sent to the White House asking for meetings or for a response, have only received short acknowledgments. When Republicans in the House who supported import restrictions asked for a meeting with Reagan, they were turned down. A right quick answer was given them that the President would veto any such legislation.

On the question of a balanced budget, House Republican leaders were not consulted before Reagan came out in support of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings proposal. When House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.) hoped to embarrass the Democrats by amending a Democratic proposed omnibus spending bill to bring it in line with the cuts proposed in Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, Adminis-

tration officials publicly came out against any amendments and no warning was given to Michel. He was simply sand-bagged as one Republican put it.

The bill that is now before the House required months of trading on the part of the Chairman of the Committee and all along, the President and the Chairman of the Committee have been in agreement. One of the Republican House Members said that after six months when the bill was before the Committee and the President and the Chairman of the Committee were making all kinds of agreements, only six hours were spent with the Republican House Members requesting their votes. One Republican has said that in their lifetime this will probably be the only chance that the Republicans have to really address this issue. Administration officials have finally acknowledged, after the vote last week, that they made mistakes in handling the bill and are now trying to recover from those mistakes. The national Chamber of Commerce and big business generally are against this bill and they too have been working day and night over the weekend with their favorites on the Republican side in the House.

I believe that the odds are 50-50 today as to a turn around, with the larger part of the 50% on the President's side.

The Republicans are making every effort to retain control of the Senate. Another episode last week may cause them trouble. Senator Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R.-Wisc.) was arrested near his home on Capitol Hill and charged with driving while intoxicated. In addition, he was charged with passing a red light and driving on the wrong side of the road. He was processed at the scene and later released. His Milwaukee office

issued a statement to the effect that there are no excuses and that the Senator made a serious mistake. It went on to say that he felt terrible about the event and was sorry and he further assured the people in Wisconsin that it would never happen again. According to my information, he has had one or two other incidents along the same line during the past two years. With only a three-Member majority in the Senate, it still does not look too good for the Republicans in the election next year to retain control of that house.

December 17, 1985

After a return from Fort Campbell yesterday, the President met with 162 of the 182 Republicans, urging them to vote for the rule and for the tax reform bill. After his meeting, the Minority Leader, Bob Michel, and the Secretary of the Treasury, Jim Baker, convinced 50 House Republicans to change their vote and support the rule. I believed all along that the President would convince enough Republicans to change their vote but this still does not mean that the tax reform bill has clear sailing.

We remained in session until about 1 a.m. this morning and after the Rules Committee met and granted a rule on the tax reform bill and also on the Continuing Resolution which was turned down, we then adjourned until 10 a.m. this morning. The Continuing Resolution was turned down because of the portion pertaining to the Armed Services Committee which was deleted. A number of provisions were placed in the authorization bill concerning purchasing and operation of the Pentagon. The Senate deleted these provisions and in the conference, we went along with the deletions. With most of the Members mad and the late

hour, it was just enough to defeat the Continuing Resolution. We will go back on the Continuing Resolution today and also on the tax reform legislation.

December 18, 1985

After some 12 hours of general debate, the House, last night passed and sent to the Senate the most sweeping overhaul of the income tax system in more than 40 years, after some 55 Republicans turned around and voted for the rule which permitted general debate on the bill. President Reagan's visit to the Hill was just enough to turn around the necessary number of Republicans so that the rule would not again be defeated as it was last week. The roll call vote on the rule this time was 256 to 171 and 49 Republicans voted with 207 Democrats to keep the bill alive. The additional Republicans voted from time to time during general debate as they had promised the President they would. Much to my surprise, on final passage, after I got out of the Chair there was a voice vote and the bill was passed, with the Motion to Reconsider laid on the table. I was watching carefully to see if any of the Republicans, including John Duncan of Tennessee, the Ranking Republican on the Ways & Means Committee and the one who was responsible for presenting the substitute would rise and ask for a roll call vote. He remained in his seat the same as Frenzel of Minnesota, Walker of Pennsylvania and some ten or twelve others who always ask for roll call votes to help take Members off the hook and to defeat bills on occasion when there is sufficient votes to do so. After the Speaker announced that the bill had passed, then a real rickus took place, but they did not change the Speaker and the vote now is being no-rated all around the country as a voice vote and this really

disturbs the Republicans in the House. This voice vote was a joint victory for President Reagan and House Ways & Means Committee Chairman, Dan Rostenkowski, (D-Ill.). These two men coaxed both Republicans and Democrats into voting for legislation few of them really wanted. Reagan immediately issued a statement from the White House stating that this moved us one historical step closer toward a new tax code for Americans and that he congratulated the Members of both parties who worked together to enable the long and arduous process of tax reform to go forward. He further went on to say that we could now look to the Senate to make all necessary changes to insure that the final bill is unequivocally pro-family, pro-jobs, and pro-growth. This sweeping bill would reduce personal and corporate taxes while curtailing numerous deductions and credits. Over the next five years, it would cut individual taxes by more than \$140 billion, a 9% reduction on average, while raising business taxes by the same \$140 billion so that the plan would not increase the federal deficit. This bill would excuse roughly six million low-income workers from income taxes.

Tip O'Neill, our Speaker, carried out his promise to Reagan because he remained on the floor, considerably more than usual during general debate on a bill, urging passage of this particular bill. He had promised to deliver the Democratic vote if Reagan could produce at least 50 Republican votes. In his statement to the House, the Speaker said that the people are crying out for fairness in the tax code and that the overhaul package is the first chance he had seen in his 33 years in the Congress of the United States, a body that he loved,

for the opportunity for tax reform. Bob Michel, the Republican Minority Leader, voted for the rule as he promised he would and in his speech said that on final passage, he would vote against the bill. The same applied to Trent Lott of Mississippi, the Minority Whip. The Democratic bill provides a \$2,000 exemption only for taxpayers who do not itemize deductions and a top personal tax rate of 38%. For corporations, the top tax rate would be 35%.

I presided over general debate on this bill and remained in the chair for almost 12 hours. I received the nicest ovation that I have ever received when I left the chair and this is mentioned in one of the articles in today's paper entitled: "House is Eager to Depart, Generates Law and Disorder." This article is as follows:

"The legislative process, in all its messy splendor, was on full display yesterday on the floor of the House.

Members staggered back into session at 10 a.m., little more than eight hours after completing their work of the day and night before. That work included pulling the fiscal rug from under the federal government, technically leaving it without authority to spend.

Who could tell what surprises the new day would bring?

Whatever they might be

it was clear from the outset that the House was in a hurry. By 11:30 a.m., voices on the floor were urging that members 'vote, vote.' It would still take hours, stretching into the night, before the business was complete, but what someone called 'the recess express' was clearly headed down the track.

The issues change, but the House is like this almost every year at the end of the session, when members are eager to adjourn for the holidays.

'In the last week of a session, lots of major pieces of legislation finally boil up to the catharsis point,' Rep. Hal Daub (R-Neb.) said. 'There's a kind of churning.'

A Republican aide put it another way. 'Jingle-bell fever,' he called it.

This year, most of the churning revolved around spending and tax revision. Things really heated up Monday when President Reagan and his entourage went to the Hill for a last-minute appeal to rebellious Republicans, whose opposition had blocked consideration of the tax measure last week.

By early yesterday morning, the administration had lined up enough GOP votes to assure consideration of the tax bill, although not necessarily its passage. But the rebellious mood was spreading.

Late Monday, 120 House Democrats joined 119 Republicans in unexpectedly rejecting a stopgap funding measure to keep the federal government functioning while Congress tries to work its way out of its end-of-session chaos. This added to the general churning, and prompted Rep. Lynn M. Martin (R-Ill.) to remark that keeping the House in session late at night was like 'managing a nursery without a nap.'

As the House prepared to meet yesterday, Republicans accused Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill, Jr. (D-Mass.) of 'upping the ante' in his demands for Republican support of the tax-revision legislation. O'Neill had told Reagan he needed at least 50 GOP votes to win consideration of the measure, but now was saying he needed more than that to assure passage of the bill. Democrats responded that concessions made to assure those 50 Republican votes on the

procedural vote might cost them Democratic support in voting for the bill itself.

'None of the Republican leaders seems to be for the bill,' O'Neill's press secretary, Christopher J. Matthews, quoted him as telling Reagan in a telephone conversation Monday night. 'Cheney and Lott (Rep. Dick Cheney of Wyoming and Republican Whip Trent Lott of Mississippi) are kicking the bejeezers out of this bill....I need more than 50 votes on the bill.'

Matthews took special aim at Cheney, who was leading the charge against the legislation. 'Cheney has been unleashed,' Matthews said. 'He's been told it's okay for his political career to attack the president, and he's doing it.'

'I didn't know I had ever been leashed,' Cheney replied.

By 10 last night, 12 hours after it started, the House was ready for the climax of the great tax-revision battle of 1985. Bells rang, summoning members to the floor, while outside the chamber Rep. Dan

Rostenkowski (D-Ill.), chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and chief architect of the tax bill, stood smiling broadly.

'Why shouldn't I be happy?' he said in response to a question. 'I think we've got a shot at this.'

Inside the chamber, members were growing restive. When Rep. Guy Vander Jagt (R-Mich.) described the tax benefits in the Ways and Means legislation, the Democrats cheered wildly. And when he described what he said were even larger benefits in the GOP alternative, the Republicans erupted in applause. 'The time of the gentleman has expired,' Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), the presiding officer during the debate, told Vander Jagt. And both sides cheered.

Maybe it was because it was almost over that they cheered everything at the end. Both sides stood and applauded as Rostenkowski strode to his seat after making his final appeal for passage of the bill. They stood and cheered again for Natcher when he finished.

Then it ended abruptly.

the tax bill passing on a voice vote at 11 p.m. In 13 hours yesterday, the House had approved sweeping tax-revision legislation, and with the concurrence of the Senate had kept the government functioning until midnight Thursday by passing a new stopgap funding measure.

Permanent funding legislation and the farm bill remained, but those would come up another day --another day closer to adjournment."

December 19, 1985

We have in the Senate, a man by the name of Ted Stevens. He is one of Alaska's two Senators and may be the meanest man in the Congress. He is a small man in stature, but real smart and extremely hard to get along with. It is cold in Alaska, of course, and there is a lot of snow up there. This man lives with his second wife here in Washington and he has a small daughter. He simply does not want to go home and he is the reason why we have had difficulty in bringing out a conference report on the Continuing Resolution. He's very tedious and arrogant about everything and a man who has to have his way in every instance.

Finally, late last night after we had been conferring for days, the Chairman of the Conference, Mark Hatfield of Oregon said to Stevens that the conference would come to a close last night and we would have a vote regardless of how many little matters there were of no consequence that were still undecided. You would think

that as crazy as this man is about his daughter, he would have a little consideration and kindness in his heart, but this does not apply to Ted Stevens. From time to time during the conference, he brought in his daughter and she each time had a different toy and demonstrated it to about 200 men and women in the room. Then, he would take her back to his office. We would wait for him to return and start his same old contentious, mean bickering.

He has grown children by his first wife who was killed in an airplane accident and with all of his meanness, as I have said, he is an extremely smart man. In his race for Majority Leader last year, he lost by only one vote and knowing him as well as I do, I am amazed that the number was not fifteen.

We, on this good Thursday, will finally adjourn the First Session of the 99th Congress after the conference report is accepted on the Continuing Resolution. We have had an unusual year this year, but all in all, I think it has been a good one from the standpoint of legislative accomplishments. We will return and start the Second Session of the 99th Congress on January 21, 1986.

December 20, 1985

So far, we have not finally adjourned the First Session of the 99th Congress. Again last night, we were in session until about 1 a.m. and then since the Senate was mad and would not send back the adjournment resolution, we had to go into recess. We are still in recess at 10 a.m. this morning and it appears that the House will not be called back into session to either finally adjourn or to find out what other problems we have until Noon. Tip O'Neill, the Speaker, left for Boston yesterday afternoon at

one o'clock and when all of the turmoil was taking place last night, they could not find the Majority Leader or the Majority Whip. Both were still on the Hill, but decided it would be much better to kind of hide out since they could not solve the problems.

The Reconciliation Bill was sent over twice and turned back twice due to the fact that it carries a value added tax placed in the bill by Packwood of Oregon. As my grandfather used to say, Packwood's head is not shaped right, and he would not agree to take out the value added tax provision. This bill would carry a reduction of about \$90 billion in the deficit over a five-year period and also had a provision lowering the tobacco price support for both burley and flue cured. Voting for a value added tax with no hearings on the House side and the people against such a tax just because it carries a tobacco provision, makes it right difficult.

Ted Kennedy announced yesterday that he had decided that the best way to advance the values that the people in this country place high on the list, such as peace on earth, economic growth at home and for compassion to all Americans, is to be a United States Senator and not a candidate for President. In a five-minute paid telecast on two Boston stations, Kennedy announced that although he was regarded as a front runner for 1988, he would not be a candidate for the Office of President. This timing of the announcement which comes some three years before the election, will place him in a position where he will not have to be judged on every action he takes as to advantages or disadvantages that might be recorded in a prospective race for President.

At long last, Senator Kennedy, who is 53 years of age and was elected to the Senate in 1962 to complete the term of his brother, President John F. Kennedy, has simply seen the light and after one or two family gatherings, has been informed and accepted the premise that he could not win the office regardless of receiving the Democratic nomination. His personal life habits and Chappaquiddick have been too much for this man.

Secretary of State George Shultz, has after several years, finally gained considerable respect and for months now he and the President have agreed on all major matters. Yesterday, Shultz threatened to resign if he was forced to take a lie detector test. His statement follows President Reagan's announcement that all government employees with access to government secrets should be given the test as a means of cracking down on spies in the government and on those who leak highly secret material. At a press conference, Shultz said that the minute in this government he was told that he was not trusted, is the day he would leave.

We have had so many leaks and the spy situation has become so serious that the President was forced to take the action that he announced. Time will tell as to just what will happen to the Secretary.

December 23, 1985

During the First Session of the 99th Congress, our main battles were over budget deficits, taxes and foreign policy. The primary issue of 1985 was the drive to reduce federal deficits running at an annual \$200 billion clip and this is one of the main reasons why we had to remain

in session so late on Friday evening. In spite of all of the planning to adjourn in an orderly fashion, we did not adjourn accordingly. The \$74 billion deficit package known as the Reconciliation Bill was not agreed on by both Houses and finally, the Senate sent it back to conference. In this bill, we had our tobacco program, along with a number of other right controversial items, consisting of changes in offshore drilling insofar as where the money was to go and matters pertaining to the superfund. Also, a reduction in a number of entitlement programs and a start which would have carried the Gramm-Rudman act into operation. Since this bill failed, there will have to be at least an \$11 billion reduction in the 1986 budget and if we then reach the point where Gramm-Rudman takes over, there will have to be a \$50 billion reduction in the new 1987 budget which will be presented in January.

The President's proposal for a 3% after inflation increase for the Pentagon and deep cuts in domestic spending was very unpopular in both Houses. In early May, with the President's reluctant approval, the Senate prepared a plan permitting defense spending to rise with inflation, making deep cuts in domestic programs, and canceling next year's Social Security cost-of-living increase. The House quickly responded with a Budget Resolution preserving the Social Security increase and restoring many of the domestic cuts. In addition, the House bill held defense increases down to inflation figures. In August, both Houses finally agreed on a compromise providing for no tax increases, no change in Social Security and an inflation only increase in defense spending with some domestic reductions. On paper, this bill

was expected to reduce deficits by \$55 billion in 1986, but this figure will not hold true and therefore, at least \$11.5 billion in reductions will have to be made in the present budget. The Gramm-Rudman act then was finally enacted and signed into law by the President which is supposed to bring about a balanced budget by 1991. Along with this bill, there is a provision increasing the debt limit to \$2,079,000,000,000. For the next five years under the bill, there is a gradual declining deficit and for 1987, the anticipated \$190 billion deficit will have to be brought down to \$140 billion.

Before we finally adjourned and on Wednesday of last week, we had before the House the tax reduction legislation for 1985. I presided over general debate on this bill and sat in the chair for 12 hours. The measure cuts taxes an average of 8.7% for individuals and raises taxes on corporations by \$140 billion over the next five years. The bill cuts rates significantly for corporations and individuals and raises the personal exemption and standard deduction. It retains the deduction for state and local taxes and carries a maximum tax of 38% for individuals and 35% for corporations. Those corporations not paying taxes will come under this legislation for a minimum amount each year and for individuals there will be a \$2,000 exemption per person, instead of the \$1040 now in operation. The six million lowest income taxpayers will be deleted.

After quite a battle, the two Houses during the year, agreed to provide \$27 million in aid to rebels fighting the Sandinista government in Nicaragua and allowed the CIA to resume sharing intelligence advice with the contra rebels. This was

a victory for the President and one that was challenged at great length on the House side.

The President's proposal during the year to sell sophisticated aircraft and other arms to Jordan was held up until at least March of next year. There was so much opposition in the House to the sale that it was agreed that a postponement was in order. In the meantime, it developed that Israel had spys buying information from some of our people in regard to agreements to sell to the Arab countries, arms and ammunition. The Israeli leaders were right red in the face when this developed since we are contributing billions of dollars each year to their government.

The President was forced to accept a reduction in his defense build up during the year, including a 50-missile limitation on the MX which was half of the number he had requested. The last spending bill approved by Congress banned funding for the Administration's anti-satellite weapon. The President, however, was granted permission to resume production of nerve gas beginning in October, 1987 and did receive \$2.75 billion for the Strategic Defense Initiative which is known as Star Wars.

International trade was a major issue during the year and it is now projected that we will have a deficit in balance of payments of \$150 billion. A great many of our workers have lost their jobs due to imports and before we adjourned, the Textile Tariff Act was passed and vetoed immediately by the President. The date to consider an override vote was set for August 7, 1986. A date may be fixed in the future, as long as it comes under the same Congress. August was selected so that those a little on the

squeamish side might go to the Prayer Room before casting their vote since it is just before the Congress adjourns and just before the November elections.

We did not take final action on the bill proposing three major initiatives concerning the renewal of programs for superfund, toxic waste clean ups, safe drinking water and aid to localities to battle pollution from sewage plants.

December 30, 1985

An article appeared in the Sunday, December 29 "Courier-Journal" entitled "Natcher Maintains 31½ Year Record." This article is as follows:

"As soon as Congresses 1985 session was history, Kentucky Representative William Natcher put out his annual--and only-- press release announcing that he once again had finished a year without missing a vote or quorum call. After 31½ years in the House, he is up to 14,438 consecutive votes and quorum calls and is still counting.

The Second District Democrat ended the year a busy man. He was on the long-running House-Senate conference Committee that wrote the Gramm-Rudman bill to balance the budget by 1991.

Natcher also presided over the House this month when it debated its tax reform bill.

And, while television viewers may not have known it,

he was momentarily in charge of the Joint Session of Congress that heard President Reagan's speech on his return from the Geneva summit in November.

Just before Reagan entered the Chamber, Natcher gave up the gavel to Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill and took his customary seat next to the center aisle.

That's where viewers may have seen Natcher as the cameras followed Reagan in and out of the Chamber.

During the Christmas recess, I read two books. One entitled "My First 85 Years" was written by my old friend, Bob Poage of Waco, Texas. This is a sad, but lovely story and pertains mainly to the Poage family beginning in the very start when they moved into Texas. Bob has no children and his wife died in 1983. This is strictly a memoir and in this book, he was exceedingly kind to me and to a number of other friends that he served with for many years. I directed a letter to my old friend, Bob Poage, after reading his book, thanking him for the copy and saying to him that it was a distinct honor and a privilege for me to serve with him in the Congress for some 20 years. This story ends with a picture of Bob Poage out in the cemetery with his hand on a beautiful monument located on the burial ground where his mother and wife are buried. He closes his story by saying that he is nearly at the end of the road and since he is almost completely deaf and his eyesight is exceedingly poor, he is having serious problems in closing out his

life span. It is a lovely book and one that really touches your heart.

The other book I read was written by Ed Koch, the Mayor of New York City and is entitled "Politics." I wasted my time in reading this book because to me, it is nothing in the world but back alley politics as it is practiced in some sections of New York City. Chicanery, deceit, fraud and a whole lot of bad language is included in this book. Up to this time, I have always thought that Ed Koch was attempting to do a good job as Mayor of the City of New York, and understanding the situation somewhat in that City, I thought that he was to be commended for his tenure in the office. After reading the book, which is apparently the guide that he follows in politics, I was very much disillusioned.

January 3, 1986

We have had two bitter cold weeks here in Kentucky. According to the weather reports, it may be much better in the next ten days. This makes it right difficult to travel over my district and in fact, makes it a real problem on a lot of people in this section of Kentucky.

The suit filed by Mike Synar of Oklahoma contesting the constitutionality of the Gramm-Rudman Act is now in the process of going through the federal courts. This bill is known as the Debt Ceiling-Balanced Budget Act and is Public Law 99-177. I not only served as a conferee on this legislation, but voted for the bill. As an attorney, I still have my doubts as to certain sections of the bill being constitutional. There is a 50-50 chance that the federal court may rule the Act unconstitutional and if it does, we will have to

take another look at something that will help us bring down the deficit and place us in a position where we can do something about our national debt of \$2,079,000,000,000.

January 6, 1986

For a number of years, we had all kinds of trouble obtaining funding to construct the Tombigbee Waterway project and at one time after a number of suits were filed, it appeared that the project might come to a complete halt. My Chairman, Jamie Whitten of Mississippi, and a number of others who have served in the Congress for many years, were very strong for this project and had enough seniority and influence by virtue of their positions in the Congress, to keep this project going. The railroads, of course, were against the project and the Corps of Engineers was never sold on the idea that it would come up to the benefit cost ratio projections.

The Corps of Engineers now say that after one year of use, 1,700,000 tons of traffic have passed through the completed Tombigbee Waterway project. This, of course, is nowhere near the anticipated tonnage that was used to obtain the money to complete the project which in the end cost about \$2 billion. 1.7 million tons of traffic is nothing in comparison to the Tennessee River which is a part of the Kentucky Dam project, with this being the River that is carrying 27 million tons a year at this time. The Barkley Lock and Dam that I know a whole lot about is carrying just a little over 2 million tons a year and this, of course, is not anywhere near the tonnage that was anticipated for this project. The Barkley Lock and Dam cost over \$200 million and at the time of construction, we also constructed a

a canal that connects the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers which are almost parallel at the canal connection point. Repairs will be underway on the Kentucky Lock and Dam and then all the river traffic will have to use the canal and the Barkley Lock and Dam. There are ten dangerous curves in the Cumberland River below the Barkley Lock and Dam on the way to the Ohio, and the riverboat pilots really dread using this part of the River. The riverboats are now pushing fifteen barges up and down the Tennessee River and this number will have to be reduced considerably when the Cumberland is used during the summer months while the Kentucky Lock and Dam is under repair. The 1.7 million tons from January, 1985 to November of 1985 on the Tombigbee Waterway may be high for next year and this project may go down in history as the biggest boondoggle of all times concerning navigation and water resource development.

January 13, 1986

The Bingham empire has come unglued. Many years ago, Robert Worth Bingham and his wife purchased the Louisville Courier-Journal. Since that time, Barry Bingham, Sr. served as editor and publisher and after many years, his son, Barry Bingham, Jr. assumed the position as editor and publisher. Barry Bingham, Sr. and his wife had three sons and two daughters. One of his sons was Worth Bingham who was in the Washington Courier-Journal bureau for several years and he was killed in an accident several years ago. Another brother, Jonathan Bingham was killed while attempting to take care of a connection on an electric light pole and as a result, was electricuted. Jonathan Bingham was not married and this left the heirs of Worth Bingham, Barry Bingham, Jr. and his two

two sisters, Eleanor Bingham Miller and Sallie Bingham.

Down through the years, each of the Bingham children and their heirs acquired stock in the Bingham holdings, consisting of the Louisville Courier-Journal, the Louisville Times, WHAS Radio and TV and a large print shop--an empire worth from \$350 million to \$400 million.

About two years ago, Barry Bingham, the editor and publisher, decided that in order to better operate the two newspapers, the Board of Directors should have new blood and this meant outside people who were not members of the family. This was a closely-held stock corporation, entirely within the family, but Barry Bingham, Jr. decided that new blood was necessary. He succeeded in having his wife, Sallie Bingham, Eleanor Bingham Miller and Mrs. Barry Bingham, Sr. resign their positions on the Board of Directors and successful businessmen took their places. This really upset Sallie Bingham and she asked for a sale of her stock. She was offered \$26 million, but that was not satisfactory and she then gave the family a set time in which to either purchase or she would sell to outside individuals. Worth Bingham, Jr., all the time was trying to pacify her and so was his father. This has been going on now for many months and last week, Barry Bingham, in a nice, concise, front page statement said that the newspapers and all of the Bingham interests would be sold. It appears that Barry Bingham, Jr. and the heirs of Worth Bingham submitted an offer to the two sisters and to the father to keep the two newspapers and the two girls would then be owners of the balance of the Bingham empire. Barry Bingham, in his statement said that although he had hoped that the family would maintain ownership of the

papers and the media stations on into the future, it now appeared that it was for the best interests of the Bingham family and especially part of the family, that the entire business and holdings be sold. He went on to say that ownership of the two newspapers without the TV, radio and print shop, would not be financially sound and that the holdings were too valuable to permit a portion of his family to finally lose everything they had, attempting to operate the newspapers. For over ten years now, the Courier-Journal has cut back in its coverage in Kentucky and is now almost a Louisville, Kentucky publication. With 120 counties in Kentucky, it was the state-wide newspaper for many, many years and for instance, in my hometown of Bowling Green, the paper we have is a small newspaper, page wise and is just really a resume of what is happening in the state. Quite a change from the days when Henry Watterson was the editor and one of the owners.

With the loss of two children and now a terrific family dispute, the Binghams are really airing all of their linen in public. A great many people in Kentucky do not like the Courier-Journal, but most of these and the balance of the people who know the facts, feel right sorry at this time for the family. I have always gotten along with the Binghams, to a certain extent, and like all of those in politics, have disagreed at times with the policy adopted by this family. Even though Barry Bingham, Sr. is an old man, to me, his judgment is really good because his decision to sell and save the Worth Bingham's heirs and his son, Barry Bingham, Jr. many millions of dollars and in fact, everything they have, is a sound one.

According to the press, the Washington Post may be interested in the purchase of

this empire and the same applies to the New York Times. The Bingham's seem to think that the newspapers, radio, television station and the print shop will bring from \$500 to \$600 million. My guess is that the amount will be considerably lower, but still a vast amount of money will be involved in the sale of the Bingham empire. Now an old man, Barry Bingham, Sr. and his wife are trying to keep peace in the family and save their estate, and I hope in the end, it all works out well for the Bingham empire.

January 21, 1986

I have just returned to Washington from Kentucky. We had our dedication ceremony of the Great Onyx Job Corps Center on Saturday and for that reason, I could not leave until Sunday. Virginia and I left Bowling Green early Sunday morning and in Ohio and Pennsylvania, ran into ice, sleet, and over 12 inches of snow--not predicted by the weather bureau and all coming in one section of the United States. There was a backup on the Pennsylvania Turnpike of over eight miles with two tractor trailers jackknifed and everyone, including automobiles and over 100 trucks were ordered off the Turnpike until it was finally cleared for traffic. We started at 5 a.m. today and with fog and over 12 inches of snow at the starting point, finally arrived here in Washington a little after 10 a.m.

This may have been the closest call I have had as far as missing a vote is concerned since I have been a Member of Congress.

Immediately at Noon, a mandatory call of the House was ordered since it is required under the Constitution and the Senate was then notified that we were back in

session for the Second Session of the 99th Congress, and ready to proceed with business. Over 100 Members were absent since the whip notice did not show this to be a mandatory call of the House, but only stating that there would be no legislative business today, January 21, the first day of the Second Session of the 99th Congress.

We were confronted with all kinds of weather and almost every experience that you can name, but we finally made it.

January 23, 1986

The Second Session of the 99th Congress is now underway. After a quorum was established by a quorum call, the Speaker inquired of the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader as to whether or not the President mentioned Gramm-Rudman at the time they notified him that we were back in session and ready to do business. Of course, everyone laughed and Michel, speaking for the Republicans, said that the President did not mention this law but was very much in favor of working with the Congress during this session.

Gramm-Rudman will really be with us all year it now appears. I have received the figures of the reductions that will have to be made in the budget for Fiscal Year 1986. This is the current year budget under which we are operating. In the bill that I am Chairman of, education will have to be reduced \$599.2 million. \$158.9 million will come from Chapter I of Elementary and Secondary Education and \$30,320,000 will come from Chapter II. Impact Aid will be reduced \$29,778,000 and this makes a total of \$221,800,000 for Titles I and II. Bilingual education will be reduced \$7.4 mil-

lion and rehabilitation services \$68 million. Vocational education and adult education will have to be reduced \$40 million. In higher education, we have a reduction in student aid of \$210 million, along with an additional reduction of \$19 million for minor programs. In college housing, we have a reduction of \$2.5 million and in departmental management a reduction of \$10,371,000.

For the Department of Health & Human Services, we have a reduction of \$791,600,000. \$236 million of this comes from NIH.

For the Department of Labor, we have a reduction of \$222.7 million. \$168 million is from the training services. \$27,520,000 is the reduction for the Job Corps, bringing the \$640 million in the 1986 bill down to \$612,480,000.

These are just the reductions in the current year budget and when a \$60 billion reduction is made in all of the departments, programs and projects for Fiscal Year 1987, then there will really be a lot of howling and stress throughout the country.

Little did I know when I served on the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration that we would today have one of our space vehicles in outer space, traveling at the rate of 30,000 miles per hour, almost 2 billion miles from the earth. The Voyager II spacecraft is now moving closer to an historic encounter Friday with Uranus. Pictures are being sent back and the first pictures of Uranus were taken at a distance of 8 million miles away on January 14. The last picture found two tiny previously unknown moons there and for the first time, observed cloudlike features, suggesting that the planet's day may be 15 hours long. Judging from the pictures,

and the information we are now receiving, it is so cold in the orbit of Uranus that the planet's clouds are deeper, the contrasts are lower and the rings and moons are darker. Apparently the atmosphere of Uranus is slippery and in other words, there are terrific high winds there. We are unable to determine at this time as to its precise rotation. But, it does suggest its rotation time could be as low as 15 hours. Uranus is not perfectly level and apparently has at some time or other, had a collision.

This is really something. I am the only Member now serving in the Congress in the House or the Senate that set up this program in the beginning.

January 27, 1986

The Senate Finance Committee held a series of meetings at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia during the past week, hoping to reach some agreement as to just what should be placed in a tax reform bill. Jim Baker, the Secretary of the Treasury attended the meetings and it seems that generally speaking, the House bill which we passed just before adjournment, is not acceptable. No additional taxes are in the House bill, but there are several provisions which provide for corporate payment of income taxes which a number of large corporations have failed to pay down through the years. At the West Virginia meeting, the question of additional taxes was discussed right much in detail and this will again be presented to President Reagan. He is positively against any increase in taxes and believes that we can have tax reform and a general reduction in the deficits without increasing taxes.

This year of 1986 will really be something before we finally complete the Second Session of the 99th Congress.

During the noon hour, while having lunch in the Capitol Building, a number of us were watching television at the time the space shuttle Challenger was to be launched. It left the pad with everything working perfectly and just one minute and twelve seconds away from the pad, over the ocean, it exploded. All seven aboard, including the school teacher, were killed and this is our second major loss during our space program. In 1967, we lost three of our astronauts when the vehicle exploded on the pad before it had been completely launched. There must have been millions of school children watching this launch due to the fact that the school teacher from New Hampshire was aboard. During the mission, she was prepared to have classes with certain subjects to be used. The school children throughout this country were prepared for this particular portion of the mission.

January 29, 1986

Back during the days when I served on the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration, I often wondered as to what would happen if one of our space shuttles would explode or fail to function either at take off or in outer space. This question was discussed very much at the time we set up the space agency and the space committee. Only a few years ago, we had three of our astronauts die on the launch pad when a fire suddenly broke out. Yesterday, we had an explosion above the sea which killed seven in our space shuttle Challenger. This really shocked the people in this country and especially thousands of school children who were watching the take off since on board we had Christa McAuliffe, a teacher from Concord, New Hampshire. She

is the first private citizen to make a space flight and one who was to teach certain courses while in flight. An article appeared in one of the Washington papers today entitled "Explosion above sea kills seven in shuttle." This article is as follows:

"The space shuttle Challenger exploded in a massive ball of smoke and flame 75 seconds after liftoff from Cape Canaveral, Fla., yesterday morning, killing six astronauts and Christa McAuliffe, a teacher from Concord, N.H., the first private citizen to make a space flight.

The disaster was the worst in the 25-year history of manned space flight.

On board with Mrs. McAuliffe, 37, were commander Francis "Dick" Scobee, 46; co-pilot Michael Smith, 40; Judith Resnick, 36; Ellison S. Onizuka, 39; Ronald McNair, 35; and Gregory Jarvis, 41.

NASA had no official explanation for the tragedy.

'It appeared from the photos that there was an explosion,' said Jesse Moore, NASA's associate administrator for the shuttle program. 'That's about all I can say.'

Speculation centered on problems with the solid-fuel rocket boosters, the external fuel tank and the shuttle's three main engines.

Mitch Barnes, a NASA spokesman at the Kennedy Space Center at the Cape, said the air search for debris was suspended at dusk, but ships would continue to search through the night.

'All we found were bits of debris,' he said. 'We're not sure if we are going to find anything besides that. We do know the orbiter exploded completely and we will be lucky to find anything of that.'

Some of the families of the crew remained in Cape Canaveral last night, but NASA officials would not say which relatives departed during the day.

The only other U.S. fatalities occurred Jan. 27, 1967--19 years and a day earlier--when astronauts Virgil Grisson, Edward White and Robert Chaffee died in a flash fire while rehearsing for the first manned Apollo mission.

Four Soviet cosmonauts also are known to have died in space.

After the 1967 Apollo tragedy, NASA held off for 18 months before beginning its manned missions to the moon, and industry observers said it might be between six months and two years before the space agency attempts to launch another manned mission.

Yesterday's ill-fated mission, delayed from its original launch date of Jan. 24, began festively as 5,000 of spectators cheered the launch from grandstands three miles from the launch pad.

In the crowd were families of the crew members, including Mrs. McAuliffe's parents, her husband and two children, Scott, 9, and Caroline, 6-- as well as a group of parents and students from her hometown in New Hampshire.

But the cheers of joy turned to shrieks of horror when the spectators realized the shuttle had exploded. NASA officials rushed to the families, who had turned to each other in tears, shielded them from the crowd and quickly led them away.

The grim spectacle, televised live by Cable News Network and quickly replayed by the other three networks, shocked the nation.

Students in classrooms and auditoriums at Mrs. McAuliffe's Concord High School watched in disbelief. Many were silent, but some gasped, 'Oh, my God, it can't be true.'

Faculty members quickly turned off the TV sets and sent the children home.

President Reagan left an Oval Office meeting when aides rushed in with the news and, after viewing the replay on television, postponed for a week his State of the Union address, scheduled for last night.

He was 'deeply concerned and shocked at what he's just seen,' said White House spokesman Larry Speakes, who added that, despite his sorrow, the President had no intention of curbing the space program.

NASA officials denied vehemently that, after several recent shuttle missions, including this one, had been delayed by weather and mechanical problems, they felt pressured to get the Challenger off the ground as soon as possible.

'I felt absolutely no pressure to get this launch off,' Mr. Moore said. 'Flight safety is our top priority. We continually reviewed the status of Challenger right up until flight time.'

Mrs. McAuliffe, a social studies teacher, was chosen from 11,000 candidates to become the first private citizen in space.

Mr. Jarvis, a civilian engineer for Hughes Aircraft, was to have studied orbital fluid dynamics as part of a project to help build satellites. He had been bumped from a mission

last April by Sen. Jake Garn, Utah Republican, and from another earlier this month by Rep. Bill Nelson, Florida Democrat. The other five crew members all were veteran NASA astronauts, and four had flown in space.

Mr. Moore, the NASA associate administrator, quickly appointed the senior members of NASA's space flight team to an interim review board and said that NASA's acting administrator, William Graham, would appoint a formal board of inquiry within the next few days. That board, Mr. Moore said, would make all subsequent reports regarding the disaster.

'We have suspended operations for a few days until we get a handle on what happened, what our problems were this morning,' Mr. Moore said. 'The review will be done as quickly as we can, but also as prudently and thoroughly as we can.'

The launch took place at 11:38 a.m. EST yesterday. It had been pushed back two hours because of abnormally cold conditions at the launch site. However, the launch teams 'observed no abnormal weather conditions,' said Mr. Moore, who gave the green light for the launch. 'We thought everything looked okay for a launch this morning.'

The fiery debris rained down on the Atlantic for an hour after the explosion, forcing anxious rescue teams to wait an agonizing 55 minutes before

they could safely enter the calm, blue-green seas over a wide area off Florida's east coast.

Included in the rescue effort were two Defense Department helicopters, a B-130 aircraft, two Coast Guard helicopters and a Coast Guard cutter, a NASA ship whose usual assignment is to retrieve the solid rocket boosters after they have been discarded from the shuttle, and a hydrofoil.

The rescue crews found bits of Challenger's booster rockets, but late yesterday the space agency still had not reported any signs of life.

On television replays, the launch looked picture-perfect as the shuttle roared away from the launch pad, rolled slightly and arced out over the water, just as the 24 previous shuttle flights had done.

Controllers monitoring the liftoff from the control room at Cape Canaveral and at Mission Control in Houston reported that there was no indication of trouble with any of the shuttle's three main engines, its two booster rockets or any of its other systems when the shuttle suddenly blew apart 10 miles high and eight miles downrange of Cape Canaveral.

'There were no signs of abnormalities on the screens,' said one controller. 'It (the blast) occurred unexpectedly and with absolutely no warning.'

Television replays seemed to show that, about 65 seconds into the flight, a fire broke out near the bottom of the huge brown external tank, onto which the shuttle and its twin booster rockets were attached. Within seconds, the fire encircled the tank, welled up around it and then exploded into a massive fireball of blues, yellows, reds and oranges.

The fireball immediately engulfed the shuttle in smoke and flame, and one of the booster rockets fell off to the right. The inferno traveled a few thousand feet farther and the other booster rocket fell off.

The majestic twin smoke contrails, by now a familiar sight, stopped at the fireball, and trailed off into serpentine wisps of smoke that zig-zagged erratically across the crisp blue sky.

At the time of the explosion, the shuttle was traveling at about 2,900 feet per second on its way into low Earth orbit.

At about that point in the flight, the shuttle's commander normally would have been throttling up the shuttle's three main engines from about 65 percent of their total power to full power, in order to push the shuttle out of the final grips of the Earth's gravity. No one knew if that maneuver had anything to do with the disaster.

The shuttle crew has the ability to prematurely detach the shuttle from the big booster and fuel tank during liftoff, but the separation cannot occur instantly. Space industry observers said the crew may not have become aware of any problems until it was too late. Judging from where the explosion was, one said, 'there appeared to be little way they could have had more than a few seconds' warning.'

A review of the launch transcript seemed to bear that out. As the shuttle headed down-range, a flight controller at Mission Control in Houston confirmed that the main engines were throttling at 94 percent of capacity and then were throttled down to 65 percent and operating normally. He then ordered the shuttle pilots to throttle the engines up to full power for the final push into space.

The last words heard in Mission Control came from Mr. Smith, who said: 'Roger, go at throttle up.'

Observers said the conversation was strictly routine and that the ground crew and shuttle appeared to have been working together just as they should have been.

Unlike the Apollo, Gemini and Mercury vehicles, the shuttles are not equipped with parachutes or ejection mechanisms. During its first four test flights, the

shuttle Columbia was outfitted with ejection seats, but NASA officials never intended to keep them when the shuttle became operation. 'With small craft that was practical,' said NASA spokesman Terry White. 'But the shuttle was too big. You had people on two decks and crews of up to eight. How would you arrange something like that?'

Like previous spacecraft, the shuttles have emergency slides on which crew members can slide away from the shuttle in case of an emergency on the launch pad. The shuttles also have hatches through which the crew can escape in event of an emergency landing or a belly crash into the ocean, and are equipped with life rafts and survival kits.'

'In my opinion, it would have been impossible (for the astronauts) to get out, even if they had had parachutes and an escape capsule,' Mr. Garn said.

Mr. Garn and others joined a host prominent national figures that strongly defended the space program and its safety record.

'Safety is foremost in their minds. They have been criticized as overly cautious,' he said. 'I have great confidence in the space program, and this remarkable (shuttle) system. I believe we should press on. We have a remarkable safety record.'

Sen. John Glenn, Ohio Democrat, the first American in orbit, said 'NASA'S programs are run with the idea of safety first and foremost.'

The launch was the 25th in the five-year history of the shuttle program and the 10th for the work-horse Challenger. It also was the first from Launch Pad 39-B since the Apollo program ended in 1972. Ironically, that pad, very near Launch Pad 39-A only recently had been overhauled and modified to help the shuttle manager meet the ever-growing schedule of launches that was to have culminated in 24 shuttle flights per year by the end of the decade.

During this scheduled six-day mission, Challenger was to have deployed a NASA communications satellite and observe Halley's Comet."

Last night was to be our State of the Union message but due to the terrible accident with our shuttle, the President postponed his speech and will deliver it on Tuesday night of next week. The President made a beautiful statement concerning the tragedy and his statement is as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I planned to speak to you tonight to report on the State of the Union, but the events of earlier today have led me to change those plans. Today is a day for mourning and remembering. Nancy and I are pained to the core over the tragedy of the shuttle Challenger. We know we share this pain with all of the people

of our country. This is truly a national loss.

Nineteen years ago almost to the day, we lost three astronauts in a terrible accident on the ground. But we've never lost an astronaut in flight. We'd never had a tragedy like this. And perhaps we've forgotten the courage it took for the crew of the shuttle. But they, the Challenger seven, were aware of the dangers and overcame them and did their jobs brilliantly.

We mourn seven heroes:

Michael Smith, Dick Scobee, Judith Resnik, Ronald McNair, Ellison Onizuka, Gregory Jarvis and Christa McAuliffe. We mourn their loss as a nation together. To the families of the seven, we cannot bear as you do the full impact of this tragedy, but we feel the loss and we're thinking about you so very much. Your loved ones were daring and brave and they had that special grace, that special spirit that says, 'Give me a challenge and I'll meet it with joy.' They had a hunger to explore the universe and discover its truths. They wished to serve, and they did. They served all of us.

We've grown used to wonders in this century. It's hard to dazzle us. But for 25 years the United States space program has been doing just that. We've grown used to the idea of space and perhaps we forget that we've

only just begun. We're still pioneers. They, the members of the Challenger crew, were pioneers.

And I want to say something to the schoolchildren of America who were watching the live coverage of the shuttle's takeoff. I know it's hard to understand, but sometimes painful things like this happen. It's all part of the process of exploration and discovery. It's all part of taking a chance and expanding man's horizons. The future doesn't belong to the fainthearted. It belongs to the brave. The Challenger crew was pulling us into the future, and we'll continue to follow them.

I've always had great faith in and respect for our space program. And what happened today does nothing to diminish it. We don't hide our space program. We don't keep secrets and cover things up. We do it all up front and in public. That's the way freedom is, and we wouldn't change it for a minute. We'll continue our quest in space. There will be more shuttle flights and more shuttle crews and yes, more volunteers, more civilians, more teachers in space. Nothing ends here. Our hopes and our journeys continue.

I want to add that I wish I could talk to every man and woman who works for NASA or who worked on this mission and tell them, 'Your dedication and professionalism

have moved and impressed us for decades and we know of your anguish. We share it.'

There's a coincidence today. On this day 390 years ago, the great explorer Sir Francis Drake died aboard ship off the coast of Panama. In his lifetime, the great frontiers were the oceans and a historian later said, 'He lived by the sea, died on it and was buried in it.' Well, today we can say of the Challenger crew, their dedication was, like Drake's, complete.

The crew of the space shuttle Challenger honored us by the manner in which they lived their lives. We will never forget them nor the last time we saw them--this morning--as they prepared for their journey and waved goodbye, and slipped the surly bonds of Earth to touch the face of God."

January 30, 1986

The Coast Guard, along with helicopters, are searching the ocean where the Challenger went down, gathering all of the pieces available in order to determine the cause of the explosion. This disaster certainly will slow down the shuttle program during the balance of this year, but should not hurt our space program in the long run. The loss will not stop America from exploring the frontiers of science and the frontiers of space. I sincerely believe that we must press on and continue this program. It may be many months, or possibly the cause will never be determined as to why the \$1.2 billion, 100-ton Challenger spacecraft erupted in a ball of fire on Tuesday.

On Tuesday of this week, the President had a leadership meeting at the White House which was attended by all of those invited, with the exception of the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the Senate, Mark Hatfield of Oregon. During the meeting, Tip O'Neill, our Speaker, angrily accused President Reagan to his face of insensitivity to the plight of the jobless and said that the President was spreading a bunch of baloney about the results for unemployment. He went on further to say, all red in the face according to those in attendance, that he had thought that the President would have grown in five years, but that this has not taken place. It seems that the argument started when the President made a two or three minute talk using speech cards and when he raised the point concerning unemployment, O'Neill then was all set to go. When the President sat down, he received an angry lecture from O'Neill who said it was simply nothing but a bunch of baloney concerning the President's figures with the unemployed and that the White House and the President had completely ignored employment in a number of industries. According to my Chairman, the President said that a great many people in this country were counted as unemployed, but they were people that did not want to work. To some extent, this statement is about right, but O'Neill did not agree. After the President cited the Massachusetts Democratic Governor's statement that there were a number of welfare recipients in that state that did not want to work, this did not pacify our Speaker. As the argument between the President and O'Neill continued, Senator Alan K. Simpson (R-Wyo.) intervened and admonished both the President and the Speaker, saying they should not

to each other in the manner in which they were talking, saying that they would give the wrong impression of government to the American people when they did so. This slowed the argument down just a little and according to my information when the meeting ended, it ended on somewhat of an amiable note when both participants said that they had not intended to give personal offense.

February 4, 1986

President Reagan appointed a 12-member commission yesterday to take over the investigation from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration concerning the shuttle explosion. Former Secretary of State William P. Rogers was named Chairman and Neil A. Armstrong, Commander of the first manned lunar landing and first man on the moon is Vice Chairman. Other members include astronaut Sally K. Ride and test pilot, Charles (Chuck) Yeager. Acting NASA Administrator William Graham said shuttle launches will be suspended until the report is completed. He went on to say that the shuttle is an operational system that has proven itself in 24 flights and that the fundamental concept and operation of the system appears to be sound.

President Reagan will address a Joint Session of Congress tonight and his speech will be considerably shorter than the usual Joint Session speeches.

I have received some of the figures that will be presented in the new budget pertaining to the bill that I am Chairman of and according to these figures, there is not too much difference in the amounts to be requested for the three departments this year than those amounts that were

requested last year. For the Department of Labor, the budget request will be \$5,897,000,000, with \$4,255,000,000 of this amount being discretionary money. For the Department of Health & Human Services, the new budget will request \$81,605,000,000, with \$12,634,000,000 of this amount being discretionary. For the Department of Education, \$15,136,000,000 will be requested, with \$11,563,000,000 of this amount being discretionary money. For Related Agencies, \$748,000,000 will be requested and \$618,000,000 of this amount is discretionary. The total, according to the figures that I have today will be \$103,387,000,000. This is \$5,037,000,000 less than the amount finally enacted for 1986.

February 5, 1986

In his fifth State of the Union message, President Reagan stressed the economic situation of our country and talked somewhat about the problems of poverty, catastrophic illness and currency instability. During the 25-minute speech, the Republicans applauded time after time, but not much applause came from the Democratic side. In rating this State of the Union message, everyone would have to give the President A+ for delivery and probably a D- for solutions. He stressed the Gramm-Rudman balanced budget law and called upon Tip O'Neill, our Speaker, to join with him this year in bringing down our deficit. He said that this was the last year of Tip O'Neill's tenure as Speaker and that he hoped during this, the last year, the two could work together and produce results for our country. He then turned around to the Speaker and shook hands. This little episode followed last week's very tense situation which took place at

the White House when the Speaker publicly in the leadership conference with the President said that the President had not grown at all during the past five years and that he still was traveling with his rich friends at the expense of the poor people in this country. The Speaker really set a new precedent with his statement to the President and this, of course, will probably be the major item in the Speaker's \$1 million book. It seemed right well staged and has to appear in the book. The President, last night, really turned the table on Tip O'Neill and in the very nicest way. As usual, the President staged a right dramatic scene when he presented to the Joint Session four young people sitting in the gallery next to Mrs. Reagan. One, a young man who the President said all of his life had been interested in the mysteries of medicine and the harmful affects of x-rays on patients. He pointed out that Richard Cavoli began, during his high school days, and even though his dream has not so far been carried out, is still alive and could reduce the harmful affects of x-rays on patients and enable astronomers to view the golden gateways of the farthest stars. He then turned to the next 12-year-old child in the gallery, Tyrone Ford, a child prodigy of gospel music who has been able to overcome personal adversity to become an accomplished pianist and singer. This young man directs the choirs of three churches and has performed at the Kennedy Center. The President, in presenting this young gentleman, said that with God as his composer, Tyrone's music will be the music of angels. Next, he described a dream brought about as a result of the courage of a 13-year-old, Shelby Butler, an honor student and a member of

her school safety patrol. Shelby, the President said, saw another girl freeze in terror before an out of control school bus and risked her life and pulled her to safety. President Reagan said that with bravery like hers, America need never fear for its future. Last, he turned his attention to 13-year-old Trevor Ferrell who two years ago at the age of 11, watched men and women bedding down in abandoned doorways on television and that night, he left his suburban Philadelphia home to take blankets and food to the helpless and homeless. Now, 250 people help him fulfill his nightly vigil. The President said, "Trevor, this is the living spirit of brotherly love." Then, the President asked the four of them to stand for just a moment. Of course, everyone on both sides of the aisle and throughout the galleries applauded vigorously.

In President Reagan's first address to Congress in February of 1981, he delivered an economic message that followed by one month, Jimmy Carter's final State of the Union speech. Last night again, the President, in reassuring the people in this country, said there is nothing wrong that together we cannot fix. This is almost the exact statement he made in 1981 and since that message, he has used the economy as the subject on which he speaks with the greatest of ease and comfort.

The reduction in the cost of crude oil has brought about a serious problem throughout the world. The finest of crude oil today is selling at a little over \$14 a barrel and this is a big drop from the \$35 and \$40 oil of several months ago.

Saudi Arabia is being blamed because instead of 2½ million barrels sold today, the sales are up to 4½ million. Smaller countries with oil and especially those that rely upon the sale of oil for their economic needs are really miffed at Saudi Arabia and there may be repercussions of a serious nature.

The election that takes place in the Philippines on Friday of this week is really attracting attention around the world. Corazon Aquino, the wife of the man who was murdered and the murder placed at the door of the present President of the Philippines, is campaigning hard for the Office of President, but unless there is a change, President Ferdinand Marcos will win.

February 6, 1986

President Reagan is celebrating today his 36th anniversary of his 39th birthday. At the age of 75, he is our oldest President and according to his last physical examination is in right good shape today. He is one of the most popular Presidents up to this time that has served in the office and judging from comments following his State of the Union message on Tuesday of this week, he will go higher in his popularity rating.

Yesterday, the President submitted his \$994 billion budget. Some of our Democratic leaders said immediately upon receipt of the budget that it was dead on arrival. One of the major reasons is that the President is requesting an increase in defense appropriations of 8.2% above inflation and is reducing the health and education programs contained in my bill by a little over

\$5 billion. The 5½-inch thick, six-volume message to Congress sets forth the President's plan for spending for the Fiscal Year 1987. He went on to say in his budget message that eliminating the deficit is possible without raising taxes, without sacrificing our defense preparedness and without cutting into legitimate programs for the poor and the elderly. Time will tell as to whether or not this statement will hold true as we proceed on our committee with our hearings. This spending plan as submitted would trim \$38 billion from next year's projected deficit, leaving a \$143.6 billion shortfall. This is less than a billion shy of the \$144 billion deficit target mandated by Gramm-Rudman.

February 7, 1986

A plane is standing by, waiting to take President-For-Life, Jean-Claude Duvalier and his wife into exile if the situation in Haiti disintegrates within the next few days. This particular plane, which flies four times a week between the capitol and Miami, is owned by the President's father-in-law. All flights by this plane have been suspended until further notice. Last week, a number of newspapers in this country carried stories to the effect that "Baby Doc" and his wife had fled the country. These stories were premature, but if some agreement for political asylum can be reached in Europe, it now appears that the 34-year-old President who succeeded his father in 1974 will leave the country. It seems that everyone in the country of Haiti is waiting for the President to leave the country as soon as possible. A number of riots and trouble generally have prevailed in this country for several weeks

now and over 100 people have been killed by the police or the Haitian soldiers. Television and newspaper pictures have appeared for days now, showing a mass burial ground. I had hoped all along that the President could remain in control in Haiti because regardless of a change, the situation will be no better. One change will bring another and turmoil will probably prevail for several years to come.

Filipinos are flocking to the polls today to decide whether or not to perpetuate the 20-year reign of President Ferdinand Marcos or to entrust themselves to a new democracy. From every report that we receive, the President may win, but trouble will continue on in the Philippines.

I have just heard that the three-judge court ruled against Gramm-Rudman unanimously. This case will now go to the Supreme Court next week and it seems to me that the odds will be on the side of a judgment ruling the law unconstitutional.

February 8, 1986

As predicted and expected, President Jean-Claude Duvalier and his wife, Michelle, under cover of the early morning darkness yesterday, left Haiti, handing over power to a joint military civilian council and ending two generations of a repressive family dictatorship. By previous agreement, Duvalier and his party flew in an American military transport plane to France where he was to stay for several days before moving on to another country that will agree to accept him. This dramatic downfall and announcement sent hundreds of thousands of Haitians pouring into the streets early yesterday morning, destroying Duvalier's

portraits and monuments that line the capital's boulevards and wreaking bloody revenge on members of the President's security force popularly known as the TonTons Macoutes. Two confirmed reports indicate that another 20 people were killed and 75 wounded in the violent demonstrations following the announcement that the President had left the country. It is reported that a mob went to the cemetery where the founding member of the Duvalier dynasty, Francois (Papa Doc) Duvalier was buried and exhumed the coffin, dismembering and scattering the remains. This report could not be confirmed up to this time and I hope it is not true. In another section of the capital city, a mob attacked the car dealership and the other businesses owned by Duvalier's father-in-law, Ernest Bennett, stealing hundreds of automobiles and causing all kinds of damage. A curfew was declared at 2 p.m. yesterday and the United States Embassy advised 5,000 Americans believed to be in Haiti to stay indoors until further notice.

I presume that there will be considerable turmoil in Haiti before a government is selected that can control the country. I hope our move to join with those seeking the ouster of the President proved to be successful and correct.

The election in the Philippines was held yesterday and both sides are claiming victory. According to the best figures that we have this morning, Aquino was leading Marcos 3,307,471 votes to 2,574,680 votes with 26% of the precincts reporting. Both sides are claiming victory and if the majority of the precincts to be reported follow the first announcement as to totals, Marcos may be a defeated man. In the precincts that have so far reported the results

are not surprising. There are several thousand islands yet to be heard from and in fact, Marcos' section where he was expected to prevail overwhelmingly, has not reported. I still believe that Marcos cannot be counted out at this point.

A special federal judicial panel yesterday struck down the heart of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget balancing law, ruling that its automatic budget cutting provision is unconstitutional. This was discussed in the conference that we held for many days and of course, does not surprise too many of the members in the House and the Senate who are attorneys. The three-judge panel unanimously said the law which is a drastic and unprecedented effort to control mounting federal deficits, violates the Constitution's separation of powers requirement, by giving executive branch decision making authority to a legislative branch officer, the Comptroller General. The judge stayed the affect of their ruling until the Supreme Court reviews it. The \$11.7 billion reduction to take place in 1986 was not disturbed, with these spending cuts scheduled for March 1. Attorneys for the Senate and the Comptroller General said they would appeal the ruling to the Supreme Court. Apparently, the Supreme Court's calendar for this term is full, but sources said yesterday if the Court agreed to hear the appeal, it would likely do so in April or early May, with a ruling expected sometime early in the month of July. Yesterday's ruling, if upheld by the Supreme Court, simply means that the provisions of the bill to force Congress and the President to agree to specific and politically painful budget cuts will be set aside.

The decision of the court went on to state that the ruling eliminates the automatic deficit reduction process and allows budget cuts to be made only in the usual manner by legislation passed by Congress and signed by the President. The decision generally pleases a great many House Members and especially the Speaker. The General Counsel on our side for the Clerk of the House said that the disarming of Gramm-Rudman places us back to the political process of reaching day by day agreement on budget matters, no longer with a gun pointed at lawmakers' heads. The President immediately issued a statement which said that the court action would not invalidate the requirement to reach a balanced budget and he again urged Congress to meet the deficit targets contained in the law, regardless of court rulings.

Regardless of the final outcome of this case, there really is no place to turn back now. The deficit must be brought down and federal spending has to be reduced.

February 11, 1986

All signs yesterday pointed to a new six-year term for 68-year-old President Ferdinand Marcos, but the outcome of Friday's Presidential election may have nothing whatsoever to do with the actual votes that were cast. The longer the vote count is delayed, the greater is present the opportunity to cheat and in several thousand of the island precincts, Marcos' ruling party is in complete charge. The President also is supported by many of the war lords in these precincts and they simply do not want him to lose. They are

afraid that Corazon Aquino, the President's opponent is unable to rule and also that her connections are really bad from the standpoint of communism.

I received a long letter today in the mail that was directed to one of the House Members setting forth Mrs. Aquino's background and if any part of this letter is true, you can see right clearly why it is that President Reagan has not accepted the press reports and the reports of the committee he selected and sent to the Philippines concerning just what transpired on election day and in the counting of the ballots. If President Reagan has played one cool, he certainly is playing this one along that line and he may be right. As between two bad apples, Marcos may not be the worst. The President holds his second press conference of the year tonight and this will be one of the major questions directed to him from the beginning to the end of this press conference.

The situation has quieted somewhat in Haiti, but we can expect trouble, I believe, for a period of several years now from this small country. I hope that a lot of those here in our country who now say they want to return home since Baby Doc has abandoned the country, do so. In fact, if they all went back, it would help our country.

February 12, 1986

For well over one year, a move has been underway to sell Conrail which has been under the control and operation of the Federal Government for about ten years. Norfolk Southern Corporation, which operates all up and down the eastern seaboard made

an offer of \$1.2 billion for Conrail. A great many industries and companies are very much concerned over Southern taking over Conrail because this would create quite a monopoly and be very harmful to the industrial setup on the eastern seaboard. One or two other companies, including a railroad company have made bids, but have been unable to receive any kind of support from Secretary of Transportation Dole or the White House. Recently, Conrail Acquisition Corporation, Inc., a group that a New York investment firm organized to bid for Conrail said that it would give \$1.65 billion for Conrail. Within the last few days, this offer has been increased to \$1.8 billion. The Senate approved the proposed sale earlier last month and sent the request to the House. Opposition has increased on the House side and it may be that Southern's bid will be refused. Why the Government turns down a much better offer moneywise is right hard to understand. I believe I read an article somewhere to the effect that future operation of Conrail would be safer and more secure with Southern which is a long-time established railroad company, than to some new group, regardless of the price to be received by the Government. Some of the officials in the Transportation Department maintain that unless Southern is the successful bidder, the Government may again have to take over all of the railroad properties that compose the Conrail system.

At the President's press conference last night, he again maintained his firm position of no tax increase and in answer to one question, said that if it is true that his 1987 budget was dead on arrival in Congress, any tax increase bill would be vetoed on arrival at the White House.

This press conference was a right good one and I thought the President handled himself exceedingly well in answering the questions about the Philippines. I am more confused today about who controls who in the Philippines and I believe the President's action up to this time which is a wait and see matter pending final outcome of the vote, is the best one. Some things have happened in the last few days that caused me to wonder as to who really controls this woman who is the candidate against President Marcos. We know Marcos to be a dictator and do not agree with a great many of his policies, but at least we know what to expect from him and this certainly does not apply to the little lady.

February 13, 1986

During the past several months, a program jointly sponsored by the Federal Government and volunteers is raising the necessary funds to refurbish the Statue of Liberty. The total amount that will be required for this project is \$265 million. About ten days ago, the Secretary of the Treasury, Jim Baker, presented Lee Iacocca a government check for \$24 million from the sale of Statue of Liberty coins that Congress had authorized. Contributions have been received from school children throughout the 50 states and from many individuals and private organizations. The restoration fund is now up to about \$233 million. Interior Secretary Donald Hodel yesterday fired automobile maker Lee Iacocca from the advisory commission on the restoration of the Statue of Liberty but permitted him to stay on as fundraiser for the project. It seems that Mr. Hodel and Iacocca have not agreed during the time this project has been underway and

in making his announcement that Iacocca was fired, Hodel explained that he felt there was a conflict of interest between the assignment as chairman of the advisory commission and the citizens commission to raise the funds on which Iacocca also served. Hodel, several weeks ago, tried to get Iacocca to resign one position or the other and then in his announcement said that it was important to demonstrate that the Interior Department would not be bullied. He did say that Iacocca's success in raising \$230 million in public donations to pay for the restoration was one of the largest, if not the largest, public volunteer effort in the history of this country.

Iacocca and a man by the name of Novak months ago published a book about Iacocca's success in saving Chrysler and this book has produced a little over \$7 million in profit to Iacocca. It has been on the best seller list for over 60 weeks now. Following the success at Chrysler and the sale of the book, Iacocca's name has been mentioned very prominently as one of the men in this country who should be considered as a frontrunner for the Democratic nomination for President in 1988. This may have entered into the squabble between Iacocca and Hodel.

I presume that Henry Ford II is somewhat amused at this present-day squabble because he had to fire Iacocca when he was in charge of the Ford organization. Ford maintains that Iacocca could never be trusted and is a real opportunist.

Senate races throughout the United States are warming up now and every effort will be made by the Republican Party to keep the Republican majority in control of the Senate. Paula Hawkins, one of the

Senators from the State of Florida has had problems physically but yesterday from her hospital room in Durham, North Carolina, she emphatically stated that she feels fine and that she has no plans to drop out of her reelection campaign against Governor Bob Graham of the State of Florida. This is one seat that the Democrats hope to pick up and may be successful.

February 14, 1986

From time to time in the Congress, we have a Member who really has all of the proper credentials and attributes that make him well-qualified to serve in the Congress of the United States. One, now serving who fits the bill is Wyche Fowler, Jr., of Atlanta, Georgia. He is the right age and handles himself well in all of his presentations in the House Chamber. It is a shame that he is from Atlanta, Georgia because as a white Member of Congress, his district has rapidly become overwhelmingly black and now a black man by the name of Julian Bond has announced for his seat in the Congress. I understand that Wyche Fowler will now run for the United States Senate against Mack Mattingly who is a Republican. I have my doubts that Fowler can beat Mattingly, but if he succeeds in doing so, will really be an asset to the Senate. It is a shame that he is not from another state or another city other than Atlanta.

February 18, 1986

I was so sure that President Reagan was right in his statements concerning the Philippine election that at one time, I decided to write him a letter commending him in his position. Now, it seems that

the White House staff have turned him around and he comes around real good at 180 degree angles. He now says that fraud and violence marred the voting in the Philippines. The President's shift, according to some who know, was brought about after the White House received strong signals from its observers in the Philippines that Reagan may have unintentionally propped up President Marcos. During his press conference last Tuesday night, Reagan surprised advisors by declaring that there had probably been election fraud on both sides. Last Saturday after many reports were in that Marcos may have stolen the election, the President issued a statement denouncing Marcos' party for widespread fraud and violence. Opposition leader Corazon Aquino accused Reagan of conceding the election to Marcos even before the final votes were tallied. Of course, we have great concern about the U.S. military basis in the Philippines and certainly fears that Aquino supporters might be exploited by communist insurgence into a civil war.

The Governor of Kentucky is now traveling again in the Middle East and while away, a story was published in the Louisville "Courier-Journal" concerning a tanning bed which was installed in a facility adjacent to the Governor's mansion which cost \$3250.00. Those in the mansion said that the Governor really did not order the bed, but they thought it would be really nice for the Governor to have such a bed. If it is not the Governor, it is her husband who continuously make the front pages of the papers in Kentucky. I still recall the editorials in the "Courier-Journal" when this paper refused to endorse her for the Office of Lieutenant Governor and instead

endorsed all Rogers, the Republican candidate for that office. I also remember an editorial which appeared in that paper a couple days before she was to go to Minnesota to meet with Mondale and be interviewed as one of the candidates for the Office of Vice President. The editorial went on to say that she was not qualified for the Office of Vice President and was not qualified for the office that she holds.

The new editorial in the February 13 issue of the "Courier-Journal" is entitled "Maybe the lotion is free." The editorial is as follows:

"KENTUCKY taxpayers may blanch at the news that the state Parks Department bought a \$3,250 tanning bed for Governor Collins's use at the executive mansion.

After a moment's reflection, however, they will undoubtedly recognize how important it is for a state to have a beige Governor.

Beige is an advantageous color for governors. It gives them a robust, healthy look--perhaps even a touch of luminescence in the dead of winter. It lends a wholesome vitality to official faces that otherwise would be as pallid as the taxpayers'.

Having a beige governor benefits a state. It creates an image of the state as a place where elected officials pay attention to their skin pigments. It lets outsiders know that the state is a modern, technologically up-to-date, sunshiny sort of place.

Who knows? Having a beige governor might even convince an economic-development prospect that Kentucky lies in the Sunbelt.

With those advantages in mind, most Kentucky taxpayers probably will gladly bear the cost of keeping the governor beige. But if, as they trudge through the snow, some feel any jealousy over such publicly financed perks, they can take comfort in the knowledge that justice will ultimately prevail:

She'll get wrinkles."

February 20, 1986

By a vote of 85 to 9, the Senate adopted a Resolution yesterday declaring that the Philippines Presidential election was marked by such widespread fraud that it could not be considered a fair reflection of the will of the people of the Philippines. According to the Senate, America's interests are best served in the Philippines by a government which has a popular mandate and it asks President Reagan to personally convey the finding of the Senate to President Marcos. Secretary of State, George P. Shultz, in appearing before a Congressional Committee said that we have on our hands a very delicate situation and we should not jump at it with some precipitate action.

In the meantime, President Marcos threatened to exercise to the limit of his powers to prevent turmoil and to stop opposition plans to destabilize his govern-

ment through civil disobedience and general strikes. He did not say what he would do to prevent this, but he could invoke martial law as he did from 1972 to 1981. In accepting the credentials of a new Soviet Ambassador, President Marcos warned against interference in the internal affairs of his people. Apparently, he was referring to the United States and other observers who have condemned the election as fraudulent.

We started our hearings this week on Agriculture Appropriations and on my bill. So far, we do not have a new Secretary of Agriculture and will probably postpone that part of our hearings until a new Secretary is confirmed. John Block resigned and is now in a consulting firm here in the District of Columbia.

The investigation still continues as to the cause of the explosion of the Challenger. The commission has received testimony that at least three key NASA officials were not informed before the January 28 launch of strong objections to launch made the night before by officials of Morton Thiokol, Inc. who were concerned about the affect of the unusually cold weather on the shuttle's solid rocket boosters. Some company engineers were so concerned that even after Thiokol signed a statement for NASA indicating approval of the launch, a number of them still strongly objected against it.

February 21, 1986

The Senate has finally decided, judging from the vote yesterday, that

it will now come on into the Twentieth Century. On a vote of 81 to 9, it was agreed that if certain changes in the rules could be made without too much trouble, then all of the debate and procedure in the Senate would be televised, the same as we have had in the House now since 1979. Germane amendments and matters pertaining to filibusters must be worked out and then it appears that the necessary television equipment will be purchased and from then on, the Senate too will televise all of its floor action. Shortly after we agreed to televise the proceedings in the House, the Senate said that under no circumstances would it agree to do so because it would slow down the work and simply make television actors out of some of their Members. I believe that the proceedings in both Houses should be televised and this will speed up action on the Senate side.

From time to time, we have certain Members investigated by the ethics and conduct committee. At this time, Dan Daniel of Virginia, Fernand J. St. Germain of Rhode Island and Bill Boner of Nashville, Tennessee are before the committee. This week, by a unanimous vote, the committee agreed not to take further action against Daniel since he had made restitution to the House for certain trips back and forth from his home district which were not by public transportation, but at the same time vouchers were filed as provided for under the procedures in the House. An aircraft manufacturing company furnished the planes for over 50 trips and this manufacturer is one that has contracts with the government for the manufacture of certain types of planes. St. Germain is being investi-

gated from the standpoint of accumulation of money and some of his transactions as Chairman of the Banking Committee. Boner is under investigation from the standpoint of use of campaign funds in private business operations and certain other matters pertaining to his finances.

As I recall, some 22 Members in the House have been censured since the beginning of the Congress and a number have served terms in jail and in the penitentiary. Probably the most publicized of all was the Abscam scandal which ended up with almost ten of the Members in both Houses having to serve prison sentences.

February 24, 1986

The filing date for election in Kentucky is Wednesday, February 26 at midnight. All of us in the House, of course, have been watching to see who would file and a few have indicated their intention to run. None so far are serious in any of the Congressional Districts in Kentucky and unless there is a change, the open seat brought about as a result of Gene Snyder's retirement will really be the only contest. Some man by the name of Evans filed against me on the Democratic ticket this past week. I never heard of this man and according to my information he has only been back in our Congressional District for about a year.

It now appears that civil war may be the next event for the Philippines. President Marcos declared a state of emergency today and warned Filipinos to get out of the line of fire so loyal soldiers could crush a revolt led by his Defense Minister and his Deputy

Armed Forces Chief. The army seems to be standing right with the President and according to Marcos, they are in control of the situation. The military compound where the two deputies are now located is completely surrounded by thousands of men and women who so far have prevented the government soldiers and the tanks from taking over the compound. President Reagan yesterday issued a statement that if President Marcos and the army use weapons furnished by this country on their own people, all military assistance would be immediately cut off.

Congressional opposition to President Marcos continues to escalate and here on the Hill, a number of the Members have called, not only for an end to military aid which is \$55 million for this year, but for the resignation of President Marcos. Senate Republican Richard Lugar of Indiana, the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, was present in the Philippines during the voting and led the U.S. team that monitored the election. He is calling upon the President of the Philippines to step down and maintains that the election was fraudulent. This past weekend, the Senator said there is no way that the present regime can continue and that the President must step down.

February 25, 1986

President Marcos and his rival, Corazon Aquino, were both inaugurated as President of the Philippines. So, now the Filipinos have two Presidents with President Ferdinand Marcos on the way out. Over 86% of the army has joined the other side and this leaves the President almost helpless. President Reagan

has had Mr. Habib traveling back and forth to the Philippines and upon his arrival back again early yesterday, offered President Marcos asylum in this country and within the next few hours or at least in a very short time, President Marcos will probably leave the country with his family. President Reagan is still insisting that the only solution to the chaos now in the Philippines is for Marcos to step down in a peaceful transfer of power to the new government.

I hope that time proves that this is the right decision and that the Philippines will not be completely lost like a number of other countries that are now in serious trouble from the standpoint of the operation of their governments and their economic conditions generally.

February 26, 1986

During the day yesterday, both Corazon Aquino and President Marcos were sworn in as President of the Philippines. Shortly thereafter, representatives of our government again contacted President Marcos and with 86% of the army going over to the other side, the President finally decided to leave the Philippines. Our Secretary of State praised the decision of President Marcos for permitting reason and compassion to prevail, thereby serving the best interests of the Filipino people and the nation.

Ferdinand Marcos flew into exile aboard a U.S. Air Force plane early this morning after surrendering the presidency of the Philippines to Mrs. Aquino and after a tense four-day confrontation that threatened to plunge the country into a civil war.

Marcos ended 20 years of often dictatorial rule and the plane that he was on along with the members of his family and some 25 of his closest supporters landed in Guam. He is today in the hospital in Guam, suffering from complete exhaustion. President Reagan has offered Marcos asylum in this country and said that he will select a site and announce it within the next few days. The President of this country appeared to be relieved after Marcos agreed to leave the country. Marcos was first taken to U.S. Air Force Base Clark Field in a helicopter before a formal agreement was made by Secretary of State Shultz announcing the end to the confrontation. About 4:30 p.m. Monday, Marcos made up his mind, after speaking to Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada who was also one of the President's emissaries, that he would leave the country.

This is a sad situation and I hope now that everything will work out for the best for the people of the islands and for the Philippines generally.

February 27, 1986

Last night, the President on national television made a plea for his defense budget. The budget asks for \$282 billion in defense outlays for Fiscal Year 1987, but according to the staff on our Committee, the figure is about \$320 billion. This includes veterans' programs such as pensions, disability payments and medical care. The President will be exceedingly fortunate if he can take this defense budget through the Congress without substantial reductions.

President Aquino said yesterday she will seek a cease fire with the new People's Army which is the communist group in the

Philippines. She also said that she would not seek the extradition of former President Marcos or his close associates, but would make every effort to have Marcos' family's hidden wealth abroad returned to the Philippines. In addition, she will seek to resolve the question of her husband's assassination. She appointed a Presidential Commission on Good Government and apparently is starting out in the right direction.

Conservative Members here on the Hill yesterday praised the President for his move in bringing about a settlement in the Philippines and seemed to agree that President Reagan was correct in not trying to dictate to the Filipino people who their President was to be.

Time will tell as to just how far this little lady can go.

February 28, 1986

The Senate has finally decided to come on into the Twentieth Century. Kicking and screaming, the Members finally decided, on a roll call vote of 67 to 21, to make its radio and television debut under streamlined rules which it hopes will improve its image without altering its basic character. The leaders on both sides agreed that there would be live gavel to gavel television coverage of its proceedings from June 1 to July 15. Radio coverage will begin almost immediately. After somewhat of a squabble, the Members finally agreed to vote July 29 on whether to permit coverage on a permanent basis. In order to permit the programs that are being broadcast from the Senate from being absolutely boring and somewhat baffling

to the people who would watch the proceedings, the rules were tightened somewhat which include new limits on filibusters. Under the most important change, the limit on debate following cloture will be reduced from 100 hours to 30 hours. In order to win the support of a number of Senators who believed that this broadcasting agreement might destroy the Senate as a sanctuary for debate, dissent and even delay, those in charge of perfecting the agreement set aside suggestions concerning filibustering and germane amendments.

On our side in the House, we have permitted radio and television coverage since 1979, but up to this time, the Senate, which has attempted for years to set itself up as the world's greatest deliberative body, balked, out of fear that the camera would force it to abandon some of its peculiarities. Some, such as almost endless delays through quorum calls, filibusters and other quaint procedures they have built up during the years, certainly would not make for good television. For awhile yesterday, it appeared that an agreement might be reached which would allow camera coverage only, when it had negotiated time agreements limiting debate which required unanimous consent. Senator John C. Stennis (D-Miss.) who is now the dean in the Senate and in a wheelchair, said that no limitation should be placed on general debate and that the public should see everything that takes place. One little rule that was agreed on yesterday was that there would be no camera panning of the chamber to show empty seats or some Senators who might be taking a quiet little nap. That was the rule on our side for a long time, but it has just about passed out of existence. I certainly believe that

this is a good move on the part of the Members of the United States Senate and some of those who have established outstanding records through press releases will now have to go up on the front lines and establish that they are really who they claim to be.

The President of Egypt is now having his problems and disturbances continue in Cairo. In spite of thousands of troops and a great number of tanks in the streets, shooting continued just about all day yesterday and centered near the barracks on the outskirts of the city where there was widespread mutiny of security police. The President describes the trouble as only limited incidents within the police camps and not a mass uprising. Notwithstanding this statement, more than 2,000 security police who are members of the force charged with maintaining Egypt's internal order, have been arrested. I can still see the men in military uniforms jumping off the vehicle with machine guns in hand, who killed Sadat. I believed Sadat was best for Egypt at that time and would have been much better today.

The President is having quite a problem with the members of his family now. His daughter, Patti Davis, has recently written a book and it will be released within the next few days. In this book, she tells her side of the story as to why she and her mother and father are unable to agree. Patti is the oldest child of President and Mrs. Reagan and according to press releases, will tell the whole story in her book. According to an article in "People" magazine this past week, the President and Mrs. Reagan

had only been married about seven months when Patti was born. This story is not denied by the White House and so far, no comment has come from the President or Mrs. Reagan concerning the book.

Several weeks ago, their son Ron, Jr. on a Saturday night television program really joked about his mother and father. Some of it was really brutal.

An adopted son was very unhappy over receiving no invitations to the White House for many months and he blamed Mrs. Reagan. The daughter by President Reagan and Jane Wyman seems to take everything in stride and floats in and out of the White House at all hours of the day and night. She expresses herself on many issues and in a great many instances, does not agree with the President. At least she seems to be more in tune with the times than the two children by the President and his wife. Ron, Jr. is a ballet dancer and Patti, admittedly, is somewhat of a hippy. Mrs. Reagan, on a number of occasions, has been questioned concerning the inability of the children to visit in the White House. According to stories that we read from time to time, the President's wife simply says that the Presidents' cuties are such that he cannot be burdoned by problems with his children either inside or outside the White House.

President Reagan complained somewhat bitterly yesterday to ABC News that recently permitted a Soviet commentator to have a seven-minute response to the President's nationally televised speech on defense spending Wednesday night. The President said he "did not know why the hell the media is so willing to lend support to

the Soviets." It seems to me that rather than to have selected the commentator, a man by the name of Vladimir Posner, a commentator for radio Moscow, born in this country and a Jew who apparently hates the United States, without being questioned somewhat by one of our people or at least permitting a statement from one or more of their commentators, was a mistake. So much discussion has resulted from this episode that one of the Vice Presidents of ABC reluctantly said he tended to agree that the Soviet was allowed too much scope on the ABC program.

Nixon's papers are back in the news at this time. The Archives announced within the last day or so that after spending many months processing and handling 40 million pages of documents and 4,000 hours of tape recordings from Richard M. Nixon's White House, they are now ready to permit the public to view and use this material. Congress, 11 years ago, directed that the Nixon records be made public under regulations drawn up by the Archives. Nixon contested this action in a lawsuit filed by "Public Citizen" which is an organization funded by Ralph Nader. "Public Citizen" accused the government agency of stalling. The materials are now ready to be made public unless there are some further obstacles along the way. The spokesman for the National Archives said that 2 million pages are ready to go at this time. Under court rulings, Presidents have been empowered down through the years, to keep confidential some pre-decisional communications between a President and members of his staff.

When I think of the tapes, I remember back in those days when all the President had to do was to take them out in the back yard and burn them. He then would have finished his second term in the White House with no resignation necessary. Money made and the future appearing so rosey as far as sale and disposal was concerned, was just too much for our old friend, Richard M. Nixon.

Our Administration here in Washington promised to help the new government in the Philippines and the new President cope with its economic problems. Some \$800 million in U.S. aid may be made available immediately. Here we go again, with our money. I do hope none of the new leaders in the Philippines will set aside for their own personal use hundreds of millions of dollars of our money for investment in properties in this country and for secret bank accounts in Switzerland.

March 3, 1986

Time really passes fast. It seems like only yesterday that Caroline and John Kennedy, Jr. were just small children. According to an announcement today, Caroline Kennedy who is 28 years of age, will marry a man by the name of Schlossberg who is 41 years of age. John Jr. is still single.

Before too long, we will receive a report of the special presidential commission concerning the explosion of our Challenger spacecraft. There seems to be considerable disagreement between the NASA officials and the company that constructed the rocket as to the safety of the lift off and especially since it was extremely cold weather at Cape Canaveral.

Engineers at Morton Thiokol, Inc., the manufacturer of the booster wrote memos warning of imminent catastrophe, but for some reason or other, they were not received. Judging from the news reports and statements made by the presidential commission up to this time, the final report will be right critical.

The new Russian leader, Gorbachev, made a 5½-hour speech to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party which was held in Moscow last week. Gorbachev was right critical of food production in the Soviet Union and the general demeanor of a great many workers in the communist factories. The Soviet Union has purchased more grain and food in the past five years than at any time during the ten years prior to the purchases. Gorbachev talked for some time about the deficiencies in agriculture. In other words, this 27th Congress could be designated as one where taking off the rose-colored glasses predominated.

A man who was very popular throughout the world was the Swedish Prime Minister, Olof Palme. He was a prominent international left-wing activist who was shot down and killed by gunmen on Friday night on a brightly lit street corner in downtown Stockholm. As usual, he had dismissed his security guards and was walking along the sidewalk with his wife after attending a movie. The assailant escaped, apparently in a car driven by an accomplice. This was the first assassination of a Swedish head of government in more than 200 years. So far, there have been no arrests and the people in Sweden are very much up in arms over the loss of this man.

The search is underway now for the assets of Marcos which according to some,

may amount to several billion dollars. The crates of Philippine Pesos and jewelry transported by the military planes to Hawaii with Marcos and his family are now being held by customs officials and the new President of the Philippines has employed attorneys in Honolulu. There may be several very valuable pieces of real estate in New York City that are owned by Marcos and I presume from what I hear that he has considerable money in bank accounts in Switzerland.

The Democrats in New York state are just about in the same position as the Republicans are in in Kentucky in the Senatorial race. A number have turned down the requests of the Democratic leaders to make the race and this past weekend, Harry Belafonte, better known for his calypsos than his political speeches, indicated that he might take on Senator Alfonse D'Amato, the Republican in November. The 58-year-old singer, for some reason or other has indicated that he would like to run. My guess is that his candidacy will not be too well accepted by the voters in the State of New York.

We are moving right slowly in Congress these days. In fact, so slow that the Republicans on the House side have indicated that unless this session speeds up somewhat, they will go back to some of their old tactics which bring on more roll call votes and more Friday sessions.

March 4, 1986

This is the time of year that all of the lobbyists and the pressure groups come to Washington. In fact, there are

over 2,000 offices located in the city where they keep them year round so that they can be near the Hill and ready at all times to put pressure on the Members. Some of these people are real good people and play the game according to the rules. Others are certainly anything but good people and are really at times out to embarrass a Member in order to keep in good standing with the group or the individuals who are paying the salary and expenses of the lobbyist. With Gramm-Rudman and the terrific cuts throughout the budget, it seems that we have more in attendance at this time than at any other time since I have been a Member. Several groups are traveling from office to office from our home state of Kentucky and they are persistent at times in receiving answers that unequivocally confirm their position and their requests.

March 6, 1986

The request for \$100 million for aid to the Contras in Nicaragua will be before the full Committee on Appropriations this morning. This is really the hottest issue on Capitol Hill at this time. Yesterday, Democrats on two House panels rejected President Reagan's \$100 million aid request. The most serious setback to the President's plan came when the House Intelligence Committee scuttled the request on a 9 to 7 party-line vote. Hours later, a House Democratic Task Force Committee also rejected the President's proposal. At 9:15 this morning, the full Committee on Appropriations will take up the matter of appropriating the \$100 million. It is my understanding that nearly every Democrat on the Committee will vote against appropriating this money.

There may be room for a compromise somewhere along the line. It is not so much the amount, but it is the use of the money whereby \$70 million will go for military aid. There are a great many Members of Congress and people throughout this country today who believe that ultimately traveling the road that the President wants to travel will place us in a position whereby we will have to send in troops to settle the problem in Nicaragua. With the memory of Vietnam, this is just too much for a great many Members of Congress.

Former President Marcos of the Philippines is really complaining at this time from his temporary home in Hawaii. He first maintains that he does not have documentation for permission to be in the United States and Senator Laxalt, the spokesman for the President has said to him that this is not necessary. The former President is also very much disturbed over the way his jewelry and money have been seized by customs officials in Hawaii. According to records remaining behind in the Philippines, it may be true that the former President and his family have accumulated from \$5 billion to \$10 billion. This money is scattered around the world and all, of course, illegally gained and acquired.

We really have a change insofar as our deficit problem is concerned. With the price of oil dropping down below \$20 a barrel, this means that federal budget deficits will come down. The purchase of oil by our Defense Department and other Departments of the Federal Government, down from \$35 to \$40 a barrel, will really be a reduction in the overall amount appropriated for purchasing oil.

It could mean that we can subtract about \$11 billion in the 1987 deficit, \$23 billion in 1988 and more than \$30 billion from 1989 on.

For many years now, the Soviet Union has followed a precedent which is really horrible. In cases where a firing squad is used to carry out an execution of a traitor or anyone who is condemned to die for a great many crimes, the members of the family of the person to be executed are required to pay for ammunition used by the firing squad. This is a symbol denoting the fact that the family is responsible for the actions of all its members.

March 8, 1986

After making the mistake of calling some of the members of the Fourth Estate SOB's, the President has used almost every method to show that they are misconstruing what he said. An open microphone in the Cabinet Room carried his statement and the media who were in the press room picked up that portion concerning SOB's. The President, of course, thought that the microphone had been turned off, but this has happened to more than one politician here in Washington.

At a dinner where the President was to speak this past week, he entered the dining room with a white T-shirt rolled up under his arm and before delivering his address, showed the T-shirt which carried large letters on one side--SOB-- and on the other side in large letters--SAVE OUR BUDGET. Some of the newspaper reporters still don't like the designation the President gave to them and when you get right down to it, it is right hard to blame the President since

ABC permitted the Soviet newsman to cut the President all to pieces following the President's nationally televised address.

You would think at this time that the Presidential campaign is for the year 1986 according to the many speeches, the money being spent, and all of the publicity that we see from time to time concerning the moves now being made by Vice President Bush, Jack Kemp, Howard Baker and many others. All along, I have believed that Kemp was really hoping to get on the ticket as a candidate for Vice President. He may be sincere in his attempts for the top spot, but I have my doubts that his accomplishments to date place him in a position where he can be nominated. Bush, of course, has not helped himself with some of his statements and he has become somewhat of a chameleon since he is really no ultra-conservative. In following President Reagan's administration proposals and decisions, Bush has turned somewhat into a chameleon.

Since the fall of President Marcos, the White House and a number of Members in the Congress are now scrambling to take credit for resolving the Philippine crisis. The tables have turned somewhat and the aids in the White House now claim that the President's cool performance in the Philippine crisis gives him added muscle to set foreign policy. A number of Members in the Congress on the Foreign Affairs Committee in the House now maintain that their action forced the President to make a 180-degree turn and get over on the right side. In the beginning, the President certainly did not want to be

placed in a position of agreeing with those that were making statements that the election was fraudulent. Later on, a report from the CIA which had closely monitored the vote was enough, apparently, to make the President change his mind. The report from the CIA stated that Marcos blatantly stole the election.

The new government in the Philippines is demanding that the President and our country assist them in returning to the Philippines the millions of dollars that Marcos took out of Manila, in addition to hundreds of millions in investments that Marcos may have abroad.

The destruction of the shuttle has caused quite a shake up in NASA. James Fletcher, the former Chief of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, is the top choice of the White House to again be in charge of NASA and his name has been submitted. My old friend, former Senator Harrison Schmitt of New Mexico was also in the running for a few days, but soon dropped out of the picture.

The new Leader in the Kremlin, Mikhail Gorbachev really is rolling with the punches. Apparently, he has given up the idea of another mass purge of top level officials because it probably would touch off a bitter fight. Instead, he is simply enlarging the bureaucracy by packing it with his own hand-picked people.

During the present calendar year, every effort will be made to appropriate sufficient funds to build another spacecraft to replace the destroyed Challenger. It probably will require some \$3 billion for this shuttle and by virtue of the

tremendous amount of money involved, the President's hope for sufficient funds to build a permanent manned space station will be set aside for the time being.

In speaking of the new Russian leader, there has been quite a change in Soviet policy recently over the question of the issuance of immigration permits. Now, immigration permits are being issued for approximately 90 Jews a month and in addition, Moscow is ordering gentiles who live in the Soviet Union and are considered trouble makers, to also apply for visas to Israel, or to face prison terms.

The immigration bill in the House and Senate has moved very little during this session of Congress. After many attempts, there is very little support for going into another big fight on this particular matter in this election year. Wyoming's Senator Alan Simpson continues to plug for his controversial bill to crack down on illegal aliens by warning fellow lawmakers that the tide of border jumpers from Mexico is up more than 40% and threatens to hit 1.8 million this year alone. Many of our jobs are taken by these people and I still am of the opinion that the immigration bill should be brought out, passed, and signed into law by the President.

The old Blair House, across the street from the White House, which has been used for many years by foreign dignitaries visiting this country, has been under repair which will cost about \$11 million before the work is finally finished in 1988. This project includes construction of a specially designed

security wing in the rear where foreign dignitaries will be safe from terrorist attacks.

Our old friend, Jacob Javits of New York died this week. He had Lou Gehrig's disease and led a very unhappy life for the past several years prior to his death. He was a very dynamic person and a real active member of the House and Senate for many years.

March 10, 1986

Divers have found the space shuttle Challenger's crew compartment and remains of the astronauts about 25 miles off the Florida coast in 100 feet of water. Family members of the crew have been informed. Although the compartment was specially reinforced to withstand severe shocks, the official of NASA who reported the finding expressed surprise that it was found in anything near intact condition. In the beginning, sources reported that it was unlikely that the compartment could have survived the explosion, an 8.9 mile fall and impact with the sea surface without being torn completely apart.

During the past week, President Reagan has held meetings daily with Republican Members of the House and the Senate, hoping to gain enough support for his \$100 million aid request for Nicaraguan resistance fighters. The President will go on national television next Sunday and in addition, Alexander Haig and Jeanne Kirkpatrick will deliver speeches this week on behalf of the President's rebel aid request.

According to reports that we receive today on Capitol Hill, the President is ready to compromise on his request for \$100 million. He may agree to reduce the amount or he may insist upon the full \$100 million, but make a change as to how the money is to be used.

Today, we have a pro forma session in the House and tomorrow, seven minor bills under suspension. We then take up on Wednesday, the Polygraph Protection Act of 1985 and on Thursday, the Indian Gambling Bill. In other words, we really have nothing of any importance this week and this is the reason why the Republicans in the House are really complaining. They maintain that here we are in the month of March and with all of the problems we have concerning the budget deficits, federal spending, the serious condition in agriculture and our problems around the world, we are only marking time.

March 14, 1986

In the House yesterday, the President's Fiscal Year 1987 budget really received a good old fashioned beating. After debating the question of whether or not the President's budget as submitted should be accepted for some four hours, on a roll call vote, it was turned back 312 to 12. Nearly 80 Members voted present. This same budget was turned down by the Senate several days ago and now it means that the Budget Committees in the House and the Senate must, between now and April 15, prepare a budget to be submitted to both Houses.

I have hearings underway in the Committee that I am Chairman of and with a 7 a.m. breakfast, together with

an 8:40 am breakfast and the start of my hearings, a call was received that the Speaker wanted me to preside over the House during general debate on the budget submitted by the President. I presided and in fact, enjoyed every word of the debate from both sides.

Some ten or twelve Members of the House leave today for Nicaragua. They want to take a good look at the situation before the vote comes up next week on the \$100 million requested by the President for aid to the Contras.

The President has even reached the point now where he is saying that unless the \$100 million is appropriated, we will have to send our boys to Nicaragua. He, in my opinion, is within 30 votes of winning this fight, but apparently believes that he has twisted the last arm possible.

Former President of the Philippines Marcos is still receiving publicity on the front pages of the papers in this country. After he and his family left the Presidential mansion in Manila, the opposition forces moved in. Over 3,000 dresses were found in closets and on racks, along with about that number of shoes, which belonged to the President's wife. They also found all kinds of beautiful bric-a-brac, paintings and furnishings which must have cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. This man really lived in style.

For several months now, I have wondered as to just how far this Administration would permit Jack Kemp who is a Member of Congress now with us and a Member of our Committee on Appropriations to go before they decided to bring him to law. Not too long ago when the

Conservative League was having their annual meeting in Washington, he came out exceedingly good in his speeches before the group and Bush looked awfully bad after completing his talk. In the polls that have been taken recently, the conservatives in the Republican Party have been giving Kemp such high marks that this has bound to have disturbed George Bush, our Vice President who, in a great many sections of the country, is considered the heir apparent. There is an article in the "Washington Post" today entitled "Rep. Kemp Angry Over NBC Question On Homosexuality" that may be the first salvo in the war to destroy Kemp. This article is as follows:

Rep. Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.) yesterday denied on network television that he has ever been engaged in any homosexual activity, but he's plenty annoyed about having been asked the question.

Kemp was asked in an interview on NBC's 'Today' show to state 'categorically' that he has never been involved in a homosexual incident. Before interviewer Nancy Collins posed the question, the network showed photographs of recent magazine articles that made references to unsubstantiated rumors that have dogged Kemp for nearly 20 years.

'Categorically,' Kemp responded. 'Absolutely.'

He said the rumor will be 'impossible' to once and for all clear up because it's just

a rumor and really there's nothing to it and anyone who has ever really looked into it has agreed with that'

After the taped interview aired, Kemp spokesman John Buckley accused NBC of 'irresponsible journalism' for raising a 'vicious rumor which has been shown to be absolutely without merit by every news organization which has ever investigated it.'

'Today' show executive producer Steve Friedman responded: 'It would have been journalistically unsound not to raise it. We gave Kemp an opportunity to put the rumor to rest, which he did.'

Buckley noted that, while until now Kemp has been willing to respond openly to all such questions, he will take a far more combative posture to interviewers who raise the subject in the future.

The rumor dates to Kemp's days as an aide to Ronald Reagan during Reagan's first term as governor of California. Kemp, then a quarterback for the Buffalo Bills, worked in the off-season for a Reagan aide who resigned amid reports of homosexual parties at a Lake Tahoe ski lodge. Kemp and the aide were co-owners of the lodge; Kemp has always

maintained that he purchased it as an investment and never visited it. No one has ever produced evidence to the contrary."

March 17, 1986

The battle lines are really being drawn tight this week on the question of the President's request for \$100 million for the Contras in Nicaragua. Last night, on nationwide television, the President called upon the House to approve \$100 million in aid for the Contras which he said was fighting the Sandinista outlaw regime. If this \$100 million is turned down, the President said we would face the threat of a Soviet beachhead in Central America. He went on to say that this danger will not go away and it will grow worse. Instead of calling the ruling group in Nicaragua Marxist, this time he said that the Soviet Union would be in charge if we failed to take action. As he does in many speeches, he cited instances to frighten the people as much as possible. He had a picture shown of one of the leaders in the Nicaraguan government who was helping load a plane with cocaine that was on its way to the United States. In addition, he showed large helicopters flying over Nicaragua that were Soviet gun equipped heavy helicopters and also listed the amount of money contributed by the Soviet Union to Nicaragua in the fight that is now underway. Every scare tactic possible was used and the phones are ringing this morning here on Capitol Hill. This man has a way of really attracting the attention of the people and for the next three days, telegrams, letters and telephone calls will come in by the thousands.

Some believe that the Reagan Administration needs only a dozen more votes to push its \$100 million aid request through to victory. The President has talked to nearly all of the Republican Members in the House and for the next two days, will hold meetings with as many of the Members of the House who will attend and meet with him at the White House. Up until last night's speech, I believed that the President was short some 35 or 40 votes. This vote may be much closer than some believe and it is a right difficult vote.

This week, we will have the vote on the request for Nicaragua and general debate and vote on a gun bill. Both are right controversial and the outcome could be close with both votes.

A full-page ad appears in the local papers carrying a message to Congressman Mike Barnes. The ad goes on to say that Congressman Mike Barnes believes that you can trust the Communists to negotiate in good faith and to keep their word on the commitments they make. He is not alone, according to the ad, because listed below in the ad are others who believe the same as Mike Barnes does. The ad lists the following: 2.8 million Nicaraguans; 37.3 million Poles; 14.7 million Afghans; 16.7 million East Germans; 22.8 million Rumanians; 10.7 million Hungarians; 20.1 million Koreans; 60.5 million Vietnamese; 6.2 million Cambodians; 3.8 million Laotians and 36 million Ethiopians. The ad went on to say that Congress should support Ronald Reagan on Nicaragua because he is no fool and he knows the facts. Barnes is now running for the United States Senate in the State of Maryland and is giving up his House seat. He may have made a mistake in making this race for the Senate.

March 18, 1986

The Republican National Committee is operating around the clock these days. Since the President's speech on Sunday night, considerable money has been spent by this organization to bring pressure on the Democrats in the House concerning the President's \$100 million request for the Contras in Nicaragua. According to every count up to this time, the House will turn down the request and it may be approved in the Senate.

\$100 million would only be a drop in the bucket and if the House approves this request, it can be assured that many more will follow which total hundreds of millions of dollars. The leaders in four or five of the other Central American countries are against the President's aid proposal for the Contras, but have decided to play down their disapproval as much as possible because of future needs they may have in their countries during the balance of this year. In making his pitch, the President has stretched the facts considerably and as some of the newspapers have said, he is absolutely desperate and is making statements which are not true concerning the urgency of approving his \$100 million. He has done this before and this will not be the last time.

Representative Don Fuqua (D-Fla.) who is now serving as Chairman of the House Science and Technology Committee has decided to retire. He has been a Member for 24 years and is a good Member of the House. His wife has cancer and this I would think is the major reason for his retirement.

The Challenger explosion was quite a shock, of course, to all of the Members of the Science & Technology Committee and certainly places this Committee in the position where it will be an uphill battle on into the future to obtain adequate funding for the space program. It has been a long, hard fight down through the years and I presume that my old friend, Don Fuqua, has just decided that he does not intend to spend the rest of his time in Congress fighting desperately for every dollar in the space program. He has made a good Member of Congress and certainly has been my friend ever since he was elected.

March 19, 1986

The newspapers continue to carry articles on the front pages concerning the President's request for \$100 million for the Contras in Nicaragua and the disclosures now appearing from the Marcos' papers which were discovered in the Philippines after Marcos left, along with those turned over to the authorities in Hawaii. Documents brought to Hawaii disclosed that Marcos contributed \$50,000 to the 1980 election campaigns of both Ronald Reagan and President Jimmy Carter. These records also indicate that a \$10,000 campaign contribution was made to Senator Alan Cranston (D-Cal.). Disclosure of the \$50,000 to President Reagan has certainly come at a bad time for him because he, along with the Republican National Committee and every organization that can be controlled are making a pitch to force the House of Representatives to accept the President's request for \$100 million.

Key districts in the House are really being blitzed and this is costing organizations and someone several million dollars.

Approximately 50 House Members who are in close districts or who have refused to take a stand publicly on one side or the other will receive special treatment. Thirty-five or 40 spot announcements on radio and television are appearing in a great many districts and these announcements have become so shrill and so negative that several of the Members say they are boomeranging, causing very little trouble. Instead of trying to compromise, the President has made up his mind that he will go for broke and today, there are about 12 votes difference at this time. The Senate has clearly indicated that it will accept the President's request but the Republican Leadership in the House indicates that the vote is too close to call and that a prediction of the need for 12 more votes is probably true.

Between now and Thursday, anything can happen on this proposal and it may be that if enough promises for projects and political patronage are dished out, the gap may close and the President could win. If the vote was before the House this morning, the odds are that the President's request would go down by less than 20 votes.

We are trying to recess for Easter and with the gun bill and the \$100 million for the Contras along with all of the Committee hearings that are underway now, it is almost impossible for any Member to do very much except complain and groan just a little.

March 20, 1986

Several days ago and again during his televised speech to the Nation, the

President emphatically stated that there would be no compromise as far as the \$100 million is concerned for aid to the Contras. Late yesterday afternoon, he offered to delay a portion of the arms for Nicaraguan resistance for 90 days in return for passage of the measure. The \$25 million for humanitarian aid would go forward but before the \$75 million for military assistance to the Contras could be used, a 90-day period would expire during which time every effort would be made to bring about an agreement whereby some system of arbitration could be held with the Sandinistas, thereby making the \$75 million in military assistance unnecessary. There is every indication that the President has lost this fight and here again, he is backing up and offering a compromise which he absolutely stated that under no circumstances would be offered. If the President's proposal is defeated today in the House, an agreement has been reached with the Administration that the Democrats will bring out a compromise proposal to the floor on April 15 and this compromise would deal directly with the military assistance of \$75 million. Early next week, the Administration appeared to be about 40 votes short of approval, but that margin, through pressure and expenditure of several million dollars in television, radio ads, and in full page ads in newspapers, has brought the figure down to about 12. The disclosure this week that the Reagan Campaign Committee accepted \$50,000 from President Marcos was just enough to break the back of the camel.

Several of the Members on the Democratic side who have not made up their minds, they say, as to how they would vote, have traveled back and forth to the White House during the past two days with compromise offers. Finally, the Adminis-

tration which was seeking a compromise, agreed to the 90-day delay for military assistance. At the end of the 90 days, a commission appointed to investigate the status of the situation in Nicaragua would report and then there would be a vote before the \$75 million could be used. The Republicans now say that rejection of the President's compromise request eventually will lead the U.S. into armed intervention in Nicaragua. The Republicans maintain that the Contras can get the attention of the Communists even though it is obvious that no headway has been made by the Contras. All of the other countries in Central America are against the policy that the President wants to use and it appears that if we adopt the Administration's proposal, we would end up sending troops into Central America and the \$100 million would only be a drop in the bucket. Before it is over, billions of dollars would be expended and we probably would be right back where we started in the beginning. All of the countries in Central America are calling upon our country to compromise and not continue with military assistance to the Contra force fighting the existing Sandinista government. The leaders in these countries maintain that if the United States would help the countries in Central America with economic assistance and with well-established policies which are against any Communist line as far as control of the government is concerned, there would soon be a different Central America and one that Mexico and the U.S. and all of the other countries could live with.

March 11, 1986

The House yesterday rejected President Reagan's \$100 million aid request for the Nicaraguan resistance. On a roll

call vote of 222 to 210, the House said no and I was not at all surprised at the final outcome. For the last five days, this Administration in a mean, bitter radio, television, and telegram campaign costing several million dollars, concentrated on about 40 Democrats in the House. Rough tactics were used and so much so that those Members targeted, held fast and said to Ronald Reagan, the answer is no. Sixteen Republicans joined the Democratic Majority and sided with the 206 Democrats to oppose the President's plan.

The White House acknowledged that this loss was a severe blow to Mr. Reagan's top foreign policy issue but still insists that the setback would be reversed. In a statement, the White House said that today's vote in the House of Representatives was a dark day for freedom. The President went on to say that he was fully determined to come back again and again until the battle is won.

The picture of the Contra leaders, Alfonso Robelo, Arturo Cruz and Adolfo Calero clearly shows three men with expressions on their faces that alarm me. Marcos over the years stole hundreds of millions of dollars of our money that we contributed for bases and for economic assistance. The hundred million would not give these three too much money, but would ultimately end in hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars more which could then be siphoned off and in addition, we would end up having to send our boys in and several hundred would be killed. Our lesson in Vietnam where we lost 56,000 boys with 300,000 injured, apparently was not a good enough lesson. Notwithstanding the fact that the French tried before us in Vietnam and they too lost over 50,000 boys. That one cost us \$2½ billion a month and is a page in

history that cannot be glossed over as far as our country is concerned.

All of the leaders of the Central American countries said the President was wrong in paying the Contras to fight their government and that through an economic blockade and a blockade by all of the Central American countries and the leading countries in South America, they could accomplish more and drive out the Marxists in Nicaragua. We have to, for some reason or other, learn our lessons the hard way.

In Kentucky we have seven Members in the House--four Democrats and three Republicans. All four Democrats voted against the President's request and Larry Hopkins of the Lexington District voted with us. He is a Republican and this made the tally in Kentucky five to two against the request.

The Senate may pass the President's request since it is controlled by the Republican party and since the President must be down on the rug in the Oval Office chewing every inch by this time. The President said early this morning that this vote must be reversed and that beginning today, he would press the Senate to stay with him and then come back again to the House for a turn around after the April recess.

We go out today and return on Tuesday, April 8.

Our county is still trying to get Panama or some other country to take Marcos and his family. I had believed all along that they would give one of the leaders in one of the countries where he would like to spend the rest of his life \$1 million or 2 million in cash and this time close the deal and move on. With

all of the hundreds of millions of dollars he and the members of his family accumulated, he should have no trouble, it seems to me, in buying his way into two or three countries.

We finally passed a Budget Reconciliation Bill in the House last night and it provides for a sale of about \$1 billion of surplus tobacco and then places us in a position where we can bring the price support allowance down to \$1.45 and the no-net-cost to 4¢ or 5¢. We continue having a fight every year on tobacco and next year looks considerably worse than this year.

They had a primary election in Illinois on Tuesday and they really upset the apple-cart. Democratic leaders were amazed in that state when the candidates for Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State who are followers of Lyndon Larouche, a radical with a cult-like following won. The Democratic candidate for Governor, Adlai Stevenson, III immediately issued a statement that he would not run on the same ticket with people like this and would never run on a ticket with candidates who espouse the hate filled folly of Lyndon Larouche. This means that Governor Thompson, the Republican who is running for reelection in Illinois should be a shoe-in again.

We are still struggling with our budget deficit and the federal debt. If we bring down the deficit for Fiscal Year 1987 to \$144 billion we will certainly have to do more than we have done up to this time.

I hope to travel some in my District and fill a number of engagements. Then, I will return to continue hearings on the bill that I am Chairman of, hoping to bring out the bill and pass it in the House by June 1.

April 7, 1986

I have just returned from Kentucky. During the recess period, I spent one day in each of ten Counties in our District and notwithstanding Nicaragua, Gramm-Rudman, the deficit and federal spending, everything in our District is in good shape. I was somewhat surprised that more people did not discuss the matter of Nicaragua and Libya since these two events have occurred within the past 90 days. A great many people that I talked with believe that the President is requesting too much money for defense and not enough for health and education. They were not at all surprised apparently when only twelve Members in the House of Representatives voted for his budget.

Our action in Nicaragua has certainly not met with the approval of several of the other countries in Central America. This problem is still with us and will be voted on again sometime in the next ten days.

I do believe that establishing the line in the Gulf for Quaddafi was good and at the same time, I was delighted to hear that our ships had been moved back because I was afraid that something might happen in our large cities since we do have a number of terrorists in this country. Another horrible event has occurred in Athens and was on one of the TWA flights. Someone placed a bomb under one of the seats on the TWA plane and after one or two stops, an explosion took place and a large hole was blown out in the side of the plane. Two or three people sitting in the vicinity were blown through the hole and of course, were killed. In addition there have been several other events with all of them the work, I think, of terrorists.

We start in again tomorrow and hearings of my committee will get underway again. We start with education tomorrow and the new Secretary of Education will appear before our committee. He has not been well received by the educators in this country, but apparently their feelings are of no concern to him.

April 9, 1986

The Soviet Union's Ambassador, Anatola Dobrynin is leaving this country soon. He has been here for about 20 years and during this period of time has been able to work with our Administrations on occasions when nothing seemed to meet with the approval of the leaders on either side. As the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps since our old friend from Nicaragua retired, he leads the Diplomatic Corps into the House Chamber on State of the Union messages and during joint sessions of Congress. He has been called back by the new leader Gorbachev and will be named as the Minister of Foreign Affairs. In his last visit with President Reagan yesterday, he discussed, at length, plans for the next super power summit and judging from press reports this morning, such a conference could be held this year. The President says that he still prefers a summer summit in June or July, but other officials in the White House say that this is simply out of the question because there will not be enough time to really prepare for such a summit.

It seems that everyone in the world is in Washington at this time, taking stands on one side or the other on the gun legislation. The NRA is on one side and some of the police departments throughout the country appear to be on the other side. We will have several hours of general debate

and then will vote on the bill sometime today or tomorrow.

April 10, 1986

I attended the annual REA breakfast this morning and I believe this is either 20 or 21 consecutive breakfast meetings held by the state organization. Our old friend, John Sherman Cooper attended today and he is really becoming right feeble. In fact, it must be difficult for him to attend meetings such as this mornings because he is so confused. I distinctly recall the many years that he was with us that he always attended these meetings and would be praised by the Co-ops for his assistance with the federal program.

We finally passed the gun bill today and before it was over, the Committee in charge wanted to rise so that the bill could be delayed and finally die a natural death. The vote for the Committee to rise was overwhelmingly defeated and the bill passed with a great many objecting to the National Rifle Association version, but jumping aboard for final passage. It was right hilarious to see them jump when the tailgate was down and since this bill is almost identical to the one passed by the Senate, the conference should not take too long.

Our Speaker travels from time to time and during the past two weeks, made a trip to Argentina and was really assailed in the newspapers today by our U.S. Ambassador to Argentina. This man, the Ambassador, who is Frank Ortiz, Jr. in a strongly worded cable to Washington, severely criticized To O'Neill and his two companions, Marty Raso (O-ILL.) and Fortney Stark (D-Cal.) for undercutting his role as the U.S.

Government's representative in Argentina. The Ambassador went on to say that all during the time of the meeting with the President of Argentina, every effort was made by the Americans to criticize the President for his stand in regard to Nicaragua. Our Ambassador said that Russo especially exceeded all bounds in his attacks on the President. Some of the trips that our friends in the House take are not good and judging from all reports that have come back to us from Argentina, this one that the Speaker and his two companions participated in should probably never have taken place. I still believe that most matters pertaining to foreign policy should be left to the Executive Branch of the government and if the Members of Congress are not in agreement, they can maintain their opposition by simply voting against all proposals submitted.

April 14, 1986

We have a number of ships in place in the Gulf of Sidra and are just waiting to see what order President Reagan gives in regard to Libya and the terrorist events that have taken place during the past several weeks. According to reports today, the President would back away from the Continuing confrontation with Libya if Quaddafi will call off his plans for dozens of other terrorist actions around the world.

Columbia Broadcasting System has a program known as "60 Minutes." This program has been with us for many years now and appears on Sunday night. Last night, we had the Bingham family of Louisville, Kentucky. It was right sad watching Barry Bingham, Sr. and Mrs. Bingham

attempt to justify the position that they have taken in regard to the sale of the newspapers and the television and radio stations. Their son, Barry, Jr. also appeared and very frankly said that the other members of the family contested his management of the newspapers and especially his sister, Sally. Sally is the one who was ousted from the Board of Directors, along with the wives of the other members and then rebelled. She demanded that her stock which she contends is worth some \$36 million, be purchased or else she would sell it outside of the family. This is the initial step that brought on the decision of Barry Bingham, Sr. which in order to protect the interests of the family generally and each of the heirs to sell the empire. You would assume from the program that the Bingham's were really the leading family in Kentucky, which of course is not true. You would also assume that this family had, for many years, formulated the plans for the growth of our state and of course, this is not true. During the interview, Sally Bingham, with her big grin, said that it was generally known that her grandfather, Worth Bingham, married a wealthy widow and there was some observation that she might have been poisoned. Following the death of the widow and the next day after the will was probated which bequeathed \$5 million to Worth Bingham, the newspaper was purchased. This started the Bingham empire and although for many years now people in Kentucky have heard the insinuation that maybe the old lady had been poisoned, it was right unusual to have a granddaughter on "60 Minutes" admit that the story was circulated following the death of the rich widow and had been down through the years.

Just before the "60 Minutes" program concluded, the question arose as to who would be the winner and Sally, of course, claimed that she would, but Mrs. Bingham, who is in very poor health, said there would be no winners and her husband, Barry Bingham, Sr. immediately joined with her and said there would be no winners. The Binghams are now both old and in poor health and this is a sad way to conclude what "60 Minutes" designated and some of the newspapers in this country use, the "Bingham Empire."

Mrs. Bingham said that this of course was a major event in the life of her family, but not the most serious because she distinctly remembered the death of her son, Worth Bingham who was killed when a surf board in his car hit a parked car and broke his neck. She also recalled the time they had to get their son off the electric line pole when he was electricuted.

On a great many occasions I have disagreed with the Binghams, but now I really feel sorry for them.

April 15, 1986

U.S. war planes last night bombed targets in two Libyan cities in retaliation for the bombing of a West Berlin club where an American soldier was killed. President Reagan, on nationwide television at 9 pm last night said that we did what we had to do and if necessary, we will do it again. The President's Oval Office address came two hours after U.S. jets attacked sites in Tripoli and Benghazi, including the bunker that is the home of Libyan leader Kaddafi. One U.S. plane is unaccounted for and following the President's address,

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Secretary of State Shultz briefed reporters at the White House. The President said that in spite of warnings, an embargo and other moves, Kaddafi counted on Americans to be passive and the President said he was wrong.

The American planes struck at 2 a.m. Libyan time which is 7 p.m. our time and poured 500-pound and 2,000-pound laser guided bombs on five separate targets. Mr. Weinberger said that eighteen F111's flew 2,400 nautical miles from bases in England to make the strike. Fifteen A6 and A7 attack planes from the carriers Coral Sea and America which were standing off the coast of Libya also took part in the attack. According to reports today, the French Embassy was slightly damaged as well as the home of the Japanese Ambassador. Considerable damage took place but so far according to reports, only a few people were killed. One of our F111's had to land in Spain following the attack and one is still unaccounted for. Some of Colonel Kaddafi's relatives may have been injured in the attack which hit the barracks headquarters and his house. Loud explosions awakened the residents in the cities involved and they immediately poured into the streets on foot and in their automobiles, jamming roads and causing traffic jams galore.

President Reagan ordered the military operations against Libya after he said he had irrefutable evidence that Kaddafi was responsible for the bombing of a West Berlin discotheque and after being warned that the administration's credibility would suffer if he failed to act. Some of the White House people said that Reagan was also told that Libyan terrorists

were planning multiple attacks at American targets on three continents and could be deterred only by direct action.

Last night's attack on Libya followed a flurry of diplomatic messages to the Soviet Union that the attack was underway. As the attack began, acting Soviet Ambassador Sokolov was called to the State Department to be told what evidence of Libyan terrorism was in the hands of the U.S. and why the attack was taking place. Our people advised the Soviet Union that this attack in no way was directed against the Soviet Union. Following the attack, the Soviet news agency TASS called the U.S. attack naked aggression and an example of state terrorism. The Soviet Union said that lives of Soviet citizens were at stake in Libya and that in the event of American strikes, then of course, these people would also be under attack along with the Libyans.

Great Britain's Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher gave permission for the F111's to take off from England for the raid. England is the only one of our allies that I know about this morning which assisted us in any way. She, of course, today before the House of Commons where a long, difficult debate will take place, will defend her action on the basis of what we did for Great Britain during the Falkland Islands and Argentina event. Certainly, we stood with our ally Great Britain in those days and Great Britain of course, remained with us at this time. I was disappointed to hear that France, Spain, and Portugal forced us to take the long way around to reach our targets. The route we had to travel was over 2,400 miles and the return trip was the same distance. The F111's had to be refueled

on the way down and on the way back which showed that we, for a change, were extremely prepared for such an attack.

At 4 p.m. yesterday, the leaders in the House and Senate were called to the White House and advised as to what would take place. There may be a question of the War Powers Act up for debate before this trouble is over, but when our flag is involved, certainly we should all stand with our President.

I can still see the President of France addressing a Joint Session of Congress last year when I was called upon to sit with the Vice President during a part of the ceremony while Tip O'Neill was receiving a French medal from the President. He is always ready to ask for all kinds of favors and assistance, but in this event, he backed away from us completely. European Community Foreign Ministers who were meeting at the Hague knew nothing at all about last night's impending attack and were advised only after the attack had started. Our Navy and Air Force bombers were supported by tankers, Navy E2C command and control planes, EA6B electronic jamming aircraft and F-14 and F-18 fighters.

For about 10 minutes, the rumble of explosives shook the city of Tripoli and then there was a calm which lasted for a few minutes when another strike took place. Only a little anti-aircraft fire answered and the capital of Libya seemed almost unprepared for the attack that had come. Kaddafi now, of course, will call upon all of the Arab countries and Egypt, Syria and Iran to come to his defense, along with the Soviet Union.

April 16, 1986

According to a doctor in Libya, Kaddafi's adopted 17-month-old daughter was killed in the raid and two of his sons were injured. So far, Kaddafi has not appeared and there are all kinds of rumors concerning where he is and as to whether or not a coup is underway in Libya.

One of our F111 planes is missing and the crew apparently was lost at sea in the massive 12-minute Monday night raid on Libya.

Mrs. Thatcher and Great Britain yesterday staunchly defended the U.S. right to attack Libya and notwithstanding the fact that she was sharply criticized, Great Britain still staunchly defends our action. Of course, Mrs. Thatcher was taking a right serious political risk in her action, but this will long be remembered by our people.

Yesterday, the House adopted a rule which provides for about \$1.7 billion in the supplemental appropriations bill and permits three amendments to be offered during eight hours of general debate. The Contra amendment will be offered and the Administration is very much disturbed over the fact that this money may become a part of the supplemental which the Administration is bitterly opposed to.

April 17, 1986

During the day yesterday, all kinds of reports were traveling around concerning Kaddafi. About noon, the report heard on the Hill was that he was either dead or had left the country completely. Late

yesterday afternoon, he appeared on television dressed in a beautiful military uniform and was just as calm as you please. He thanked France, Spain and Portugal for refusing their airspace in the attack that was made on Libya and called upon his people to turn on the lights and carry on their affairs as usual. It was nighttime in Libya and the street lights and all the lights in the houses were turned on throughout Tripoli. Apparently, Kaddafi is still very much in charge.

Only Great Britain continues to stand with us on the raid that was made and according to newspaper reports from around the world, there is considerable harsh criticism of our bombing action in Libya.

Yesterday, the aid for the Contras in Nicaragua again failed. In an overwhelming vote of 361 to 66 the House approved an amendment which only provided for \$27 million in humanitarian aid. This was to be dispensed through the United Nations. The Republicans, in their fight to separate the request for Nicaragua from the Supplemental Appropriations bill failed miserably and then when this amendment was presented, joined with the Democrats, hoping that an overwhelming victory would then separate the supplemental budget request of approximately \$1.7 billion from that portion concerning Nicaragua. This strategy failed and then at the request of the Speaker, the committee rose and we are back right where we started from.

April 21, 1986

It now appears that the French President, Mitterrand, advised our emissary before the strike in Libya that France would support the attack only if it were strong enough to have the political objective of ousting strongman Kaddafi. Apparently, he advised our emissary, Vernon Walters, the U.S. Envoy to the United Nations that the limited scale of the proposed U.S. attack would only be a pinprick that France could not support even by granting permission for U.S. planes to fly over French territory. This is a right sad excuse and if true, still places this man in a right bad position as far as we are concerned here on Capitol Hill.

Sometimes on television, we see programs that are really nice and unusual. Yesterday morning, Vladimir Horowitz was in Moscow and for over two hours, gave a concert which was really wonderful. He was born in the Soviet Union in 1904 and left 21 years later. At the time, he was on a tour of Europe and the United States and decided not to return. He lives in the U.S. and has given concerts all down through the years, not only in this country, but in a great many countries abroad. The Horowitz family property in the Soviet Union was confiscated during the revolution and he vowed never to return. However, he agreed to go back for two concerts; the one in Moscow yesterday and one to take place in Leningrad on April 27. At the age of 81, he is still probably the best in the world. When he first started out, I was just wondering, even though I am not a pianist by any means, if he had reached the age where he would have difficulty with a two-hour concert. He got better as the time passed and he really had his audience standing and applauding all through the concert and especially at the end.

I heard early this morning that Mount St. Helens is erupting again and I do hope this does not bring about another appropriation of some \$874 million. I remember back during the days of Warren Magnuson and the damage brought about by Mount St. Helens which affected the whole West Coast.

We are not doing too much at the present time on Capitol Hill. Nearly all of our appropriations bills are ready to be presented, but we still have no budget resolution and nothing other than the fact that the President's budget, as submitted, was voted down overwhelmingly. Unless we have some figures to go on, it will be absolutely impossible to mark up the bill that I am Chairman of and this is the one where a great many of the tax cuts appear. We will complete regular departmental hearings within a day or two and then start on outside witnesses.

Soviet Leader Gorbachev said yesterday that a U.S. summit meeting would go ahead this year in spite of the recent rise in East-West tensions, but warned that if the Reagan Administration continues its present course, a shadow will be drawn over all plans for a future summit. After the strike in Libya, Gorbachev said that a meeting this summer was out of the question.

During the past week, Louise was in Bowling Green attending a lecture series at Western Kentucky University. Since she has published two books, she was invited, along with five or six other authors and a full week was devoted to a lecture series in the Department of Journalism and in the University where creative writing classes and classes on future authorship are a part of the overall college program. A number

of luncheons were held and Louise taught two classes, in addition to being a member of a forum attended by over 500 students. She had a wonderful week and has been invited back again next summer with the request that during her stay she plan on at least two weeks and teach one or two classes.

President Reagan continues to say that he has not read David Stockman's book because he has no time for fiction. This book has really created quite a bit of excitement here in Washington and will either sell several million copies or completely bomb out. His description of Tip O'Neill, Jim Wright, the President and a great many others has caused considerable comment since the excerpts of the book were released and since the book has finally appeared in the book stores. Some \$2½ million was paid for the book and the excerpts and I guess that my old friend Dave Stockman had to write this kind of book to create as much excitement as possible.

April 22, 1986

I have just returned from the House Chamber following a roll call vote on the adoption of the Rule for the Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1986. My Chairman, Jamie Whitten of Mississippi was in charge of the bill providing the Rule was adopted. In this Urgent Supplemental Bill, we have \$1,705,734,000 in new budget authority which is \$428,712,000 under the amount requested by the Administration of \$2,134,446,000. The reduction in the bill was not too bad from the standpoint of this Administration, but the additions placed in the bill for agriculture and for other programs did not please the

Administration and word was received from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget that the bill would be vetoed if passed in the House. This bill would have passed in the House, but on general debate on the Rule, the Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, Kika de la Garza of Texas and my Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, in a very heated debate argued the pros and cons of the jurisdiction of the two Committees in regard to certain amounts that the bill contain for agriculture. The Chairman of the Agriculture Committee maintained that he was not necessarily against the amounts for the programs indicated, but that since his Committee did not have an opportunity to pass on the requested amounts, the Appropriations Committee had no jurisdiction in adding the amounts to the bill. For instance, for flood control and coastal emergencies, we had \$25 million and in Soil Conservation Service, \$25 million. For Forest Service firefighting, we had \$165,700,000. These are the amounts that were being contested by the Chairman of the Agriculture Committee. With the bill in danger from the standpoint of a veto if enacted, this fight was just enough to defeat the Rule. On a roll call vote, enough of the Members in the House on both sides stayed with the Chairman of the Agriculture Committee and accepted his contention that this turf problem should be resolved long before the Urgent Supplemental Bill is presented to the House. When two Chairmen decide to fight over jurisdictional matters, then we really do have trouble. This may be the last of the Supplemental Appropriations bill with the exception of three or four items which may be placed in a new, stripped down version. This bill should pass and be accepted by the White House.

The President is off on another junket. After landing in Hawaii on his way to Japan, he had a number of television cameras present so that they could take a picture of him throwing a coconut at some of his assistants. Mrs. Reagan, in her great big floppy hat, was running up and down the beach, trying to keep up with the President and I do hope that the two were able to convince all of those who were watching television that both are in fine physical condition and ready to withstand the ordeals of a summit.

The Duchess of Windsor, the American divorcee for whom King Edward VIII gave up the British throne, died on April 24 in Paris at the age of 89. She had been in frail health and confined to her home for eight years. Her death was announced in London by Buckingham Palace and the announcement further stated that the Duchess will be buried at Windsor Castle's Frogmore Garden next to her husband who died in 1972. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert are also buried there. Buckingham Palace said her funeral will be held Tuesday in the castle and will be private, in accordance with the wishes of the Duke and Duchess.

For a few short months in 1936, Edward had hoped to make the twice divorced Wallis Warfield Spencer Simpson the Queen of England. This romance was an embarrassment to traditionalists and the Church of England and the King was forced to give up his throne. I can still hear him on radio say that he found it impossible to carry the heavy burden of responsibility and discharge his duties as King as he wanted to do without the help and support of the woman he loved.

After Edward abdicated, he became the Duke of Windsor and the couple moved to France. Very little love was lost between the British Royal family during those days and this continued all along until the death of the Duchess. The Duchess said on more than one occasion that certainly she was no beauty and perhaps the reason why the King loved her so much was due to the fact that she was the first to penetrate his inner loneliness. This story of the abdication and the love story generally created quite a sensation way back in 1936.

I have just returned from Kentucky where I spent three fine days in Hardin, Nelson and Allen Counties. The weather was beautiful and the farmers were all busy, notwithstanding the fact that a good rain is needed at this time all over the state.

April 29, 1986

The Soviet Union admitted last night that an accident at a major nuclear power plant in Kiev had caused unspecified casualties and damage. This accident sent a radioactive cloud hundreds of miles over Scandinavia and residents of Kiev advised American reporters that all bus services had been suspended so that the vehicles could be used to evacuate those in the disaster area. According to the Soviet newspaper Tass, one of the plant's atomic reactors was damaged and a government commission has been set up to investigate. Kiev is a city of 2.3 million people and there probably is a high death toll. Sweden said that radioactivity in the clouds that reached that country was well above normal. Denmark, Finland and Norway also reported unusual radioactivity.

Our nuclear experts believe that the plant may have sustained at least partial meltdown of its fuel containing core which is similar to, but more serious than the 1979 incident at Three Mile Island, the atomic power plant in this country.

We are still struggling with a Budget Resolution in the Senate and in the House and I do hope that before too long, one is approved. We have completed hearings on the bill that I am Chairman of with the Departments and we are now down to outside witnesses.

April 30, 1986

Our people advise us that the shell type buildings which the Soviets construct simply to keep the weather out instead of the large circular inverted funnels to house nuclear reactors to prevent possible leaks of radioactive gases into the atmosphere is probably the major reason why there was so much damage and death. Their system is much cheaper, but more likely to break down. Their idea of safety precautions are far below standards generally accepted in the West. A number of us from Kentucky in the Congress have resisted all moves for years to build nuclear power plants in Kentucky. Some of our neighbors do not agree, but our coal and oil steam plants have worked successfully and are safe. The number of deaths and damage in the plant north of Kiev will probably never be released in full.

May 1, 1986

The Soviet Union is really stone-walling the nuclear accident near Kiev. It now appears that there is a possibility that all of the people in Kiev will have to be moved and the total number at this time

is about 2.3 million. The reports from the Soviet Union still say that only 197 people were hospitalized and that two were killed. Our reports indicate that there may be as many as 2,000 killed or more. According to our people, the accident may have started with a cooling system failure on Friday, followed by a nuclear core meltdown through Saturday and a violent explosion and fire by Sunday.

The Republicans in the House are still contending that there should be another vote now on the appropriation of funds for the Contras in Nicaragua. They had hoped to gather 218 signatures which is a majority of the House, on a discharge petition that would have forced the Contra aid issue back to the House floor on May 12. They had until yesterday to achieve this for the May 12 target date, but failed, considerably short. Only 159 signatures were obtained and there are 182 Republicans in the House. This is right embarrassing to the minority leadership, but it simply indicates that there are a whole lot of people in this country against the President's request for the Contras.

May 5, 1986

Some people bet on the jockey instead of the horse. Over 100,000 people witnessed the 112th Kentucky Derby on Saturday and even though Virginia could not be present, she watched the race on television and very carefully watched as a jockey threaded the needle and won the race because of his experience and background. Bill Shoemaker won his fourth Kentucky Derby on Saturday riding Ferdinand, the horse that bet about 30 to 1. This is the one Virginia bet on because she believed that Shoemaker was the

best jockey in the race and was good enough to win.

President Reagan has finally landed in Japan and so far, there has been one serious incident. At yesterday's opening ceremony, there was an interruption which lasted for several minutes when five missiles launched from a fourth floor window of a nearby apartment building sailed overhead, just minutes before President Reagan arrived. Several of the missiles fell on the grounds of the Canadian Embassy which is just a short walk from the Akasaka Palace where the ceremony was being held. Mr. Reagan, later in the evening was asked if he was concerned about the attack and said--"They fired over the Palace and missed." The police said the missiles, similar to the ones fired in recent weeks by leftist radicals, caused little damage or injury.

May 6, 1986

Judging from the news stories in today's papers, we may have a tax reform bill before this session is over. Individual income tax maximum at the present time is 50% and the same applies to corporations. Under the new proposal, which may come before the House and the Senate, the top rate will be reduced from 50% to 27%. A number of the tax exemptions such as deductions for state and local income taxes and property taxes will continue along with tax exempt municipal bonds. Under the new bill, that is now moving out of the committee in the Senate to the Senate Floor, several million people in this country will no longer pay any income tax. This applies to the very low income group and the standard deduction would be increased to \$3,000 for

single taxpayers and \$4,400 for a single, head of household. The deduction would be \$5,000 for a married couple. The personal exemption for taxpayers and individuals which is now \$1080 would be raised to \$2,000 for most people, but this would not take place until 1988. For the highest income taxpayer, the 27% rate would apply to all income, but for a single taxpayer the rate would only start for taxable income over \$17,500. For married couples filing a joint return, the figure is \$29,300 with income up to those figures taxed at 15%. The main purpose of any new tax reform bill is to remove tax havens and nests that have been placed in laws down through the years by pressure groups that expended millions of dollars in doing so. This is one of the main reasons for tax reform and I do hope that any bill that finally passes the Congress this year will remove a lot of these havens and nests which should never have been placed in prior laws.

We continue to have more bad news from our space agency. The United States has four major vehicles for launching objects into space. One is nearly obsolete and now in succession, the three others have failed. The most recent failure, which occurred on Saturday, involved a Titan rocket carrying a weather satellite. The Titan had always been reliable with only 11 of 177 previous flights gone astray. We have had more than 40 consecutive launches which were successful. Only recently, the Titan rocket which blew up five seconds after launch, was the second Titan to explode in two attempts. Before the Titan explosion, we had the Challenger accident. At Cape Canaveral yesterday, NASA held a ceremony to mark the 25th

Anniversary of the first manned American space flight by Alan Shepard in 1961. This ceremony follows a number of disasters and the space program is really in trouble at this time. I started out with this program way back in the beginning and it grieves me to read stories now about failures which should be prevented.

May 7, 1986

From time to time, college professors and others decide to name the outstanding members of the United States Senate and in some instances, both Houses of Congress. Recently, 112 American college professors selected Henry Clay of Kentucky, the Great Compromiser, as the outstanding United States Senator of all time. The polling involved history and political science professors and was conducted by the Siena College Research Institute. The random sampling found that Clay, a Whig senator who served from 1810-11, 1831-42 and 1849-52 was rated highest in four of ten survey categories. The categories were leadership, ability to compromise, value to the Senate and legislative creativity. One said he was an absolutely devastating politician and that he worked his wit and eloquence on questions of slavery, sectionalism, tariffs and taxes.

I might go along some days and accept this rating, but on other occasions, I do not know that I would place Henry Clay as the outstanding Senator of all time.

This same group selected Senator Hubert H. Humphrey as the second best Senator. Robert LaFollette of Wisconsin ran Humphrey a close second for the number two position in certain categories. Daniel Webster was number three, Robert LaFollette

was number four, George Norris was number five, Lyndon B. Johnson was number six, Everett Dirksen was number seven, Jacob Javits was number eight, Stephen A. Douglas was number nine and Arthur Vandenberg was number ten.

I am certainly unable to agree on a number of these selections.

May 8, 1986

Yesterday in the House, we had a resolution which prohibited the sale to Saudi Arabia of military equipment and especially missiles. The vote was 356 to 62 against the sale. The White House immediately issued a statement through its press office that the President intended to veto this resolution and to work actively with members of both Houses to sustain that veto. The House vote exceeded by 67 votes, the 289 necessary to override a veto. In the Senate, the vote was 73 to 22 and this took place last Tuesday. On the Senate side, they were able to muster six votes more than enough to override a veto. At a press conference in Tahiti on his way home from the summit, the President said as soon as the "old man" gets home, he would confront Congress on this issue and he made it clear that sustaining a veto is possible. He said he would make every effort to see that this takes place. The President now maintains that rejection of the Saudi arms sale brings about additional problems for the Administration. Israel is jubilant over this action and of course, was definitely on the side of rejecting the sale.

The Constitution provides that all tax measures and appropriation measures must originate in the House. From time

to time, the Senate overlooks this little provision and it has this week when it brings out a tax reduction bill and says that it will pass in the Senate and hopes then it will pass in the House. When our old Chairman Jere Cooper was Chairman of the Ways & Means Committee on the House side, he would very politely and promptly notify the Senate that if any action took place by way of final passage before the House acted, they could just forget the whole deal.

The House Budget Committee has been in session now for two days and it appears that we will have a Budget Resolution before the House sometime next week. As soon as we obtain the numbers set forth in this Resolution, we can then start our appropriation bills through the House.

May 9, 1986

We finally finished our hearings on the bill that appropriates the money for the Departments of Labor, Health & Human Services, and Education for the Fiscal Year 1987. Hundreds of witnesses were heard and I hope that we now can bring out a good bill and one that the President will sign.

Each year for a period of some 20 years, certain organizations have requested that movie actresses and other very famous people either appear before our Subcommittee or make a visit to the different Members of the Subcommittee. This time, it was Elizabeth Taylor and it was impossible for me to see her at the time they requested since I was holding hearings, but I understand that she has lost a little weight and still looks pretty good. I have had

the opportunity to meet quite a few famous movie actresses since I have been a Member of Congress and in some instances, they are paid a regular appearance fee when they agree to come to Washington and visit around in the House and the Senate.

For a long time, Proxmire, Charlie Bennett, Margaret Chase Smith, Jennings Randolph and others have made claims to the all-time voting record in the history of the Congress. None of them have succeeded in never missing a day or a roll call vote for over 32 years, except me. The Roll Call newspaper on Capitol Hill, in an article in the May 8 issue described somewhat the record of Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin. This article is as follows:

"As Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) approached the floor of the Senate last week, he was approaching a milestone. He was about to become the first Senator to cast a vote on every roll call of the last 20 years as he cast his 9,178 consecutive vote.

'... yesterday was a monumental day in the history of the U.S. Senate and the Senatorial career of our distinguished colleague,' said Minority Leader Robert Byrd (D-W.Va). 'April 20, 1986 marked 20 years in which Senator Proxmire has not missed a roll call vote.'

An earlier record for consecutive roll call votes was held

by former Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Ma), who served in the Senate from 1949 until 1973. According to Kathryn Jacob, assistant historian in the Senate Historian Office, Mrs. Smith cast 2,941 consecutive roll call votes. She kept that record until 1968 when she missed votes to undergo hip surgery.

The 70-year-old Wisconsin Senator who has fought against government waste with his 'Golden Fleece Award' and falsehoods with his 'Myth of the Day' remarks has been as diligent in pushing through legislation as he is in vote casting.

Elected to the Senate in 1957, Senator Proxmire has relentlessly pursued the passage of legislation he felt important. After 19 years and 3,000 speeches, the Senator finally saw the Genocide treaty passed this year. In 1967, he began pressuring the Senate to approve the treaty, promising that he would speak every day until it was ratified.

In 1960, he began to fight for passage of the Truth-in-Lending legislation, a battle which lasted until 1968 when a bill was passed by the Senate.

Leading with the most consecutive roll call votes in both Houses is 76-year-old Rep. William Natcher (D-Ky), who at last count, had cast 10,358 roll call votes and 4,080 quorum calls in the 31 years he has served Congress, a total of 14,438 consecutive votes.

In an interview with Roll Call in 1984, when the Kentucky Gentleman had cast his 13,723 consecutive vote, Natcher said,

'When I started out as a Member of Congress, I tried to vote on every bill, and I never followed it too much or paid much attention to it until I had been here about five years and Ralph Roberts was the Clerk of the House and he had to check somebody's record. He told me, 'You know, you've been here five years and never missed a vote.' I didn't think I had, and when he told me that, I made up my mind to see how long I could go without missing, and I've come to this day.'"

May 12, 1986

I was selected as one of the Honorary Degree recipients by Howard University to receive the Degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1979, I received the first Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree from Western Kentucky University in my hometown.

The other Honorary Degree recipients were Sammy Davis, Jr., the actor, singer, dancer and producer. He received the

Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. John Harold Johnson, publisher, businessman and humanitarian, received the Degree of Doctor of Humanities. Edward James "Ted" Koppel received the Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. Dr. Merze Tate received the Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. She is a distinguished national and international scholar, diplomatic historian, and inspirational teacher. Cicely Tyson, the stellar actress and crusader for dignity in Black roles received the Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. Representative William Herbert Gray, III received the Degree of Doctor of Laws. As a Member of Congress from Philadelphia and now serving as Chairman of the Budget Committee, he also is a Member of the Committee on Appropriations on which I serve. I was the seventh recipient and received the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

On Friday night, Dr. and Mrs. James E. Cheek of Howard University honored all of the Degree recipients with a beautiful dinner at their home. Dr. Cheek has now been President of Howard University for about 20 years and I believe is making this University an excellent President. This is the University that started in the year 1867 which was the year when we purchased Alaska for \$7.2 million from Russia and was the year when Horatio Alger published his first story. It was also the year when "The Grange" was organized to protect farmer interests.

At the dinner, which by the way was one of the best dinners I have ever attended in my life, the honorees were called upon to say a few words. I enjoyed this part because I have a little more to do with Howard University than some of the other honorees and was in a position to make a right good statement thanking

Dr. Cheek and the Board of Trustees and at the same time, commenting on Howard University generally.

On Saturday, the 118th Convocation was held and there were some 25,000 people present. Over 2,000 graduates received their degrees from nine colleges on the campus; law, dentistry, medicine, commerce, engineering, pharmacy, and so on down the line. The ceremony did not require all of the morning because the system used at Howard University is one of the best systems I have ever seen used by a large University. The diplomas were given to the graduates at a later ceremony by the Dean of each college, but each group stood and Dr. Cheek, the Master of Ceremonies, awarded them their degree by virtue of being President of the University and the authority vested in him by the Board of Trustees.

After the ceremony, Dr. and Mrs. Cheek held a luncheon for the honorees and for about 200 other guests. Cicely Tyson sat next to me at the luncheon and Sammy Davis, Jr. was just two seats away. I laughed at these two so much that I could hardly eat. During the graduation ceremony, each of the honorees received their honorary degree and following the ceremony, the robe, degree hood, and cap were presented to each of the honorees. The robe is made of beautiful velvet and cloth and the hood is made of velvet and satin. Even though the cap was just one size too large, I managed to keep it off both ears at the same time.

Jim Harold Johnson is a black man and he is right proud, and has the right to be proud of his accomplishments.

He may be the wealthiest black man in this country and in addition to being Chairman of the Board and the largest stockholder in The Supreme Life Insurance Company of America, is the publisher and owner of the company that publishes Ebony, Black World, Tan, Jet, Black Stars, and Ebony, Jr. The Johnson Publishing Company has branches in New York City, Los Angeles, and Washington, D.C. Mr. Johnson is presently headquartered in an 11-story structure costing over \$8 million, with this being the first building in downtown Chicago built by a black man. Mr. Johnson owns the Chicago radio station WGRT, the first black radio station in the city and he is President of radio station WLOU in Louisville, Kentucky.

Sammy Davis, of course, is the famous black singer and dancer and producer. Several years ago, he had a hip replacement on the right side and finally this past year, had to have a hip replacement on his left side. There will be no more dancing and Sammy has difficulty in walking. He is still just as funny as he can be and kept everyone in stitches at the dinner, luncheon and convocation ceremony.

Little Cicely Tyson is just as cute as she can be and is doing quite well in the movies.

Ted Koppel is the anchorman for ABC for the program "Nightline." He is a right precise little man and one who refused to wear his cap during the march to the convocation stand and during the time that he sat on the stand, and also when he received his degree. He just said that he would not wear one of those crazy caps.

Down through the years, by virtue of my position on appropriations, I have waived, as much as possible, honorary degrees and certain awards which would be given due to my position on the Committee. This is one award that I really enjoyed accepting and this morning, we are in the process of placing my cap and gown and hood in a real nice suitpack because sometime in the future, I may use it again.

May 13, 1986

This morning at our Continuing Legal Education class which was held in the Madison addition to the Library of Congress, the instructor delivered his lecture on the subject of refusal to release information to Congress by the Executive Branch. He started out with George Washington and General St. Clair. This developed into a problem in the year 1792 when Congress demanded to receive information as to why General St. Clair failed to stop an Indian uprising which had brought about serious trouble to some of the early settlers in this country. George Washington, of course, as the General of our First Army, did not want to release all of the information which clearly showed a lack of leadership and ability on the part of General St. Clair. Finally, our first President decided that he had better release the information in its entirety and this he did. Congress was very much surprised after receiving the information, but at least the demand for the release of the information was approved even though the facts were just about what Congress expected. The next item discussed at our class this morning was the decision of George Washington in the year 1793 to comply

with a request of Congress to release information as to why Alexander Hamilton made certain loans with government money. President Washington immediately released the information and Congress then was in a position of deciding as to whether or not Alexander Hamilton was right or wrong.

The lecture this morning continued through the present Administration and then our second instructor discussed in general, contempt citations which have taken place during the past 100 years when information was refused and the courts, in most instances, had to finally decide the question. Fifteen hours is required each year by the Kentucky State Bar for all attorneys and I agree that lecture courses bringing practicing attorneys up to date are good.

May 20, 1986

The Supreme Court from time to time, hands down decisions that are not only good, but surprising. Yesterday, in a case from Michigan, the Court decided that hiring goals are constitutionally permissible so long as they are carefully tailored to remedy past discrimination. At issue in this case was a voluntary arrangement between a teachers union in Jackson, Michigan and the local school board to lay off white teachers before laying off blacks with less seniority in order to preserve minority hiring gains. The Court struck down the affirmative action arrangement. It went on to say that the Jackson, Michigan plan did not pass muster because officials there failed to provide adequate evidence of past discrimination in the school system.

We are back on the housing bill in the House and I still believe that the year of 1986 will be one of the best years that we have had in many years.

During the past weekend, I traveled again in our District and everything seems to be in good shape. I go down again this weekend and will spend a day in my 18th county which then means that I have spent one day in each of our counties since April 1.

The tax reform bill is now before the Senate and the conference between the House and the Senate should take place sometime within the next six weeks. This bill can be brought out in such a way as to be accepted in both houses.

We are still waiting on the Supreme Court's decision in the Gramm-Rudman reduction act. This should come down sometime within the next three or four weeks.

I attended a breakfast meeting this morning and in substance stated that I sincerely believe that the calendar year of 1986 will prove to be one of the best years we have had in many years.

May 21, 1986

Apparently South Africa has decided that our strike in Libya would justify a South African war plane and helicopter strike in Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia on Monday of this week. According to reports, three people were killed and thirteen wounded when South Africa decided to strike guerrilla bases of the African National Congress. Immediately, our country and Great Britain protested the

attacks and a Commonwealth Peace Mission in South Africa also protested. Here in Washington, the White House vigorously condemned the raids and refused to answer a few questions as to just how such raids compared with what we did in Libya.

The Philippines is still having problems from the standpoint of money. The new President, Aquino, is still insisting that our country make larger contributions for the bases which we have in the Philippines and also to give additional funding under the foreign aid program. We probably will end up contributing more to the Philippines, even though the government there is anything but strong at this time.

The Bingham empire has finally started the sale of its newspapers, television and radio stations. On Monday of this week, Barry Bingham, Sr. announced that the "Courier-Journal" and "Louisville Times" were sold for the sum of \$315 million to Gannett Company, Inc. These newspapers have been in the Bingham family since 1918 and became the object of an intense rivalry in recent years, with heirs to the fortune feuding over how to manage the operations. Bingham said that it was not easy for him to see the "Courier-Journal" and "Louisville Times" pass from the Bingham family to other hands, but a change is inevitable in life. He went on to say that he subscribed to the Biblical instructions that there is a time to sow and a time to reap. The Gannett Company has made many purchases recently and not too long ago, purchased the "Des Moines Register" for about \$200 million. Also, this company purchased the "Evening News Association" the parent company of "The Detroit News" for \$717 million. Allen Neuharth, the Chairman of the Gannett board said that the purchase of the Louisville

newspapers added a sparkling jewel to the crown now owned by Gannett. This purchase makes Gannett much larger and it is now the largest media company in our country. The circulation from the Louisville newspapers, added to the others under the control of Gannett, will increase Gannett's circulation to more than 6 million.

This is a sad day, not only for the Bingham family, but for Kentucky. On many occasions, I have disagreed with the "Courier-Journal" and those in charge, but it seems to me that something should have taken place to have put this family back together again so that this sale would not be necessary.

The battle between the National Rifle Association and the police organizations of this country apparently is settled for the moment. Yesterday, President Reagan signed legislation easing federal firearms controls and allowing gun dealers to sell rifles and shotguns to buyers anywhere in the country. This bill was passed unanimously by the Senate earlier this month and passed in the House after a vigorous battle. Transportation of weapons is now controlled solely by state and local governments whose statutes would still apply to their residents.

The President is treading on thin ice these days with the Jewish organizations in this country. The House and the Senate overwhelmingly voted down the proposed sale of weapons to Saudi Arabia. The President maintains that the sale would not affect Israel, but would be simply our assistance to an ally that could come to the aid of Israel and to other countries in case of war. After meeting with the Ambassador from Saudi Arabia, it was agreed

yesterday that stronger measures would be withdrawn as part of the purchase and after the agreement was reached, the President met with certain Jewish officials explaining to them that this was not a move against Israel, but was the right move. The President has until midnight tonight to veto the action of the House and Senate and will have to have five or six more Senators to sustain a veto if he decides to move in this direction.

May 22, 1986

We are now passing through the time when we have a great many primaries throughout the United States. The one in Oregon and the one in Pennsylvania surprised a great many people.

We have in the House with us a man by the name of Bob Edgar who is a minister and a right mean little man. With very few friends in the House, he has succeeded in holding his seat in a district that is real conservative and at the same time, Edgar is real liberal. Several years ago, John Murtha, another Pennsylvania Congressman and Don Bailey, a member who had served four or five years were placed in the same Congressional District at the time the Pennsylvania legislature redistricted the state. The Murtha-Bailey campaign was really something, but Murtha finally succeeded in winning. Bailey then ran for a state office in Pennsylvania and was elected. In the primary on Tuesday, he and Edgar were in the Democratic primary, fighting each other with the winner to take on Senator Arlen Specter, the Republican Senator from Pennsylvania, who by the way is right controversial. Edgar won over Bailey without too much trouble and since he is from the Philadelphia section of the state, apparently will be able to hold his own against Specter. Here, we have a race

between an attorney and quite a sharp-shooter and Edgar, a minister. This November election should be a right close one.

In the State of Oregon, Senator Bob Packwood, the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee has received all kinds of publicity during the past year as a leader on the tax reform bill and the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction legislation. So much publicity that he paid no attention apparently at all to his primary in the state of Oregon. As a Republican, he expected the organization to take care of him, but a candidate by the name of Joe Lutz who had very little financial assistance and was relatively unknown in the state, succeeded in winning 41% of the Republican primary vote against Packwood. This really has triggered speculation that the Senator may be vulnerable in November. Jim Weaver, a Congressman from Oregon who has served with us now for some ten or twelve years is the Democratic nominee for November. Weaver believes his chances are excellent and they may be.

All around the country we have had a light vote in the primaries and this does not bode well for incumbents in a great many instances. The Republican party, of course, is doing everything within its power to raise all of the necessary money to take care of the November election. The President is insisting that the five majority be maintained in the Senate because his chances against a strong Democratic controlled House will not be too good at best.

Jackie Presser, the President of the Teamsters Union, in spite of being indicted was elected yesterday to another full 5-year term as President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The Teamsters is the only big labor organization that endorsed President Reagan in his campaigns both times and the fact that Presser was indicted in Federal court was quite a surprise. Millions of dollars were raised by the Teamsters for the President and now we will see just how vigorously the prosecution will be against Presser. He was indicted for embezzling \$700,000 in union funds. The funds were embezzled, according to the federal indictment from the local union that Presser controlled for many years prior to his election as President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

We will finish up the trade bill in the House today and this bill will pass. The President has already said that he will veto the legislation because it is not for the best interests of our country at this time. The Administration maintains that all kinds of retaliations will follow enactment of this bill so the President has said all along that he will veto the bill if it passes. There are not enough votes in either the House or the Senate to override a veto. We have hundreds of thousands of factory workers unemployed as a result of exports from West Germany, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea. The gates are open and all of this cheap merchandise is coming in with a great many of our people who have heretofore been against any trade restrictions, joining forces, demanding that a trade bill be enacted which will force the President to stop the dumping

of merchandise in this country and the unfair tactics used by these countries in subsidizing our people who are sending the merchandise into our country.

When we finish the trade bill and a conference report today, we will then adjourn until Tuesday, June 3. I will go down to Kentucky today and finish up my primary campaign. I have one county left where I will spend a day and then I will have been into all 18 counties in my District since the first day of April.

Consumer prices fell 0.3% in April making this the steepest three-month price decline in 37 years. The string of rare monthly declines caused almost entirely by falling oil prices, makes it all but certain that no cost-of-living adjustment will be made next January in social security and other federal benefit programs without new Congressional action. For those COLA's to be paid automatically, prices must rise at least 3% between the third quarter of 1985 and the third quarter of this year. According to forecasters in the Department of Labor, prices are expected to be up only about 2% during that time.

June 2, 1986

On Tuesday, May 27, we had our primary in Kentucky. Just before the filing date passed, a man by the name of Bob Evans filed against me on the Democratic ticket. No Republican filed. In our Congressional District, we have eighteen counties and 412 precincts. I presume this man filed since his name is the same as one of our better-known sausage makers and restaurant chains in this country. I was fortunate in that I carried all eighteen counties and 411 of the 412 precincts. The only

precinct I failed to carry is the one this man's mother lives in and I guess it was alright for her to beat me in this one.

Judging from every indication, we will have a right unusual campaign for the United States Senate in November. Ford's record will really be contested by his Republican opponent, Jackson Andrews. The grand jury investigation that went on for about a year and a half will all be reviewed and the fact that Ford's attorney plead the seven-year limitation which prevented an indictment will also be reviewed very carefully.

During the past two weeks, the President seems to have settled down somewhat on his request concerning Nicaragua. In fact, after Central American countries met and finally approved of a position concerning the Contras, a whole lot of the pressure from the White House suddenly subsided.

The President still threatens to veto the trade bill which we passed in the House just before the Memorial Day recess period. I am positive that there are not enough votes in the Senate to override, so apparently we have wasted our time in the House.

If we can complete this year with a good tax reform bill, a budget resolution that we can operate under and keep the appropriations bills down, we will have the best year that we have had in five years. Within the next few days, we should have our Sec. 302 funding amounts agreed upon in our Committee on Appropriations and then our bills will start out for final enactment in the House.

June 3, 1986

The Senate has finally arrived.

Yesterday, the Senate made its television debut. The Senate will broadcast its proceedings live nationwide in a six-week experiment that the leaders in the Senate agreed would almost certainly lead to permanent broadcasting of proceedings. The Senators preened and postured and all read from prepared manuscripts so that no mistakes would be made. The event prompted a few veiled warnings against excesses from some of the Senators and the cameras for some reason or other zeroed in on the bald head of Senator John Glenn (D-Ohio) as he gave his colleagues a demonstration in the art of applying pancake. Both the Majority Leader Bob Dole of Kansas and the Minority Leader, Bob Byrd of West Virginia said there is little doubt that the Senate would make television a permanent part of its proceedings when it again votes on the issue at the end of the six-week period. This is good and I hope it continues. These long quorum calls that last for nearly an hour and the same on roll call votes will have to stop and some that are in the Senate who now claim different records had better watch carefully.

We have a number of unusual primary races in our country today. Pete Rodino, a Democrat from New Jersey, who is the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has two black opponents. These are the same two that he defeated; one in 1984 and one in 1982. Jesse Jackson, the black man who ran in the Presidential primary two years ago, is in New Jersey campaigning for one of the black candidates and Mickey Leland of Texas and Charlie Rangel of New York City, two of our black Members, have been in New Jersey

campaigning for Pete Rodino. Pete Rodino is an Italian and when he was first elected, his district was overwhelmingly Italian. Redistricting has brought about a district that is 52% black and during the past two elections, Rodino has just barely won each time. Rodino is a liberal and has always vigorously sponsored civil rights legislation, but apparently this is beside the point at this time. Jackson maintains that all districts where the majority are black should have black Congressmen, regardless of the fact that Rodino is a Chairman of one of the major committees and is number four in seniority in the House consisting of 435 members.

A number of our colleagues in the House and several in the Senate are in vigorous primaries today and primaries being held in both parties.

President Reagan continues to make every move possible to bring about an agreement with the Soviet Union on nuclear weapons. The Salt II Treaty which was never approved in the Senate and has been in existence since 1979, is up for discussion at this time in both Houses of Congress. The President has recently indicated that one of our nuclear submarines may be retired that carries nuclear weapons and a few of our B-52 planes that also carry nuclear weapons may have to be sidelined in order for us to stay within the limits set by the Salt II Treaty. There are a number of Members in the House and the Senate who do not believe that the President has this authority and legislation will be introduced along this line within the next few days.

The Bingham family of Louisville agreed to sell the "Courier Journal" and the "Louisville Times" to Gannett Company, Inc. The official announcement of the sale was made on May 19. The amount involved is about \$312 million. The "New York Times" did not bid, but "The Washington Post" made a bid of about \$200 million. The amount paid by Gannett is considerably more in my opinion, than these two newspapers are worth. Gannett now is the nation's largest newspaper chain, with 91 dailies, including the national newspaper "USA TODAY." Gannett newspapers now include "The Detroit News" "The Des Moines Register" "The Rochester, New York Times Union" and "Democrat and Chronicle" and the "Cincinnati Enquirer." This newspaper company owes approximately \$2 billion and apparently has no trouble in buying all the newspapers that it desires since they always offer considerably more money than any other newspaper company.

June 4, 1986

In the primary elections yesterday, those who were under attack, and especially some of the senior members, all survived. This included Pete Rodino, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Jamie Whitten, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and two or three of the Senators who were being contested by members of their own party.

Lindy Boggs, who took her husband Hale Boggs' place at the time he was killed in a plane crash in Alaska, and who has served with us for 13 years, has announced again for reelection. She has a black district now and a number of her critics have called on her to retire. She says that she will not retire and that if reelected, she will become the dean of

The Louisiana State Congressional Delegation since Senator Russell Long is retiring and both Representatives John Breaux, a Democrat and Henson Moore, a Republican are seeking the Senate seat.

I sincerely believe that the man to watch in the next Presidential Republican Primary is Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada. He said yesterday that he will decide next year whether or not to seek the 1988 Republican Presidential nomination. He went on to say that it is an open question as to whether or not Vice President George Bush can attract the support needed to capture the White House. Paul Laxalt is the general chairman of the Republican Party and widely regarded as President Reagan's closest friend in Congress. The question, he said, is whether being Vice President translates into support for the Presidency and he thought at this time that that was very much an open question. Bush seems to be going down every day and it may be that Laxalt and Howard Baker will be the two front runners when the time arrives.

June 6, 1986

One of the families in this country that has been good for the country and established quite a record is the DuPont family. Pierre DuPont served with us in the House for about seven years and made a good Representative for his state. He likes to be called Pete and this is the name we used while he was serving with us. Since George Bush, apparently, is going backwards every week, a number of Republicans have indicated that they would be glad to carry the torch and one who has indicated as much is Pete DuPont. He says that as far as name is concerned, he would have to really establish this before the people and since he really has

no record, naturally, his gain if any would have to be upward because it is as low now as any candidate who has recently decided to get into the Presidential primaries. This was quite a frank statement and is the kind of Representative he was while serving with us. He is an aristocrat, but a nice one. There may be several others indicate they will be glad to make the run and all of this should be an indication to my friend George Bush that all is not well on the western front.

June 9, 1986

In 1969, after several years of battling over the construction of the rapid transit system, an agreement was reached whereby we would have a reasonable freeway system along with the rapid transit system which was to be constructed. For many years, I maintained that the rapid transit system would cost considerably more than \$6 billion and General Persons, the Director of the Metropolitan Area Transit Authority contended that the system could be constructed for \$2½ billion. This man was a graduate of West Point and was in the Corps of Engineers for many years. Finally, he was the assistant chief of the Corps of Engineers here in Washington and upon his retirement was selected to be the director of the rapid transit system and the man to be in charge of construction of this system. He was a fine man and although I am positive he never did really believe that this system could be constructed for \$2½ billion, he used this figure to get the system underway. Meetings were held on a number of occasions at the White House and finally one day, Jerry Ford, John Volpe, the Secretary of Transportation, and I met with President Nixon in the Oval Office. An agreement was reached that the money for the rapid transit's first construction project

should be released and the freeway system as outlined should go under construction. I released the money as the Chairman of the Subcommittee on the D.C. Budget in September, 1969, pursuant to this agreement. Along about this time, we had the contract underway for the Three Sisters Bridge and a large towboat used as a workshop was located on the river at the point where the bridge was to be constructed. There was an explosion on this boat and a man was killed. It was obvious from the very beginning that those who were protesting the bridge construction and who had set up a marching camp along the river were very much involved in the explosion at the boat which killed the worker.

Along about this time, it developed that the \$1,200,000,000 worth of bonds to be issued to begin construction of the rapid transit system could not be sold. Banks and brokerage firms refused to accept these bonds backed solely by the D.C. Government. Everything stopped and finally another bill was passed through the Congress authorizing the issuance of bonds to be backed by the Federal Government. Then, the battle started between one or two banking institutions in Boston and in New York as to who would be the recipient of the benefits derived from the sale of the bonds. For some reason or other, the White House got into this little merry-go-round affair and finally one or two members on the Subcommittee that I was Chairman of for some reason or other decided to participate. It was obvious what was being done, but the local newspapers looked in the other direction because they wanted the rapid transit system constructed. After the agreement was made with President Nixon, he repudiated the agreement and when we brought out the bill providing for the start of construction of the rapid transit system and the freeway system, at the last minute

he sent one of his assistants to the Hill and operating out of the Minority Leader's Office, directed the Republicans in the House to vote against the bill. This was in direct contradiction to the agreement that he had made with John Volpe, Jerry Ford and me.

A suit was filed to stop the freeway system and Lyndon Johnson and one or two of his cohorts who were connected with the advisory council here in Washington decided to participate in this battle. My old friend, John Sherman Cooper, for some reason or other, was talked in to getting in on the wrong side. In the suit, we had a Circuit Court of Appeals Judge who made sure that Judge Sirica's decision in our favor was handled by him instead of one of the other outstanding Judges on the Circuit Court of Appeals. This Judge owned a home that he believed would be involved if the bridge was constructed and I-66 was changed to be a part of the bridge construction. This is the same home that was sold by this Judge, entirely furnished, to one of our United States Senators. Along about this time, I received a letter from the Editor Emeritus of one of our Washington newspapers, setting forth in detail, why this particular Judge was involved and the letter indicated that I could use this information at any hearing or in the "Congressional Record" and that this man would be willing at any time to return from Florida and testify accordingly. This suit was overruled by the gentleman who decided to take charge of the case and in a very haphazard manner the attorneys in charge for the city carried the case to the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Burger, who knew all about the Circuit Court of Appeals Judge, in a little memorandum stated that the Supreme Court would not accept the case but that Congress should immediately pass a law

clarifying the whole matter and directing again that the freeway system as agreed upon be constructed. The bond matter, the proposed cost of the subway system and the violation of all of the agreements made finally resulted in the dropping of the freeway system and the starting of the construction of the rapid transit system.

Several years later, Chief Justice Burger and I sat together at the dedication of the Court Building here in the City of Washington which I constructed during my Chairmanship and he recalled the memorandum statement he made and commended me on the fact that I had handled this matter in such a way as not to hurt our Nation's Capital in an attempt to get at someone who needed punishment.

Just before General Persons retired as Director of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, he stated publicly and before our Committee on Appropriations that he was wrong about the cost of the construction of the system and that my figures were correct. This was a long time after I succeeded in obtaining approval to begin rapid transit construction. I felt sorry for the General because I knew all along what his problem was.

To construct the 103 miles proposed would entail over \$11 billion at this time and the 60-odd miles that have been completed have cost a little more than I predicted in the beginning for the entire system. If constructed in an orderly fashion beginning in 1969, the system would have cost, in my opinion, between \$7 billion and \$8 billion and I tried and tried to convince those downtown and especially in the White House that this was the situation.

When I was elected Chairman of the Subcommittee that I now have, headlines appeared in "The Evening Star" and "The Washington Post" concerning my tenure as Chairman of the Subcommittee. Finally, the good old Washington Post admitted that I was right as to the cost of construction and that my crystal ball was considerably better than those downtown and those in the Nixon Administration. In fact, one headline said that I was good for the District of Columbia and the author of this one, surely in writing this editorial, had to really strain.

One of these days a detailed story will be written telling the whole story about the freeway-rapid transit system, and to say the least, a great many people will be surprised. In the telling of this story, a portion will pertain to the reporters that the Washington Post sent into my District on a number of occasions to find out if I was owned and operated by the highway construction people of this country or by anyone. In one of my campaigns, a woman was sent down from the Post to travel over my District and write articles which insinuated that I had an extremely close race. In this race, I won by the largest majority that I have ever received since I have been in Congress. Jack Eisen who is still reporting for the Post sat on a stool in a barroom in my hometown urging those around within the sound of his voice to comment about me and he will tell you today what one of them said to him.

On Sunday in the "Outlook Section" of "The Washington Post" is an article entitled "Metro: The Monster Eating Washington" and the article is as follows:

"Amid the fanfare over extending Metro's Orange Line out to Vienna, we might as well face one stark fact: Metro has failed in its promises to Washington. It has been a financial flop, with construction costs nearly four times the original estimate; it has not met its ridership projections--carrying tens of millions fewer passengers annually than expected at this point, and now, in an attempt to justify its existence, Metro is drastically changing the Washington landscape--displacing people eagerly awaiting its arrival.

These are not the results anticipated more than a decade ago.

'It is anticipated,' Metro's 1973 draft environmental impact statement said, 'that the provision of a rapid transit system will have no major disruptive effects on community and residential activities apart from short-term disruption caused by construction and minimal displacement.'

Given this billing, it is small wonder that neighborhood after neighborhood was caught unprepared for the true effect of building a subway near their homes and shops--

a juggernaut bearing \$3-\$5 billion worth of new construction, the destruction of neighborhood centers, increased traffic problems and extensive damage to community ambience.

All too slowly, Washington's neighborhoods have discovered that the price they have to pay for a quicker ride downtown is not merely in dollars that Metro drastically mispredicted, but in a dramatic alteration of their character, often in unappealing emulation of Rosslyn or K Street.

The true effects of the subway were not immediately perceived because it began in downtown Washington. As long as the highrises were going up and the small businesses were being evicted only in the 'revitalized' central core, concern was minimal.

Few of the good burghers further out the Metro routes realized that they also were about to be revitalized, whether they wanted it or not.

It came as a particular shock to neighborhoods such as Cleveland Park (where I live), which not only felt no need for revitalization

but distinctly liked things the way they were. Revitalization was only, it was assumed, for decayed and dying neighborhoods.

Dupont Circle got moving early enough with its own neighborhood plan to win a down-zoning that partially blocked the march of the high-rise killer cartons up Connecticut Avenue.

But most neighborhoods, whether rich or poor, have been unable to defend themselves against the Metromorphosis of Washington. In the once-quiet neighborhood near Tenley Circle, they're talking about eight, 10 movie theatres. In the Ballston community of Arlington, high-rises loom over the small classic American homes and the owners of these houses find themselves forced into consolidating their properties to get at least a better deal from the inevitable developer-purchasers. And in Shaw, where the subway is still a dream, the first hint of the future is being felt: Some businesses are reporting a 50 percent drop in customers as construction disrupts 7th Street.

The owners haven't even reached the stage of learning that the subway isn't really for them, that higher rents and taxes may force them out.

Although, to a certain extent, this is crying over spilt milk, 33 percent of the subway remains to be built, which means that 33 percent of the communities along the subway routes could be saved--if they act now.

What is happening to Washington's neighborhoods is not surprising to those few heretics such as myself who long argued that Metro was a Trojan transit system --a poor solution to the area's transportation needs, vastly too expensive, and, in fact, a land-development scheme in disguise. We argued that Metro would not compete effectively with the automobile, that its ridership projections were greatly exaggerated, and that its operating and construction costs were greatly underestimated. Although we lost both the battles and the war, on all these points Metro, the local politicians and the press were seriously wrong.

Because they were wrong, yet had the political power to continue to build Metro anyway, the pressure to use Metro as a medium of massive reverse land redistribution became even greater than it had been at the start. The only way Metro was going to justify itself was to build a dense constituency around its stations.

The original argument for Metro was that we needed a subway to meet the transit needs of Washington communities. But the facts did not support this argument. In the late 1970's, Metro was talking about a completed system that would have an annual rail ridership of 323 million, according to a U.S. Department of Transportation memorandum. With two-thirds of the system finished, the actual rail ridership is only one-third of the estimate. It now looks as if Metro will be at least 100 million riders short when the system is completed.

Slowly, therefore, the argument that we needed Metro was implicitly turned on its head to say that we needed new development to fill up Metro.

As a result, Washington winds up in the absurd position

of being a servant of its own transit system rather than the other way around. And, ironically, for some of the same reasons that Metro failed initially, it will continue to fail even if it rebuilds its entire right of way in the image of K Street. The sacrifice of Washington's neighborhoods will have been for naught.

Metrorail's lines are operating far below their capacity of 45,000 passengers per hour. They are carrying significantly fewer riders than predicted. The entire system now requires a subsidy of \$255 million. The cost of subsidizing Metro has risen 52 percent in just five years. Thus, one readily can see Metro's need to rebuild Washington's neighborhoods to provide more ridership. The problem, however, is that this solution not only will be insufficient to bail Metro out, it will in all likelihood add considerably increased traffic to these communities' other woes for three reasons:

--First, Metro will provide transit only for a minority of commuters to the new

development it inspires.  
The rest will come by car.

--Second, unlike downtown where some drivers switched to Metro, there is no large preexisting market of commuters who can be lured from their cars onto the subway to balance out these new commuters.

--Third, Metro was designed as a crude wheel with downtown Washington at the hub. By contrast, a high percentage of those coming to these new developments will find Metro a cumbersome, indirect way to get there.

In short, Metro probably will have the reverse effect from that promised: It will create surface congestion at these locations.

Considering the drawbacks, the logical decision at this point would be to admit that we made a mistake and stop construction. Outlandish as this idea seems, it is precisely the lesson that other cities have learned from Metro and its contemporaneous system, San Francisco's Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART). If Metro and BART were truly the successes their indefatigable boosters have maintained, one would expect

to find imitations. In fact, outside Washington and San Francisco such transit behemoths are seen as ways not to do it. Other cities have shown more imagination, improved transit and saved themselves considerable money, to boot.

Toronto has revived the trolley car; Washington, ironically, once had an extensive streetcar system that was uprooted in no small part because it competed so successfully with the automobile, a mortal sin in the '50s and '60s. Houston is building a 65-mile busway system at a fraction of the cost of a proposed 18-mile subway. Seattle is building a combined surface-underground busway system.

One of the improvements Metro could make is to stop treating its bus system so badly. Metro inherited one of the most unnecessarily complicated bus systems in the world and has done little to improve matters. It has instead redesigned the routes to force bus riders on the subway, which is often not the same as meeting the actual needs of bus riders. Information is woefully lacking. When

I called the Metro public affairs office and asked if a bus map was available. I was told, 'You mean showing like where buses go? I haven't seen one.' (Further investigation revealed that one is promised for next fall, several years and many route changes after its predecessor was published). Simple improvements such as bus sign information boxes are just now being tried on an experimental basis, more than a decade after they first were suggested to Metro by outside consultants.

Indeed, after a decade of Metrorail, the data suggest, that on a proportional basis, fewer people are using public transportation to commute downtown than before its arrival. In 1975, according to the Council of Government's cordon count, 104,000 people rode buses into the metropolitan core (downtown DC and adjacent Virginia suburbs). In 1985, total transit (bus and rail) ridership into the same area was 143,000, an increase of 38 percent. But during the same period, the number of automobiles increased by 37,000 (40 percent) and the number of auto riders by 93,000

(46 percent). Despite the advent of Metro, the percentage of people using public transportation was actually down slightly.

These stunning figures bear out what Metro critics have long argued: Metrorail would not compete successfully with the automobile, but it would compete with its own bus system: Bus ridership dropped 43 percent--a loss of 45,000 riders. Assuming these riders switched to Metrorail, 60 percent of the morning rush hour rail traffic consists of former bus riders. By building Metro, the net increase of only 40,000 new morning transit riders was paid for at an incredible cost. By way of illustration, if we still had the same number of buses operating as we did in 1975 and if you added one more person to every fifth car coming downtown, you could handle the same number of people without Metro and without any more cars.

If Washington were to halt further construction of Metro and move towards alternative systems, we would in fact be joining the mainstream of modern transit planning. Admittedly,

there would be considerable political problems. Metro has been financed by a complicated formula that would have to be unravelled to reimburse jurisdictions that would not get the rail line they were promised. Further, since Metro has become such a glamor symbol, it will be difficult to convince Anacostia and Shaw that they actually might be better off by not having the Green Line and using the funds for alternative transit.

Nonetheless, it remains probable that the Green Line will turn out to be a cruel hoax for these communities. Weak politically, and viewed by the land pros as ripe pickings, they will likely be easy targets for massive redevelopment--meaning that many of those who have fought so hard for the Green Line will find themselves removed by renewal or greatly increased rents. Further, even some of Metro's supporters admit that the subway functions least well for city residents in need of efficient access to suburban employment. A mixture of light rail, exclusive bus lanes, jitnies, van pools, dial-a-ride and other alternatives could well serve these communities better.

Finally, it is likely that financial realities will require a curtailment of the system, which means that the decision will be forced at the worst possible time--when there are no funds for other approaches.

But even if we don't want to take such a logical, if seemingly daring, step of switching from further Metro construction to alternatives, Washington's Metro-affected communities should, at the very least, join together to fight the deleterious effects of that construction. What is needed is something along the lines of an Emergency Committee on the Metro Crisis, modeled in part on the successful Emergency Committee on the Transportation Crisis that effectively fought local freeways in the '60s. ECTC blocked the attempt of the freeway lobby to pick off communities one at a time.

Today, Metro and its developer allies are following the same strategy, and if the affected neighborhoods do not join together they will continue to succeed. This is not just Ballston's problem, nor Friendship Heights' nor Anacostia's; it is the problem of every community crossed, or to be crossed, by Metro. Just as

the freeway fighters did, Washington's communities must tell their political leaders that transportation must serve the people and not vice versa. The alternative is to continue to accept the current myths of Metro, in which case we will go on losing our homes, our shops and our communities --an extraordinarily high price to pay just so a small percentage of the area's population can get downtown a few minutes sooner."

June 10, 1986

In my election two years ago, for some reason or other, Martha Layne Collins and her husband, Bill Collins, decided to get in at the last minute and help my opponent, Frank Miller, just a little. Frank Miller is the man that was defeated in his race for reelection to the State Senate on Tuesday, May 27 by one of our local doctors. When he ran against me, he carried 17 precincts out of 412 and had about \$300,000. Naturally, I was embarrassed to have to tell people that I had an opponent in the primary from my home county. With 18 counties, it is bad enough to have one from any of the other counties, but right embarrassing to have one from your home county. My people took good care of him and in doing so, hinted to Martha Layne Collins and her husband, Bill Collins, that they did not appreciate their attempt to control the Second Congressional District.

She has had her problems since she was sworn in as Governor and in my opinion,

will continue to have more problems as she goes along. The Wednesday, June 4, 1986 "Courier-Journal" included an editorial entitled: "Dr. Bill Collins: No Ordinary Dentist." The editorial is as follows:

"REGARDLESS of whether Dr. Bill Collins has violated any legal prohibitions, he has shamelessly exploited his wife's public position and prominence in Kentucky for personal financial gain almost from the day she took office as governor.

And the Governor's insistence that she maintains a strict separation between her public and his private business is beside the point. The old saying about the purity of Caesar's wife still applies, even when the public official's spouse is a husband.

The financial wheelings and dealings through which Dr. Collins has amassed a fortune--presumably shared by the Governor--are an outrage and must come to an end.

The facts, as outlined in Sunday's "Courier-Journal" by staff writers Richard Whitt and Livingston Taylor and in previous news stories, speak for themselves:

Before Martha Layne Collins became governor, she and her husband had a combined net worth of \$319,000. Shortly after Governor Collins took

office, her husband formed an investment firm, which he merged with KHC Management Corp. a few weeks ago. The deal reportedly netted him approximately \$1.2 million, plus a salaried position as a vice president.

Even before that deal, tax documents showed that Governor and Dr. Collins's annual income jumped 77 percent in the first year after she assumed office. As recently as 1982, according to earlier disclosures, Dr. Collins earned as little as \$13,227 practicing dentistry.

#### INVESTORS HAD STATE CONTRACTS

How was such a lucrative career change possible for the Governor's dentist husband?

According to Sunday's "Courier-Journal," nearly half of the investors in his firm, Collins Investments, hold contracts or appointments with the Collins administration in Frankfort.

Despite that apparent conflict of interest, Dr. Collins and his wife, through her press secretary, insist that he has operated his business--which arranges limited partnerships to invest in Thoroughbred horses--

totally apart from state government. They insist that he never influences or conveys any impression of influence over state government business.

'Those people need tax shelters,' Dr. Collins said. 'They're the most sophisticated investors in the world, some of them are, and they invest everywhere in all kinds of deals. That's why they invested with me, not over any state contract. I can't get any state contract.'

Indeed, some of his investors have sought and failed to obtain state business.

Nevertheless, how can a former dentist from Versailles--even one with the talent for money matters displayed in his wife's well-financed campaign--gain access to high-powered clients, including partners in a New York investment-banking firm, to propose investments to them?

Could any dentist from Versailles just call them up and say, 'Have I got a deal for you...?'

Eight present and past officials with the banking firm of Donaldson

Lufkin & Jenrette invested a total of \$1.2 million in limited partnerships managed by Dr. Collins. It so happens that the firm collected almost exactly that amount--\$1.19 million--in fees as managing underwriter on state bond issues. The firm was chosen for that contract through a competitive-proposal process.

'I have never felt that (because of) being the spouse of the governor, I should be denied the right to earn a living,' Dr. Collins said. 'I don't think I'm supposed to go into a cocoon.'

No one argues with that. But there's a big difference between earning a living and striking it rich through state government connections."

Yesterday afternoon, William P. Rogers, the Chairman of the Presidential Commission on the Space Shuttle Challenger Accident presented the Report of the Commission to the President. Shortly after this presentation was made, each Member of Congress received three copies of the Report. In addition, I received a letter from Mr. Rogers, along with a copy of the Report stating that it is the hope of the members of the Commission that the investigation of the Challenger accident will contribute to the future success of the national manned space flight program and the return to safe flight.

I hope to examine this Presidential Commission Report very carefully because I am not only interested in all matters pertaining to space exploration, but I certainly am concerned about the reasons for the Challenger accident. I appreciate the letter from Mr. Rogers because he is one cabinet member that has served during my time who I consider an outstanding man. He not only served in the Cabinet as Attorney General, but for a short time served as Secretary of State. He is an able man and one who at all times possesses the necessary dignity and integrity for assignments such as the one that he was filling.

June 11, 1986

In the Presidential Commission Report on the Space Shuttle Challenger Accident, Mr. Rogers, the Chairman, stated that the objective of the Commission was not only to prevent any reoccurrence of the failure related to this accident, but to the extent possible, to reduce other risks in future flights. The report, in setting forth the cause of the accident states that it is the concensus of the Commission and participating investigative agencies that the loss of the space shuttle Challenger was caused by a failure in the joint between the two lower segments of the right solid rocket motor. It went on to state that the specific failure was the destruction of the seals that are intended to prevent hot gases from leaking through the joint during the propellant burn of the rocket motor. The evidence gathered by the Commission indicated that no other element of the space shuttle system contributed to this failure. The report also indicates that there was almost a total lack of communication in regard to instructions

for the take off and to a great extent a complete disregard of weather conditions on this particular day. The report shows that the decision to launch the Challenger was flawed. Those who made that decision were unaware of the recent history of problems concerning the O-rings and the joint and were unaware of the initial written recommendation of the contractor advising against the launch at temperatures below 53° Fahrenheit and the continuing opposition of the engineers at Thiokol after the management reversed its position. Further, they did not have a clear understanding of Rockwell's concern that it was not safe to launch because of ice on the pad. The report also stated that if the decisionmakers had known all of the facts it is highly unlikely that they would have decided to launch 51-L on January 28, 1986.

June 12, 1986

The Tax Reform bill is now before the Senate and the first major vote was on retention of Individual Retirement Account deductions. Individuals, under existing law, can set aside \$2,000 annually and take a deduction with this money then considered a part of the individual's retirement. On a roll call vote which was the first amendment up changing the IRA amendment, it was defeated 51 to 48. The Chairman of the Finance Committee in the Senate, Bob Packwood (R-Ore) said clearly now there is not going to be any major change in the outline of the bill. I have my doubts that the House will accept a tax reform bill which removes the IRA provision of the law.

The President, in his news conference last night, had several questions to answer concerning Contra aid in Nicaragua. Back during World War II, we had an old story about subs sited in the East River or off the

coast of America and now we have, within the last several hours, word to the effect that the Soviet Union is flying planes over Nicaragua at this time. In answering the questions last night, the President said that we may have our hands tied by the Congress now, but the Soviets, Cubans, and Libyans haven't tied their hands. He seemed to be somewhat confused on a number of the questions and all in all, did not do too well.

June 17, 1986

From time to time, leaks at the White House and in the State Department have caused all kinds of trouble, and especially during the past two years. On one or more occasions, the Supreme Court has had a problem or two and the last one pertained to a printer who inadvertently leaked to one of his friends the outcome of an Opinion that was to be released the following day. For several months now, Gramm-Rudman has been before the Supreme Court and this past weekend, ABC News announced that the Supreme Court, in a 7 to 2 decision struck down the key automatic triggering provision of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Budget Balancing Act. The ABC correspondent said that although he had not obtained a copy of the Opinion, he had been told of its contents, including that it was authored by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger with a key concurring Opinion by Justice Sandra Day O'Connor.

The decision was not announced yesterday and the Court remained mum on the constitutionality of the Gramm-Rudman Act for the time being. Apparently the decision will be announced next Monday or at least on another day when ABC will not be able to

announce before hand that the decision is on the way. The printer who inadvertently leaked the last Opinion was transferred from his job to another assignment.

We are still in conference on the Supplemental Appropriation Bill and our appropriation bills are being marked up this week and next week. We have waited long enough on the Budget Committee and since no Conference Report has been agreed upon, we have to move forward.

The President is still insisting on \$100 million for Nicaragua and in speeches this past week, went right much into detail about Soviet planes flying over Nicaragua and said this has given the Nicaraguan government an advantage over the rebels fighting the Sandinista regime. The President also reiterated his earlier charge that the Soviet Union has resumed direct military aid to the Marxist Sandinista government, along with growing oppression of labor unions, religious groups, opposition political parties and the Miskito Indians. Mr. Reagan now says that all of this leads to one, and only one inescapable conclusion that if democracy is to have any chance at all, we must back up those who are fighting for freedom and back them with the weapons and resources they need.

My old friend, Geraldine Ferraro seems to be just floating around these days. She says that she would accept a job in a law firm in New York City, but none has been offered. She also in an interview said that with all that has transpired with her family, she in the future would have to be more than careful.

The campaign for the United States Senate this November in Kentucky will be an ugly one. Wendell Ford will tell you today that each day he has his ups and downs and with a weak candidate on the Republican ticket who is traveling and making all kinds of statements, along with a vociferous Republican Party Chairman by the name of Gordon Wade, all of the old charges are being brought out again. For instance, in Sunday's June 8 "Courier-Journal" there is an article entitled "Wade steps up attacks on Ford, says he abused military deferment." This story is as follows:

"State Republican Party Chairman Gordon Wade escalated his attack on U.S. Senator Wendell Ford yesterday, charging that Ford avoided military service for a time in World War II through abuse of an agricultural deferment.

A spokesman for Ford, who is seeking re-election this year, responded that Wade's allegations bear no relation at all to fact, and whoever says that is a liar.'

Wade, who in recent weeks has stepped up his assaults on Ford's character, made the new charges in an emotion-laden speech to about 60 Republican activists shortly after being elected to a new two-year term as party chairman.

He also devoted part of his speech to recent reports

about Collins Investments, Inc., the Lexington business founded by Dr. Bill Collins, the husband of Gov. Martha Layne Collins.

Wade asked Republicans and the general public to report to GOP headquarters in Frankfort any information they may have about links between investment in Dr. Collins' firm and receipt of favors from state government.

Charging that Democratic office-holders are afraid to investigate the matter, Wade vowed, 'We will hunt this down even if the ball of twine unravels down to underneath the bed of the governor.'

Most of Wade's fire was saved for Ford, though.

As he has in the past, Wade took aim at the financing of Ford's 1971 campaign for governor; a federal grand jury's review of state insurance contracts issued when Ford was governor in 1971-75; and the recent controversy over work that the Ford family's insurance agency in Owensboro has done for Big Rivers Rural Electric Cooperative.

But his attack on Ford's actions during World War II, in which he accused Ford of

cowardice and abuse of political influence, was his harshest and most personal attack to date on Kentucky's senior senator.

Wade charged that Ford's father, the late state Sen. E.M. Ford of Owensboro, bought a farm in rural Daviess County shortly after the outbreak of World War II and secured an agricultural deferment to keep his draft-eligible son Wendell out of the military.

Although such deferments subsequently were suspended and Ford later served in the Army, Wade alleged that Ford 'didn't stand up for his country' in 'the first act he made as an adult.'

Ford, who was traveling in Western Kentucky yesterday, could not be reached for comment.

But Mike Ruehling, his campaign press secretary, said after conferring by telephone with Ford that the senator did not attempt to avoid military service and his father did not buy a farm for that purpose.

Ford lived with his family on a farm near Yellow Creek in Daviess County throughout the years he attended junior and senior

high school, Ruehling said. Ford attended the University of Kentucky for a semester before returning to work on the family farm, Ruehling said.

Ford received 'a temporary deferment until they got the crops in, with the understanding that when they got the crops in, he would go, which is what he did.'

Ford 'did what they (draft-board officials) told him to do,' and joined the Army as a private on July 26, 1944, Ruehling said. (Ford, who was born Sept. 8, 1924, was 19 at the time.)

Ruehling said Ford spent two years at Fort Hood, Texas, as a private and then a sergeant in various instructive and administrative jobs.

He was discharged honorably on June 28, 1946, and subsequently served in the National Guard for more than a decade after returning to Kentucky, Ruehling said.

Ford's temporary deferment was not unusual, he said.

'He helped run that farm all through high school, which is what most youngsters on farms did in those days and which is something Gordon Wade wouldn't know anything about, just like he wouldn't know anything about military service,' Ruehling said.

Some of the information Wade used to make his charges came from a letter written by former Daviess District Judge George V. Triplett.

Triplett, a Democrat who is now an Owensboro attorney, said last night that he is not sure when E.M. Ford bought the farm and 'may be incorrect' in claiming the purchase was made during the war to help Ford's son avoid service.

But Triplett said he was part of a group that raised the issue during Ford's 1971 campaign against Republican Tom Emberton. Triplett said he will 'stand 100 percent' by the charge that Ford's father used political influence to secure the deferment and that it was an abuse because Wendell Ford 'wasn't a farmer at all.'

Wade, 47, is a Northern Kentucky business consultant who acknowledged that he never served in the military. 'I was too young for Korea and too old for Vietnam,' he said.

Wade said his lack of military experience would not deter him from questioning Ford's military record during the campaign.

'I have no respect for a person who uses his father's political power to solicit illicitly an agricultural deferment,' Wade said in his remarks to the Republican State Central Committee.

'That a father would do that for his son is unthinkable. But it's even worse that an adult son, when we're fighting Tojo and Hitler, two of the biggest criminals in the history of mankind, would go stick his head into a shoat pile in Yellow Creek,' Wade told the group. 'I might point out that the creek wasn't yellow until he moved there.'

Ford 'claims to be a patriot,' but 'the first chance he had--agricultural deferment,' Wade said in a speech that brought him a standing ovation.

'It makes me puke, and it ought to make everyone in here sick.. He doesn't deserve to be a citizen of this country.'

Asked for Ford's response to Wade's remarks, Ruehling quoted Ford as saying he 'has no earthly idea what Wade is talking about.'

Ruehling said Wade frequently 'foams at the mouth' and 'says outrageous things with no semblance of truth to them. We're not going to respond every time this crazy man opens his mouth.'

In remarks that followed Wade's, Jackson Andrews, the Louisville lawyer who will be Ford's Republican opponent this fall, noted that he received the Purple Heart and two Bronze Stars for service in Vietnam.

'I'm no Audie Murphy, but I earned 'em,' said Andrews, referring to the World War II hero. Andrews vowed to wage an aggressive campaign in which he will work six or seven days a week for the next five months.

'I don't want to outspend this guy,' he said of

Ford. 'I don't want to insult him. I just want to retire him.'

In addition to re-electing Wade as chairman yesterday, the GOP committee elected Robyn Walters of Lexington as vice chairman and Hilda Legg of Adair County as secretary. None of the three was opposed."

June 18, 1986

Yesterday, President Reagan accepted Chief Justice Warren Burger's resignation from the Supreme Court and immediately named Justice William Rehnquist as Chief Justice and further selected Court of Appeals Judge Antonin Scalia to fill the vacancy on the Court. Judge Scalia is 50 years of age and will be, if approved, the first Italian-American to serve on the high court and the youngest member of the current court. He has served on the Circuit Court of Appeals here in the District of Columbia since 1982 and prior to that time taught at the University of Virginia, the University of Chicago, Georgetown University and Stanford University. He was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1960 where he was editor of the Law Review. He is a native of Trenton, New Jersey and at one time worked for a Cleveland law firm. In 1970, he joined the Nixon Administration as General Counsel in the President's Office of Telecommunications policy. He later served as an Assistant Attorney General and as a visiting scholar at the American Enterprise Institute. This man seems to be a right bright attorney and I was delighted to hear that he was not

a member of the Circuit Court of Appeals here back during the days of 1969 when Bazelon ruled this court with an iron fist and especially during the time when this court was recognized by the Supreme Court and by good lawyers throughout the United States as the weakest Circuit Court in our country, mainly composed of political hacks and men who were certainly not qualified to sit on any bench.

Justice William Rehnquist is 61 years of age and in fact, is the same age that Warren Burger was at the time of his appointment as Chief Justice of the Court. Rehnquist is a former Arizona lawyer and at one time prior to his appointment to the court, served as the Justice Department's chief lawyer. He is an ultra-conservative, the same as Scalia and the swift move made by the President eliminated a great deal of speculation and maneuvering on the part of the Republican politicians in this country for a part in selecting the lawyer to fill the vacancy. Scalia is the father of nine children and is a member of the Catholic Church. The President may finally reverse the Roe decision and probably will have an opportunity next year or the year following to fill one or more additional vacancies which will probably occur. My guess is that both the Chief Justice and Judge Scalia will be confirmed by the Senate without too much trouble.

One of the great musicians in this country died this past week. Benny Goodman, the clarinetist proclaimed as the "King of Swing" for many years, died on Friday of last week, apparently of a heart attack. He was 77 years of age and was one musician who was loved by almost everyone in this country.

Another musician and singer died yesterday. This lady almost turned the song "God Bless America" into the National Anthem. She was Kate Smith and prior to her death, received the Presidential Gold Medal. She was well known and well loved throughout the country.

June 19, 1986

From time to time, I wonder why the newspapers here in Washington, with all of their correspondents and the media generally fail to really understand what is going on when certain bills are before the House or the Senate. For instance, yesterday we had H.R. 4868 before the House which prohibits new loans and investments in South Africa and other types of business activity. The situation in South Africa is serious and hundreds of people have been killed and a civil war may start at any time. During the past several months, we have had all kinds of demonstrations here in Washington with signs up and down the streets and people chaining themselves to the iron fence at the South African Embassy. In fact, we have had so much of it here that a great many people in Washington, understanding full well that the situation is serious in South Africa, at the same time want something else for a change.

On two occasions, we have adopted resolutions expressing the sense of Congress position in regard to South Africa, but the Administration has failed to go all out from the standpoint of embargoes, instructions to American industries that are operating in South Africa, and other matters. The President has gone as far as he deems necessary and advisable and there are a great many people who believe that his position is the correct one.

Yesterday, Ron Dellums of California, one of our black Members had a substitute to the bill that was before the House and it had no chance whatsoever of passage. At least this was the feeling of the Members of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the House and Dellums himself. His amendment on South Africa fixed the time at 180 days for withdrawal of all American business in South Africa. Today, there are billions of dollars invested in South Africa by a number of American companies and a fixed time of 180 days is clearly out of reason. The Members of the Black Caucus all spoke very vigorously for the substitute and they also had Walker of Pennsylvania, Conte of Massachusetts and several others on their side which surprised a great many Members in the House. Some spoke, I believe, mainly for home consumption because when a roll call vote would take place, there would be a slight change in their position. The debate was very vigorous all during the time the bill was on the floor and there were over 200 Members in the House almost down on their hands and knees praying that there would not be a roll call vote. Those from Washington, D.C. to the Gulf of Mexico regardless of how they voted, would be wrong. The vote came first on the Dellums Substitute which was adopted by a voice vote and the easy way out to have it killed on final passage or in the conference with the Senate. There were a great many Members in the House from other sections of the United States that could gain nothing by a roll call vote on this matter. After the Committee rose, with the Speaker being out of pocket, the Parliamentarian looked all around the House and decided that since I was in the Chamber, it would be best to ask me to take the chair. I preside quite a bit in the House and like a number of other Members, I am well acquainted with the House rules. Under no circum-

stances, do I believe in ignoring any standing Member who is insisting on a roll call vote, or to try to out-count the numbers of those who are standing. I knew exactly how the House felt about this legislation and the real surprise was when on a voice vote, the Dellums substitute was adopted. Immediately after taking the chair, I obtained order, asked, very clearly and distinctly if a roll call vote was demanded on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole and if not, I would "put the question." I "put the question" on the bill and looked around the House. No one stood to insist on a roll call vote and I immediately announced the voice vote would prevail with the ayes winning. The bill was adopted on a voice vote and nothing further was in order in the House Chamber. With several hundred Members present, it was as quiet as a wake is described and so quiet that if a pin had dropped, it would have sounded like a tremendous red oak tree in California crashing during a storm. The Parliamentarian and Assistant Parliamentarian were delighted because they knew what was happening as far as many of the Members are concerned. When I got out of the chair after having been in the chair only for about 8 minutes, I received congratulations up and down the line as if I had just succeeded in passing a Resolution automatically providing for a 30-day recess period. My back is still a little tender this morning from the slapping and the patting that I received as I left the House Chamber to get on the train and come back to my office.

This is the second time that I recall when I was requested to take the chair and abiding by the rules if at all possible, avoid a roll call vote. If those Members in the House who did not want to vote either

way on a roll call vote had tried to get into the little Prayer Room located in the Capitol Building, it would have looked like a tremendous sardine can overflowing up and down the corridors throughout the building.

June 23, 1986

We know very little at this time about just what is taking place in South Africa. The President and those in charge in South Africa have just about eliminated foreign correspondents, both in the press and television. A number of people who have caused trouble in South Africa for many years now are very much disgruntled since there are no television cameras to record some of the happenings that are right well premeditated in advance. In fact, during the past ten days, several of the foreign correspondents have not only been cautioned, but have been notified that they must leave the country.

I remember the days during our civil rights movement in this country and it seemed at all of those rallies as though no demonstration could take place unless the cameras were present and the big city newspapers well represented to carry the story throughout the country. I know that conditions are not good in South Africa, but at times I really feel sorry for those in charge of this country. Certainly, changes are very much in order, but at the same time, I am not in favor of our country or any other country dictating the policies that must prevail in South Africa.

This week, we will mark up the bill that I am Chairman of and I hope that after the 4th of July recess, I will have an opportunity to present this bill to the House. The Budget Committee Resolution

gives us sufficient funds in discretionary money and we should have a good bill.

June 24, 1986

Today, we take up in the House the President's request for \$100 million for aid to the Contras in Nicaragua. Late yesterday afternoon, the President requested that our Speaker, Tip O'Neill, permit him to address the House today on this request for Nicaragua. The Speaker denied the President's request to address only the House, but said that he would approve a joint session in the House Chamber where the President would address the House and the Senate. Some of the Republicans believe that this is an incredible affront to the President and to a certain extent, really startled the White House. The Speaker, in a prepared statement said that having the President appear before only one House to lobby for a legislative proposal would be unprecedented. The only justification for such an unorthodox procedure would be if the President would use the occasion to participate in open dialogue with Members of the Body. The Speaker went on to say that a formal address should probably be made before a joint session. According to the records, only four Presidents including Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Woodrow Wilson and Richard Nixon have addressed a single chamber of the Congress. The question arose yesterday as to whether or not the Speaker's refusal established a precedent. This refusal has not been checked carefully to see if at any time in the past a Speaker refused the President to address only one House of the Congress.

The President is making every pitch possible to succeed and he is a poor loser at all times. He must win every battle or else nothing is right. This week, he had another physical examination at Bethesda Naval Hospital and two small polyps were removed, but according to the reports, were not malignant. He is highly nervous and right hard to live with I understand. His victory both times established mandates according to his way of thinking and under no circumstances should any of his requests be refused.

June 26, 1986

President Reagan prevailed over the Democrats in the House last night and won approval for \$100 million in aid to the Nicaraguan resistance. The roll call vote was 221 to 209. The amendment placed into the Military Construction Appropriations Bill provides for \$40 million in immediate military and humanitarian aid to the rebels fighting Nicaragua's Sandinista regime. The balance will be allocated as requested by the President. 170 Republicans were joined by 51 Democrats in voting for the amendment. 11 Republicans and 198 Democrats voted against it. I was one of the Democrats who voted against it.

During general debate on this amendment, a number of members on the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Select Committee on Intelligence made speeches indicating that a great portion of the money heretofore approved for the Contras in Nicaragua was either stolen or used for the purchase and export of drugs. The General Accounting Office apparently has considerable information along this line, but has done nothing about it. For the past five years, we have

appropriated over \$4 billion for Nicaragua and so far, none of this money apparently has done any good. After a dictatorship controlled government, the Sandinistas took over and then the communist influence started. According to a recent poll, some 63% of the people in this country are against any additional military assistance to the Contras. They believe that we will finally have to send the Marines in and will lose a great number of our boys. The system we are using in Nicaragua is not good and the other closest eight countries have maintained all along that our approach is anything but good.

We have in Washington at this time considerable publicity in the media over the death of a Maryland basketball star by the name of Len Bias. He was an All-American at the University of Maryland and was the prize selection of all of the players in the draft this year. He was selected by the Boston Celtics and a great future was predicted for this boy. Several days ago, he, along with one or two friends, purchased about \$800 worth of cocaine and during a party at his apartment on the campus was suddenly stricken and died. A criminal investigation is underway, not only on the cause of this death, but of the University generally and especially as it applies to the basketball team, the coach, and also the girls basketball team. This case has been discussed all throughout the country and is a prime example of just how far some of the athletes on the campuses have come in the use of drugs.

We marked up our bill on Tuesday and started at 2 p.m. I used a new system this time and we succeeded in completing our mark up a little after 6 p.m. This was considerably better than at any time

in the past and apparently the system we used met with the approval of all of the Subcommittee members. Instead of taking this bill up, which contained several hundred thousand programs and items piece by piece, I suggested that I run through the whole bill giving the amounts and approval of programs that I as Chairman would recommend and then we would take any amendments, questions or suggestions after I had completed going through the entire bill. This was agreed to and proved to be very successful. Less than \$75 million was offered by way of amendments and this is right unusual when you consider the fact that this bill contains \$375 billion in authorizations and \$109 billion in new money. Bill Lehman, the Chairman of the Subcommittee that appropriates the money for Transportation heard about the system and used the same procedure in marking his bill. Yesterday, Julian Dixon, the Chairman of the District of Columbia Budget Subcommittee also followed the same procedure and I sat there and watched him successfully report out his bill.

Our appropriations for Fiscal Year 1987 which includes funding for our employment and training programs, health, and education programs, has of course been leaked considerably before we take the bill to the full Committee, but the reaction everywhere is good. We consumed the \$35 billion 668 million in discretionary money with the exception of about \$16 million. We are holding this back for an emergency and the bill is so structured as to appropriate the largest amount ever appropriated for health and education in the history of this country.

We will start our 4th of July recess tomorrow and return on July 14. Virginia and I will go up to Avalon, New Jersey and stay for a few days. Vacations have always bothered me and after the third day, I am ready to call it quits.

I failed to state that for some reason or other, our Speaker Tip O'Neill and our Majority Leader Jim Wright had other business to transact when the Nicaragua amendment was on the floor under debate. After the real disagreement with President Reagan over speaking just to one House of the Congress, it seems to me that the Speaker, who was strongly opposed to the amendment that was offered, would at least have said to the Members of the House that the amendment, in his opinion, should be defeated and at the same time, given us a reason or two.

We have reached the point now in this, the Second Session of the 99th Congress, where considerable time is being given to the races for Speaker, Majority Leader, and Majority Whip. So far, since Tip O'Neill's announcement that he was retiring, Jim Wright seems to be in the clear from the standpoint of total number of votes committed. Jim Wright is not the most popular man in the House and on one or two occasions since he has been a Member, he has succeeded in being so wrong with a great many Members that with the right kind of candidate for Speaker, he might have trouble. Tom Foley, the Majority Whip now, is a candidate for Majority Leader and unless Ed Jenkins of Georgia finally announces for Majority Leader, or someone else does, Tom Foley could go all the way.

The Majority Whip's race will now be an elective office in the Caucus instead of appointed by the Speaker as we have had all down through the years. Starting out this year, some six or seven House Members indicated they would run for the Office of Majority Whip. Alexander of Arkansas was one, but his episode with the plane trip to South America when only he and one or two of his staff members occupied the plane, has just about eliminated him in his race. Sabo of Minnesota started out right strong at the beginning of this year and he has indicated by letter to the Members that he has always been a good counter and with his experience in counting, clearly sees that he has no chance to be elected. One or two others were considering making the race, but so far, have not surfaced. This leaves then only Tony Coelho of California and Charlie Rangel of New York City. Charlie is a black Member of the House and a very able Member. He, like Coelho, is from a state with a large delegation of Democrats and starts out with a right good vote. Either one could win this race and a whole lot depends on whether or not a slate is formed at the last minute.

I would say, from talking to the Members now that Coelho is a little in the lead, but he too is quite a controversial figure in certain circles. Rangel could end up being elected Majority Whip.

I know all of these men well and since I have served with five Speakers, I have seen a number of Speakers, Majority Leaders and Whips come and go. The candidates this time are, in my opinion, not of the same caliber as back during the days of Sam Rayburn, John McCormack, and Carl Albert.