

1986

U.S. House Journal of William H. Natcher, vol. 52

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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND. DIST. OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XLVIII

Each of the three I have just named had their faults, but Sam Rayburn and John McCormack were extremely strong Speakers and Carl Albert did a lot better than the media indicated. As I have said in this Journal on a number of occasions, we have trouble with Wright at times when right controversial matters come up and a good recent example of that is the Nicaragua matter that was before the House yesterday. He was not to be seen, with no participation in the general debate, which was right unusual. Sending Foley out front was not good either from the standpoint of Tip O'Neill and Jim Wright.

As I have said on many occasions, I would much rather be Speaker of the House of Representatives than President of the United States. I guess it is good that I never was elected Speaker because I am a little afraid that a great many Members of the House would not like the manner in which I would attempt to lead if elected Speaker. To me, a Speaker is a man who stays alert at all times on all matters pertaining to the House and is willing and able to participate at any time when his services are required. This, to me, is just about as important as being considered an affable Speaker and one that is able to get along with most of the Members.

June 27, 1986

We finally finished up late last night and adjourned for the 4th of July recess. We will take two weeks and then start again.

The Conference Report on the urgent Supplemental Appropriations Bill was finally adopted after considerable

maneuvering on both sides. Then, following the Supplemental Conference Report, we had the Conference Report on the Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 1987. The Budget Resolution Conference Report provides for a deficit of \$142.6 billion in 1987, \$115.65 billion in 1988 and \$77.90 billion in 1989. The overall amount approved in the Conference Report for Fiscal Year 1987 calls for a budget of slightly under \$1 trillion. The Budget Resolution in the House for 1987 calls for \$857.2 billion in revenues and \$994.2 billion in outlays. In the Senate for revenues, we have \$857.2 billion and for outlays \$1,001.2 trillion. The Conference agreement calls for \$852.4 billion in revenues and \$995.0 billion in outlays. This Budget Resolution has a great many smoke screens set up along the way and mirrors that make you believe that certain figures are accurate. Before the general debate on the Conference Report was over a few expressed the opinion that the whole thing was as phony as a \$3 bill.

July 11, 1986

During the 4th of July recess period, Virginia and I were in Avalon, New Jersey really enjoying the ocean and the inland waterway.

During this recess period, a great many events occurred which are not only of concern to the Members of the Congress, but to the people in our country. During the 4th of July, we had the Statue of Liberty celebration which occurred over the weekend. Our country celebrated itself in a grand manner and this was

the 100th birthday of the Statue of Liberty. President and Mrs. Reagan participated in the ceremony along with a number of outstanding people in this country. Hundreds of ships were in New York Harbor. Tall ships, small sailing vessels and ships of all kinds were present to witness the ceremony. On Thursday evening, the President pushed the button that unveiled the newly refurbished Miss Liberty in stages, lifting the darkness from her with lasers and finally lighting her torch. Thousands of pigeons and balloons were released and 25,000 new citizens, with 200 of them on Ellis Island, were sworn in around the country. Seats on Governor's Island cost \$5,000 each.

Interior Secretary Donald P. Hodel and Lee A. Iacocca, Chairmen of the restoration project, played a very important part in the restoration and repair of the Statue of Liberty. Iacocca spearheaded the drive that raised well over \$275 million for repair of the statue. Iacocca is the President of Chrysler Corporation and has successfully brought this company back from bankruptcy. Preparations were made for 10 million visitors to New York over the 4th of July and with only 2 million showing up by virtue of the extremely hot weather, the number was sufficient because this is just about all that the city could have handled. We have suffered from an extreme heat wave up and down the eastern seaboard and this played a major part in the number of people who attended the ceremony.

Except for a little last minute clean up before the official ceremony started this past weekend, the Statue of Liberty was fully finished. Iacocca, who spearheaded the four-year fundraising

drive for the renovation of both the Statue of Liberty and the decaying immigration facilities of nearby Ellis Island, said the campaign had exceeded its \$265 million goal by more than \$12 million. More than \$100 million of the total came from individual donors and the money, according to Iacocca, is still coming in. During the weekend, Ed Koch, the Mayor of New York City, had his own little private ceremony and he awarded the New York City medal to a number of those who took an active part in the restoration of Lady Liberty.

Several years ago, I wrote a letter to my grandchildren about the Statue of Liberty and in this letter, described the dimensions of the Statue. I have written over 1,000 letters to my grandchildren since I have been a Member of Congress and this letter is one that they all mention when they talk to me about the letters they have liked the best.

Just before leaving Washington, I wrote another letter to my grandchildren concerning the number of House Members and Senators who have committed suicide while serving at the time of their death and the ones I have served with since I have been a Member of Congress. I discussed in this letter with my grandchildren the Senator from the State of Wyoming who committed suicide. I also talked with them about the Member from Pennsylvania who had only served two months in the House who committed suicide. In addition, I discussed somewhat in detail the circumstances concerning the House Member from the State of Maryland who committed suicide.

During the recess period, Senator John East of North Carolina committed

suicide. John East announced several months ago that when his term ended this year, he would return to North Carolina and resume his duties as a professor at East Carolina University in Greenville where he had taught political science for 16 years. Senator East had been confined to a wheelchair since contracting polio when he was 24 years of age. He has suffered a number of disorders during the past year and simply was physically unable to carry out his duties. Last Sunday, July 6, after returning to his home from Washington, he drove his car into his garage and left the motor running and committed suicide. For months he had said to his friends that he seemed to be depressed at all times and his suicide did not come as a complete surprise to those that were closest to him. He is the fourth United States Senator to have committed suicide since the first Congress started on March 4, 1789. According to the records that I have, the other three are James Henry Lane of Kansas in 1866; Frank Brandegee of Connecticut in 1924, and Lester Hunt of Wyoming in 1954.

In addition to the House Members that I discussed in my letter to my grandchildren, there were several others who have committed suicide while serving in the Congress. Those included one of our Members from the State of Washington who after creating quite a sensation in Washington one night by virtue of being drunk and driving down the mall from one end to the other, then returned to his home state and jumped out a window of a tall building. This took place prior to my time.

During the recess period, the Supreme Court really handed down a number of major opinions. Finally, on a 7 to 2 vote, the

opinion was released which held that the major provision in the Gramm-Rudman Budget Reform Act is unconstitutional. We are now struggling on our Committee on Appropriations with the appropriation bills and the budget not only for Fiscal Year 1986, but for 1987. This opinion really upsets the applecart and a decision will have to be made this next week as to just what will be done about the money that was sequestered on March 1 of this year. This was a 4.3% reduction in the Fiscal Year 1986 budget. In addition, the court rejected the administration's civil rights arguments on a vote of 5 to 4 in the affirmative action suit. In another case on a 5 to 4 vote, a Georgia sodomy law that makes oral and anal sex a crime was held to be constitutional. The Court ruled that the Constitution does not protect private homosexual relations between consenting adults. The Justices, however, declined to say whether or not the Constitution did protect heterosexual couples from protection under the same law. This decision has really raised considerable comment not only in the legal profession, but throughout the 50 states.

Another major decision handed down by the Court during the recess was the case concerning gerrymandering. On a 6 to 3 vote the Court said that manipulation of election district lines by the majority in a state legislature violates the Constitution when it consistently degrades the voting power of other parties. Another major decision, on a 6 to 3 vote upheld the Fifth District Circuit Court of Appeals in a voting rights case. In this case, the Court rejected the Reagan Administration's narrow interpretation of the 1982 Amendments to the Voting Rights Act.

It seems that Reagan and Gorbachev are much closer to setting a date for a summit meeting in this country. This is not only from news released in the Soviet Union, but also from information that we receive from the White House. President Mitterrand of France and Mrs. Thatcher of England are really pushing the President to meet with Gorbachev. They say that they believe the Soviets may be more serious than ever before about working out an agreement. I do hope that a summit meeting takes place and that a lot of pressure that we now have on us in the Congress will then be removed. We have all the nuclear weapons that we need in this world and we ought to start now drawing attention to the education and health of our people.

My old friend, Admiral Rickover, died during the recess period. He was 86 years of age and had served in the Navy for over 60 years. After four years at the Naval Academy, he graduated in 1922 and served on active duty up until 1982. A number of Presidents had to save the Admiral all down through the years, but Ronald Reagan made up his mind that it was time for the Admiral to go. After going out, stories appeared to the effect that Admiral Rickover had accepted \$67,000 worth of jewelry from General Dynamics Corporation. The old Admiral admitted that he had accepted this jewelry for his second wife who is considerably younger than he and the jewelry consisted of only a few trinkets. When questioned about this matter, he would become very much incensed and said emphatically that at no time did he in any contract matter or agreement favor General Dynamics. As the father of the nuclear submarine fleet in our country, the old Admiral had considerable dealings with

General Dynamics down through the years. Yesterday, the Admiral's son by his first wife said that this company and the officials had made substantial contributions to the Rickover Foundation which was set up several years ago and concerns mainly the education of our children. After a contract matter was finally settled, General Dynamics stopped contributing to the Rickover Foundation. Another company apparently had given several hundred thousand dollars in contributions to the fund and after, Admiral Rickover issued a statement to the effect that the Three Mile Island Nuclear plant could be reopened and reopened safely. All kinds of rumors circulated after the death of the Admiral, but he was good for the Navy and for our country up until the time that old age prevailed insofar as his decisions were concerned. Always very pugnacious, he said on many occasions that he carried out every order while serving in the Navy that he liked and disregarded those that he was not in favor of.

I am glad that I have no opposition in the November election this year. I have received my Certificate of Election for the primary and following the November election, will also receive my final Certificate. The Senate race in Kentucky promises to be one of the most scurrilous of all and I am just delighted that I am not a participant to the extent that I will be called upon to defend the action of any of the candidates.

July 12, 1986

George Bush, the most active candidate for President on the Republican side, recently decided to escalate his campaign by announcing the formation of a committee

to "test the water" in the August 5 Michigan Republican primary. This testing the water committee will receive \$750,000 out of Bush funds to be used in the primary. This is considerably more than Jack Kemp or any of the others will spend in the primary. In Michigan, Republican voters will select as many as 14,000 precinct delegates which is the preliminary step in a long, tedious process which will end up in the Republican convention. A number of aides to the Vice President say that he will endorse precinct delegate candidates in about 1,500 contests and the campaign will mail endorsements and distribute cards, brochures, and other material, linking these particular candidates to the Vice President. This will be a test to a certain extent and will show as to whether or not, with adequate funds the Vice President is able to receive the endorsement of the Republican voters in the 1,500 contests that he has decided to enter by way of endorsement.

For some reason or other, Bush has really lost ground in the last six or seven months. Attempting to endorse the President's many programs has hurt him with one side or the other in the Republican Party and he is almost in the same position that Mondale was in when he was serving as Vice President under Carter. The Carter policies were not popular at all with the people and trying to support these particular policies proved detrimental to Mondale.

This week, several hundred prisoners in the District of Columbia penitentiary at Lorton, Virginia, set the prison on fire and about 14 dormitories were either completely destroyed or placed out of commission from the standpoint of use. Prisoners are

now being distributed all over the United States and the local jail, which is a new facility, is running over. When I was Chairman of the D.C. Budget Subcommittee, we started with the planning funds for the new jail here in the City and it was fully adequate at the time it was completed. Now, it has several hundred prisoners more than it can handle and has been the target in several lawsuits pending in federal courts. Like a number of other states that are having serious problems concerning the housing of prisoners, the District has reached the point where if the law is enforced, more facilities are needed. A great many states are trying to decide at this time as to whether or not programs should be used which permit an early release of prisoners or more buildings should be funded and erected. Most of the prisons in this country are obsolete at this time and there are very few states that have been willing, during the past decade, to face the problem and do something about it.

The State of Virginia has been up in arms about the Lorton penitentiary for many years and when a prisoner escapes and causes trouble in Virginia, then there is considerable commotion for weeks at a time. Lorton has been in Virginia for many years and efforts have been made all along by the citizens of the State of Virginia to close this facility. They say that the District of Columbia should house its own prisoners within the District of Columbia boundaries.

The President's popularity has increased considerably more in the last several months and I presume that the polls will now show that he receives about 70% of the people polled as to agreement with his program and policies. He is

still popular enough that if he travels into the states where there are close senatorial campaigns this November, the Senate may remain Republican. If he fails to travel into a great many of the 22 states that have Republican incumbents up for reelection, in my opinion, the Senate will go back over on the Democratic side.

July 14, 1986

Along about this time of year, we really have trouble moving essential legislation along in the House. Before we leave here, we must finally pass all of our appropriation bills and some action will now have to be taken on the \$11.7 billion sequestered on March 1. The Supreme Court's decision holding unconstitutional one of the major provisions of the Gramm-Rudman bill now means that Congress will either have to restore the \$11.7 billion or cast some sort of a vote which approves of the reduction as it was made before the final decision was handed down. In addition, an immigration bill should come before the House before final adjournment. A number of other major authorizations are now pending before committees and they too should be passed on before we leave.

This week, according to the Whip Notice, we will have three bills up under suspensions today. One authorizes distribution of the USIA Film "The March." Another bill is the Youth Suicide Prevention Act. The third bill pertains to Indian Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention. These bills are right important to a certain extent, but certainly misses, by a long shot, the legislative program that we should have before the House today.

On Tuesday, we have the Export-Import Bank Amendments which in my opinion, will not be controversial and this bill is on the calendar mainly from the standpoint of taking up time. On Wednesday and the balance of the week, we only have two bills, one pertaining to adding certain lands to the Gettysburg National Military Park and another providing for the Futures Trading Act of 1986. These two bills should be on the calendar along with the three suspensions for today and if so, we would still be short of a real legislative program one week in the House. Before we go out for the August recess period, we should have several more of our appropriations bills out of the House and in the Senate and at least we should take up the authorization legislation and conference reports that pertain to our health and education programs.

U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica, who presided over the celebrated Watergate trials, said on July 7 that he would retire October 1. He went on to state that he is 82 years old and that he had been on the bench almost 30 years. He said--"I have paid my dues."

This man is one of my favorite kinds of people. He not only presided over the Watergate trials, but he is the gentleman that had the nerve to write the opinion deciding the District of Columbia case right, many years ago.

July 15, 1986

We have in the Senate at this time a man by the name of Jesse Helms from North Carolina. He is a right unusual man and at times has considerable influence with the Republican Members in the Senate and with the President when the President

is a member of that particular party. He wants to be known as "old Jesse Helms, the good old dirt farmer from North Carolina" who leads the fight each year to save tobacco and is the man who continually waves the American flag and attempts to dictate policies in Latin America, Central America, and in South America generally. When he was reelected this last time, the question arose as to whether or not with the Senate being under the control of the Republicans, he would keep the Chairmanship of the Agriculture Committee or go over and take the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. When Senator Percy of Illinois was defeated by Paul Simon, this left a vacancy on the Foreign Relations Committee and Jesse Helms was next in line. This Committee is known as the "striped pants" Committee and is the one that most all Senators who have served in that body want to become Members of at some time or another. Jesse Helms' background and philosophy generally does not qualify him to be the Chairman of that particular Committee, but this is the one he wanted when he was reelected this last time. Finally during his campaign with the Governor of North Carolina, he had to take a stand and did so by advising the people in North Carolina that if reelected, he would continue as Chairman of the Agriculture Committee. This is the Committee that has to authorize all matters concerning agriculture and is in charge of all agricultural research matters. Tobacco is very much involved in this Committee and has been for many years. After he was sworn in, he then indicated that he would stay on the Committee on Foreign Relations, but would continue with his Chairmanship of Agriculture. By remaining on the Committee on Foreign Relations, he serves as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Western

Hemisphere Affairs. Yesterday, Senator Helms criticized our policy in Chile and suggested in blasting this policy that the U.S. Ambassador there was acting in such a manner as to be of assistance to the Communists. This event arose as a result of our Ambassador Harry Barnes attending the funeral of a Chilean born Rockville resident who was burned to death by Chilean soldiers. Helms came out with a loud blast, stating that the funeral of this boy was actually a Communist rally and that Mr. Barnes, our Ambassador, planted the American flag in the midst of Communist activity by attending the funeral. He went on to say in his visit to Chile which lasted three days that if President Reagan were there, the good Senator believed that he would send our Ambassador home. The White House and the State Department immediately sprang to Mr. Barnes' defense and said that our Ambassador is carrying out the President's policy toward Chile which is to encourage and support movement toward democracy in Chile. Both indicated that Ambassador Barnes continued to have the President's full confidence. You would assume by statements such as these that the good Senator would start behaving himself, but this does not change his mind at all and he continues up to this time with his original statements that he made concerning our Ambassador and will continue to do so in the future. Only on rare occasions has he admitted that he was ever wrong about anything and he is so obsessed with his knowledge obtained from his Chairmanship of this Subcommittee that the odds are that he will never change.

On a number of occasions, I have heard Jesse Helms make speeches and I have never heard him make a good speech.

He always ends up or starts out his speech with some event that really touches your heart but has nothing whatsoever to do with the subject that he is to discuss, and then he carries on from that point.

July 16, 1986

One of our more liberal Members in the House for a number of years was Abner Mikva of Chicago, Illinois. He served for three or four terms and each time, had a real strong contest due to the fact that his District was one of the close ones in the City. It reached the point where he could not win and President Carter was in office at the time. Mikva was appointed by President Carter to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals here in Washington. He is a real bright man with a good legal mind, but an ultra liberal. He has served on the Court since his appointment and recently the Washington Legal Foundation preferred charges against Mikva and demanded that he be reprimanded. The Foundation is a conservative organization and wants Mikva publicly reprimanded for personally recruiting lawyers for the American Bar Association's political lobbying group known as the Individual Rights and Responsibility Section. Mikva was serving as chairman of this lobbying group and when the Foundation insisted that he be publicly reprimanded, an investigation was held by Judge Robinson, the Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals and on June 26, a sealed order was issued by Judge Robinson declaring that Judge Mikva had committed judicial misconduct when he personally recruited lawyers for this particular lobbying group. Mikva is now 60 years of age and has been designated from time to time as everyone's favorite liberal

judge. The question now is whether or not the finding will be publicly announced and a reprimand order entered against Mikva. Mikva always attends our gymnasium supper parties each year and from time to time still uses the gym.

Litton Industries, Inc. agreed this week to pay a \$15 million criminal and civil penalties fine after one of its divisions was indicted for defrauding the defense department on contracts for military instruments and other hardware. The penalties are the largest single settlement of defense contract procurement fraud charges up to this time. Yesterday, a federal grand jury returned a 321-count indictment against the Litton Division, Clifton Precision Special Devices of Springfield, Pennsylvania.

Some of our large companies seem to think that they have a license to steal and have, for a period of ten years now, been indicted and fined for committing fraud in their contracts with the federal government.

The Rules Committee this week may issue a rule providing for an up or down vote on restoration of the money automatically cut under the sequestration order of March 1. This follows the Supreme Court decision on Gramm-Rudman and the bill, when presented, should not take too long in the House.

Many songs and stories have been written about the sinking of the old Titanic and for years at a time, we heard very little about this event. During the past year, we have seen many stories about the sinking since it has been located 12,500 feet beneath the sea, sitting perfectly on its keel and

appearing from every picture taken, as if it was quietly sailing along on the bottom of the ocean. This week, a robot camera from a small three-man submersible diving device floated down the main stairway in the Titanic and the picture shows the chandelier still hanging from the center of the ceiling. Speculation is somewhat rampant now as to just what action the explorers from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution will do in the future.

Our government has stepped up its campaign against the use of drugs and the bringing in of drugs to our country during the past six months. Bolivia is one of the chief offenders and this week, six of our U.S. Army helicopters, at the request of the Bolivian government, participated in raids in Bolivia and in a series of moves to prevent the exporting of drugs from that country to the U.S.

Frank Miller, the State Senator from my hometown who ran against me two years in the Democratic primary, was defeated in his primary this year for reelection to the State Senate. According to records in Frankfort, he and his opponent, Dr. Nicholas Kafoglis, established the all-time state record for expenditures in their primary for this office. According to the records, Miller raised \$74,110 and Kafoglis raised \$70,748. A great portion of this money was from PAC organizations and from labor unions, the Kentucky Medical Association, hospital corporations, doctors, bankers and insurance companies. It seems to me that it would be right difficult to represent the people in a state senatorial district after accepting this kind of money.

July 17, 1986

According to recent announcements, the three large television channels are in right serious condition financially. CBS announced that some 700 top people scattered throughout the U.S. would be released in a matter of a few months to bring their total operating expenses down. The drive to prevent advertising of intoxicating beverages and cigarettes is a right serious matter for the television people.

Yesterday, the White House notified Dr. C. Everett Koop, the Surgeon General, that his plan to testify before a congressional committee favoring legislation that would ban all advertising of tobacco products was disapproved. According to the article in this morning's paper, the President was right angry about the Surgeon General's move and said that he did not speak for the White House. According to the Federal Trade Commission, more than \$2 billion a year is spent on advertising of tobacco products and this, of course, indicates that most of this money goes to the three large television channels. Back in the very beginning when the President made his race against Jimmy Carter, he directed a letter to Jesse Helms of North Carolina indicating that he favored the present tobacco program and would not make any effort to do away with the program and to place the tobacco farmers in this country in a position where they would ultimately go out of business. All of us have used this letter on many occasions and I was not too much surprised to hear about the White House action in regard to Koop.

A number of companies have indicated that they would like to take over one or more of the large television channels and

this especially applies to CBS. Billions of dollars are involved and with the tremendous loss in advertising money, the television channels may be more vulnerable than you might think.

I will say this much for President Reagan concerning his position on tobacco. When he makes up his mind and gives his word, as a general rule, he does not change. Changes that have been made were brought about as a result of a change in our economic situation or in foreign relations matters which would have caused injury to our country. I also know that during his campaign against Carter, all of the large tobacco companies in this country supported him wholeheartedly.

The Queen of England is a lovely lady and has conducted herself in an excellent manner all during the time of her reign. You can understand easily why it is that she is not stepping aside for her son, the Prince of Wales. It is obvious that she simply does not believe that he, at this time, should be King of England and this conclusion is apparent and clearly accepted by the English people. Of all of her sons, even considering the rock and roll member, the Prince of Wales apparently is the least qualified to take over the Kingdom.

It is very seldom that you see the Queen in disagreement with the Prime Minister and if such disagreements have occurred from time to time, there has been no publicity. At this time, there seems to be a political controversy over Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's refusal to impose sanctions against South Africa.

The Queen of England, as the Head of State, and further as the leader of the 49-member commonwealth, does not seem to be in agreement with her Prime Minister. The Queen has presided during her 34-year rule over the evolution of the commonwealth from a collection of British colonies to a community of staunchly independent nations and now, of course, faces the prospect of reigning over what some say may be its demise. The London papers yesterday carried stories to the effect that the Queen was very much displeased with the escalating controversy that has placed Thatcher alone against the majority of Britain's former dependencies who are clamoring for sanctions. The Queen, in a very proper manner, conveyed her displeasure to the Prime Minister during the regular Tuesday evening meeting when the two women sit alone to discuss the week's events. Buckingham Palace is completely quiet as it generally is in regard to any political interference on the part of the Monarch's decisions concerning the policy of Great Britain. The Queen, after her meeting with the Prime Minister and at other meetings the following day, smiled as always and made no indication whatsoever that she was displeased with anything. This Queen has been good for Great Britain and especially when you consider the fact that the British Isles now is almost a spot on the globe where banking, trade, and business generally controls without support from or power generated by the many colonies held by Great Britain prior to World War II. Almost completely stripped bare of this support, Great Britain has done right well down through the years and a great part of this is due to the fact that the Queen has held the ship on a right steady course.

July 18, 1986

The President is in the process of naming a new Ambassador to South Africa. It appears that he will announce today, or real soon, that Robert J. Brown, a black conservative businessman will be nominated. On Tuesday night, the President will make a televised address, restating his position in regard to South Africa. All kinds of pressure is being exerted to force the Administration to change and to go over to a rigid program of sanctions if the governing forces in South Africa fail to step up their reform program. The White House has consistently ruled out sanctions as harmful because the U.S. would lose key leverage in the strategically vital nation of South Africa. I have believed all along that the President's position is correct in regard to South Africa and that we, in the Congress, should go along with the Administration's proposals at this time.

Conferees were named this week to represent the Ways & Means Committee in the House and the Finance Committee in the Senate on the conference that is now underway on the Tax Reform Legislation of 1986. The Chairman on our side, Danny Rostenkowski of Chicago, certainly established all kinds of new precedents in naming his conferees on the Democratic side. The man who sits next to him and in seniority is number two on the Committee is Sam Gibbons of Florida. The Chairman did not name him as one of the conferees because apparently he could not get a commitment out of Gibbons that he would go along with the Chairman on every matter that was presented. Don Pease of Ohio was named as one of the conferees by

the Chairman and in order to get down that far on the list seniority-wise on the Ways & Means Committee, the Chairman had to jump over nine Members. Those he took with him consisted of the loyal Members insofar as the Chairman's reasoning is concerned and will stay with him on all matters which are presented. Gibbons became so incensed over being left off as a conferee that it appeared for a few minutes that there might be trouble on the floor of the House when the Members were named by the Speaker which is a formality since the names are presented to the Speaker by the Chairman of the Committee. Gibbons talked to his Chairman, Rostenkowski, for several minutes before the conferees were named officially by the Speaker and the conversation was right loud and very unruly, with considerable harsh words uttered.

The Committee that I serve on holds just as many, if not more conferences than the Ways & Means Committee and the Chairmen we have had all down through the years never jump senior Members. They instead add enough to the final number for the conference to place the Chairman in a position that he can control if close votes are presented during the conference. Instead of taking ten Members on the Democratic side when you have to take one or two that are known to be obstreperous and are trouble-makers, they simply add one or two additional conferees to outvote those that want to cause trouble. This procedure that we use on our Committee on Appropriations is much better than the procedure used by the Chairman of the Ways & Means Committee in naming those conferees on the Tax Reform bill.

Drug enforcement on college campuses has become a real issue. At the University of Maryland, a grand jury investigation now underway will have before its members the coach of the University of Maryland basketball team. It may develop that this coach has known for some time that several of his players have used hard drugs and that after the death of Len Bias, which has really caused a commotion in this country from the standpoint of athletics, certain moves were made that covered up essential evidence that will be necessary to have a full grand jury investigation. This particular coach has been requested by the prosecuting attorney to waive immunity when he testifies before the grand jury and this may bring on more problems. If it appears there is a clear case of obstruction of justice following the death of this basketball player, indictments may be handed down that will go way beyond the members of the basketball team.

This past week, the family of one of the occupants of the Challenger, which exploded, filed a \$15 million lawsuit against NASA and the government. The Space Shuttle Challenger's seven member crew had no inkling, apparently that the craft was about to explode as it was sent off into outer space last January. A final analysis of the onboard recordings which were salvaged from the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean clearly show that the crew was unaware of the events associated with the tragedy and the internal communications were being maintained as expected during a normal ascent. The Challenger burst into a fireball 73 seconds after lift off from Cape Canaveral on January 28 with all seven crew members killed. This has

really halted the U.S. manned space program for the time being.

July 21, 1986

The conferees on the Tax Reduction Bill of 1986 are now in session and it appears that this will be a long conference. In selecting the conferees on the House side, the Chairman has carefully submitted names of those that he was positive about and left off some that probably one day will cause him trouble on another matter. If everything works well in the conference, a conference report should be reported out shortly after we get back from the August recess. There are a number of issues involved that are causing trouble and one in particular is municipal bonds. The mayors in a great many cities want to retain the same provision of the law that now is in existence and are bitterly opposed to the provision in the new tax bill.

The bookmakers in Great Britain are being just a little cautious as to who they think will win in the battle now underway between the Queen and the Prime Minister. Mrs. Thatcher has had another Tuesday evening meeting with the Queen, as is usual each week, and again, they disagreed on the question of sanctions against South Africa. The Queen is in favor of sanctions.

This week we will present four of our appropriation bills to the House for final passage and I hope that each of these bills can go through without crippling amendments. The Budget Committee and the Budget Office disagree on a number of outlay figures and one major outlay figure is in the bill that I am Chairman of and this bill will be presented to the full Committee on Thursday morning this week. We very carefully tried

to stay under the Budget Resolution figures and especially with discretionary money. Any contention made by the Congressional Budget Office as to certain outlay items being in excess of amounts approved certainly does not agree with the figures we used in the mark up of our bill.

July 23, 1986

The House by a unanimous vote yesterday agreed to impeach a Nevada federal judge who is receiving a \$78,800 salary while serving a two year prison term for income tax evasion. The four articles of impeachment were passed late yesterday afternoon 406-0, and now go to the Senate where Chief U.S. District Judge Harry E. Claiborne of Nevada will face trial. If convicted, Claiborne would automatically be removed from the bench and be severed from the annual salary he has been receiving since his 1984 conviction. Claiborne refused to step down from the lifetime appointment he received in 1978 from former President Jimmy Carter. Representative Peter W. Rodino, Jr. of New Jersey, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in his statement following the first reading of H.Res. 461, said that "when the Congress and public are confronted with allegations of gross judicial misconduct, the impact of the system of government and the public trust in that system is severe."

Claiborne attended House Judiciary Committee hearings last month, but did not testify in his behalf. He was convicted in 1984 of under reporting by \$106,000 his 1979 and 1980 income tax on Internal Revenue Service tax returns. He received a two year sentence and was fined \$20,000. After appealing through the courts to the

Supreme Court, with his conviction affirmed all the way, he began serving his term last May at Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama.

Under the Constitution, when the President is impeached, the Chief Justice must preside at the impeachment trial. The House presents the facts and the indictment, which is the Resolution, and the Senate serves as the jury. Other than the President, the Vice President, who is the presiding officer of the Senate under the Constitution, or the President Pro Tempore of the Senate presides. Nine House Members, led by Peter Rodino, were named yesterday to serve as managers on the part of the House, which is similar to prosecutor in the upcoming Senate trial. Claiborne and his attorney say that he will not resign and he will appear as a witness on his own behalf when the Senate presides over his impeachment trial.

This was the first time since 1936 that the House has voted to impeach and at that time, with H.Res. 422 presented on March 2, 1936, the person impeached was another federal judge. This man was Halsted L. Ritter, U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of Florida. Fifty years has passed since his impeachment and now we have impeachment of another federal judge. It may be 50 years or longer before anyone else is impeached in this country, so the consideration of H.Res. 461 yesterday was another milestone in the history of the Congress of the United States.

Claiborne is 69 years of age and since presiding as a federal judge has been a very strict enforcer of the law.

I was selected to preside as Speaker Pro Tempore during the impeachment hearing

on H.Res. 461 and upon adoption of the Resolution and the four articles of impeachment with the vote 406-0, I was presented with the gavel that I used in presiding over the House of Representatives.

Back during the Nixon days, Carl Albert, the Speaker of the House, announced that if the Judiciary Committee voted out an impeachment resolution, I would preside. Little did I know yesterday when H.Res. 461 was presented that I would be called upon to preside at this particular impeachment procedure.

The House Resolution 461 is as follows:

"RESOLUTION

Impeaching Harry E. Claiborne,
Judge of the United States
District Court for the District
of Nevada, of high crimes and
misdemeanors.

Resolved, That Harry E. Claiborne, a judge of the United States District Court for the District of Nevada, be impeached for misbehavior, and for high crimes and misdemeanors; that the evidence heretofore taken by a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives sustains articles of impeachment, which are hereinafter set out; and that the articles be adopted by the House of Representatives and exhibited to the Senate:

Articles of Impeachment
exhibited by the House of

Representatives of the United States of America in the name of itself and all of the people of the United States of America, against Judge Harry E. Claiborne, a judge of the United States District Court for the District of Nevada, in maintenance and support of its impeachment against him for misbehavior and for high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE I

That Judge Harry E. Claiborne, having been nominated by the President of the United States, confirmed by the Senate of the United States, and while serving as a judge of the United States District Court for the District of Nevada, was and is guilty of misbehavior and of high crimes and misdemeanors in office in a manner and form as follows:

On or about June 15, 1980, Judge Harry E. Claiborne did willfully and knowingly make and subscribe a United States Individual Income Tax Return for the calendar year 1979, which return was verified by a written declaration that the return was made under penalties of perjury; which return was filed with the Internal Revenue Service; and which return Judge Harry E. Claiborne did not believe to be true and correct as to every material matter in that the

return reported total income in the amount of \$80,227.04 whereas, as he then and there well knew and believed, he received and failed to report substantial income in addition to that stated on the return in violation of section 7206(1) of title 26, United States Code.

The facts set forth in the foregoing paragraph were found beyond a reasonable doubt by a twelve-person jury in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada.

Wherefore, Judge Harry E. Claiborne was and is guilty of misbehavior and was and is guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor and, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial and removal from office.

That Judge Harry E. Claiborne, having been nominated by the President of the United States, confirmed by the Senate of the United States, and while serving as judge of the United States District Court for the District of Nevada, was and is guilty of misbehavior and of high crimes and misdemeanors in office in a manner and form as follows:

On or about June 15, 1981, Judge Harry E. Claiborne did willfully and knowingly make and subscribe a United States Individual Income Tax Return

for the calendar year 1980, which return was verified by a written declaration that the return was made under penalties of perjury; which return was filed with the Internal Revenue Service; and which return Judge Harry E. Claiborne did not believe to be true and correct as to every material matter in that the return reported total income in the amount of \$54,251 whereas, as he then and there well knew and believed, he received and failed to report substantial income in addition to that stated on the return in violation of section 7206(1) of title 26, United States Code.

The facts set forth in the foregoing paragraph were found beyond a reasonable doubt by a twelve-person jury in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada.

Wherefore, Judge Harry E. Claiborne was and is guilty of misbehavior and was and is guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor and, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial and removal from office.

ARTICLE III

That Judge Harry E. Claiborne, having been nominated by the President of the United States, confirmed by the Senate of the United States, and while serving as a judge of

the United States District Court for the District of Nevada, was and is guilty of misbehavior and of high crimes in office in a manner and form as follows:

On August 10, 1984, in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada, Judge Harry E. Claiborne was found guilty by a twelve-person jury of making and subscribing a false income tax return for the calendar years 1979 and 1980 in violation of section 7206(1) of title 26, United States Code.

Therefore, a judgment of conviction was entered against Judge Harry E. Claiborne for each of the violations of section 7206(1) of title 26, United States Code, and a sentence of two years imprisonment for each violation was imposed, to be served concurrently, together with a fine of \$5000 for each violation.

Wherefore, Judge Harry E. Claiborne was and is guilty of misbehavior and was and is guilty of high crimes.

ARTICLE IV

That Judge Harry E. Claiborne, having been nominated by the President of the United States, confirmed by the

Senate of the United States,
and while serving as a judge of
the United States District
Court for the District of Nevada,
was and is guilty of misbehavior
and of misdemeanors in office
in a manner and form as follows:

Judge Harry E. Claiborne
took the oath for the office
of Judge of the United States
and is required to discharge and
perform all the duties incumbent
on him and to uphold and obey
the Constitution and laws of
the United States.

Judge Harry E. Claiborne,
by virtue of his office, is
required to uphold the integrity
of the judiciary and to perform
the duties of his office
impartially.

Judge Harry E. Claiborne,
by willfully and knowingly
falsifying his income on his
Federal tax return for 1979
and 1980, has betrayed the
trust of the people of the
United States and reduced
confidence in the integrity
and impartiality of the
judiciary, thereby bringing
disrepute on the Federal
courts and the administration
of justice by the courts.

Wherefore, Judge Harry
E. Claiborne was and is guilty
of misbehavior and was and is

guilty by misdemeanors and, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial and removal from office."

July 24, 1986

In his televised address yesterday, President Reagan appealed to Congress and Western Europe to "resist the emotional clamor for punitive sanctions" against South Africa. In his first speech of his Presidency on South Africa, President Reagan was very defensive and defiant in his tone, advising the Congressional critics in both Parties that sanctions would "cripple" South Africa's economy and throw thousands of black people out of employment. Further, it would endanger the West's supply of vital minerals and potentially benefit the Soviet Union. He went on to say that if Congress imposes sanctions, "it would destroy America's flexibility and discard our diplomatic leverage." Further he said he must stay and work and not cut and run. On Monday of this week several of the Republican leaders in the Senate and the House met with the President and advised him that unless he agrees to sanctions, the Senate would follow the House's position and incorporate sanctions in one or more important bills pending in the Senate. In the House, we passed a Resolution without too much trouble on a voice vote in regard to sanctions and sent it to the Senate.

Early this morning, thousands of people in this country turned on their television sets and watched the wedding ceremony of Prince Andrew and Sarah Ferguson of Great Britain. This was a beautiful ceremony, with all the pomp,

uniforms, beautiful carriages and all of the people beautifully dressed. The British really know how to put on a party.

July 25, 1986

The President's speech this week and the right raucous Committee hearing in the Senate certainly has not been conducive to settling the question of sanctions in so far as South Africa is concerned. The British Queen and her Prime Minister are still in disagreement and some of our large companies around the world have decided that it is time for them to take a position on this most controversial matter. Yesterday the representative of Mobil Oil, the largest U.S. investor in South Africa, announced that it has decided to stay in South Africa. The Chairman of Mobil Oil Southern Africa issued a statement to the effect that these are traumatic times for all large corporations with some deciding to leave South Africa rather than to stay, but that Mobil Oil would not walk away from the problems. A new challenge faces Mobil Oil according to this statement and this is one of the most testing periods in the history of its company. Sometime back Mobil Oil established a \$17 million foundation that will be devoted primarily to the upliftment of black education.

Unless something comes up that I do not know about at this time, the President's position is really right sound. Sanctions would only cause all kinds of trouble in the future and probably would be of no effect to those who are in charge of the South African government. The Soviet Union really must be enjoying this event.

This summer we have had the worst drought throughout the United States that

we have had in many years and government planes are flying hay to cattle in South Carolina and other states. Bumper crops prevail in some states and questions of storage are serious. In others, farmers are losing their farms and the drought is forcing them to sell their livestock.

We reported our bill yesterday to the full Committee and it was adopted without amendment. This is the best bill we have presented since I have been Chairman and I do hope that it goes all the way.

Yesterday, we presented to the House our Agriculture Appropriations bill for fiscal year 1987. The Administration decided on this bill not to offer a percentage reduction across the top, but two of our young Members of the House on our side, who are Members of the Budget Committee, decided to try their hands. The cut proposed was 0.9% across the board and it came awfully close to being adopted on a roll call vote. I will present my bill on Thursday of next week.

Since I have been a Member of Congress, we have had three doctors here on Capitol Hill in charge of the Physician's Office. Dr. Calver was here when I first arrived and he remained here for some ten or 12 years. He was succeeded by another gentleman and then Dr. Freeman Cary was appointed as the physician for the Congress. In the Physician's Office we have two or three additional doctors and several nurses and corpsmen. Dr. Cary is a high ranking officer in the Navy and his successor is also a high ranking officer in the Navy. When changes are made here on the Hill, sometimes they are made right quickly. Dr. Cary was notified one day that he was being relieved of his duties and his suc-

cessor appeared the next day. There are rumors going around as to why Dr. Cary was removed and within the next few days all of the details will be released.

July 26, 1986

In my statement yesterday concerning the suicide of Senator John P. East, Republican of North Carolina, I was reasonably sure that the sudden removal of Dr. Cary pertained to the East suicide. In today's newspapers on the front page we have stories headlined -- East Blamed Doctors, Hospital.

According to a portion of the story Senator East committed suicide after suffering for several years from debilitating thyroid disease and blamed the doctors for failing to diagnose his condition which was hypothyroidism. A portion of the story is as follows:

"Sen. John P. East (R-N.C.) committed suicide last month after suffering for several years from a debilitating thyroid disease that went undiagnosed by his physicians until April 1985, when he went into a rare, near-fatal coma caused by the illness.

In a handwritten suicide note found next to his body, East blamed his doctor, Rear Adm. Freeman H. Cary, the attending physician of the U.S. Capitol, and the Bethesda Naval Hospital for failing to detect the disease, which he told friends had severely diminished his intellectual

abilities.

According to five people who saw the note, which has not been made public, East wrote:

'Dr. Cary and Bethesda Hospital failed to diagnose my hypothyroidism (as they should have). They ruined my health.' The parenthetical phrase was East's.

Cary, during the past two weeks, declined in two interviews to discuss East's treatment, citing the confidentiality of doctor-patient relationships. When told the contents of the suicide note Tuesday, Cary said only: 'He (East) obviously wasn't in a good state of mind when he wrote that note.'

A Navy spokesman said Cary will be released from active duty in September and that he went on leave yesterday. The spokesman described the release as routine, pointing out that as a reserve officer Cary is required to retire when he turns 60, which will be in September. Cary asked to take accumulated leave time up to his release. The spokesman said all questions would have to be answered by Congress, which operates the Office of the Attending Physician.

The spokesman also said that the East case is under review by the Navy.

East, a polio victim who had used a wheelchair since before going to law school, was found dead June 29 on the floor of his carbon-monoxide-filled garage in Greenville, N.C. He left the note on top of a garbage can next to his family's station wagon."

July 28, 1986

The widow of the pilot of the Challenger has filed a claim for \$15 million for wrongful death and \$100,000 for personal injury. This claim was filed before the National Aeronautic and Space Administration and complies with the law in that government employees are barred from bringing immediate suit against the United States. NASA now has six months to act on Michael J. Smith's widow's claim and if the claim is rejected, Mrs. Smith can then sue in federal court. This limitation concerning suits does not apply to Christa McAuliffe or industry engineer Gregory Jarvis, but it does apply to the other five members of the Challenger crew. In her claim, Mrs. Smith states that NASA through its employees directed and allowed the launch of the Challenger when they knew or should have known that the segments of the righthand solid rocket booster would not properly seal and that a catastrophic accident would likely occur as a result of the launching.

One other damage claim is now being

negotiated through a lawyer with Morton Thiokol, the manufacturer of the shuttle's booster rockets, for compensation as a result of the January 28 explosion.

July 29, 1986

For some 25 years we had a Member in the House of Representatives by the name of Richard Bolling from Kansas City, Missouri. During the time that he served he wanted to be Speaker and finally decided to run for the Office of Majority Leader, hoping that this would elevate him up the ladder to the top spot. As I recall, we had four candidates at that time and John McFall of California in the caucus was the first Member to drop out on the first ballot and next Bolling. This left Jim Wright of Texas and Phillip Burton of California. There was a shuffling of votes to beat Jim Wright. This did not work and he succeeded in winning on a secret ballot by one vote. Bolling all down through the years was never able to get over the fact that he was defeated and that he never would be Speaker. In his books that he has written, he clearly shows his unhappiness. Recently he was interviewed in the "National Journal" concerning Jamie Whitten, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee. He went on to say that Whitten was not qualified to be Chairman of the Appropriations Committee and that he was a sneak. This is right harsh language just because he never like Whitten. This past week Bolling wrote an article which was carried in the Washington Post and he said that the House should consider one of four men for the next Speaker assignment -- John Dingell of Michigan, Dave Obey of Wisconsin, Richard Gephardt of Missouri or Jim Wright of Texas. He went on to say that Jim Wright has no record in the House

while the other three have established good records. Richard Bolling is still disgruntled and unhappy since he was defeated by Jim Wright for the Majority Leadership.

August 4, 1986

On Thursday of last week we passed the bill that appropriates the money for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education. This bill was scheduled to be the first bill up for presentation on Thursday and there were to be no one-minute speeches. At the last minute the majority leader, Jim Wright of Texas, decided that he should make a short presentation concerning the White House and Nicaragua and this brought on a controversy that lasted for some 15 minutes. About 50 minutes were required for the one-minute speeches and then we started. If we had been permitted to start at 10 o'clock we would have finished by noon. Starting just before noon, we finished at about 20 minutes after 3 o'clock, and this is right good for a bill that carries over \$100 billion in appropriations. The Republicans downtown decided that this bill should be reduced and Frenzel of Minnesota, who has offered several reduction amendments to appropriation bills this year, offered a substitute to the Michel amendment, which would have reduced the bill by 9.14 percent if accepted. The Michel amendment was very craftily drawn, giving us a three percent increase in health and leaving the rest of the bill as it was presented. We have about a 17 percent increase in health in our bill, but the three percent increase was right attractive to some of the Members who believe that a reduction should not take place and if a slight increase was

given, would be sufficient. Both the amendment and the substitute were vigorously debated and on a roll call vote on the substitute, we won 321-99. On the Michel amendment, on a roll call vote, we won 253-164. Both the amendment and the substitute failed and then on final passage on a roll call vote, the ayes were 328 and the noes were 86.

Don Fuqua of Florida was the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole on our bill and he has presided as Chairman of our bill on a number of occasions. This will be his last time since he has announced his retirement. Before completing my opening statement, I called attention to this fact and Fuqua received quite an ovation, but not nearly as spontaneous as at the conclusion of the bill when the Committee rose. He then received a tremendous ovation and some of it was for our subcommittee for the manner in which the bill was presented.

If everything would remain as it ended on Thursday with the Senate passing the bill and a good conference held followed by the signature of the President, everything would be in order. This may not happen because on the last day of September, which ends the fiscal year of 1986, we may have Judgment Day on all of the appropriation bills that have passed up to this time for the fiscal year of 1987.

This morning Ortega is now traveling in the United States after speaking to the United National organization in New York City. He was given somewhat of a welcome by Jesse Jackson, the black minister who was a presidential candidate not too long

ago, in Chicago. One of our Members in the House from California traveled to Chicago and entered into somewhat of a debate with Ortega. Ortega maintains that if the conservative Members of Congress knew all of the facts as to what has taken place in Nicaragua, they would not be in favor of any aid to the Contras. The President won in the House by 12 votes, but so far has been unable to pass this bill in the Senate.

The debt ceiling increase legislation is now before the Senate and every effort is being made to attach to this legislation matters pertaining to abortion, Nicaragua and many other controversial subjects that are before the Senate.

The Senate seems somewhat bewildered by the impeachment proceedings of Judge Claiborne. The Rules Committee on the Senate side is unable to obtain a quorum so that ground rules may be adopted for the trial of the judge. Every effort will be made to designate a set number of Senators to hear the evidence and then with their reporting to the Senate for a final vote on the four impeachment charges. This may be contested as unconstitutional but the Senate is so bogged down with filibusters, Nicaragua, the debt ceiling bill and the sale of grain to the Soviet Union that it simply hopes that the impeachment proceeding will disappear. This past week the notification from the House to the Senate of the impeachment proceeding was not accepted and the Parliamentarian on their side refuses to say what problem is, other than there is no notification to the Senate of the action of the House. This is simply outrageous and may bring on a little war between the House

and the Senate. The Senate and the House always accept the message from the other body, but since the Senate is so unprepared for an impeachment trial, they do not want to accept the message until something can start because the media will really be camping at their door. The judge refuses to resign and continues to draw his salary while being confined in the federal penitentiary.

August 5, 1986

The Defense Department Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 1987 is now before the House. We completed general debate on the bill yesterday and starting today, we will have amendments. It will require five or six days for this bill and well over 100 amendments will be offered. The total amount authorized will be in the neighborhood of \$292 billion and this is a tremendous amount of money.

Tomorrow is the day that was designated several months ago for the override vote of the President's veto of the Textile and Apparel Trade Enforcement Act of 1985. The President, along with all of the members of his Cabinet and the heads of most of the departments, are really campaigning today to sustain the President's veto. I received one letter this morning signed by George Shultz, Secretary of State, Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary of Commerce, James Baker, III, Secretary of the Treasury, William Brock, Secretary of Labor, Richard Lyng, Secretary of Agriculture, and Clayton Yeutter of the Trade Commission, urging that the President's veto of H.R. 1562 be sustained. In this letter these men go on to say that it should be sustained particularly at this time since we have successfully negotiated a strong new Multifiber

Arrangement. The veto, if overridden, would bring about a loss of American jobs and businesses and cost in foreign retaliation against U.S. exports. Further, these men plead that this would bring about an erosion of the world trading system which is crucial to our economy. The Secretary of Agriculture, in a separate letter to each of us in Congress, says he is very much concerned about adverse effects that H.R. 1562 would have on U.S. farm exports. Our purchasers abroad, according to the Secretary, would immediately retaliate if we require textile exporters to cut back their sales to our country. One reduction he maintains would be in farm products generally, not only in cotton, but in feed grains. The cut back, if the veto is sustained, would cause agriculture in this country to suffer since other countries will buy less cotton for textile manufacture and will generally buy less of other agricultural commodities. According to the Secretary of Agriculture, our domestic textile industry in this country is now receiving assistance from our government brought about since we underwrite approximately \$1 billion of raw material costs for the U.S. textile industry. He points out that under the provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985, cotton will be available to domestic textile mills at competitive prices.

On the other hand, some of the figures really jar you when you consider just what South Korea, Formosa and Hong Kong are doing to us at this time with textile products. Some of the figures cannot be rebutted and are right startling. Since 1981 more than 350,000 U.S. workers have lost their jobs to the flood of unfair foreign imports. Textile and Apparel in-

ports into the United States increased by 75 percent between 1982 and today. Foreign imports now claim more than half of the textile and apparel market in the United States. This year we are expected to buy \$20 billion more in foreign textiles and apparel than we sell abroad.

This is the most important matter that will come before the House this week, notwithstanding the fact that we have the Defense Department Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 1987 under consideration at this time.

August 6, 1986

When President Eisenhower occupied the White House, he left most of the details to his staff. From time to time he would take a right firm position which would be contrary to positions indicated in the media and these moves were by way of correction. He was very careful not to embarrass his staff people, but he simply issued statements that for some reason or other the cause of action indicated was not a decision made by him.

President Reagan, according to several in the White House, simply permits his staff and Cabinet members to take the lead and in some instances go so far afield that he has to call them back in. This week Secretary Shultz publically said that any sale of grain to the Soviet Union is silly and certainly did not meet with his approval. This followed a statement by the President that he agreed to such a move. You would think that such language would disturb the President, but if it does, he is smart enough not to say so publically. This is one trait that Lyndon

Johnson did not have and neither did Nixon.

The Senate finally accepted yesterday a message from the House that will start proceedings in motion for an impeachment trial of jailed Judge Harry E. Claiborne of Nevada. The House voted unanimously July 22 to approve four articles of impeachment against the judge who is serving a two-year sentence for tax evasion in the federal prison at Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama. Last week the House attempted to start the trial process by referring the impeachment message to the Senate. The Senate is bogged down in debate and was simply unprepared for the first impeachment trial in 50 years, so it refused to accept the message. At 1 p.m. today the House Members who will serve as prosecutors during the trial, will walk over to the Senate and formally present the articles of impeachment. The Senate is then expected to postpone the trial until the middle of September, giving the Senate Rules Committee time to work out details. Claiborne's lawyer, Oscar Goodman of Las Vegas, has said that Claiborne wants a Senate trial to prove that he was the victim of overzealous government prosecutors. He also charged that Federal Bureau of Investigation agents illegally broke into Claiborne's home to obtain the evidence that was used to convict him.

The President has not hesitated to openly criticize both Houses of Congress at times. Recently in the presence of several Members of the House and the Senate who were down to discuss with him legislation now pending before the Congress, the President told one of his favorite stories. He said that a Member of the House and a Member of the Senate, along

with an assistant Secretary of State, attended a meeting in Georgetown where a number of people had gathered to discuss a very important legislative proposal now pending before Congress. Following the meeting, the three men, who had traveled by auto to Georgetown together, returned to the parked vehicle and the House Member, the owner of the vehicle, discovered that he had left his keys locked inside the car. He said to the other two men that he would return to the building where the meeting was held and secure a coat hanger which he would use to unlock the door so that the three could return to their homes. According to the President, the Senator said that that would not be necessary because he would take his knife and cut around the rubber sealing around the car window and in this manner use the knife blade to open the window, thereby permitting the three to open the car door. The assistant Secretary of State spoke up and said one system or the other should be used because it had started to rain and unless they entered the car immediately and raised the top, the three would get wet.

August 7, 1986

President Reagan won again yesterday. The House failed by eight votes to override his veto of the textile bill which sharply restricted imports of textiles, clothing, shoes and copper. The vote was 276-149 to override the veto which is short of the required two-thirds majority. 106 Republicans voted with the President, but 71 Members of his Party, including the Minority Whip, Trent Lott of Mississippi, voted to override the veto. 205 Democrats voted to override and 43 voted to sustain. The President really rolled his sleeves up in lobbying on this one. One of my friends

on the Republican side said he has never had his arm twisted as much since Reagan has been in office and after gentle persuasion, stern statements were made that could almost be considered a threat.

Finally this Administration admitted that slow economic growth and added spending for defense, farm price supports and the closing of banks that have failed, will bring a federal budget deficit of \$230.2 billion. At that level the deficit for fiscal year 1986 which ends September 30, would be more than \$27 billion higher than the Administration estimated last February. It also would be \$18 billion more than the 1985 deficit of \$212 billion which was the previous record in this country.

August 8, 1986

We are spending long hours now in the House Chamber and since this always takes place just about at the recess period, I guess it is all right. After a great many Members changed their votes on the adoption for the second rule for the Department of Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 1987, we adopted the rule, notwithstanding the fact that it required a 2/3 vote. The 2/3 vote was brought about as a result of bringing the resolution prior to a layover of 24 hours. We have been here late at night now for several nights and when the 2/3 failed to appear on the electronic voting device board, the word passed that if enough changed, we could go home. This solved the matter quickly and a number changed their votes from "no" to "aye" and finally at about 10 o'clock the House adjourned. There are some 150 amendments still at the clerk's desk for this bill and some five or six

more days are required before it is finally passed in the House.

August 11, 1986

The Senate, in a late session Saturday night, finally adopted a debt increase bill with an amendment hooked on changing the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act. The amendment provides that the Comptroller General shall not set the amount, but that OMB will do so, thereby correcting that portion of the bill ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. This may turn the trick and it may not.

Also late Saturday night, the Senate finally set an overall figure for defense appropriations for Fiscal Year 1987. The amount set in the Senate is \$295 billion and the amount contained in the House bill that is still under general debate is \$286 billion.

In today's "Wall Street Journal" under the editorial section "Review & Outlook" is an editorial entitled "How They Do It." This editorial is not too complimentary, but at least it shows that Frenzel and Michel went down and the bill passed on a roll call vote of 328 to 86. Only five Democrats in the House, Daniel of Virginia; Hall of Texas; Huckaby of Louisiana, Ray of Georgia and Stenholm of Texas voted against the bill. This editorial is as follows:

"By now the general public is probably getting the sense that Congress somehow isn't going to deliver on its promise to 'cut the deficit.' Nonetheless, the general drift out of the nation's capital in recent times seems to have more or less conveyed the

impression that all the members are sweating on some arduous Hobbitlike crusade to slay the deficit dragon.

Fortunately, the U.S. still runs an open government, and the recorded proceedings on the House floor July 31 offer a telling insight into Washington's world of deficit politics. It may be true that a majority of the House voted once for Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, which most people associate with making the deficit go down. But it's also true that the House takes many votes on spending, and as we shall see the majority more often votes to make spending go up.

The measure under consideration was the important 1987 appropriations bill for three departments--Labor, Education, and Health and Human Services. Consideration of the bill opened with a description of it by Rep. William Natcher (D., Ky.), who runs the subcommittee that sets spending for these departments. We concede that arrays of dollar figures often numb the mind, but the following compendium should prop open the eyes of anyone who wonders how Congress can do so much public grunting over the deficit and have so little progress to show for it.

First Mr. Natcher noted that the bill's total appropriation was \$103,710,016,000, but that 75.5% of this was for 'entitlement programs,' over which Congress traditionally has said it has no control. Mr. Natcher then noted, 'For discretionary programs, in which spending is controlled through the annual appropriations bill, the bill includes \$24,916,647,000 in fiscal year 1987, an increase of \$4,118,-231,000 over the President's budget and an increase of \$2,276,493,000 over the amount available for fiscal year 1986.'

Of the HHS appropriation, Mr. Natcher said, 'The substantial increases included in the bill reflect a number of priorities of the committee.' Then he listed them. There is funding for AIDS research and for the National Institutes of Health. Also: 'The bill rejects the President's proposal to terminate a number of programs...The committee believes these programs should continue to be funded by the Congress. The bill reflects a decision to provide selected increases for high-priority programs...The bill reflects a commitment to fund entitlement programs.'

Mr. Natcher noted that the entitlements amount is \$5,320,427,000 over the 1986 appropriation and added:

'The President's request for these activities was based on a series of legislative and regulatory proposals not accepted by the Congress.'

The catalog continued. 'The bill includes \$200,000,000 for the Work Incentives Program which the President's budget proposed to eliminate.' The Education Department's appropriation is \$13,369,231,000, 'an increase of \$1,458,132,000 over the President's budget request.' There was more money for the Health Resources and Services Administration, whose mission 'is exceptionally broad.' And, 'For programs authorized by the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act, the bill includes \$906,433,000, an increase of \$505,459,000 over the budget request.'

Finally, Rep. Silvio Conte, the subcommittee's ranking Republican, rose: 'I am delighted to join with my good friend...to bring this bill before the House.' Mr. Conte suggested their subcommittee's name be retitled 'HELPS.' He emphasized that, 'Nearly 76% of this bill, or \$78 billion, is in mandatory spending over which our subcommittee exerts very little discretion. We act as a conduit through which that mandatory spending passes.' He criticized

'Gramm-Rudman-Hollings and its miserable across-the-board cut' and said 'I believe the Congress should exercise its judgment on funding for individual programs, and that's what the subcommittee did.'

At length, Republican Bill Frenzel rose to point out that the committee had raised the bill's appropriation 13.5% when inflation is under 3%. The discretionary part, he noted, is up 9%. House Minority Leader Bob Michel said, 'It is ridiculous that when we are seeking to meet our responsibilities under Gramm-Rudman, we should have a bill ...nearly four times the rate of inflation.'

Mr. Michel proposed amending the bill to hold its discretionary increase to 3%. Then Bill Frenzel proposed freezing its spending at the 1986 level. A period of time was then spent denouncing the Michel and Frenzel proposals. Rep. George Miller (D., Calif.) called them a 'wholesale attack on the American family.' Finally the House voted.

First the Frenzel amendment lost 321 to 99. Then the Michel amendment went down, 253-164. And

then the House approved all the spending increases by a vote of 328 to 86.

* * * *

As readers of this page know, we have editorialized for some time that Washington will never gain control over its compulsion to spend until the president has a line-item veto authority over congressional appropriations. Would someone run by us one more time why this is such a bad idea?"

August 12, 1986

Dr. Freeman H. Cary, the Capitol physician for a period of some 13 years is back in the news again. This time in the Rehnquist confirmation hearings before the Senate. The medical records of Rehnquist were requested and show that Cary prescribed Placidyl for Rehnquist from 1972 through 1981 to help Rehnquist sleep while he was suffering from chronic and severe back pain. This all appears on Rehnquist's medical records and show that this powerful hypnotic, Placidyl, in doses that exceeded the recommended limits were prescribed by Cary. This drug is recommended for use for no more than two weeks at a time according to pharmacologists. The 59-year-old physician who saw Rehnquist in the Office of the Attending Physician on the first floor of the Capitol Building, retired three weeks ago at the suggestion of Republican Senators following release of the suicide note of Senator East of North Carolina. The record also shows from the George Washington Hospital that late in 1981 and early in 1982, the Justice

was in the hospital with medical procedures used for withdrawal from this right dangerous drug. A hospital spokesman said at the time that the Justice was in the hospital he suffered disturbances in mental clarity and distorted perceptions when the dosage of the drug was reduced, but soon recovered his normal mental processes following the withdrawal treatment. Dr. Cary, now in retirement at his home in Virginia, declined to comment yesterday after a statement he had given a full and complete report to the FBI which was investigating Mr. Rehnquist's medical history. Cary said this was all he could say about it at this time. The Navy has declined to comment and since Dr. Cary was a Reserve Admiral placed in the Capitol building by the Navy as the Capitol physician, more will probably follow this second episode. Dr. Cary was replaced after his 13-year hitch in July by Rear Admiral William Narva, a dermatologist. Narva's wife is quite a business lady downtown.

At this time, I still believe that the Judiciary Committee and the Senate will confirm the appointment of Rehnquist as Chief Justice, but all of the medical records now under discussion leave some doubt in your mind as to just how Rehnquist is physically.

We are still on the authorization bill from the Armed Services Committee in the House and after another night session last night which ended at 10:30 p.m., we go back again this morning at 10 a.m. on the same bill. Yesterday, the amendments offered mainly pertained to MX missiles which is the nuclear weapon that has been the center of numerous congressional fights during the past four years. The dozens of

differences between the Senate passed bill and the bill that is now before the House included MX missiles. Fifty of the MX missiles have heretofore been approved for deployment and the number in the present bill is four. The first MX missile will be activated in December at Warren Air Force Base in southeastern Wyoming. President Reagan originally ordered 100 of the weapons, but Congress last year said that no more than 50 could be deployed. We have on the Armed Services Committee Charlie Bennett, a representative from the State of Florida and he at times offers right unusual amendments. The two MX amendments that were voted down yesterday and last night were Bennetts' amendments. One proposed to ban spending the \$1.1 billion contained in the bill for MX missiles and with \$825 million of this amount to go to reducing the federal deficit and to buy non-nuclear weapons instead of going for the MX. This bait did not work in the House and the vote was 210 to 178 against the amendment. Another amendment was then offered which was voted down 217 to 179 that of the \$1.1 billion set forth in the bill for MX weapons, one-half of the amount would go for conventional weapons and the other half would go to reduce the deficit. Bennett has been a Member since 1948, I believe, and was passed over for Chairman of the Committee two years ago. He is back now campaigning again for the Chairmanship, but after offering such amendments, clearly indicates to me that his chances are still not good for election to the position of Chairman of the Committee. This is one of the important Committees in the House and requires a strong Chairman.

The Chairman of the Committee at the present time is Les Aspin of Wisconsin and

he is really campaigning for reelection for the position of Chairman on into the future. Election as Chairmen of the twenty standing Committees will take place in December at a caucus prior to the time we reconvene the 100th Congress. Just to show you how far a campaigning Chairman will go when he has two of the Members on his Committee openly campaigning against him, was on the amendment offered by Sam Gejdenson of Connecticut. The submarine yard for all of the Polaris submarines is located in Connecticut and Gejdenson decided that even though a new Polaris submarine costs over \$1 billion, he wanted another one. He offered an amendment and Les Aspin, the Chairman of the Committee whose duty it is to uphold the bill reported out by the Congress, suddenly changed tactics and spoke in favor of the \$1 billion amendment which gives this shipyard a tremendous boost at this time. The amendment was adopted and if it goes all the way through the conference and through the White House, it is quite a feather in the cap of Gejdenson and may help Aspin with several additional votes in his race to continue as Chairman of the full Committee. Some of the senior members on the Armed Services Committee floated all around the House chamber last night telling everyone that the 180° turn by Aspin was brought about to gain the votes of the Democratic Members from Connecticut and some one or two adjoining states who have people working in this large submarine yard.

The little amendment hooked on by the Senate to the debt limit bill which provides a change in the mechanism of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Deficit Reduction Act hopefully in compliance with the Supreme Court decision that OMB take over instead of the Comptroller General was refused by

the Democratic leaders in the House yesterday. Jim Wright, the Majority Leader said that he did not think it would be realistic to expect changes of that magnitude to be done in such great haste. If legislation restoring the mechanism were to pass, it would renew the threat of automatic spending cuts estimated at \$10 billion to \$20 billion that was removed July 7 when the Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional to vest budget-cutting power in the General Accounting Office under the control of the Comptroller General. This is an agency of Congress and not of the executive branch; thereby, is in conflict with the Constitution, according to the Supreme Court and to many attorneys well versed in constitutional law. The Senate's proposed fix has brought about very little enthusiasm among the House Democrats because the Office of Management and Budget which is a White House agency, is much less popular on Capitol Hill than any other agency that I know of. September 30, the last day of the fiscal year of 1986, will be the date that we will have to go back and look at all of the appropriations bills that have passed in the House and those that may pass in the Senate by that time.

The Queen of England and Mrs. Thatcher are still in disagreement over sanctions against South Africa. Mrs. Thatcher, in each of her Tuesday night meetings with the Queen, has persisted with her contention that sanctions are not in order at this time and would take away all hope of any reconciliation that South Africa might agree to which would prevent considerable bloodletting that may take place in the future. These two ladies must really have unusual Tuesday night meetings in Buckingham Palace and both of them are right

hard to persuade once they make a decision as to how England should proceed.

August 14, 1986

Jim Weaver is one of our Members in the House from the State of Oregon and for several months now, he has been making the race for the Senate seat now held by Senator Packwood. Weaver is a Democrat and Packwood is a Republican. For a short time it appeared that Weaver might have a good chance against Packwood since in the Republican primary Packwood's opponent who was an unknown, received 42% of the vote. This was right unusual and of course, surprised Packwood. This type of a primary would indicate that Packwood is weak and with a right strong candidate on the other side, Packwood could be removed. Packwood, of course, has been before the people in this country on the front pages for many months now since he is a co-author of the tax reform Legislation now pending in Congress.

The six-term Congressman, Jim Weaver, announced yesterday that he was withdrawing from the Senate race so that he could devote his full time with a House investigation of his past campaign finances. Weaver is to appear before the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct today to discuss with the Committee just what transpired when he borrowed \$80,000 out of his campaign fund and lost this money in speculation on the commodities market. The \$80,000 was received from PAC organizations and other groups and no part of the money came from Weaver's personal account. I believed after the Republican primary in Oregon this spring that Weaver might have a chance, notwithstanding the investigation by the Committee.

A woman by the name of Anita S. Castelo has been serving now as the personal maid for Nancy Reagan since 1981. She was placed on administrative leave after being charged yesterday with aiding and abetting in the attempted illegal export of .22-caliber ammunition to Paraguay. She is a Paraguayan and is 45 years old. She has been in charge of the First Lady's wardrobe and has accompanied Mrs. Reagan on almost all of her foreign trips, including the Prince Charles wedding in 1981 and the recent trip to Tokyo for the economic summit. Castelo's attorney says his client is not guilty, but is simply the victim of confusion over an innocent shopping trip to a discount store in Richmond. On Monday, August 4 after receiving a tip, federal agents said that they observed Castelo and two Paraguayan men purchasing nineteen cases of 95,000 rounds of ammunition at the Best Products store in Richmond. Two of the cases were purchased by Castelo herself according to an affidavit filed in the U.S. District Court in Richmond, Virginia. Some of the merchandise was loaded into a truck registered to Castelo's husband. Soon after, when the ammunition had been transferred to a Paraguayan vessel docked at Richmond's deep-water terminal, agents raided the ship and seized the ammunition. Her attorney says that she did not make the purchase, but was present when the purchase was made by the ship's Captain. It seems that Mrs. Castelo was on this particular ship, attending a party, and after the party it was agreed that they would go on a shopping tour. The explanation of the purchase of course is right phony, but the main part of this story that

surprises me most of all is why the First Lady would employ as her personal maid a woman with the background of this Mrs. Castelo. With all of the American women in this country well trained and qualified, it seems that the First Lady was really taking a chance.

August 15, 1986

From time to time, young Members have to learn the hard way. We've all gone through this period and at times some of our new ones really are crushed when they are defeated on requests that are in opposition to some of the Members with considerable seniority. For instance yesterday in the House Appropriations full Committee meeting, where we had the Defense Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1987 before the Committee, an amendment was offered by Edward P. Boland, a Democrat from Massachusetts and Silvio Conte, the Ranking Minority Member on our Committee which provided that Smith & Wesson would get another shot at a \$75 million handgun contract. The Italian company, Beretta, submitted the low bid and on the test firing range held up and Smith & Wesson's pistol, after firing 4,500 rounds, came up with a cracked barrel and defects which eliminated the pistol from the competition. The Beretta weapon is assembled in a Maryland district now represented by one of the young Members on our Committee, Steny Hoyer. After the Smith & Wesson Company of Springfield, Massachusetts was turned down, a court suit was filed and the court held that the Beretta Company fulfilled all the requirements under the law and so the Smith & Wesson suit was dismissed. Additional facts were presented in another suit after the General Accounting Office indicated that maybe all of the

bidding requirements were not fulfilled by the Beretta Company and that Smith & Wesson may have ended up with the short end of the stick. The second suit was dismissed and then the Company, through its employees, talked to their Congressman who is the second Ranking Democrat on our Committee and has been on the Committee for 32 years. I sit next to Boland and he is not only an able man, but knows how to handle himself well in the Committee and on the floor of the House. Hoyer is one of the new Members on our Committee who at times worries me just a little. He presented his side of the case in an excellent fashion and submitted all of the facts which if had been presented again in court, would have brought about a decision in his favor. Boland and Conte's seniority was just too much for him in the Committee and by virtue of their positions in the Congress and in their particular Subcommittees, they are really hard to defeat. I, like all new Members, had to go through this period myself and I know exactly how Hoyer feels today. The amendment giving Smith & Wesson the right to submit additional bids on the same contract, notwithstanding the fact that the contract is now in the process of being fulfilled, is a real blow to the Italian company. The plea to "buy American" and to take care of our people during this particular economic crisis period, weighs heavily in favor of the Member who offers an amendment to give American companies a chance. We will now have a battle on the floor of the House when the appropriations bill is submitted and then on the Senate side, with two able Senators from Maryland, there may be a 180 degree turn. Hoyer talked to me and I explained to him that if he intended to take Boland on, he had better hold him tight because it would be

exceedingly difficult to defeat one of the most senior Members on our Committee when he was on the side making the pitch to take care of our people against those in Italy that are manufacturing the parts even though they were being put together in a Maryland factory.

August 16, 1986

We adjourned the House this morning at 4 a.m. About 136 Members had already gone home and did not intend to return, regardless of the number of roll call votes. The Adjournment Resolution which takes affect as of today, runs until September 8, 1986. A number of roll calls were held in the process of trying to pass a temporary debt increase bill, with the Senate insisting on language pertaining to Gramm-Rudman and the House refusing to accept this language. The position of the House was that a temporary debt increase should be enacted and then in 30 days, we will take another look, but that no language should be included in the debt ceiling increase legislation attempting to correct the decision of the Supreme Court on the Gramm-Rudman legislation.

We have a fallback provision in the Gramm-Rudman legislation which we can use without trying to correct that part of the law that was held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The language included provided that instead of the Comptroller General, the Office of Management and Budget should take over at the time the deficit amount is to be fixed and reductions are to be made in the overall budget. We are attempting to bring it down to \$154 billion for Fiscal Year 1987. This is a little higher than the \$144 billion anticipated at the time the two budget committees met and resolved their differences.

First, the Senate passed the bill and sent it to the House. We voted to delete the language concerning Gramm-Rudman and to only agree to the language in the debt ceiling legislation pertaining to the additional increase necessary and the time when a final bill would have to be passed. When this went back to the Senate, they refused it on a roll call vote and then after 2½ hours of trying to establish a quorum, they finally had a roll call vote of 36 to 35 to maintain their position. When it arrived back in the House at 3:30 this morning, the House again deleted the objectionable language and sent it back to the Senate, along with the Adjournment Resolution. The Senate then accepted the House version and adopted the Adjournment Resolution. Those Senators who had to return to vote, then immediately left the Hill and started out in all directions. Some on junkets, some on campaign tours in their states, and others just completely exhausted and ready to take two or three days to rest up before they return home. For the last three weeks, the Senate, like the House, has almost been going around the clock and there are a lot of tired, mad people on this Hill.

All during the skirmish over Gramm-Rudman and the debt ceiling increase legislation, the Senate and the House conferees were meeting on the tax reduction legislation. All kinds of statements have been issued during the past several days that a compromise was near, but this is only for media purposes and to a certain extent is encouragement for the House and Senate Members who are objecting to one or more provisions of this bill. Early this morning, the two Chairmen, Bob Packwood of Oregon and Dan Rostenkowski of Chicago said they

were close to completing a compromise tax revision package, apparently after agreeing on slightly higher tax rates for both individuals and corporations. These rates are slightly higher than the rates contained in the original Senate bill. As far as the major points, other than higher tax rates which would prevent us from having about a \$30 billion additional deficit, the major points have been agreed upon. It seems the two Chairmen have agreed on a top rate for individuals of 28%, which is higher than the conferees had been shooting for, but far below the current top rate of 50%. The corporate rate apparently will be 34% which is also a point higher than the earlier proposal provided for. After meeting nearly all night, the two Chairmen apparently have closed a \$17 billion revenue shortfall which was a reduction down from the \$30 billion that showed up in the beginning. Any tax reduction legislation that brings about an additional amount on the deficit is really not acceptable at this time and is not tax reform. This is a bill that both of these men will always say was the chief legislative victory during their tenures in the Congress of the United States. Any agreement reached by the conferees must still be accepted by the House and the Senate and the side meetings that have been held by the two Chairmen must now be approved by the other House and Senate tax conferees who were not present and agreeing to the proposals that were finally resolved.

A great many tax havens will be continued and interests such as the timber interests in Oregon and certain other interests will be fully protected to the extent that in reality, the legislation will continue practices and agreements that have been made all down through the years with lobbyists and outside interests

who are always ready and willing with PAC campaign funds. This is one of the sad parts about this type of legislation and especially coming at a time when 20 Republican Senators are up for reelection and 12 Democratic Senators must face the people this November.

The Republican controlled Senate definitely left the President last night and is traveling on a collision course with the White House in voting overwhelmingly to impose an expanded package of new economic sanctions against the white minority government in South Africa. The vote on final passage of the sanctions was 84 to 14, well over the 67 votes necessary to override a possible veto by the President. Senate Democrats apparently were jubilant with the outcome and called on the President to endorse the bill's provisions. My old friend Lowell Weicker appeared on television during the early morning hours when we were waiting on the Senate to take final action on the debt ceiling legislation and apparently was well pleased when he said that tonight the United States of America has chosen sides and has definitely agreed to stand with our black brethren in South Africa.

I will attempt to catch up with my mail this morning and then either tomorrow or Monday, drive down to Kentucky. I have a number of engagements during the three-week recess period and hope to go fishing down at Kentucky Lake on one or more occasions. In fact, I may also fish a little at Barren River Reservoir and Nolin River Reservoir.

September 4, 1986

During the Labor Day recess period, I have had an opportunity to travel into

a number of our counties in my District. Before we left Washington, all kinds of emergency measures were brought up and with Gramm-Rudman in the offing, especially since the last day of the Fiscal Year ends on September 30 and the tax reform conference report just about ready to be presented, we were trying to resolve matters that were all exceedingly difficult. We start again on September 8 and I believe that the first matter that we will take up will be the conference report on the tax reform legislation. This is the same bill we had before the House in December of last year and just before we adjourned, passed the bill on a voice vote.

In traveling over our District during this recess period, I have been thinking about the impeachment resolution that we had before the House just prior to adjournment. This resolution was adopted unanimously on a roll call vote and finally the Senate received the members of the Judiciary Committee designated to make the report to the Senate concerning the impeachment of Judge Claiborne. Since I have been home, my attention was called to a book published by a man by the name of Raoul Berger who apparently is one of the noted authorities on impeachment and constitutional problems that come up from time to time. This book not only takes up the Ritter case which was the last impeachment case before the Congress, but goes back to the early days of our government and also to impeachment problems in Great Britain and other countries long before we started to have impeachment proceedings in this country. In the Judge Ritter case, Articles 1 through 6 were not accepted by the Senate at the time of the trial procedure and these charges pertained mainly to income tax evasion. Questions strictly construed

at that time resulted in the Senate refusing to go along and convict on the first six Articles of the Impeachment Resolution, but finally the Senate agreed and since Judge Ritter had accepted gifts of money and very valuable objects, this was enough to bring him under the provisions of the Constitution and they voted impeachment. Treason, bribery and high crimes and misdemeanors are the main provisions of the Constitution that were under consideration at that time and the question of income tax evasion apparently did not come under high crimes and misdemeanors so they had to turn to the gifts of money.

My friend, Peter Rodino, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, along with those that were designated to present facts to the Senate certainly should read the book published by Berger and especially the interpretation given by the Senate to the Ritter case. In this book, the author goes on to state that two convictions of the Judge's list of offenses that fell short of the "great offenses" were contemplated for impeachment of the President. District Judge Halsted L. Ritter (1936) though acquitted of criminal charges was none the less convicted for bringing his court into scandal and dispute, in part because he accepted substantial gifts from countless residents of his district, notwithstanding the fact that they had no cases pending before him. In this book where high crimes and misdemeanors are interpreted the author goes on to state that the impeachment of District Judge Ritter in 1936 is one good example of an interpretation of high crimes and misdemeanors. The author goes on to state that Ritter was acquitted of charges under Articles 1 through 6, two of which (5 and 6) charged income tax evasion made unlawful by statute.

He was then convicted under Article 7 which charged that the consequences of his conduct were to bring his court into scandal and disrepute to the prejudice of said Court and public confidence in the administration of justice. The conduct of which Article 7 complained was detailed in Articles 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the impeachment resolution and by his income tax evasion as set forth in Articles 5 and 6, but the conviction rested mainly on the acceptance of the gifts and the bringing of his court into disrepute.

September 8, 1986

We are back from the Labor Day recess and there are a great many bills now pending that must be acted upon before we finally adjourn this Second Session of the 99th Congress.

The tax reform conference report must come before both Houses and then be sent to the President. There may be a filibuster on this conference report in the Senate. According to polls that have been taken recently, almost as many people oppose the tax reform bill as those who support it.

The Senate has only passed one of our 13 appropriation bills and we have passed ten. These bills that are now pending in the Senate, with most of them reported out by the Subcommittees after hearings, will probably be placed in the Continuing Resolution. If this takes place, we will have many days and nights in conference and then the President will probably veto the Continuing Resolution two or three times.

The matter of sanctions against South Africa will be before both Houses before we leave and if the sanctions legislation goes too far, it will be vetoed by the President.

In order for the President to appear to be active and not simply a lame duck riding horses at his ranch, a number of fundraising dinners will be held in Republican Senatorial districts. The President will make every effort to keep the six majority in the Senate so that his Administration will not be a lame duck Administration from here on in.

In fact, there are about 100 bills that are of great importance that must be acted upon before we leave. Some are major authorization bills for health and education.

Our Majority Leader, Jim Wright, will today introduce a drug bill which will call for \$700 million the first year and \$1 billion a year thereafter for a number of years. It seems that our friend Jim Wright, according to the "Fort Worth Star-Telegram" is in a right controversial race with his Republican opponent. His opponent really got on him after the amendment in the House during the Armed Services Committee authorization bill was defeated. This amendment did not provide for any money, but provided for a transfer from other sources within the Defense Department to be used for drug and alcohol control. Wright voted with the Committee and then his Republican opponent really had something to use. Now, Wright, regardless of Gramm-Rudman, the deficit or federal spending, is really riding the big white horse and according to this morning's newspaper, the bill that he will introduce today will come before the House Wednesday. Apparently, hearings

are not necessary and Wright is really making every attempt to come out from under with his opponent. Regardless of whether the bill passed in the House or in the Senate, Wright can say to his people and to his opponent at least he tried. Bob Dole, the Majority Leader in the Senate, upon being advised of this particular bill said he had no interest in the bill and he would not bring it up this session. He also inquired as to where the money was coming from, but this apparently does not bother Wright at this time.

September 10, 1986

Primaries were held in the State of Maryland yesterday and there were few surprises. We have in the House with us at this time a lady from Baltimore, Maryland by the name of Barbara Mikulski. She is just slightly over five feet tall and is right vociferous. She won in the primary and this agreed with the polls that had recently been taken. She defeated Mike Barnes, another Member of the House and the present Governor Harry Hughes. Representative Mikulski won the United States Senate primary by a margin of nearly two to one over Michael D. Barnes and four to one over Governor Hughes. She is a ten-year combative veteran of the House and is 50 years of age. Mikulski's victory set the stage for a bitter general election battle with Republican Senate nominee Linda Chavez and makes this only the second time in U.S. history that two women from major political parties have squared off in a Senate contest. Mikulski is not too pretty and Chavez, who is 39 years of age, is a beautiful lady. Beauty probably will not decide this contest because Maryland is a strong Democratic State and it looks like the Senate, whether they like it or not,

will welcome Barbara Mikulski. She will only be in the Senate a day or two until she starts telling them what to do.

The Governor's primary was also held in Maryland and William Donald Schaefer, the Mayor of Baltimore won in the primary, defeating the present Attorney General, Steven H. Sachs by a margin of two to one. Schaefer is probably the most popular man in the State of Maryland today and Sachs is considered quite an opportunist by the Democrats in the state. At the last minute, Sachs saw that the going was to be rough and he convinced Parren Mitchell, a Member of the House of Representatives and one of our black Members to go on the ticket with him for the Office of Lieutenant Governor. Everyone in the House liked Parren Mitchell and the majority of us believed that he had made a mistake. Prior to this time, Mitchell had announced his retirement as a Member of Congress and was not running this year. Since he was from Baltimore and the black voters in this city are in the thousands, Sachs believed this would be just enough to put him over in his race for Governor. He failed and my old friend, Parren Mitchell went down with him.

Today, we take up in the House the drug bill and the House and the Senate apparently are competing with each other as to who can pass the first bill on this, one of the most important matters now facing our people. While the Senate Democrats were unveiling a \$1.6 billion anti-drug program, the House Rules Committee granted a Rule on a \$1.5 billion plan for floor action beginning today. Meanwhile, Senate Republicans later scrambled to catch up with the others, hoping to have their own anti-

drug package by the end of the week. In spite of the fact that questions are being asked as to how such tremendous programs can be financed at this time, the Speaker and the Senate Majority Leader, Robert J. Dole (R-Ks.) predicted that a major anti-drug program will be enacted by Congress before adjournment next month. Tip O'Neill went so far as to say that this is the "Number One" issue in the Nation and if necessary, he would support a special earmarked tax to fund the program, or an exemption for anti-drug programs from Gramm-Rudman budget ceilings for the next fiscal year.

The Senate indicated yesterday that they might start bringing up some of the appropriations bills, other than the one that they have passed this year. I hope this takes place because if it does, the bill that I am Chairman of will have a much better chance to survive and our numbers adopted on the House side can finally be approved in a signed bill.

September 12, 1986

For months now, I have heard that the stock market would have a Dow during the year that would go up to 2,000. Several weeks ago, it appeared that the 2,000 would be reached within a matter of days. Yesterday, the high reached 1868.67 and the low was 1780.79. The close was 1792.89 with a down of 36.61. The market really suffered a relentless selling wave that left many records scattered along the way. Some of the brokers maintained that basically there was mass confusion out among the buyers and sellers and that mob psychology played a big role with very nervous traders selling off stock in a closing frenzy. Because the sell off affected

virtually all segments of the market, investors found themselves with no obvious place to put their money. A week after reaching a record high, the Dow Jones Industrial Average of thirty blue chip stocks dropped the largest number of points in any one day of its history. The Tax Reform Bill has played a vital part in this change in the market and there is a feeling throughout this country that the economic situation is just not good.

Jose Sarney, the President of Brazil, addressed a Joint Session of Congress yesterday. He spoke in Portuguese and on each seat there was a nice little brochure of his speech in English. He was well received by the House and the Senate, but he still owes our country a whole lot of money. In leaving the House Chamber and going up the center aisle, he stopped and shook hands with a number of us and seemed to be right well pleased with the reception he received.

For three days now, we have debated a new drug bill in the House. Late last night on a vote of 392 to 16, the bill was enacted and this now touches off a multi-billion dollar anti-drug campaign. Provisions were adopted in this bill that provide for the use of the military to stop drugs at the Nation's borders and to allow the death penalty for drug kingpins. Late yesterday afternoon, President Reagan met with his Cabinet to hear final recommendations on drug testing for federal employees and to put the finishing touches on an administration backed \$250 million anti-drug package. The difference between the cost of the President's proposed bill and the one that was passed last night in the House is tremendous.

The House bill authorized more than \$2 billion in anti-drug activities next year and a total of more than \$4 billion over the next three years. We were notified on our Committee on Appropriations that the 1987 Fiscal Year cost would have to come out of the budget as submitted to Congress and in going over the 13 appropriation bills which will either be enacted separately or go under a Continuing Resolution, that portion to be charged to my bill would be about \$362 million. Taking this amount out of my bill that has already passed the House could mean that education and health will really receive an abrupt jolt. The controversial provisions in the bill which was under the management of our Majority Leader Jim Wright of Texas will be strenuously debated in the Senate. On Sunday of last week there was an article in the local papers about Jim Wright's opponent in Texas who for weeks now has been using as part of his campaign against Wright the argument that Wright had done nothing in regard to stopping drugs crossing the border in Texas from Mexico and a number of South American countries. In addition, his opponent has said that his vote on the Armed Services authorization bill concerning drug education clearly indicates no interest on his part. You should have seen him in the House Chamber during the past two days vigorously speaking out against the use of drugs and what it has done to our people and especially in schools. This reminded me somewhat of his approach that he used years ago in defeating Wingate Lucas who was a right good Member of Congress.

The Simpson-Rodino Immigration Bill is now back up for consideration in the House and time is running out. This bill will have to come before the House either next week or the following week or it is dead for this Congress. I presided over

the House twice on this bill in the past few years and on one occasion, sat in the Chair for nearly eight days. The first time the bill failed to pass and was sent back to Committee and the second time it passed in the House after being vigorously contested for days. Certainly we must control our borders and enact stronger legislation than the bill that was enacted in 1965. This bill was up before the House in 1982 and in 1984. This is a very powerful political issue and notwithstanding a recent poll which found that 69% of U.S. citizens said the government should penalize employers who hire undocumented workers the bill will be strongly contested in the House. At the present time, a person violates the law if he enters the country without permission, but employers may hire this person without penalty. Law enforcement officials have contended for years now that the upward spiral of border apprehensions and the widespread use of counterfeit documents by illegal aliens mocks the claim that the U.S. is a Nation of laws. Those favoring this legislation maintain that the first duty of a sovereign Nation is to control its borders. This I agree with and I sincerely hope that this immigration bill is enacted before we adjourn the Second Session of the 99th Congress.

September 15, 1986

Last night on television, the President and Mrs. Reagan made a strong appeal for additional legislation and money in our drug addiction and control programs. The plea was excellent and I know that the bill that we passed in the House last week and the one that the Senate will pass this week can go to conference easily and then be

sent down to the White House where it will be signed. This is one of the most serious problems that we have before us today in this country and around the world and even though we have received word that a substantial portion of the first year's money will have to come out of the 1987 year budget, we will have to make arrangements to fund the program.

September 16, 1986

For a great many years now, I have written letters every week to my grandchildren. Beginning in October of 1973, I started having my letters typed, with each grandchild receiving the same letter. A great many people down through the years have read these letters and most of them believe that they are right interesting and good letters. Today, I have bundled up 42 letters and mailed these letters to an agent in New York City along with the following letter:

"I have written over 1,000 letters to my seven grandchildren since I have been a Member of Congress.

Beginning in 1965, I started writing letters, in longhand, to my grandchildren. I decided that I would write letters about our country, major current events, major legislation before the Congress, and men and women who have played a vital role in making this country the greatest country in the world. I wanted my grandchildren to love and respect our country. Unusual stories about Members in both Houses since 1953 have been included in these letters.

After writing in longhand for a number of years, with each child receiving the same letter, I received a letter from one of my grandsons in October of 1973 requesting that, in the future, I have his letters typed. I answered his letter and, in a jocular manner, told him he had hurt my feelings because he was simply telling me my handwriting was so poor it was hard for him to read my letters. I immediately received a letter back saying this was not the intention because he had no trouble reading my handwritten letters; but, some of the other kids were having trouble reading them as he had been placing them on the bulletin board in his school. He also said some of the teachers were making copies of the letters, were passing them around to different PTA associations, and they were having trouble deciphering my writing.

I am now serving my 17th term in Congress. I was elected in a special election in the Second Congressional District of Kentucky on August 1, 1953 and have never missed a day or a vote since I have been a Member of the House of Representatives. I have never accepted campaign contributions. Prior to my election as a Member of Congress, I served for a period of twelve years as Prosecuting Attorney of Warren County, Kentucky, and then was elected Commonwealth Attorney.

When elected to Congress, I was sworn in in mid-term and was number 435 in seniority. Now, out of the total membership of 435, I am number eight in seniority. I am a Member of the Committee on Appropriations and have served on this Committee for 31 years. I am Chairman of the Subcommittee that appropriates the money for the Department of Labor, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Education. I am number three in seniority on this Committee which consists of 57 Members.

Pursuant to the request for typewritten letters, I began having my letters typed on October 27, 1973 and have written the same letter to each of my grandchildren every week from that time through the present day.

I have written to them about each of our Presidents, beginning with George Washington, through and including President Reagan. In addition, I have written to them about all of our Vice Presidents, Speakers of the House, and a great many of the outstanding men and women who have served in the Congress since its beginning. Letters were written about the assassinations of John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, and Robert F. Kennedy; the war in Vietnam; our changeover

from the Industrial Age to the Space Age; placing of 12 men on the moon; and, some of the unusual happenings in the Congress, such as on March 1, 1954 when Puerto Ricans shot five of the Members in the House.

I preside over the House on a great many occasions and have a collection of famous gavels. I have discussed the operation of the Congress in such a way that these children would understand how the greatest legislative body in the world functions. I have discussed our present deficit crisis with these children in such a way that they would understand what it is all about, and also discussed our national debt and trade imbalance. From time to time, I have written about our family and some of the unusual events that have occurred throughout the years. I discussed the Watergate episode in such a way that they would understand it and have written a number of letters about meetings with the different Presidents and what transpired in the White House during these meetings. I have served with seven Presidents, beginning with President Eisenhower.

I have described unusual events with some

of the Members, such as two from different states who had to run against the same itinerant minister in primaries. I have written about a number of outstanding men and women I have served with through the years. Members such as Clarence Cannon, Katharine Price Collier St. George, Sam Rayburn, Emanuel Celler, Leonor K. Sullivan, Lyndon B. Johnson, Marguerite S. Church, Richard Nixon, Jere Cooper, Martin Dies, Richard Russell, Alben W. Barkley, George D. Aiken, Carl Vinson, and Carl Hayden, among others. In addition to those that I have served with, I have written a number of letters about outstanding men and women who served in the Congress prior to my election. One letter in particular which was of great interest to my grandchildren pertained to John Nance Garner.

When I started writing these letters, I sent each grandchild a small weekly allowance and the amount received depended on the age of each one. At one time, I made up my mind that maybe some of my grandchildren were not reading the letters and I then sent them a letter with every word typed backwards. This caused quite a commotion, but several of them worked it out very quickly.

From the start, I knew that most of my letters would

be above the comprehension level of the children, but later could be better understood and appreciated. At no time did I want to discuss subjects with my grandchildren which would be of little interest to other people who might later read the letters.

In addition to serving on the Committee on Appropriations, I also served on the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration in 1958. We prepared the space law and set up the Committee on Science and Technology. I described the proceedings before our Select Committee and discussed somewhat in detail a number of witnesses who appeared during the calendar year of 1958 which included among others, Wernher von Braun, the famous German engineer. This, of course, was prior to the time that we started placing our 12 men on the moon and was after the Soviet Union placed its first Sputnik in orbit on October 4, 1957.

I recall that on January 25, 1977, I wrote a letter following our Country's 200th Anniversary, describing the twenty most important stories and events that occurred during this 200-year-period. I started with the American Revolution and continued on through the drafting of the Constitution; the Civil War; our success in

placing men on the moon; atomic energy; the Great Depression; Watergate; World War I; the automobile and Henry Ford; the death of Abraham Lincoln; television; the assassination of John F. Kennedy, and on down through the balance of the important stories and events.

I have served as a Member of Congress during one of the most fascinating periods in the history of our country. In addition to my letters, I have kept a Journal and now have 47 bound volumes.

I would like to have some or all of these letters published and enclosed are copies of some of my letters.

Your assistance with this proposal will certainly be appreciated and I would be glad to hear from you. I can be reached at the following address and telephone number: 2333 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515 (202) 225-3501.

With cordial good wishes,
I am

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

September 17, 1986

There may be differences in style, personality and appearance of the two United States Senate candidates in Maryland in November, but both are women and this is right unusual for any state. Barbara Mikulski is the Democratic nominee and Linda Chavez is the Republican nominee. This, I believe, is the first two-women Senate race in our country in more than 25 years. Barbara Mikulski is just a little over five feet tall and I understand she has checked the records to see, if elected, she would be the shortest Senator to serve in the Senate. I understand that the records disclose that Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois who had the famous debates with Lincoln was about one-half inch shorter than Barbara. So, this is one record that she will not be able to break when she is elected. Since Maryland is a strong Democratic state, the odds are that Barbara Mikulski will win.

Mathias, who is now one of the two Maryland Senators, is a Republican and this is one seat the Republicans will lose. They have a six majority at the present time and if they lose Maryland, Florida, South Dakota and one or two others, the Democrats will then take back the Senate.

We approved a Continuing Resolution in the full Committee on Appropriations yesterday and have been advised this morning that this Continuing Resolution will be vetoed by the President. The President is insisting on the full amount for foreign aid and for defense and still wants us to substantially reduce the domestic programs. There will probably

be one or more vetoes before we reach an agreement with the President on the Continuing Resolution.

On Thursday of this week, Corazon Aquino will address a Joint Session of Congress. Mrs. Aquino is really skating on thin ice throughout the Philippines. She is dealing in the countryside with an entrenched insurgent movement led by Communists. In the cities, the labor movement is restless and very unruly and some of the army's leadership is not entirely reliable in its allegiance to the present government. An enormous foreign debt hangs over the economy of the Philippines and business investment on a substantial scale is absolutely essential to create the economic base for a stable democracy. So far, business interests in this country have shown very little interest in the Philippines. We have increased our foreign aid beyond the amount previously promised and I have my doubts that this will be sufficient.

September 18, 1986

Late last night, the Senate confirmed the Rehnquist nomination for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on a roll call vote of 65 to 33. I do not know how Justice Rehnquist feels about the hearings that were conducted and the outcome as evidenced by the roll call vote, but certainly it is clear to a great many people in this country that this is not an endorsement by any means. On a 98 to 0 vote, the Senate confirmed Antonin Scalia, a Federal Appeals Court Judge, for the vacancy on the Supreme Court and the hearings conducted concerning his nomination were pleasant at all times. The President immediately issued a statement after both nominations were confirmed

that Rehnquist and Scalia will be strong and eloquent voices for the proper role of the judiciary and the rights of victims. Even though Rehnquist's confirmation was never seriously in doubt, no Justice or Chief Justice nominee confirmed in this Century has drawn as many negative votes in the Senate. Twenty-six Senators, the next highest number, voted against Rehnquist in the year 1971 when his nomination was up for Associate Justice. Two other nominations sent up by Nixon at the time of the first Rehnquist nomination also had twenty-six votes cast against them. Last night, 49 Republicans and 16 Democrats voted for Rehnquist, with 31 Democrats and two Republicans voting against his nomination. Senators Mathias of Maryland and Weicker of Connecticut were the two Republicans who cast negative votes.

The President of the Republic of the Philippines, Corazon C. Aquino, addressed a Joint Session of Congress this morning and she delivered an excellent message. On the way out of the Chamber, she stopped and shook hands with me and I said to her that we were glad to have her and she immediately said, now you people help me. In her address to the Congress, she stated that their national debt was \$29 billion and was all owed to banks and institutions in this country and she needs help with this debt. Unless she receives considerable assistance at this time, in my opinion, she may not last long. The Communists are still causing trouble in the Philippines and certainly a plan over a period of some 10 years to help her with this debt would be of vital assistance at this time. We are helping one or two other countries each year with billions of dollars and so now is the time to help

the Philippines.

September 19, 1986

After President Aquino left the House Chamber and following a bill that we had under general debate from the previous day, the House passed legislation approving \$200 million in emergency aid for the Philippines. There will be quite a bit of criticism of this immediate action since we are having so much trouble with our own deficit and national debt. When you consider the fact that our foreign aid bills now are in the neighborhood of \$17 billion and we are approving \$6 billion and \$7 billion a year for Israel and great amounts for other countries, helping save the Philippines is not a bad idea at this time. Our bases are all-important which we have located on the Philippine Islands and the administration of the new President is not so firmly fixed that she can survive without considerable help. Before we entered the House chamber, some 200 yellow roses which were flown in from Texas by the Majority Leader were passed around in the House and with yellow ties, vests and yellow roses, the little lady received a great reception. This is one Joint Session when we did not have to have the pages and staff members come into the House chamber to fill the empty seats. A great many of the Members wanted to bring their wives down from the galleries onto the House floor for this particular occasion.

We still are striving for an adjournment date of October 4, but it does not look too good at this time. The Continuing Rescution and the Reconciliation Bill will be before the House next Wednesday and unless we stay here on up into October which is very unlikely, then we will have to come

back in a Lame Duck session following the November election.

Every so often you do something that makes you feel good right down deep in your heart. This morning when the House convened, the Speaker immediately after the prayer and approval of the Journal, announced that there would be no one minute speeches but that this did not apply to the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. Natcher. I was then recognized and made a statement concerning the death of Bill Pennekamp, one of our long-time reporters in the House who died of cancer several weeks ago. He was well respected by every Member in the House and all of his associates. When I finished making my statement concerning his death and how much we missed him and what great service he had rendered all down through the years, I looked back and those sitting behind me, in front of the Speaker, including the reporters and the assistant clerks of the House, were nearly all crying. All of the clerks who sit in the front and receive the speeches and messages that are included in the Record were crying and when I finished, each of them thanked me for saying a few words for their friend Bill Pennekamp. One said, "Mr. Natcher, you know, sometimes you wonder if the House really ever misses us when we leave because very few times does anyone say anything that can go in the 'Congressional Record' concerning the long service and loyalty of House employees."

I recall one time when Bill was sitting at the podium in front of the Speaker that I asked him if he could do me a favor. I said that the boxes in which we insert our electronic voting cards contained only a green light to vote "aye" a red light to vote "nay" and an orange light for "present."

I said to him that on some of the votes you make a mistake if you vote for them and you make a mistake if you vote against them; and, some really worried a great many Members. So, I told him that I would appreciate it if he would have the word "maybe" inserted on the same line with the other words on the voting box. I recall that he just cracked up and said he was in favor of it. He was an expert calligrapher and several days later, he prepared a little card in calligraphy for me with the word "maybe" written on it. I still have the little card.

September 22, 1986

The leadership still maintains that the target date for adjournment of October 4 is good. I still have my doubts. For instance, today we have 24 bills under suspension and on Tuesday we continue with four more suspensions and then take up the Age Discrimination in Employment bill, along with the NASA Authorizations bill for Fiscal Year 1987. Beginning on Wednesday after voting on those under suspension that require votes, we will take up the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, followed by the Continuing Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 1987.

The Reconciliation Act under the leadership of our two Chairmen of the Budget Committees, Senator Domenici of New Mexico and Congressman Gray of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania is anything but good. One or two members of the Budget Committee in the Senate issued statements this past weekend to the effect that with the use of mirrors and smoke screens of many shapes and designs, a Reconciliation Bill was voted out for presentation to both Houses of Congress

bringing down the deficit to \$154 billion which is required under Gramm-Rudman. The amount set forth in the Gramm-Rudman legislation provides for \$144 billion in deficits for Fiscal Year 1987 and no more unless the fallback provision of \$10 billion is essential and used. This would bring the total up to \$154 billion and the Chairmen in the Budget Committees say the bill is sound and comes within the confines of the Gramm-Rudman legislation. For instance, several billion dollars in notes and certificates are authorized for sale under the legislation, along with a provision which provides that the final payment under revenue sharing for Fiscal Year 1986 will be paid the last day of the Fiscal Year 1986 instead of the first day of the 1987 Fiscal Year. This would then charge the amount of \$864 million to the tremendous deficit established during the Fiscal Year 1986, but would not be counted under the 1987 year. This is nothing in the world but chicanery and the Budget Committees know it and why they persist in maneuvers such as this, the Lord only knows. This is one of the reasons why the people in this country are really upset in regard to tax reform and federal deficits.

September 23, 1986

President Reagan, in his annual address to the United Nations General Assembly yesterday approved of an agreement designed to reduce the risk of accidental war in Europe. He said it was the first East-West accord in which the Soviet Union has agreed to inspection of military activities in its territories. For the first time, the President spelled out arms proposals he sent in a letter in July to Soviet leader Gorbachev and

informed the 159 countries in the United Nations General Assembly that he, however, was very much disturbed at the example the Soviet Union had recently set in continuing its policy of transgressions against human rights. He said the arrest of the American newspaperman in Moscow was a complete callous disregard of due process and numerous human rights. In effect, the newspaperman, the President said was taken as a hostage and even threatened with the death penalty. This took place, the President said, after our country arrested an accused Russian spy in New York who was employed at the Soviet United Nations Mission. Zakharov, according to the President, is an accused spy who should stand trial. The media is really up in arms over the detention of Daniloff who was finally released from jail and is in the custody of our Ambassador in Moscow.

Drug testing is now a matter that the Administration is very much concerned about and it now appears that a great many men and women who hold strategic positions in this country will be tested.

The Judge Claiborne impeachment trial continues on in the Senate. The twelve Senators who were selected to receive the testimony and then make recommendations to the full Senate are in session every day. Judge Claiborne has been under cross examination now for four days and according to some of the members of the Judiciary Committee on the House side, is very much confused about some of the questions asked and apparently his sole defense for income tax evasion is based on income tax reports prepared by others who failed to include the correct figures. The selection of the twelve Senators to receive the testimony

and then make recommendations to the full Senate is a Constitutional matter that may go through the courts.

September 24, 1986

On Thursday of last week, I obtained permission for a 60-minute Special Order so that we could pay tribute to our friend, M.G. (Gene) Snyder who is retiring at the close of this year. Gene has been a member now for a period of 22 years and notwithstanding the fact that he has received considerable criticism from the Louisville Courier-Journal for many years now on matters concerning fees he has accepted from corporations, he has worked with us on all of our projects for Kentucky. As the Ranking Minority Member on the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, he has been in a position to be of great assistance with all of our projects that have to be authorized by this Committee. His successor may be the professional baseball player Jim Bunning, who is now the Republican candidate in the Fourth Congressional District. His opponent, Terry Mann, so far has been unable to convince the people that he should succeed Snyder. In addition to the Special Order, last night we had a dinner and all of the Kentucky Delegation with the exception of three Members were present. This dinner followed the close of legislative business and we all had a good time.

We are back now to the Continuing Resolution, Tax Reform Conference Report, Debt Limit Ceiling and the Reconciliation Bill. According to the newspapers today, the President will have to convince a number of Republicans to vote for the Tax Reform legislation Conference Report

if it is to be adopted. I have presumed all along that this Conference Report would be adopted by at least a 75 majority.

From time to time, legislation is enacted that receives very little publicity, but is in the category of unfinished business for many years. Yesterday, Congress named the "rose" as the national flower. The rose was selected because it is the most popular flower among Americans and is grown in all 50 states. Up to this time, the U.S. has had no national flower. I remember for many years that our former colleague, Senator Everett Dirksen of Illinois tried, without success, to make the national flower the marigold. The bill was cleared for President Reagan's signature on a voice vote in the House yesterday, and since the Senate passed the bill last year, it is now on its way to the White House.

In speaking of the retirement of Representative Snyder, I decided to count the Members that I have served with in Kentucky since the date I was sworn in as a Member of the House. I have served with 30 Members. These Members are:

Alben W. Barkley
Earle C. Clements
Robert Humphreys
Marlow W. Cook
John Sherman Cooper
Thruston B. Morton
Walter D. Huddleston
Wendell H. Ford
Mitch McConnell
John M. Robsion, Jr.
William O. Cowger
Frank W. Burke
Charles R.P. Farnsley
M.G. (Gene) Snyder
Noble J. Gregory

Frank A. Stubblefield
Carroll Hubbard, Jr.
Frank L. Chelf
Brent Spence
James S. Golden
Eugene Siler
Larry J. Hopkins
Harold Rogers
John Breckinridge
William P. Curlin
John C. Watts
Carl D. Perkins
Carl C. (Chris) Perkins
Romano L. Mazzoli
Tim Lee Carter

September 25, 1986

We have a new Member in the House and his name is Neil Abercrombie. He takes the place of Cecil Heftel who has resigned. Heftel is now making the race for Governor of Hawaii. Abercrombie, in a two-election event, won for the unexpired term and lost for the Democratic nomination to be placed on the ballot on November 4. Even though he won the unexpired term, the man who defeated him for the right to represent the Democratic party on the November ballot only ran second for the unexpired term. The new Member has long hair, tied with a string and it is about half way down his back. He is an unusual looking character and I guess we can stand him for three months

Our other new Member from New York City, Alton R. Waldon, was soon eliminated. He won in the unexpired contest for Joe Addabbo's seat, but for the Democratic nomination to go on the ballot in November, he was defeated. He too will only be with us for three months. I understand that the Mayor of New York City, our friend, Ed Koch, was very much in favor of Flake, the man who succeeded in defeating Waldon

for the Democratic nomination in November.

September 26, 1986

After a long, hard session all day yesterday, we finally passed the Tax Reform bill on a roll call vote of 292 to 136. This bill, according to some people is the most comprehensive tax code revision in generations. The White House is jubilant and Larry Speakes, the spokesman for the President said that the country is now only one vote away in the Senate from enacting the President's number one domestic priority which is a tax system that will promote economic growth, simplify tax returns for the vast majority of Americans and return the code to a promise of fairness and equity. Reducing the maximum individual rates from 50% to 15% and 28% is a real achievement, but there are a number of provisions in this bill that really worry me. Time will tell as to whether or not this bill is as good as some of the Members of the Ways & Means Committee predict.

Before we adjourned last night, we passed the largest spending bill in the history of our country. This was the catchall \$558 billion Continuing Resolution. None of the appropriation bills have been signed into law and the 13 regular bills funding the government had to go in the Continuing Resolution. I am in the Resolution with my bill, but hope to get out, starting at 4 p.m. on Monday. After an attempt was really made to defeat the Rule because Revenue Sharing was omitted, the House finally on a roll call vote of 201 to 200 passed the bill. The President still says that he will veto this bill and in my opinion, this will take place.

I have just returned from the House chamber following the vote on the rule on the Immigration Control and Legalization Amendments Act. This bill has been before the House on two occasions during the past two years. I know just about all that you can know about this bill since I presided over the House on general debate on each occasion. The first time we had 7½ days of general debate and the second time, we had 5½ days. This time, the Rules Committee and its Rule directed that only one amendment would be in order. The general debate time, along with the reading of the bill under the five-minute rule was so structured that the bill could only take approximately two days before a vote on final passage would occur. In the bill as it was reported out by the Judiciary Committee on the House side, an amendment was offered by Schumer of New York City provided that any illegal alien who had been in this country for a period of 60 days, would automatically receive a work permit and he could travel anywhere in the United States to secure employment. This, of course, would mean that there would really be no way of ever taking them out of the country following a designated legal time for work purposes. Why Schumer would be in favor of such an amendment is hard to understand. On the vote on the previous question, the previous question was almost turned down and then on the vote on the adoption of the Rule, the Rule was defeated. This, of course, was quite a surprise to those backing this legislation, including the leadership on both sides.

A lame duck session has been threatened for some three or four weeks now and each time, immigration was one of the bills mentioned that must come before the Congress this calendar year. With time of the essence and with so many important matters before the House and the Senate, it was presumed that immigration then would follow the November 4 election. This would then mean that the House and the Senate would come back into session.

It may be now that this is the last of immigration for some time to come. A great many of my friends have worked for years on this legislation and of course they are disappointed. Something must be done because in this country today, we have some 12 to 20 million illegal aliens. Something must be done as to those people and as to the millions who continue to come in each year illegally.

I receive all kinds of mail these days. In the last mail, I received a letter from Pat Robertson, the evangelist, along with a self-addressed envelope to pledge my support to his campaign for President on the Republican ticket. In closing his letter, Pat Robertson says that he is in this thing to win and he believes that we have a date with destiny. He goes on further to say that he is ready to go for it--now it's up to the people in this country. Please remember, he further says, that he will run for the Presidency when three million Americans sign petitions in support of his candidacy. Your signatures on the enclosed petition are crucial, he says, and should be mailed back immediately, along with a tax deductible contribution of \$100.

Pat Robertson is the son of the old former United States Senator from Virginia and I recall very distinctly that the old gentleman was a fine man who followed Senator Byrd, Sr. on every vote. The Clerk in the Senate who called the roll and marked the tally would call Senator Byrd's name and you could see from the gallery the movement of his hand. If it was an "aye" vote, he would jump down to the name Robertson and mark it "aye" also because he was so positive that the other Senator would follow Byrd's vote who had the power in Virginia at that time.

September 29, 1986

Late Saturday night, the Senate passed the Tax Reform bill on a roll call vote of 74 to 23. We passed this bill in the House 292 to 136 and the President says he will sign the bill as soon as it reaches the White House. Some 16 months of work was required for this comprehensive re-write of our nation's tax code and according to some, it is the most comprehensive since 1954. In 1954 and 1955, we revised the Internal Revenue Code and this required considerable time and patience. Even though the bill will be signed into law and will not take affect until January 1, 1987, it is still right controversial and there may be a number of changes proposed next year in separate bills.

We are now down to the Continuing Resolution conference, the debt ceiling conference, the super fund, and the Reconciliation conference. I have my doubts that there will be any serious attempt to resurrect the immigration bill which went down in the House last week.

American industrialist Armand Hammer returned to the United States yesterday after making a visit to save the summit. Mr. Hammer is 88 years of age and is Chairman of the Occidental Oil Corporation. His contacts go back to the days of his friendship with Lenin and he lived in the Soviet Union for a period of about ten years. This is the same man who was fined and given a probation sentence in the 1970's over money secretly funneled to President Nixon in his campaign for reelection. He is quite controversial and even though he is one of the wealthiest men in this country, at the same time, he is one of the most controversial. It all depends on who writes the story as to whether or not Hammer is a great American.

October 2, 1986

Last night the House of Representatives held a reception for Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill who has served now as Speaker for a period of ten consecutive years. From time to time, documents have been written that John McCormack had the longest successive tenure as Speaker with ten years, and on two or three occasions, in some of my letters, I have mistakenly said ten years for McCormack. John McCormack served nearly 9½ years, but Tip will have ten consecutive years which is the longest successive tenure for any one Speaker in the history of the House. Of course, Mr. Rayburn served a little over 17 years, but at no time was able to put together ten consecutive years.

Mrs. O'Neill was present, together with their two sons and daughters and about one-half of the House Members were present with a great many of them escorting their wives. The reception was only for the

Members of Congress and the wives of the Members. We purchased the chair that the Speaker serves in and this will go back to Massachusetts when Tip retires. In addition, a beautiful, large, framed picture of the House of Representatives was presented to the Speaker. This is a copy of the last official photograph of the House. During each Congress, we have an official picture taken and this one was one of our best. There were five Speakers on the program and then the Speaker was presented. He made a good speech and one that was quite emotional, with many acknowledgments of friendship all down through the years. He went on to say that when he arrived in Congress, Jamie Whitten, Mel Price, Sid Yates, Charlie Bennett, and Peter Rodino were here. He also said that of the Members now present in the House, only Jack Brooks, Eddie Boland, and Bill Natcher were still Members of the group that entered at the time he was sworn in in 1953. After the ceremony in the House Chamber, there was a reception in Statuary Hall and everyone present really enjoyed the occasion.

During the speeches, Eddie Boland, who roomed with Tip O'Neill for 25 years, told of many of their "odd couple" experiences. He said that the Members could guess who the "neat" one was of the "odd couple." He further said that in the refrigerator they only kept coffee, beer, and cigars.

This is the fifth Speaker I have served with and I have my doubts that any Speaker will ever serve as long as Mr. Rayburn served.

We are still struggling to adjourn this Congress and the Senate is having

all kinds of trouble with the Continuing Resolution. Well over 100 amendments have been filed and it now appears that it may be Friday night before a final vote is held. The President has already said that he will veto this Continuing Resolution and then we will have to prepare a new one for his approval.

There is a picture on the front pages of the newspapers today of former President Jimmy Carter and President Reagan on a tour of the Carter Presidential Center at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia. This is an excellent picture of both of these men and during the tour, President Reagan, in a very cordial speech at the dedication ceremony of the Center, downplayed the political differences with the man he unseated from the White House in 1980. Standing on a hilltop near Copenhill where General William Sherman watched Atlanta burn during the Civil War, the President said in a certain sense we can be proud of our differences because they arise from good will itself, from the love of country, from concern for the challenges of our times, and even downright enjoyment of the democratic process of disagreement and debate. Just prior to the ceremony, the former President was criticizing the Reagan Administration on television maintaining that there had been no progress on arms control, but rather retrogression since President Reagan had assumed the Office of President. President Reagan, in his speech at the ceremony, ignored the statements that the former President made and all in all, both seemed to have a good time.

I guess my old friend Geraldine Ferraro is quite upset again. John Zaccaro, husband of the former Member of the House

and Vice Presidential candidate, was indicted yesterday by a grand jury investigating bribery in the awards of cable television franchises. Zaccaro denies any wrongdoing and since the statute of limitations on actions such as those set forth in the indictment would have expired on October 28, the indictment seems to be the result of a race to beat the deadline. The contracts were obtained through Donald Manes, the Queens Borough President who committed suicide on March 13 after his role in a separate city corruption scandal was publicized. Zaccaro's attorney lost a bid to block further action of the grand jury maintaining that the probe was illegal because the Assistant District Attorney directing the investigation lives in another county. State law apparently in New York requires prosecutors in all boroughs except Manhattan to live in the city. The Assistant District Attorney maintains that he also has a second home in the city and is not barred from the role that he is now playing in the Zaccaro case.

Ferdinand Marcos, who is still in Honolulu with his wife and members of his family, and apparently very unhappy, still refuses to answer questions which pertain to his looting of the Philippine government of about \$2 billion. Court ordered questions, well prepared in advance, were directed to him at his home in the islands, and according to the news media, Marcos invoked the 5th Amendment on well over 100 questions. Apparently the questioning added no new information about Marcos' financial holdings.

Sometimes a few of the women Members in the House really startle the Members.

We have in the House a woman from Denver, Colorado by the name of Pat Schroeder who pushes her way to the front where the cameras are located and almost every day sends out a "Dear Colleague" letter. She has a wonderful education and is an attorney. Her daily letter that I received a few minutes ago, was a horrible picture of Reagan with large lettering stating "The Reagan Hangover." She says the Reagan revolution is an insubstantial creation. In a small postscript, she says that the stock market is hallucinating and agriculture, real estate, and energy are torpid. It's about time, she says, to give Reagonomics a urine test.

October 3, 1986

President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev are having a summit meeting in Iceland next week. This is really an unusual place to have the meeting, but distance-wise, it was finally agreed upon. The people in the islands are really up in arms because they can hardly feed themselves much less thousands who will descend on the island next week when the summit begins.

The government of Iceland is considering landing ocean liners to house the thousands of officials and journalists expected to attend the summit in the next nine days. It is also considering seriously how to provide the necessary security when it has such a few anti-terrorist commandos in charge. This barren island country just south of the Arctic Circle is really scrambling to prepare for what surely will be the most widely watched event in its entire history. The Prime Minister, in attempting to make all of the arrangements necessary, has expressed

frustration over being delayed by information from the Americans and the Soviets as to when the leaders are coming or where they want to meet. The government of Iceland has set up a committee that has consulted with both our country and the Soviet Union but so far, according to the Prime Minister, nothing has been decided that will be of assistance in making this a successful meeting from the standpoint of operation and location. The government wants the talks to take place in their one and only luxury hotel, but if the advance teams that are now on the island find some fault with the hotel, other arrangements will have to be made. Generally speaking, most Icelanders are delighted that their islands will be the center of attraction for days to come.

The question of holding a summit meeting at this time has been under discussion at the White House for days. If this turns out to be a meeting where nothing is accomplished, it certainly will not help those Republican Senators who are in close races on November 4. The fact that the meeting is to be held is good, but there certainly must be something resulting from this meeting insofar as nuclear arms control to help the Republican Party in the election. I understand the President has been urging for days that the meeting be arranged during the month of October and not held after the election.

The Republican controlled Senate yesterday completed the year-long congressional revolt against President Reagan's policy toward South Africa by voting 78 to 21 to override the President's veto of legislation imposing new sanctions against the white minority regime in

Pretoria. We had no trouble on the House side and according to my information, the leaders in South Africa are really up in arms and will make no move to step up representation in the government by the black people over and above the many changes that they say have been made in the last two years.

October 6, 1986

This week, we will go to conference on the Continuing Resolution. With one exception, all of the appropriation bills will be in this resolution and in order to keep the government operating, we must have a resolution signed by the President. Unless there is a change, my guess is that President Reagan will veto the first Continuing Resolution and then we will have to strip it down and send him another one.

In addition to the Continuing Resolution, we will have one or two other matters before the Congress and then there is no reason why we should not adopt a sine die adjournment resolution. If we are in session after October 13 which is Columbus Day, we will then be in session most of that week. In my opinion, the President will get very little at the summit, but with all of his charm and television skill, he will maintain that he received a basket full. He will insist on a Joint Session of Congress and with the Senate races as close as they are in many states, this could mean reelection of enough of our weaker members to place the Republicans again in charge of the Senate for the next two years. On one occasion, the President was denied the request for a joint session and then he went on nationwide television and

talked to the people generally about what he had in mind. If we remain in session until after he returns from the summit, there will be no valid reason to deny him the right to address a joint session and this will mean that the Speaker and the Majority Leader have used right poor judgment in keeping us in session beyond this week.

During the conference on the bill that appropriates the money for the Department of Labor, Health & Human Services, and Education, Robert C. Byrd, the Minority Leader in the United States Senate appeared before the conference and insisted that the \$8 million he placed into the bill on the Senate side for the Robert C. Byrd scholarship program remain in the bill. His authorization was craftily drawn and approved with 4,350 scholarships awarded. The formula used provides for ten scholarships in each of 435 Congressional Districts with the Member of the House and the Senators making the selection. Each scholarship was to be valued at \$1,500 and there were to be ten scholarships in each Congressional District. Instead of placing more money in the bill for Pell Grants, or for guaranteed student loans or for the work program which would help low income students in obtaining a college education, Senator Byrd wanted to award the scholarships to those with the best record and even though the \$1500 is for just one year for each scholar, this, to me, is not the right way to proceed. With the crisis confronting this country today concerning the deficit, federal spending and the national debt, certainly the Robert C. Byrd scholarship program should not be in any bill. He remained in the conference room for well over two hours the first time and then returned on several occasions, insisting that the conferees

approve of the \$8 million for his program. Byrd and I arrived here the same year and he served with us in the House for a few years before he was elected to the Senate. It seems to me that the establishment of a good record as Majority Leader and as Minority Leader would be a much better milestone and monument than a program carrying his name which he included by force to make us accept it. The formula and the law was changed and now the Secretary of Education will designate the number in the states and make the awards with the assistance of the Superintendent of Education in each of the states. This simply means that you will not hear too much about the Robert C. Byrd program in the future.

The Soviet Union is right embarrassed over its nuclear plant burn out and now its nuclear submarine which while under tow, sank this morning. This nuclear submarine, with some 12 to 16 warheads aboard, off Bermuda about 500 miles, had a fire and an explosion, killing a number aboard and disabling the submarine completely. It was taken in tow by a Soviet ship, but according to the announcement within the hour, it sank. The question now is what takes place in regard to the nuclear warheads aboard and again, the Soviet Union is embarrassed over its ability to control nuclear power plants and ships.

October 7, 1986

The President is just about ready to take off for the summit meeting in Iceland. We are now in conference on the Continuing Resolution and you can tell by the way the conference is being slowed down that we will not get out of here until the last of next week. There are

a number of important matters to solve before this Continuing Resolution is sent down to the White House for the President's signature. I do not believe that we will adjourn this House until after the summit and then, of course, the President will want to address a Joint Session of Congress.

All kinds of deals are being discussed at this time and especially in defense. House Democrats, under the leadership of the Majority Leader, Jim Wright, are prepared, they say, to put off a showdown with the White House over arms control until next year to avoid undercutting President Reagan's meeting this weekend with the Soviet leader, Gorbachev. The White House will have to agree to terms for future consideration of constraints on strategic weapons and other House arms control strategies. Negotiations on serious procedures for avoiding a pre-summit confrontation with the White House over arms control began late last week and were continuing yesterday.

In addition, we have a little matter known as double-breasting which is H.R. 281 that is causing quite a problem at this time. Labor is solidly behind this bill which passed in the House a number of weeks ago, but is still locked in committee on the Senate side.

Syria is back in the news again from the standpoint of terrorist actions in France and England. In England today, they believe that senior Syrian intelligence officers planned and organized an attempt to place a bomb aboard an Israeli airlines jet last April and provided the alleged bomber with money and a false Syrian diplomatic passport. All kinds of charges

are being made now and it may be that our country or one of the others will hit Syria again.

October 8, 1986

The Senate will hold a secret session today, behind locked doors, with all members present serving as the jury in the Judge Claiborne impeachment case. We have tried now for several days to complete our Continuing Resolution conference, but have been unsuccessful because so many of the Senators have been off traveling around in the different parts of the world. Weicker of Connecticut, who is the Chairman of the Subcommittee on the other side, just decided that he and his wife would take a little trip down to the Virgin Islands for a few days and resulted in our failure to resolve 15 amendments in disagreement on the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations bill. He will return today and I presume that the main reason for his return is the secret session because it would not look good at all for any Senator to dodge this particular vote.

The House photographer sent me two beautiful pictures of the House Chamber and the Members, together with the Speaker and his family. These pictures were taken at the reception we gave to our Speaker who is retiring this year. These are beautiful pictures and he and Mrs. O'Neill sat in two of the seats in the front row and immediately behind them were their two sons and two daughters. These pictures were taken in color and are certainly beautiful photographs.

Last night when we were hoping to have enough Senators present to continue the conference on the Continuing Resolution, the House was still in session on special orders. The President sent a veto message on one of the bills and it was received following the first special order, with a request made by Walker of Pennsylvania that it be referred to the proper Committee. Seiberling of Ohio was in the Chamber and objected because there were only three or four Members present. He insisted on either a quorum call or a roll call vote to refer the message to the proper Committee. Finally, they talked him out of his request for the vote of either a quorum call or a roll call and the veto message was referred by voice vote to the proper Committee. If Seiberling had prevailed in his request, he would have caught at least 150 Members and one that I know of in particular. During special orders, very few requests can be made now under our new rules, but this does not apply when a veto message arrives.

Some of the Members want to go home, but most of them, I believe, want to stay right here for the next week or two. During one minute speeches today, the Republican Whip said that he would not vote for any additional Continuing Resolutions changing the time from today until Wednesday of next week, or to any other time. He also said that the Leadership on our side, for some reason or other, was very evasive when questions are asked concerning how long we would be here and when we would adjourn sine die. There was quite an uproar for quite a few minutes indicating that we would have quite a few more votes than the last several months and a decision will take place as we go.

When Congress is about ready to adjourn, a number of lobbyists have little, quiet dinners, picking up the tab for a number of their friends. Last night, one had 12 House Members down to one of the more exclusive restaurants in Georgetown and the tab he picked up for the 12 amounted to a little over \$2,000. Caviar was \$35 per serving and all 12 just happened to notice it on the menu. This, along with \$50 special drinks really let the lobbyists know how much they appreciated their little get-together.

October 10, 1986

The Senate overwhelmingly convicted United States District Court Judge Harry E. Claiborne yesterday of high crimes and misdemeanors. This removes him from his position and it must be quite a blow because he had refused to resign despite two felony convictions for tax evasion. The Senators cast four separate votes, climaxing five hours of closed debate and following Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist's rejection of a last minute effort by Claiborne's attorney to block the procedure. The constitutional question involved pertained to the designation of a committee of 12 Senators to receive testimony for days and then make their report back to the full Senate. The full Senate then heard testimony, but in an abbreviated form, just prior to voting on the impeachment charges. Following the vote, Judge Claiborne was led away by U.S. Marshals and returned to Federal prison at Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama where he began serving a two-year term last May. He is the fifth person, all of whom have been judges, that was impeached and removed from federal office. As I have said previously, he is the first

person since 1936 when another Florida District Judge was also accused of charges that included acceptance of money.

Claiborne's attorney said following the voting that our Constitution is the greatest document of all and even though a fragile one, it was certainly bruised and broken in this instance. On the first impeachment article, the Senate voted 87 to 10 to convict Claiborne of knowingly and willfully failing to declare nearly \$20,000 in income for the 1979 tax year. The Judge maintained that his tax accountants had made errors. On the second article accusing the Judge of concealing more than \$87,000 in income, the vote resulted in a 90 to 7 count. He was acquitted on the third article which said he should be removed solely on the basis of his conviction. On this vote, there were 46 Senators voting to convict and 17 to acquit, with 35 members voting present. On the fourth article, the Senate voted 89 to 8 to convict Claiborne, charging that he had betrayed the trust of the people of the United States and reduced the confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judicial system, bringing disrepute on the federal courts.

This ends the Claiborne case and I hope we do not have another one for many, many more years. Presiding over the Impeachment Resolution from the Judiciary Committee in the House was quite an experience for me.

Late last night and just before Thursday expired, the House passed the immigration bill on a roll call vote of 230 to 166. After 11 hours of debate,

the bill was voted on and this was the third time that I have presided over general debate on an immigration bill from the Judiciary Committee. When I stepped out of the Chair and made my statement to the Speaker concerning the general debate on the bill, the Members in the House applauded and then when the Speaker himself, who had watched for hours the debate as it evolved, stood and applauded, I then received the greatest ovation that I have ever experienced since I have been a Member of Congress. It made me feel real good and I was glad to get out of the Chair after the long debate and finally be able to eat a sandwich and drink a cup of coffee.

October 14, 1986

President Reagan returned from his summit meeting with Soviet leader Gorbachev and last night from the Oval Office, explained to the people in this country what transpired. He said that it was apparent from the very beginning that Gorbachev and those he brought with him were simply out to target President Reagan's strategic defense initiative and were not in favor of a true agreement which would eliminate ballistic missiles. It seems that the critical moment in the summit meeting arrived Sunday afternoon when the President proposed a plan to eliminate both super powers' ballistic missiles in the next ten years. Gorbachev said that the President's proposal was simply another mothball proposal which only a madman could accept. The pictures taken of the President in Iceland following the meetings clearly showed a very disappointed and angry man. In explaining what transpired last night, he made a good clear, precise statement which will be accepted by the majority of the people in this country as well as the majority of the

Members of Congress. He stated emphatically that he preferred no agreement rather than bring home a bad agreement. What the Soviet leader was demanding, according to the President, was that the U.S. agree to a new version of a 14-year-old anti-ballistic missile treaty that the Soviet Union has already violated. The President explained that he stated that we do not make those kinds of deals in this country and this is just about where the negotiations stopped. The President said that in going to Iceland, he was determined that everything was negotiable except two things--our freedom and our future. He did say before he concluded that he is optimistic that a way will be found and an opportunity to begin again a summit meeting to eliminate the nuclear threat. He said the door was open and this was just about the explanation that the Soviet leader made before he left Iceland. This time, it seems that Gorbachev was well prepared with experts who accompanied him to Iceland. For instance, there were a number of Soviet propaganda experts and they seemed to be right well in charge from the standpoint of the Soviet side. All in all, we obtained nothing at the meeting, but I still believe that the meeting was in order and I hope that a major summit meeting can be arranged sometime within the next year with an agreement concerning nuclear weapons agreed upon by both sides.

This appears to be the last week of the Second Session of the 99th Congress and I hope we can adjourn sine die either on Thursday or Friday of this week. We have a number of major conference reports to approve, along with the Budget Reconciliation Bill, the Debt Limit Extension, and the Continuing Appropriations Resolution. When these are out of the way, we can adjourn sine die.

October 15, 1986

We may adjourn this week and we may have to go over until Wednesday of next week. It reminds me somewhat of the "Perils of Pauline." Yesterday, the Majority Leader announced that after the Conference Reports were adopted on the Reconciliation Bill, the Debt Limit Ceiling bill, the Continuing Resolution and the Defense Authorization bill, we would be ready to adjourn. Then, he said he had his doubts about the highway bill which has required months in the House and the Senate. He also said that the President would have to indicate, this week, as to whether or not he would sign the superfund bill or veto it. Wednesday of next week the time is up for either a signature or a veto and if we adjourn on Friday of this week, sine die, the President could simply place the superfund bill in his pocket, thereby bringing about a pocket veto. We would not be here to make any protest or take any action; therefore, the Majority Leader said, we might have to adjourn on Friday over until Wednesday of next week unless the President would give us some message. The President is so mad about his failure in Iceland that the message he may give us would simply tell us where to go.

I was right positive that Friday of this week would be the last day, but if the Majority Leader insists upon the superfund legislation information, we could be here until Wednesday or Thursday of next week. Today, we take up the Conference Report on the Continuing Resolution and the double-breasting provision is in this Conference Report. We have a number of Members in the House that would almost be duty bound to vote for this provision

and it would hurt them politically in their campaign for reelection. In fact, it might defeat as many as ten on our side, so some decision should be made this morning as to receding or stonewalling this proposal which would not be for the best interests of our party. With the Chairman on the Senate side voting in direct contradiction to what he had pledged, this simply means that regardless of the House action, the Senate would vote to delete this provision. This is more reason why the Leadership on the House side had really better take a good look at the Continuing Resolution before it comes up for a final vote.

October 16, 1986

At 2 a.m. this morning, we finally adjourned the House after passing the long overdue \$576 billion catch-all fiscal 1987 spending bill. On final passage, we had a vote of 235 to 172. One factor that entered into final passage of the bill was the President's letter which was sent to the Speaker and circulated throughout the House before the final vote. The President, in his letter, stated that upon examination of the bill, it appeared that the Appropriations Subcommittees and the full Committee on Appropriations in each House had done their homework and had made every effort to bring down the spending proposals pending before the Committee. In addition, there was another letter circulated throughout the House from Jim Miller, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget stating that as far as the numbers were concerned, the bill was in good shape.

We had six amendments in disagreement that required votes after the Continuing Resolution was adopted. Several of these

were right controversial and probably the most controversial of all was the double-breasting legislation which was provided for under H.R. 281 that passed in the House in April of this year with a 56 majority. The President on his "A" list of items that would bring about a veto placed double-breasting right almost at the top. When this provision was placed into the bill when we had it in the full Committee under consideration for reporting out to the House, we had no controversy and the same applied when we presented the Continuing Resolution to the House for final passage. The controversy really started when the Senate conferees met with the conferees on our side and receded on this one item. A roll call vote on their side during the conference clearly indicated that they were opposed to this provision being in the bill. I presented the Motion to maintain the position of the House and was very successful in having our position maintained on a voice vote which took place in a hurry, with no roll call vote requested. This means, of course, that the Senate will take out the provision and we will have it back with us again during the day.

A "Buy American" was another controversial provision which the President said he would veto the bill if it was in the bill when presented to him. Another provision was the transfer of National and Dulles Airports to a commission for operation and maintenance. The State of Virginia and some of Maryland were very much in favor of this proposal and have been struggling for years to bring this about. On a roll call vote, they succeeded early this morning which surprised me, but it will still mean that they will have to

get several hundred million dollars from the Congress before the airports are brought in line with the proposals suggested for a commission operation. I think the government should be in charge of both of these airports and have direct control since this is the Capital City. There is nothing the government cannot do, the same as a commission, and scheduling of flights is bad enough at the present time without bringing about a move to cause more trouble.

I was a little surprised when they announced from downtown early this morning that foreign aid in the Continuing Resolution met with the approval of the Administration. We cut it back as much as we could and for days now, we were advised that foreign aid and the amounts for defense appropriations would not meet with the approval of the President. This bill is under the Budget Resolution, under the total amount for Fiscal Year 1986, and in outlays, well under all provisions of the Budget Resolution which was enacted by the House and the Senate. This placed the Administration in a position of really being hard up to find a reason for a veto.

I know that double-breasting is not over yet and we will probably have it back again after the Senate acts today.

According to recent polls, a number of Republican Senators running for re-election are in trouble. A survey released yesterday following 13,828 interviews in all 34 states involved which are holding Senate elections on November 4, showed Democrats leading in five states that have Republican Senators. These states are Florida, Idaho, Maryland, Nevada, and North Dakota. Missouri is

the only state where a Republican was leading in the race for a seat held by a retiring Democrat. Among four states that were rated as toss ups, North Carolina, South Dakota and Washington have Republican incumbents and Colorado has a retiring Democratic Senator. If all of the candidates who were in front when the interviews were conducted from September 29 to October 10 hold their leads and the four toss ups split evenly between the parties, Democrats would make a net gain of five seats and achieve a 52 to 48 Senate majority in the 100th Congress next January.

Not all of these predictions will take place, but the Democrats may now be in a position of being able to take back the Senate.

October 17, 1986

We are either on the last day of the Second Session of the 99th Congress, providing we go over into Saturday three or four hours, or else we will come back again on Tuesday. Two filibusters that have been underway in the Senate were finally shut off; one by a deal and the other by a vote of cloture. Before the Senate finished up on the filibusters, one of the Senators, in addressing the Senate, said that the time had arrived when the Senate must prevail and not the wishes or desires of any one or more members. He cited the days of Dick Russell from Georgia and the Civil Rights legislation. I recall, he said that Dick Russell, who by the way was one of the able men to serve in the Senate during this Century, finally after it became obvious that Civil Rights legislation would prevail, notwithstanding his influence and ability as the leader of the southern forces, said that after all voices had been heard and

the members had done everything possible to carry out the wishes and desires of his constituents, then the Senate must prevail. As one of the two Houses of the Legislative Branch of our Government, with all of its precedents and power, must prevail finally and then the legislative program should be consummated in an expeditious manner. I was here when that speech was made and it received considerable publicity throughout the world. Apparently, the Senate has decided that it today must prevail over the wishes and desires of one or two Senators who want to filibuster and this means that we may get out of here at three or four o'clock in the morning.

October 18, 1986

Yesterday, it appeared that we might have to go over until Tuesday of next week. After two filibusters were finally brought to a halt in the Senate, we passed the largest appropriation catch-all spending bill in the history of this country. This spending bill for Fiscal Year 1987 provides for \$576 billion. All of the appropriation bills, with the exception of one, were in the Continuing Resolution and since the President had temporarily brought the government to a halt yesterday at noon, his signature on this bill will provide that the government shall today continue operating.

We are two weeks overdue on the target adjournment date and this leaves only 18 days before the November 4 election. You would think that most of the Members in the House with strong opposition and the Republican Senators who are up and with the outcome of their elections determining who will control the Senate

would all want to go home and campaign. This has not been the case and most of them have been right well pleased making their campaign here in Washington.

Late yesterday afternoon with the filibuster concerning the purchase of a type of plane still underway in the Senate, we knew that we could not adjourn last night unless we remained in session all night. It was agreed that we would adjourn over until 10 a.m. today, but before adjourning, a nice ceremony was held and an emotional farewell given to our retiring Speaker, Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, Jr. of Massachusetts. The Speaker briefly turned the Speaker's podium over to Minority Leader Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.) and listened to tributes from the leadership on both sides. In turning the Chair over to Michel, he said that for once he could more than have his hands on the Chair and this pleased Bob Michel no end. A number of Republican Members have inquired of me as to whether or not at any time when the Democrats were in charge of the House if a Republican was permitted to either preside over a bill or to temporarily sit in the Speaker's Chair and preside over the House. To my certain knowledge, this has never taken place with the exception of maybe one time when Joe Martin, bless his heart, who was always confused, had to leave the Chair in a hurry one day and called one of the Democrats up to take over for just a few minutes. At the time he left the Chair, there were only three or four Members in the House Chamber and they were scattered around to the extent that the nearest one was the one he requested.

In order to break the logjam, both Houses finally approved the Continuing Resolution and the Reconciliation Bill.

which provides for a deficit reduction of \$11.7 billion. The House and Senate overwhelmingly approved a \$1.7 billion anti-drug package with the House finally giving up its attempts to authorize the death penalty in some drug-related cases. We understand that the President will sign this bill.

Finally, the Senate accepted the House's version on the immigration bill which provides amnesty for illegal aliens who came to the United States before 1982 and further provides for criminal and civil penalties for employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens in the future.

Before adjourning last night, we approved a compromise \$16.3 billion water projects bill that authorizes 262 new dam, port and other waterway projects under cost-sharing provisions aimed at curbing excessive spending as well as environmental damage. This is the first omnibus water projects authorization since 1970 and we understand that the President will sign this bill.

The House and Senate conferees remained deadlocked up to this time on legislation authorizing the federal highway construction program with the argument being over such issues as raising the 55-mile-per-hour speed limit on local interstates and compensating for removal of billboards. It may be that an agreement will be reached this morning and before we finally adjourn today.

Both Houses approved legislation that would forbid most employers to set a mandatory retirement age; thus, extending equal employment protection to hundreds

of thousands of elderly workers. I know that the President will sign this bill.

Before adjourning last night, we had to correct the tax overhaul bill with a technical correction Resolution. The Resolution really corrects typographical and drafting errors and this too will be signed by the President.

The filibuster that was underway in the Senate over the purchase of the T-46 aircraft was a fight between New York state and one or two other states that produce better jet trainer aircraft. The two Senators from New York really campaigned for a continuation of the contract to purchase the T-46 which is constructed by a company on Long Island in New York. Goldwater, the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee in the Senate, said that what the Senate was being asked to do was to bail out a corporation that got into a lot of trouble because of their own mistakes and he held tight. Finally, the filibuster was brought to a halt on a cloture vote and now, new funds for the T-46 are barred and we will have competition from other manufacturing companies, including Cessna, the producer of the competing T-37 trainer.

During the day, the President signed the superfund legislation which he had threatened to veto every day for about two weeks. This \$9 billion bill provides for a toxic waste clean up program and the main argument was over how the money was to be raised. A new tax is provided for in this bill and the President maintained that this tax was very unfair on some companies. The President, in signing the bill, said that he had been assured by the Majority Leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, in a letter signed by

50 Senators that Congress will not increase the superfund tax or use it to pay for other programs. Superfund was created in 1980 in response to public health and safety dangers posed by tens of thousands of chemical dump sites throughout the United States.

When the final count is made, we will find that the Second Session of the 99th Congress was one of the most productive sessions that we have held in many years.

October 20, 1986

We finally adjourned the Second Session of the 99th Congress at 9 p.m. on Saturday, October 18. During this session, we passed some legislation that will be of great benefit in the years to come. We finally adopted provisions of laws which will help us with our spending issue and especially the deficit.

During this session, we passed a good tax reform bill. The trade bill passed in the House and the Senate, but we were unable to override a veto. The drug initiative, which calls for \$1.7 billion for drug enforcement and education programs, is one of the best bills we have enacted in many years.

A new law reforms federal firearms laws to reduce restrictions on dealers, collectors, and lawful gun owners and increases penalties for serious crimes committed with firearms. A new law authorizes farm programs through 1990, freezing most target prices through 1987 and begins wheat acreage reduction, dairy herd reduction and an export promotion program.

A House passed bill would prevent the disinvestment of the Social Security funds. A new law authorizes the Safe Drinking Water Act through 1989 and the bill that we sent to conference authorizes sewerage construction grants and water pollution control through 1990. A bill finally cleared for the President's approval, reauthorizes the Joint Chiefs. Another bill passed, urges the President to adhere to SALT II if the Soviet Union does and submit two test ban treaties to the Senate.

A new law authorizes security improvements in U.S. embassies abroad. A bill sent to the President restricts investment in South Africa, terminates South African landing rights, prohibits importation of certain South African products and bans Kruggerand sales. This bill was vetoed by the President and each House overrode the veto.

Higher education was reauthorized and a bill also reauthorizes the school lunch program. A new law passed gives parents of handicapped children attorneys' fees in some cases and encourages states to improve their legal proceedings in child sexual abuse cases. The double-breasting bill passed in the House, failed in the Senate and also failed in conference on the Continuing Resolution. A new law sets up a new retirement system and provides that there shall be no 70-year age limit.

In the House, we passed bills providing for a 2% hike in service-connected disability and extended various Veterans' Administration medical care authorities.

When President Reagan was sworn in as President, our national debt was about

\$998 billion. We passed a debt ceiling bill that carries this amount to \$2,300,000,000,000. The first five full years of the Reagan Administration have seen the five largest deficits in U.S. history. Under our present President, we have had our first deficit over \$100 billion and then we had our first deficit over \$200 billion. In speaking of federal spending, the question is who controls Congress. The Republican party controls the United States Senate and big spending bills could not reach the President unless the Republicans supported them. There are 182 Republicans in the House which is far more than the maximum of 146 necessary to sustain a veto.

The budget presented by the President for the Second Session of the 99th Congress totalled \$995 billion. When Lyndon Johnson was President, the budget request to the Congress finally reached \$100 billion. The War in Vietnam was underway at that time and still the budget request was under \$100 billion up until the year 1970.

Congressional Budget Office calculations state that we, since 1980, have cut a total of \$282 billion from federal non-defense spending. However, these savings were erased when defense spending was raised by \$174 billion. The budget for Fiscal Year 1987 calls for about \$295 billion for defense. In Fiscal Years 1982-1986, Congress appropriated a total of \$23.8 billion less than was requested by the President.

The Gramm-Rudman amendment passed by Congress is still operational despite the recent Supreme Court decision.

The Tax Reform legislation carries two basic tax brackets--15% and 28% for individuals. When fully phased in, this

law would allow a personal exemption of \$2,000 per taxpayer and dependent. The bill allows deductions for mortgage interest on two homes and would retain the deductibility of state and local income and property taxes. This legislation raises the floor under the medical deduction from 5% to 7.5%. Tax burdens would be sharply curtailed and about \$120 billion would go over from the individual sector to the industrial sector. This bill repeals the investment tax credit and reduces the top corporate tax rate to 34% from the current 46%.

The drug initiative bill provides for funds totaling \$350 million which will be used to support anti-drug abuse programs in schools with the curriculum developed with the aid of the Department of Education. This bill also provides for additional efforts to eradicate drug crops at the source. Mandatory life sentences without parole would be required for a second offense of sale to a minor. The death penalty was eliminated in conference. Treatment and rehabilitation would be stepped up under this legislation and the bill would require a White House conference on drug abuse to focus national attention and provide coordination and direction.

The present Administration's fiscal and agriculture policy over the last six years has created a disaster for America's farmers. Department policy, budget cuts, massive deficits and high interest rates contributed to a half million bankruptcies since 1981. The 1985 Food Security Act is a five-year compromise bill to protect farm income, increase exports, and conserve millions of acres of fragile soils. Target prices for wheat and feed grains were frozen at current levels through 1987 and for cotton and rice through 1986.

During this session, the House unanimously passed a bill authorizing \$530 million in disaster relief to drought stricken farmers in the southeast.

Although the environment has not been a high priority of the President, it has been a high priority of the 99th Congress. We passed a bill and the President signed it providing for the superfund totalling \$9 billion with a five-year reauthorization, maintaining strict liability for dumpers and those who pollute. The water quality reauthorization program finally approved by Congress allows \$21 billion through 1990 for sewerage construction, wastewater treatment and water pollution control.

Even with all of our budget cutting in the House, we were successful in maintaining and improving rights and benefits for Veterans. A new law requires the Veterans Administration to provide hospital care to veterans with service-connected disabilities and exposure to radiation. Non-service connected disabled veterans with a vase income of less than \$15,000 are provided hospital care. A new law provides for a 3.1% increase in the cost-of-living allowances effective December 1, 1985 for veterans receiving disability compensation for service-connected disabilities and for surviving spouses and children who died of service-connected causes. Also, veterans and surviving spouses who require regular aid and attendance are provided for. Another bill passed in the House provides a further cost-of-living increase of 2% effective December 1, 1986 for those mentioned above.

The President's decision to abandon SALT II was a mistake. SALT II was reducing the nuclear arsenal of the Soviet Union much more than it was reducing ours and this is the reason for the passage of the bill

during this session. Under SALT, the Soviets have dismantled 1,007 land-based missiles and 14 nuclear submarines. The Soviets have had trouble with their submarines, with one sinking recently off of our coast.

This year, both Houses of Congress voted for funding for the Nicaraguan Contras. The House passed the President's request for \$100 million in military and other aid to the Nicaraguan Contras. The vote was 221 to 209.

A good immigration bill was enacted during this Session of Congress and this is the one that I again presided over and received a real nice ovation. This bill provides that those illegal aliens who have been in this country since 1982 will now be recipients of amnesty and there is also a temporary resident status for up to 350,000 foreigners who have resided in the United States for three years and who can prove they worked at least 90 days in agriculture in each of those years. Another provision provides for rigid enforcement against those who illegally employ aliens who are not permitted to be in this country.

All in all, the 99th Congress leaves of record of accomplishment that could leave a profound mark on our country. Taxes, debt and foreign policy issues were right successfully handled during this Session of Congress. During this Session, some changes were approved for medicare and medicaid, including a \$520 limit on hospital deductibility for medicare and inclusion of many more pregnant women, infants and elderly people in medicaid.

The higher education program reauthorization for a period of five years contains a tightening of requirements for assistance,

but extension of aid to part-time students for the first time. The farm bill, enacted in 1985, cost about \$30 billion during the year of 1986.

The Continuing Appropriations bill for 1987 contained the sum of \$576 billion which is the largest spending bill ever presented by the Congress. It was needed because Congress did not pass any of its regular 13 appropriation bills for the fiscal year. We passed 11 in the House and the Senate only passed two. The legislation enacted to outlaw no mandatory retirement by age amends the Age Discrimination and Enforcement Act of 1967, removing a provision that allows firms to mandate retirement at 70. Another bill enacted and finally signed into law provides for \$16.3 billion for water development for dams and harbors under new cost-sharing arrangements. The new debt ceiling of \$2.3 trillion carries an increase of \$189 billion to last through May 15, 1987. Deficit reductions of \$11.7 billion were contained in the Reconciliation Bill.

October 29, 1986

Following adjournment of the Second Session of the 99th Congress, I returned to Kentucky and have been traveling in my District. We have a United States Senator's race underway at this time, but it amounts to very little from the standpoint of really being contested. A man by the name of Jackson Andrews of Louisville is the Republican nominee and Wendell Ford of Owensboro is the Democratic nominee. Ford is running for his third term and is exceedingly fortunate in that he has an opponent who is unknown and very much underfinanced. If he had a Republican running at this time who was right well known and with a good record, this would be a contest. Ford

has had problems from the standpoint of the grand jury investigation that was conducted following his term as Governor and so far, will not say as to whether or not he took the 5th Amendment when he appeared before the grand jury. Since the seven-year statute of limitations had expired, his attorney used this and no indictment was returned. Ford works hard and has been right successful politically. He started out as a State Senator; then he was elected Lieutenant Governor. Next, he was elected Governor and then to the United States Senate.

The President is traveling into a number of states now where they have close senatorial campaigns. Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, the two Dakotas, Colorado and today, he will be in Indiana. There is no close contest in the Senate campaign in Indiana, but there is a House race underway that is just about even. A man by the name of McIntyre was defeated by the Democrat, McCloskey, two years ago with the vote count ending up favoring McCloskey by four votes. An election contest suit was filed and then the question arose as to which would be seated by the House of Representatives. The House seated the Democrat, McCloskey, and McIntyre started running immediately after he was not seated and the polls show these men to be about even. This is the first House race the President has directed his attention to from the standpoint of traveling into that District and this trip may be just enough to put McIntyre over. McCloskey's people maintain that they are not concerned too much about the President's traveling into the District because enough people will be incensed over his attempts to direct the outcome and a larger vote will take place which will favor the Democrats.

The race in North Carolina between Broyhill and Sanford, the former Governor, is just about a dead heat. Broyhill is the Republican candidate and he is holding the seat that Senator East had at the time he committed suicide. This race, according to the media, can go either way. The race in Florida between Paula Hawkins, the Republican incumbent and the present Governor of Florida, Bob Graham, has tightened up some, but not to the extent that Hawkins is in the lead. Mark Andrews of North Dakota, the Republican incumbent is in a closely contested race and according to the polls, this race is just about even. In South Dakota, the incumbent, Abdnor, has pulled ahead just a little. In California, Cranston is just a little in the lead and this race could go right down to the wire. In traveling throughout the United States, the President's speech is to the effect that if the Democrats take over the Senate, we will go back to the days of 1980 of big spending and big taxing. He maintains that the economy is considerably better and that at the present time, there is an upswing which indicates that at the close of this calendar year, we will have a change in the economy and more people will be employed. The economists in this country do not agree, but at least this is the President's plea.

At the close of the Second Session of the 99th Congress, I then had completed 33 years and 2 months as a Member of the House, without missing a day or a vote. The number of quorum calls that I have answered are 4,117 and the number of roll call votes is 10,809, making a total of 14,926. During the Second Session of the 99th Congress, we had 37 quorums and 451 roll call votes.

On December 4, I will return to Washington and just before the Democratic caucus starts, will meet with the new Members and during a luncheon program, will talk with them generally about protocol and what a new Member should do upon being sworn in as a Member of Congress. I have performed this task each two years for a number of terms now and I sometimes believe that I enjoy meeting with them more than they enjoy meeting with me. Since I have never accepted a campaign contribution and never missed a vote, this sometimes is a little bit too much for some of the new ones and I wonder as to whether or not some of my admonitions are ever thought about twice after the meeting.

It now appears that we will have a Clerk's race in the Caucus and the race will be between the present House Clerk, Ben Guthrie and Donn Anderson who is in charge of the telephone room in the House Chamber. Anderson has been an employee since the time he was a Page and he has considerable support. It all depends on who receives the nod from the new Speaker of the House that is elected in the Caucus.

According to the media, the Iceland summit meeting really accomplished nothing and the President refuses to release to the media the notes that were made by members of his staff. The subject matter discussed, of course, pertained to nuclear weapons mainly, but other matters were discussed. I do believe that regardless of the fact that this short summit meeting did not bring about any conclusions or agreements as to arms control, it was still good and I hope another meeting is arranged to take place at the beginning of next year.

The spread of Aids throughout this country and around the world is a serious health problem now. We ended up with about \$396 million in our bill for research and for the Aids program generally. In addition to Aids, we have the problem concerning Herpes which is also serious and both of these health problems are not only confined to one country, but exist throughout the world.

November 5, 1986

The Democrats are now back in control in the United States Senate. From early morning reports following the election, it now appears that we have picked up either six, seven, or more seats. This means that all of the Republicans who are Chairmen of the Committees in the Senate will go back on the other side which will be a right severe blow to some of them who have been in charge now since 1980. This means that Mark Hatfield will no longer be Chairman of the Appropriations Committee and Lowell Weicker will no longer be Chairman of the Subcommittee that appropriates the money for the Departments of Labor, Health & Human Services and Education.

The number remains the same in Kentucky in the House. We will start the 100th Congress with four Democrats and three Republicans. Jim Bunning, the professional baseball pitcher succeeded in winning the seat that Gene Snyder gives up and this means that we will have Bunning, Rogers and Hopkins on the Republican side from Kentucky in the House and Hubbard, Natcher, Mazzoli and Perkins on the Democratic side. Rogers, Hubbard and I had no opposition in this November election. All three of us were exceedingly fortunate.

The outcome, of course, really shocks the President because he traveled over 25,000 miles back and forth in the states where the Republicans were having close races in the Senate. As far as his popularity is concerned, it will not change it to any great degree in the United States, but it means that we can operate considerably better with the House and the Senate under the control of one party.

November 10, 1986

Now that the November 4 election is over, the politicians have examined the record right carefully here in Kentucky. Back in the beginning, it was very obvious that the Republican party would be unable to either draft or talk any of the leading Republicans in Kentucky into running for the United States Senate. The Governor's race is next year and the Republican candidate will be Larry Forgy. They have great hopes in the Governor's race and this is one of the main reasons why the Republicans did not want to have a long, drawn out, expensive campaign this year. Wendell Ford was extremely lucky.

In the Republican primary for the Office of United States Senator, three unknowns were the candidates. One is a man in Louisville who was under indictment and appeared to be popular enough to pick up the nomination. This really disturbed the Republican party and they decided that they should back an unknown by the name of Jackson Andrews who was also on the ticket. He is a young lawyer and has made one or two races for minor offices in Jefferson County, failing miserably each time. By virtue of passing the word over the state, Andrews became the nominee and then you heard no more from the Republican party.

The Republican National Campaign Committee refused to send him any money because they considered Kentucky hopeless from the standpoint of gaining a seat and the Republican organization in Kentucky, which is extremely weak, finally mustered about \$100,000. This amount is the equivalent to having no money when you consider the fact that we have 120 counties and this was a United States Senate race. The Republican party, all during the campaign, refused to come to the front for Andrews and just consoled itself with the fact that they would have a candidate on the ticket in the November 4 election. This is a clear indication that the Republican party in Kentucky is absolutely bankrupt from the standpoint of leadership.

Ford had witnessed the defeat of Huddleston with well over \$2 million from the Republicans and with the defeat taking place in a campaign that was underway for about a year and a half. Ford made up his mind that this would not happen to him and he raised well over \$1 million and spent \$1,100,000 in the November 4 election. This was a little over ten times the amount spent by the Republicans on an unknown candidate.

The main question throughout the United States was control of the United States Senate and in the end, the Democrats prevailed. Beginning on January 6, 1987, the Democrats will have 55 Members and the Republicans will have 45. Wendell Ford will start his third term and become Chairman of the Rules Committee.

In the election, Ford received 503,298 votes in Kentucky which is one of the smallest totals of the past 20 years in a November election. Huddleston received 639,821 votes and lost in his race for reelection two years ago. Kentucky, percentage-wise, had the

smallest vote of any state in the Union on November 4. Our vote was about 25% of the registered voters. With both parties being well fortified with money and with right strong candidates, this would have been a dangerous race. Ford succeeded in carrying every county in Kentucky. We have 120 counties and nearly every county in the mountainous Fifth District is Republican. I do not recall any candidate ever carrying every county in the state. Election day was a rainy, cool day and the Republicans had no interest in their candidate and there was very little interest on the part of the Democrats. The outcome, with Ford carrying 120 counties really is a slap at the Republican party in this state. Hal Rogers' Fifth Congressional District is never carried by the Democrats when there is any kind of a candidate on the Republican ticket. The media is analyzing the race in Kentucky and the conclusion reached by all of those commenting is that Ford was exceedingly fortunate.

During the campaign, from time to time the question of Ford taking the Fifth Amendment in the federal grand jury investigation at Lexington several years ago when a special prosecutor of the Federal Government requested an indictment, entered into the campaign just a little. The Republican candidate had nothing to offer and the foregone conclusion was that he could never win, regardless of the issues presented. This, to me, is the most unusual election that has been held in Kentucky during my lifetime.

I was exceedingly fortunate in having no opposition in November. With no opposition and down on the ballot, you would assume that I would run considerably behind in the total vote since the Senate race was on the ballot ahead of me. In a great many coun-

ties in my District, I ran first, including my home County of Warren where I received a total of 6,331 votes and Ford received a total of 5,908 votes. This did not prevail throughout the District that I represent because in a number of the counties, I did run anywhere from 8 to 75 behind Ford. I thought for awhile that since there was no interest in any of the races, it might be possible for me to run ahead of Ford throughout all of the counties in this District.

I do not know how the Republican party generally feels today in this state, but at their leadership meeting last week when a new State Republican Chairman was elected, a number of those present vigorously castigated the leaders for failing to make some attempt in the November 4 election and very frankly said that the outcome of that election was just enough to keep Forgy well behind in his race for Governor next year, regardless of who the Democratic candidate turned out to be.

We are now waiting to reorganize the House, which will take place on December 8, 9, and 10. I have promised again to speak to the new Members and this will take place on Thursday, December 4. In starting out in the new Congress, which will be the First Session of the 100th Congress, we will again be presented with a number of major problems that we left behind when we adjourned the 99th Congress.

The President of the Philippines is now treading on very thin ice and the media predicts that unless there is a change, a coup may take place. I believed way back in the beginning that she would have trouble and I hope that she succeeds in filling out her term of office.

After we left Washington, President Reagan, with a pocket veto, turned down the \$18 billion clean water bill which was to extend over a period of about nine years. This surprised a great many people in this country, including almost every Member of the House and the Senate. The President stated orally that he was in favor of a three-year bill totalling about \$6 billion and at the end of that period of time, the sewer and water grants for the communities throughout the United States should be funded locally. This is one of the President's major vetoes since he has been in office.

Ever since we left Washington, the President has been very critical about the Continuing Resolution which contained all of the appropriation bills. We passed 11 in the House and the Senate only passed two. This placed all of them under the Continuing Resolution and the total was nearly \$600 billion. The President, in his speeches since the election, and you can tell from each speech, that he is very disappointed over the outcome of the Senate and this will be one of the major issues next year. He is still insisting on a line item veto and a balanced budget constitutional amendment. The bill that I am Chairman of was reported in the House on July 24 and it passed in the House on July 31. This bill will have a new Chairman on the Senate side and I have no way of knowing who this will be. Weicker will go out and if Byrd succeeds in being elected Majority Leader, he will not be eligible for the Chairmanship. Chiles of Florida will be Chairman of the Budget Committee, which prevents him from taking over. The Republicans in the Senate will have to rearrange the Appropriations Committee to see that a senior Member is Chairman of this particular Subcommittee and this Member may not now be a Member of the Subcommittee.

The President, in each of his speeches maintains that the Reagan "revolution" is still underway and he says "you ain't seen nothing yet" as to what he will be attempting next year and for the balance of his term. He is not a lane duck, he says, and he will fight all the way to see that his program is carried out successfully.

Since we left, a number of health organizations have indicated that it is now imperative that we appropriate \$2 billion for AIDS research and education. This mysterious disease appeared in the 1980's and in over half of the cases reported in this country, those with the disease have died and AIDS is now throughout the world. Some 27,000 Americans are reported in this country as having AIDS at this time. The \$396 million that we appropriated apparently is now enough to satisfy some of these people and they believe that \$2 billion is now necessary.

November 12, 1986

It now develops that the voter turnout for the United States on November 4 was only 37.3% of the eligible voters. This is the lowest percentage since 1942 when World War II disrupted voter patterns. Here in Kentucky, we had just about 25%, which was the lowest in the 50 states. If I was a Republican and wanted to run for Governor in Kentucky next year, with all of the Republican counties going Democratic this year and with as few as 12 and 14 voters going to the polls, I would reconsider my position as to whether or not I would run.

November 20, 1986

President Reagan's press conference last night may go down in history as the

press conference of all press conferences. The main question propounded by many of the reporters pertained to the delivery of spare parts to Iran. The President, at one time, became very angry over one or two of the questions and from that point on, was very much confused. When one reporter inquired as to whether or not it would have been better to have just admitted that he made a mistake and move on, this really disturbed President Reagan. Of course, the reporter was exactly correct and this is the feeling of the majority of the people in this country. When the President said that the spare parts were sent to certain individuals who needed muscle and clout to be able to deal with the local factions in Iran, this was just too much. Of course, these individuals were not named and Khomeini has said all along that the President's statements concerning Iran as a country are simply lies and more lies.

The President, of course, was trying to have more of the hostages released from Lebanon and he believed that if the shipment of the parts would get one or two more out, it would be well received in this country, notwithstanding the fact that his action not only violated the law of 1977, but also the War Powers Act of 1973, he decided to proceed without notifying Congress or even the State Department. Secretary Shultz of the State Department indicated last weekend that he might resign, but I guess he has changed his mind and will stay on. I understand that Tip O'Neill, in his book, will say that President Reagan, without the answers on his 3 x 5 speech cards, is totally helpless. I understand that he will further say that President Reagan is one of the most inept, most uninformed Presidents to ever serve in the White House.

November 26, 1986

The events taking place in Washington during the past few days concerning the sale and the shipment of military equipment to Iran, and especially what took place yesterday reminds me somewhat of John Kennedy's book "Profiles In Courage." In this book, one of the men John Kennedy discusses right much in detail is the Senator from the far west who had courage enough to stand up and cast his vote against impeaching Andrew Johnson. The impeachment proceeding, of course, was conducted as provided for under the Constitution and the two-thirds vote was not present and this one man especially was given credit for the one vote that brought about a verdict of not guilty as far as impeachment and ouster are concerned. When we make mistakes in Washington, not only in the Legislative Branch, but in the Executive Branch, we never make any little mistakes. All of our mistakes are big ones and when this takes place in the Executive Branch with the blame directed immediately to the top, which is the President, a great many look around to see if they can find someone to assume the blame to take away as much heat as possible from the President. Of course, this is now happening in Washington and the man who was ousted should be placed in a book someday, along with the five that were described in detail by John Kennedy. In going down the line, someone had to assume the blame and take the heat and one was ousted. Under no circumstances would this man have made the moves that he is accused of making without complete agreement, not only at the top, but all the way along the line of command down to his position. The resignation of the Chairman of the National Security Council was not unexpected. This man is a Vice Admiral in the Navy and he will be reassigned and still

remain in the service of this country. He will be criticized for the balance of his life. Those under him and anyone else who will be placed on the block in the future will be among those discussed for many years as being people who agreed to assume the blame and to serve in the category of those in "Profiles In Courage."

I go back to Washington on Sunday of this week and starting on Monday, I will be able to see a great many people who know just exactly what took place and to get a little better understanding of what the President is doing now in continuing to maintain that he made no mistakes and saying he was not properly advised as to the sale and shipment of military equipment to Iran. Israel, of course, is now in the picture and the funneling of some \$25 million to \$30 million of the money into Nicaragua comes as no surprise to a great many of us in Congress who know and understand the attitude of this Administration in obtaining the funds to be used by the Contras.

December 1, 1986

The Iran-Contra affair is still on all of the front pages of the newspapers and really has upset our country. President Reagan, over the Thanksgiving holiday, was at his ranch in California and upon his return to Washington last night, in answer to several shouted questions by the press, said that he was not going to back off and that the storm of criticism had left a bitter bile in his throat. In an interview with "Time" magazine last Wednesday, the President described Lt. Col. Oliver L. North, the one who was fired from the National Security Council staff, as a national hero. He said that his only criticism of North was that he, as the President of this country, had not been informed of everything. He went

on to say that he had never seen the sharks circling like they are now with blood in the water, and what was driving him up the wall wasn't the failure but the press stories that started as a result of a tip from that rag in Beirut which the press in this country immediately began to play up. He went on to say that publicity could destroy the effort they were making to free the hostages and it could get more people killed. Knowing this, the media just continued on its merry way, he said, and now we really have a serious problem.

If the President is smart, he will immediately agree to a special prosecutor and at the same time, admit that he had made a mistake.

From time to time we read more about the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Recently an article entitled -- "What if Oswald Had Stood Trial?" This article is as follows:

"Twenty-three years after the fatal shots rang out in Dallas, questions about the assassination of John F. Kennedy still reverberate. The 1964 Warren Report concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, shot the President from the Texas School Book Depository. But 15 years later, the House Select Committee on Assassinations, while agreeing that Oswald was the murderer, decided he was most probably part of a conspiracy. Though some of the evidence leading to that finding has been discredited, conspiracy theories

continue to proliferate, tracing the crime to everything from a Mafia cabal to the CIA.

Now an extraordinary television trial has tried to shed some light on the controversy. In On Trial: Lee Harvey Oswald, a two-part, 5½-hour program that debuted on Showtime last weekend and will be repeated several times in upcoming weeks, the case against Oswald is argued for the first time in a courtroom setting under the rules of courtroom evidence. Real witnesses are examined by real attorneys, and the testimony is evaluated by a jury. The verdict: guilty of murder. Polled on a separate question, the jury decided by a majority vote that Oswald was the sole assassin.

This unique experiment in reality programming was conceived by London Weekend Television, which staged a mock trial of Richard III for British TV in 1984. Looking for another historical crime to "try" on TV, the producers turned to the Kennedy assassination. Unlike earlier fictional treatments like the 1977 ABC movie The Trial of Lee Harvey Oswald, the program has no script and (except

for extras) uses no actors. Two prominent attorneys were enlisted to argue the case. For the prosecution: Vincent Bugliosi, 52, the former Los Angeles deputy district attorney who prosecuted Charles Manson. For the defense: Gerry Spence, 57, who successfully represented Karen Silkwood's family in a suit against the Kerr-McGee Corp. Lucius Bunton, 61, a U.S. district judge from Texas, was selected to preside, and a jury was chosen from the Dallas jury rolls. (Oswald is represented by an empty chair.) All of them were flown to London for the three-day taping, which resulted in 18 hours of testimony; Showtime, the programs' coproducer, plans to air the full-length version next year.

The program's research staff spent 18 months tracking down some four dozen witnesses, 21 of whom appear in the TV trial. Those testifying for the prosecution range from experts in pathology and ballistics to former Oswald acquaintances like Buell Wesley Frazier, who drove him to work on the day of the assassination. The defense witnesses include Dr. Cyril Wecht, a pathologist, who argues that a single bullet could not (as the official

version states) have struck both Kennedy and Texas Governor John Connally, and others who give evidence suggesting that Oswald was the patsy in a conspiracy, possibly involving Oswald's killer, Jack Ruby. The trial includes a detailed examination of the famous film taken by Abraham Zapruder, including the horrific frames in which the President's head literally explodes from a gunshot.

Though most of the witnesses have testified previously, they have never before faced cross-examination. Both attorneys are persuasive advocates. Bugliosi deflates some of the more outlandish conspiracy theories with rapid-fire probes. Spence, a drawling, flamboyant courtroom performer, homes in shrewdly on ambiguous and unanswered questions in the officials account.

Some questions seem rather conclusively settled. The Zapruder film for example, shows Kennedy lurching backward after the shot to his head, implying that the bullet came from somewhere in front of the car. But the medical evidence leaves no doubt that both shots came from the rear; as one expert explains, the backward lurch could have been caused by an involuntary neuro-

muscular reaction to the devastating bullet.

Other testimony has the drama of the unfathomable. Perhaps most compelling is the appearance of Ruth Paine, the school psychologist with whom Oswald's wife Marina lived before the assassination. Holding up bravely under Spence's prickly cross-examination, she describes Oswald's actions before the assassination in articulate but quavering words.

Paine: It's important that people understand that Lee was a very ordinary person, that people can kill a President without that being something that shows on them in advance.

Spence: Is it really your purpose to try to defame this man in some way?

Paine: I think it's really important for history that a full picture of the man be seen.

Spence: Yes, so do I.

The show-biz demands of television do some damage to the program's credibility. Because it is not a real trial, witnesses could not be subpoenaed (Maria Oswald was among the few who refused to

appear). The lawyers agreed to adhere to a time limit on questioning, and the number of witnesses was streamlined. Complained Spence after the taping: 'All kinds of inadmissible hearsay got into evidence, necessitated by the fact that this was a three-day trial instead of a three-month trial.'

Nevertheless, the participants contend, the program contributes importantly to the assassination record. 'I defy anyone who is familiar with the Kennedy assassination,' says Bugliosi, 'to look at the 18 hours of tape or examine the trial transcript and say that the gut issues of the case were not addressed or were treated cosmetically.' Even for casual observers raised on Perry Mason, On Trial: Lee Harvey Oswald provides a fascinating lesson in history and the law. And, not incidentally, TV's best courtroom drama ever."

Several years ago, John Connally was accused of accepting several thousand dollars which was referred to in the indictment as a bribe. He denied accepting the money and was acquitted by the jury. This is the man who was also shot while riding in the car with John F. Kennedy in Dallas when the President was assassinated. John Connally has had his ups and downs and for many years has been known as "Big

John" all over Texas. He, too, is having serious trouble and may be in a position where he will take bankruptcy. An article in one of the business magazines recently goes right much in detail concerning his financial affairs. The title of the article is "Riding for a Fall." The article is as follows:

"When the final gavel thumped down at the auction up at John Connally's 7,300-acre spread near Floresville, Texas, last Saturday, 126 of his prized Thoroughbreds and quarter horses had been sold off for nearly \$400,000. Two of the latter were the progeny of a proud champion, Dash for Cash. The stallion's name was apt, for the auction came at a time when Connally himself is making a run for money. Numerous creditors are pursuing the former Texas Governor and U.S. Treasury Secretary for millions in unpaid loans on a host of flailing ventures. Connally, a man as outsize as Texas itself, is in the same predicament as the state where he has always stood tall: he needs the cash or his over-extended business will be dashed.

After Connally, 69, failed to get out of the starting gate for the 1980 G.O.P. presidential nomination, he returned home with the idea of becoming what

Texans call 'big rich.' He was already worth about \$6 million -- cattle feed by local standards. But Big John saw no end to the twin booms in oil and real estate, and aimed to parlay his connections and powerful salesmanship into serious money.

He formed a partnership with his protege, Ben Barnes, 48, a former Lieutenant Governor. With an initial investment of about \$5 million apiece, the two men borrowed millions more to finance the construction of office buildings, shopping centers and luxury condos. Bankers practically threw money at them, and the two supremely confident former politicians readily signed personal guarantees for a variety of construction loans. 'He was so persuasive and charming he could make you believe day was night,' says Roger Chapman, a former business partner. In just three years Connally and Barnes built up their assets to a high of \$300 million.

But as oil dropped from \$32 a barrel to \$9, the Texas economy went dry -- and just about everything that Connally and Barnes touched turned bad. Their \$14 million, 14-story office building in Houston, 80% vacant, was foreclosed on and sold at auction. A swanky housing development, Triple

Crown condominiums in Ruidoso Downs, N. Mex., is the target of a foreclosure suit. More than a quarter of the 212 lots in Austin's plush estates of Barton Creek sit unsold. A creditor has sued to foreclose on four shopping centers; a fifth has already been lost.

Altogether, Connally and Barnes owe at least \$60 million and have been hammered with a score of lawsuits charging nonpayment of loans. 'Connally has gone through the same predicament that a lot of Texans are going through,' says a fellow Texan and friend, former Democratic Party Chairman Robert Strauss. They 'bet too much. They believed the trees were going to grow to the sky.'

Connally, who grew up poor on a hard-scrabble farm in Floresville, is said to be worried, but determined to tough it out. That is no surprise coming from the man who was wounded during the assassination of John F. Kennedy in Dallas in 1963 and then went on to become a power in the Republican Party. 'As bad as all this seems to you,' Connally told aides recently, 'it's not as bad as being shot through the chest.' He and Barnes have been jetting around the world to drum up cash, because Texas, says Barnes, 'is capital-poor now.'

Connally never incorporated his main business, and is now vulnerable to creditors' claims on his personal assets. A high roller, Connally has begun to retrench. While he still maintains his Floresville ranch and his \$960,000 home in Austin (with his and hers Jacuzzis), he sold his house in Santa Fe and put a FOR SALE sign on a penthouse condominium on South Padre Island in the Gulf of Mexico. His treasured racehorses were the latest to go. A man who never seemed to doubt himself, Connally still believes he can ride out his troubles. But this time he may well have tripped over his own selfconfidence."

December 2, 1986

In order to maintain your license to practice law, a number of states now require lecture courses each year. This is known as Continuing Legal Education and in Kentucky, 15 hours per year are required. For several years now, the Library of Congress has sponsored a program which gives the attorneys in the House and those on the staff in the House and the Senate the right to take the necessary number of hours to keep their license in good standing. Today, in our Continuing Legal Education classes, we had "Whistleblowing" and "Campaign Election Laws" for the two subjects. The lecturer for campaign election laws opened his discussion by stating that George Washington, in 1757, in his race for the House of Burgesses in Fairfax County, Virginia where there were 391 voters, reported that he

had used 100 gallons of rum, 30 gallons of wine, and certain other beverages in his campaign election. He won, of course, and why not when you consider the fact that each of the voters had at least a half gallon of something to help them make up their minds to stay with the "Father of our Country." Also during the course, the lecturer advised that in the 1986 House campaigns, the average spent was \$450,000 and the average in the Senate campaigns was \$3 million. I am now starting my 17th full term and I have never accepted a campaign contribution since I have been a Member of Congress and this applies to the times that I ran for other offices prior to my election as a Representative.

On Thursday of this week, I talk to the new Members and during my discussion, will talk with them, not too much in detail but somewhat, about matters pertaining to campaign expenditures and campaign contributions. When I reach the point of acceptance of campaign contributions, I can tell by the expression on their faces that they simply are not listening.

Today, it is rumored that the President may agree to a Special Prosecutor in the Iran arms sale case. Yesterday, the President announced a three-member commission who will serve as the special review board for the National Security Council. They are former United States Senator John Tower of Texas, former Senator and Governor of Maine, Ed Muskie, and the former member of the National Security Council, Brent Scowcroft. After the announcement was made, a press conference was held by these three gentlemen and they very carefully refused to go into detail as to what procedure they would take in investigating as a special review board. All in all, I thought the press conference was good because the

questions propounded were almost unanswerable at this time.

Former President Richard M. Nixon, according to his papers which are in the process of being released, was advised by one of his assistants not to visit with Coretta Scott King on the first anniversary of her husband's assassination because it would outrage many, many people who believed that Dr. King was a fraud and a demagogue. This memo from Patrick J. Buchanan in 1969, is one or about 1.5 million pages of Nixon Administration documents made public yesterday by the National Archives, the first of more than 40 million such documents held by the Archives. Another 1.5 million pages known as special files are being held from the public pending adjudication of claims by former Nixon aides that their release would harm national security or violate executive privilege or personal privacy. The documents released yesterday also reveal that Nixon and his aides had right unusual feelings about the Vice President in general and the former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, in particular. According to the papers, King's personal background was a sordid one, if you believe the records now in the Federal Bureau of Investigation and generally speaking, the release of Nixon's papers will be right exciting from time to time because they really show the former President's bias in many instances.

From time to time, corporations in this country take action that is right unusual. Yesterday, General Motors Corporation ousted its most severe internal critic, H. Ross Perot, from its Board of Directors and stripped him of the Chairmanship of Electronic Data Systems Corporation, the computer services company he founded 24 years ago and sold to General Motors in 1984. In doing so, GM Directors voted to pay Perot

and three of his top Electronic Data Systems Corporation associates \$750 million to buy back all of their shares of GM Series E common stock which they had obtained in the original sale of EDS Corporation. Perot, in a news conference following the action of GM, called the Board's actions morally wrong and an attempt to shut him up. He said he would give the company two weeks to reconsider. He went on to say that at a time when GM is closing eleven plants, putting over 30,000 people out of work, cutting back on capital expenditures, losing market share and having problems with profitability, he had just received \$700 million from GM in exchange for his stock and notes. He said that before accepting this money, he wanted to give GM Directors another chance to reconsider this decision.

December 3, 1986

Yesterday, President Reagan called for the appointment of an independent counsel to investigate charges that the Administration illegally diverted money from the Iran weapons sales to the Nicaraguan rebels and during the day, he appointed Frank C. Carlucci, a former Deputy Defense Secretary and Deputy CIA Director as his fifth national security advisor. Instead of a special prosecutor, the terminology will be independent counsel, but regardless of which really applies, this is a step in the right direction. I think the President would have done much better if he had made this move several days ago and at the same time, indicated that two or more other high ranking officials would be fired. This applies to Regan and Casey.

Instead of waiting around now for February to receive the budget for Fiscal Year 1988, the Reagan Administration

decided yesterday to release a major portion of the 1988 budget which will provide for about \$1.1 trillion on or before January 5. Spending cuts which would bring the budget down to meet the deficit level fixed by Gramm-Rudman will be presented at White House meetings today with the Cabinet in attendance. Broad outlines of the new budget began to emerge yesterday after two days of meetings between President Reagan and his senior aides to decide how to cut spending, add some revenue, and sell government assets to meet the deficit target. Instead of waiting around until after the State of the Union message which will take place on January 27, we can start hearings on our Appropriations Committee on the budget for Fiscal Year 1988. The budget to be submitted this time will be the largest budget in the history of the world.

December 4, 1986

Today, I spoke to the new Members who will be sworn in on January 6 of next year. There are 50 Members, with 27 being Democrats and 23 Republicans. There are still one or two seats that are being contested. Today, just for a change, they really listened and I made a right good speech. I listen to some of my speeches as I go along and some do not sound very good to me. I explained to them that I had served with five Speakers of the House and with seven Presidents. Including the new class to be sworn in, since March 4, 1789 the first day of the first Congress, we have had a total of 11,173 men and women serve in both Houses of Congress. 590 of this total served in both Houses and at this time, 9,361 have served in the House and 1,222 have served in the Senate. I explained to the new Members that I had served with about 1,200 Members of the

House and the Senate and they, at all times, among other things, should keep in mind that now they have the same jury every day. This is the House, consisting of 435 Members. As attorneys, when they don't like a jury one day, they probably would be successful in securing a new jury for the next day and this does make a difference. Early impressions are long remembered and I stressed this with the new Members. Further, I said to them that when they have something to add to the discussion underway, they should participate. I explained proper decorum as far as the House is concerned and before concluding, discussed with them somewhat in general, the taking down of words where words are construed on some occasions as disorderly and offensive. If there is any question in the mind of the Member speaking as to the words falling in either category, then I explained to them that they, in their request, should ask unanimous consent to have their words stricken. We have had 22 Members censured since the first Congress met on March 4, 1789 and I talked with them about one of the more famous of the 22. This was the famous John Young Brown of Kentucky who was elected at the age of 24 when he knew you had to be 25 to be sworn in. He not only was censured, but his seat was declared vacant since his action on one occasion was construed as being disloyal to the government. He was elected to the 36th, 43rd, and 44th Congresses. Later, he served as Governor from 1891 until 1895 and really established the name of John Young Brown. This is no relation whatsoever to the recent John Y. Brown, Jr. who served as Governor, or his family.

December 5, 1986

House and Senate leaders agreed yesterday to form separate Watergate-style

select committees to investigate the secret sale of arms to Iran and subsequent diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan Contras. The two investigating committees are expected to be created as a first order of business when the 100th Congress convenes on January 6. There are still some people downtown who believe the President should call a Special Session of Congress; but, if he does, this will be his second major large mistake in recent weeks.

Larry Speakes, the Presidential spokesman in the White House announced his resignation yesterday, effective February 1, when he will assume duties as one of the senior Vice Presidents for Communications at Merrill Lynch. He has served now as the Press Secretary for the President since the assassination attempt was made on the President and his Press Secretary Jim Brady. Brady is still in bad shape physically and is unable to assume his duties as Press Secretary. Speakes has agreed to stay on until February to help break in a new successor and further, he says that this should be sufficient time to serve the President in the Iranian situation.

December 9, 1986

On Saturday night, the National Kidney Foundation awarded me the first George M. O'Brien Kidney Clinic Award. George O'Brien served on our Subcommittee for a number of years and after 14 years in the Congress, he died. This is a beautiful award and we had a wonderful dinner. Gary Colenan, the little black boy who has been in television and radio now for a number of years, was one of the honored guests. He is 18 years of age and has had two kidney transplants. They are now waiting for a suitable donor so that

he can have his third transplant. I have often wondered how old he is and was advised at the dinner that he is 18 years old. He is only about 4' 3" tall and is quite a sensation in his present television series.

We are now holding our Caucuses and making arrangements for the beginning of the 100th Congress. Yesterday, Jim Wright of Texas was elected Speaker in the Democratic Caucus and Tom Foley of Washington was elected Majority Leader. Tony Coelho of California, in a secret ballot, defeated Charlie Rangel of New York and Bill Hefner of North Carolina for the position of Majority Whip. The outcome of each of the three offices was expected and I do hope that Wright is able to lead this House.

The Committees are now investigating the Iran arms sale and the transfer of funds to the Contras in Nicaragua. Yesterday, the Secretary of State, George Shultz, said that he was not advised of this transaction and it was all a surprise to him after it was finally disclosed in the press. His testimony was under oath and the same applied to former National Security Advisor, Robert McFarlane. McFarlane, under oath, contradicted the Administration's claim that President Reagan did not give an advance approval for an indirect arms shipment to Iran in August of 1985. McFarlane said the President gave prior authorization for the indirect delivery of small levels of arms to Iran for the purpose of strengthening armaments against terrorism. This contradicts the President's statement and now the White House will have to reword the statements that have been made by the President and issued to the press for the past two weeks.

I have just returned from the House Chamber after attending the ceremony unveiling the portrait of Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., the Speaker of the House of Representatives. This portrait was painted by Robert Vickrey of Orleans, Massachusetts. It is a beautiful portrait and it will now take its place in the Speaker's Lobby along with the portraits of the other Speakers who have served in the House of Representatives.

Mrs. O'Neill, together with her two sons and two daughters and the Speaker's sister were present, along with several hundred friends of Tip O'Neill who traveled down from Cambridge and Boston to be present at the ceremony. With the House Members and the Pages and all of the other employees, every seat was taken in the House Chamber. Our new Speaker, Jim Wright, Robert Michel, the Minority Leader; Dan Rostenkowski, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways & Means; Ed Boland, Tip O'Neill's former roommate and a Member of our Committee on Appropriations and Silvio Conte, also a Member of our Committee, both from Massachusetts, were the Speakers. Mrs. O'Neill unveiled the portrait and then Tip was presented. It was a beautiful ceremony, and will long be remembered. The Master of Ceremony was George Feldman, our Ambassador to one of the small countries in Central America. In 1958, we brought George Feldman to Washington and he served as General Counsel for the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration. Our Chairman on the House side was John McCormack and the Chairman on the Senate side was Lyndon B. Johnson. There were 13 Members of the Select Committee from the Senate and 13 Members from the House. George Feldman is now an old man and from time to time, he stumbled just a little in serving as

Master of Ceremony, but he still presided in an able fashion. He is a good lawyer and one that we all liked. While sitting in the House Chamber, I couldn't help but think that out of the 26 Members from both Houses on the Select Committee, only five of us are still alive. I am the only Member now serving in the Congress who served on the Select Committee. Jerry Ford and I represented the Appropriations Committee on the Select Committee and Mr. Rayburn, the Speaker at that time, named us as two of the young Members to serve on the Committee. Bernie Sisk, Jerry Ford and I are the only three left of the House Members and Warren Magnuson of Washington and Symington of Missouri are the only two left who served from the Senate side. I am the only Member now serving in the Congress in either the House or the Senate who served on the Select Committee that prepared the space law and set up the space and science committee.

The new Members are still complaining about not receiving any of the top committees for their first assignment. We have 27 new Democrats and a number of them are outstanding men and women. As I have said, we have a former Governor of Maine now on our side and he is a comparatively young man. The announcement was made about a week ago that no new Members could serve in any of the vacancies that might exist on the Committees on Appropriations, Ways & Means, and Rules. Joe Kennedy is one of the new Members and he is now serving in the seat occupied by our former Speaker, Tip O'Neill. Before he left Massachusetts to come to Washington for the orientation meetings, he said that his first choice would be Armed Services. It just so happens that there are no vacancies on the Armed Services Committee but yesterday, it was agreed that the Committee would be expanded three seats.

This is the way the wheel spins and the balance of the new Members certainly do not like the procedure that was agreed to that provides the seat for Kennedy on Armed Services. A number of them believe that Appropriations, Ways & Means, Budget and Rules should be expanded one or more seats so that some of them might be named to one of the better Committees in their first Congress.

December 10, 1986

Since the move to expand the Armed Services Committee was made, it was agreed today that the number of the increase in the Armed Services Committee should be three instead of one. This helped solve some of the dissension that has developed and a number of minor Committees at the Caucus today were expanded one, two, or three Members and this also helped.

Former President Richard M. Nixon said yesterday that President Reagan has told him he did not know about the diversion of funds from arms sales to Iran to aid the Nicaraguan rebels and that Reagan is in trouble because his subordinates screwed up. He drew a real sharp distinction between the trouble that President Reagan is now going through and the trouble that he had back in the Watergate days. He went on to say that Watergate was handled in a very poor manner and pertained only to a domestic matter. The present Iranian problem is a foreign policy matter and Nixon believes that Reagan is handling this event in an expeditious way. Nixon spoke to a group of some 50 people in New Jersey and among the group were a number of Governors. He went on to say that they should defend the President for trying to seek his goals and under no circumstances should he be weakened. He ended up by saying that they should not permit the

Republicans to engage in their favorite sport of cannibalism. By way of comparison, he said that this was a tremendously large circus and rather than look at the side shows, we should look at the main ring, and the main ring is Soviet-American relations.

I have always said that Nixon was a smart man but he needed a manager to help control his life generally and his desire to always make some politically slick move.

Poindexter and North, in appearing before Committees here on the Hill yesterday, both refused to testify and invoked the 5th Amendment to protect them against self-incrimination. North said there was not another person in America who wanted to tell his story more than he did, but that under advice of his attorney, he would have to take the 5th Amendment at this time and tell the story later.

December 11, 1986

A number of us in the House who have served for years were not pleased with the selection of the officers for the 100th Congress. We have known for weeks now what would take place, but a great many of us had hoped that something would happen to change the situation. I hope that all of us are wrong and that the officers selected in the Caucus and who will be approved when we meet on January 6, 1987 turn out to be outstanding officials of the House.

Jim Wright of Texas certainly has no record in the House and I hope that from here on in, he is able to establish some sort of a record which will justify his selection as Speaker of the House. Tom Foley, a former Assistant Attorney Gen-

eral in the State of Washington was Chairman of the Agriculture Committee and since agriculture, for a number of years has been in serious condition throughout the country, considerable pressure was placed upon him, not only in his state, but throughout the farm section generally. He had a really close race and then resigned as Chairman of the Committee and decided that he would like to be named by the Speaker as Majority Whip. He refused to take his chances on into the future as Chairman of the Agriculture Committee. Coelho started out as an Administrative Assistant and is certainly a wheeler-dealer.

In yesterday's "Washington Post" there is an editorial entitled "New Leaders for the Democrats." This editorial is as follows:

"Tip O'Neill always insisted that Ronald Reagan go first on a tax increase, which meant there wasn't one. Safe politics produced dangerous economics; if the deficit was too large, that was the president's problem.

Now comes Speaker-designate Jim Wright suggesting that he will be more aggressive on this crucial issue. Mr. Wright did not quite say, after his election in the party caucus, that the Democrats will back a tax increase no matter what. Neither did he say that they will back one only if the president agrees. For reasons of both politics--because they now control both houses, the Democrats have a greater responsibility to govern--and temperament, he seems inclined to take more legislative initiative.

Congress's only choices next year will be to cut defense spending, raise taxes, relax the Gramm-Rudman deficit targets or some combination of all three, Mr. Wright said; 'that's the reality, that's the truth.' He urged as a first step deferral of the provision in this year's tax reform bill that would reduce the top income tax rate in 1988 to 28 percent.

Republicans quickly attacked him. 'Breach of promise,' said Jack Kemp. 'The Democrats are up to their old tax tricks,' said Bob Dole. They know better. There needs to be a tax increase; in the last two budget cycles Mr. Dole's own Senate Republicans have taken the lead in gently pushing for one. Mr. Wright opposed the tax reform bill this fall in part because it failed to increase revenues, and we jumped him for it. That remarkable bill cleaned up too much of the tax cellar to be held hostage. Now the issue is fair game. The rate deferral he proposes would be a progressive way to raise the necessary revenues. He is right as well to open the question of relaxing the Gramm-Rudman targets.

Our view has been that, with the notable exception of Tom Foley, who will become the majority leader in the House, the congressional Democrats have failed in choosing leaders. Robert Byrd in the Senate has risen as a doer of small favors. Alan Cranston is a serious but

hardly a central figure. Tony Coelho, the new whip in the House, is known mainly as a fund-raiser and wheeler-dealer (activities not always unrelated). It was he, for example, who shamelessly fronted for the dairy industry on the farm bill last year. For all his 32 years in Congress, Mr. Wright is also basically untested at the level of leadership he now must show. On the budget, his opening moves put the party where it ought to be."

December 16, 1986

Last night we had a dedication ceremony in Brownsville, Kentucky. A new building was dedicated to the memory of Senator M.M. Logan who served in the United States Senate from 1931 up until the time of his death in 1939. I began the practice of law in the old law firm of Thomas, Thomas, and Logan, and I recall distinctly that when Senator Logan was in town, I had to use the waiting room for my office. When he was in Washington, I used his large corner office and was right disappointed when he remained too long in Bowling Green at any one time. He always liked me and one of these days, a good history of Kentucky will be written and the author of this history will give considerably more credit to Senator M.M. Logan for his service in the United States Senate than any other writer up to this time. I know of no Senator who has served in the United States Senate from the Commonwealth of Kentucky who had a better background from the standpoint of education and training than Senator Logan. He started out as a young lawyer in Brownsville, Kentucky and to carry out a duty that he felt was necessary, he served as

Chairman of the Board of Trustees of his hometown. Prior to this service, he taught school and then was an Assistant Attorney General of Kentucky. He served as County Attorney of Edmonson County in 1902 and 1903. He served as Attorney General of Kentucky and decided at that time that he would help the Administration in Frankfort, Kentucky with their many tax problems. He then accepted an appointment as Chairman of the Kentucky Tax Commission and became noted throughout the United States as a tax authority. He then decided to move to my hometown of Bowling Green to practice law and the Law Firm of Thomas, Thomas and Logan was formed. It was probably the outstanding law firm of all time in this section of Kentucky. R.C.P. Thomas was a former Federal Judge of the Panama Canal Zone. Tommy Thomas was a little hunchback and one of the most brilliant lawyers that ever practiced at the Kentucky bar. They were joined by Senator M.M. Logan and this was an outstanding law firm.

While practicing in this field, Senator Logan agreed to run for the Court of Appeals which was the highest Court in the Commonwealth of Kentucky at that time. He served four years as a Justice on the Court of Appeals and wrote some of the most outstanding Opinions ever turned out by this Court. He was then elected as Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals and then in 1931, he was elected to the United States Senate. With no press aides and a salary of \$15,000 per year, he served for about nine years in the Senate and died in 1939. He was buried in his hometown of Brownsville, Kentucky.

On a number of occasions when Constitutional law matters were brought up, the Senators on both sides of the aisle soon learned that M.M. Logan was the Consti-

tutional lawyer in the Senate and had no difficulty with the problem, regardless of the fact that the Attorney General and the Solicitor General were having all kinds of difficulty in solving the problem. I know of no man who has served the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the Senate with a better background from the standpoint of training and education than Senator Logan, but very few people in this state today have ever heard of the man and those who have have forgotten all about just what kind of a public servant he really was.

The historian who writes the next history of Kentucky I hope will not only pay proper attention to the service of Senator M.M. Logan in the United States Senate, but will describe in detail and give credit to the famous John Y. Brown who was born in the year 1835 in Hardin County and graduated from Centre College in the year 1855. He was admitted to the bar in 1857 and elected to the House in the 36th Congress in 1859. He was only 24 years of age and could not be sworn in until 1860. He was censured on two occasions and his seat was declared vacant by virtue of disloyalty. He was a man who always believed that there was no such war as the Civil War, but there was a war known as the War Between the States. He also believed that the wrong side won and he never could get over that during his tenure in the Congress. That's the reason why he and the old former General from Massachusetts, a man by the name of Butler, had their ups and downs while both were serving in the 43rd and 44th Congresses.

December 23, 1986

A plane designed by Burt Rutan and flown by his brother, Dick Rutan and co-

pilot Geana Yeager, is just about ready to land back at Edwards Air Force Base in California. Both pilots are bruised and really exhausted from their flight around the world without refueling or landing. The spinkly tri-hull craft with engines fore and aft has, up to this hour, made 23,237 miles of forward progress and that is up to 7 a.m. this morning. Edwards Air Force Base officials said that some 50,000 people would be present for the landing of the plane which should take place within the hour. Early this morning, Dick Rutan shut off the rear engine and before the foreward engine started, the plane plunged 3,000 feet, bringing gasoline into the cockpit. Apparently, they still have about 6.5% of their total gas fuel left and certainly a sufficient amount to make the landing. As the aircraft crossed Africa on Thursday and Friday, violent air currents tossed the ship back and forth and was the most dangerous turbulence the airplane had encountered. The plane has been in the air now for nine days and after crossing the Pacific Ocean from Edwards Air Force Base, it then circled the earth, coming back around the edge of the Soviet Union, through the middle of Africa, across the top of South America and up the West Coast from Mexico on into Edwards Air Force Base. This will be quite an achievement if the plane successfully lands and this record should hold for a number of years. Of course, within a matter of a few short years, a jet plane or a rocket designed plane will take off and circle the earth within a matter of three, four, or five hours instead of six, seven, or eight days.

The Iran investigation has placed George Bush in a position where he no longer is way out front in his race for the Republican nominee for President.

He has decided that his entire future depends upon his loyalty to President Reagan and up or down, he has decided to travel this road. The President is somewhat confused and very much hurt over the fact that the people in this country do not believe him when he says he knew nothing about the money received from the sale of arms to Iran going into Swiss bank accounts and then on into the hands of the Nicaraguan contras. The two who know the most about this episode, North and Poindexter, are still maintaining their right to take the 5th amendment and have disclosed none of the facts that would be of great assistance at this time.

In speaking of politics, Governor Martha Layne Collins in Kentucky is really riding out a storm at this time. It now appears that she and her husband will go out of office as millionaires since her husband, a dentist who stopped practicing, has accumulated several million dollars from the sale of stock in a company that renders all kinds of consultant services. The stock that was sold, was mainly to road contractors and others who deal throughout the state of Kentucky. The present episode that she is going through pertains to the Presidency of the University of Kentucky. The present President, Otis Singletary, will retire in June of next year at the age of 65 and a search committee is now in the process of selecting a replacement. The University of Kentucky, now more than at any time in the last 20 years, should have a strong President and one that can establish the University as an outstanding state university. Trustees are now being appointed for the University by the Governor and her name has been placed in nomination by a close personal friend. One of her cabinet

members is writing letters to newspapers urging the selection of the Governor for this position and in a press conference on Friday of last week, the Governor did not close the door completely. She just said that she was not a candidate although she knew her name was being mentioned and that she was making no effort to get the assignment. When a direct question was asked as to whether or not she would refuse to accept if nominated, she refused to answer.

Our Governor has had her ups and downs and in this morning's "Courier-Journal" there are two editorials--one stating that she is not qualified to be President of the University of Kentucky and should unequivocally stop the nonsense by saying that she would not accept it if nominated and then the second editorial goes on to review her record as Governor. It states that apparently she and her husband have made up their minds that she will leave office as very wealthy people. This is the same lady who decided, late in my campaign two years ago, to take a right active part and then denied that she was doing anything for my opponent who did not fare too well in the election.

We start the 100th Congress on January 6 and this will be a right unusual Congress. Someone asked me yesterday if I had written a letter to Santa Claus and I answered in the affirmative stating that what I had requested was only peace and quiet for the next two years.

December 30, 1986

If we are successful during the 100th Congress in the Democratic party, we will be able to get away from the idea

that Ronald Reagan is so popular with the people that his mistakes are always forgiven. During his last two years in office, he, to a certain extent, will be in the lame duck category and the repercussions brought about as a result of the sale of arms to Iran and the complete cover up of this transaction by the Administration has, for the first time, brought to the attention of all of the people in this country the fact that maybe the President has a tendency to stretch the truth somewhat. There is no doubt whatsoever in the minds of the great majority of the people in this country that the President knew most about what has transpired and is now under investigation by the Select Committee in the House and the Senate and before the federal grand jury here in Washington.

The fact that we took back the Senate is enough to clearly indicate that President Reagan has never been able to transfer his popularity to the Republican candidates for the House and the Senate. We now have a chance to formulate a program in both Houses of Congress that will be acceptable to the people in this country and will again place our party in a position of strong leadership. As a result of this leadership, we may come out of the calendar year of 1987 with a strong candidate for President on our side which is something that we have not had in the last two Presidential elections. We have an abundance of candidates for Vice President and any one of the three or four would be an asset to any ticket.

As we proceed through the 100th Congress, we are in much better shape to enact programs and to correct mistakes even though we do not have strong leadership

in either House. If Speakers like Sam Rayburn and John McCormack were alive and able to go back into the leadership role in the House they too would have all kinds of problems because the Members of the House no longer follow any leader to the extent that there is almost complete agreement on all major matters. As strong as John McCormack and Sam Rayburn were, they too would have trouble leading this present House. The same applies to the Senate because state by state, the Senate today has fewer strong leaders than at any time in the last 50 years. For instance today in Virginia, we have Tribble and Warner. When I arrived Carter Glass had just finished up in the Senate and we had Harry Byrd, Sr. and Robertson. In the State of Georgia, we had George and Dick Russell. Now Senator Nunn, the nephew of Carl Vinson is a good Senator and Mattingly is on the way out.

We now on the Democratic side have a chance to establish a good record for two years and everything is right from the standpoint of the people expecting us to do considerably more from the standpoint of the deficit, federal spending, immigration, trade and balance of payments, health, education, and agriculture.

December 31, 1986

The polls that they take at this time show the President to be still right popular but it becomes more evident every day that he does not know what's going on in the White House or else he simply does not care. Articles are written daily now that the Reagan Presidency is dead. The White House has relied for months and months on the theory that the public's long love affair with Ronald Reagan really has magic. The election on November 4 after thousands of miles traveled by the President, with

the Democrats succeeding in taking over the Senate, does away with a certain amount of the magic that the President believed existed.

Back during the days of Nixon, it was clear that the people in this country simply wanted to humiliate Richard Nixon and to kick him out. Maybe he deserved that treatment, but they are still reluctant at this time to punish Reagan. The Iranian arms deal has many sides, but certainly it lacks the factors present during the Watergate days. It may be that the President is simply not well and this is being covered up completely. After each examination and physical during the past two years, all kinds of publicity has resulted and the White House always stated that the President is in excellent health with a minor exception or two. When you are around a President and those who are every day indicate from time to time that he simply does not seem to be interested in what's taking place in this country. He is very much hurt over the November election and is still right much confused as to why a majority of the Members of Congress will not go along with him on every request concerning Nicaragua. I even hear people ask questions as to whether or not Congress believes that the President might resign. This, of course, will not happen, but it certainly shows that there is considerable confusion in the White House at this time.

January 5, 1987

Our old friend Dave Stockman, in a new postscript for the paperback edition of his memoir--"The Triumph of Politics"

blames the deficits of the last six years on President Reagan and the shameless, groundless fiscal fiction which has steadily emanated from the White House. Stockman, who resigned in 1985 and became an instant millionaire from his book contract and job with a New York investment banking firm, is even more critical of Reagan in the new chapter written last fall, than he was in the original hardcover book. Stockman estimates that when Reagan leaves office in 1989, the federal government's spending will have exceeded its income by the staggering sum of \$1.5 trillion. The next President, according to Stockman, will inherit a publicly-held federal debt nearly triple that accumulated by all of Reagan's 39 predecessors. Stockman goes on to say that while other nations owed U.S. creditors \$150 billion in 1980, it's a good bet that when Reagan leaves office, the United States will owe the rest of the world upwards of one-half trillion dollars. Stockman says that Reagan has waged only a phony war on spending and instead has deployed his vast popularity and communication skills toward a single end and that is to arouse and mobilize the people in this country into an overpowering block vote against necessary taxes.

When White House spokesman Larry Speakes was asked to comment about this new postscript, he said that as with Stockman's previous publication, we have no comment.

We have terrible accidents in this country and around the world at times and during the past five days, the fire in Puerto Rico, which may take 100 lives as a result of the fire at the Dupont Plaza Hotel was one of these and is now under investigation from the standpoint of arson.

There are twelve dead for sure in an Amtrak train accident. The train was carrying 500 passengers and smashed into the rear of three slow-moving Conrail locomotives just northeast of Baltimore yesterday. More than 170 are in the hospital and the death toll could go up considerably when some of the cars that are completely destroyed and crushed together are finally separated.

We will be sworn in tomorrow for the 100th Congress and committee assignments will take place following a Democratic Caucus which will begin at 9 a.m.

President Reagan is back in the hospital today. Yesterday, doctors removed four small polyps from the President's intestine during a routine examination. The polyps appeared to be benign, but laboratory tests will be made during the day. The President entered the hospital for a prostate gland surgery which will take place during the day today. Even though the President is in Bethesda Naval Hospital, several Army doctors from Walter Reed were assisting yesterday and a team of civilian doctors from the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota will be present for the procedures to take place during the day.

My old friend, Bob Poage, died this past weekend. He was 87 years of age and a former Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee. He was in Congress as a Member for 42 years and retired in the year 1979. Bob Poage was one of the three Chairmen ousted in a Democratic Caucus in 1974 but remained in Congress for two terms before finally retiring. He was an excellent Member of Congress and was always my friend.

He was very much interested in the letters that I write to my grandchildren and from time to time reminded me that a copy of my Journal should go in Baylor University. His papers and memorabilia are all at Baylor University and they set aside an office for him that he used following his retirement.

January 6, 1987

I was sworn in as a Member of the 100th Congress today. The weather was beautiful and considering everything, we have had a good start. I just hope that the leaders elected will be able to lead this House because now, more than at any time in many years, we need strong leaders.

Our old friend, Tip O'Neill returned to Washington today and served as one of the Members of the Committee to present the new Speaker to the House. Along with Tip O'Neill was my old friend John Rhodes of Arizona who retired a number of years ago after serving for several years as Minority Leader in the House. John Rhodes was here to see his son sworn in as a new Member from Arizona and certainly looked the part of a proud father.

On this January 6, we all remembered that it was the birthdate of our old friend, Sam Rayburn. In recalling many events that have happened down through the years on this particular day in January, I also recall that King Henry V married his fourth wife on January 6.

All of the Officers in the House were reelected with the exception of the Clerk and Ben Guthrie retired. Donn Anderson was sworn in as the new Clerk.

This is the year that we celebrate our 200th Anniversary of the Constitution and I still hope that enough enthusiasm is generated so that we can hold one or two sessions of the Congress in Philadelphia before this calendar year expires. This would really be a nice way to celebrate the 200th Anniversary of our Constitution.

There were at least 200 children on the floor with their fathers and most of them with new Members. Some still had nursing bottles which were being carried in their father's pocket where they could be seen by most of the Members and especially those in the press gallery. After voting several times today and leaving the House Chamber, I saw one of the bottles in the first seat of the second row on our side. It still contained about one-third of the formula. A number of Members had pointed out the bottle to others, saying to them before they left, they should take their bottle with them. We said to our old friend Wes Watkins of Oklahoma who is always up front for the farmers, that he should examine the bottle to make sure it was real milk instead of that "other stuff."

January 8, 1987

In the Democratic Caucus yesterday, on a secret ballot, Les Aspin of Wisconsin was defeated in his bid for the Chairmanship of the Armed Services Committee. He was short six votes and this means that the Steering and Policy Committee will now have to submit another name. Aspin apparently left the Liberal Members of his Committee after succeeding in defeating Mel Price, the Chairman who is still with us and who, by the way, was delighted that Aspin received the same treatment he

received two years ago. Marvin Leath of Texas who is way down on the Committee is a candidate for the Chairmanship and since the nineteen Committee Chairmen's names were on a secret ballot, his forces had to defeat Aspin in order to have the Steering and Policy Committee submit another name which would then, under our Rules, give Leath an opportunity to have his name also presented. This will now go over until January 20 and in the meantime, Aspin is hoping to mend his fences to the extent that he will receive enough votes to defeat Leath, Bennett of Florida, or anyone else whose names are submitted.

We have gone through this procedure now on a number of occasions and at one time, the Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, Bob Poage of Texas, the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Eddie Hebert of Louisiana and the Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, Wright Patman of Texas, were all defeated.

Considerable tension existed at yesterday's Caucus and when the time arrived to vote on the Subcommittee Chairmen of the Committee on Appropriations by secret ballot, there was no interest at all. We were advised that we were all reelected, but as to how many voted against us, we do not know up to this time.

At the Steering Committee meeting yesterday, Joe Kennedy, our new Member from Massachusetts ran sixth and only received eight votes for an assignment to the Energy and Commerce Committee. There were three vacancies and he was turned back without any trouble.

Today, they announced the vote on the election of the 13 Subcommittee Chairmen on Appropriations. There were very few votes against any of the Subcommittee Chairmen. The number voting against ran from about 1 to 7 which by the way, is right unusual considering the amount of money that we handle and the fact that at all times the entire Membership is is not too well pleased at some of the actions of the Subcommittee Chairmen. There was one vote against me and I explained to several of my old companions in the private dining room today that I will be more careful two years from now because there was no question that I had made a mistake in casting my vote.

January 9, 1987

In this morning's mail, I received a letter from retired Vice Admiral James L. Holloway, III requesting contributions to a defense fund for Vice Admiral John Poindexter. The letter goes on to say that John Poindexter who resigned as National Security Advisor to the President was a graduate of the Naval Academy class of 1958 and graduated number "one" in his class. The letter also pointed out that for some 28 years, John Poindexter has supported a wife and has raised and educated a family of five boys on Navy pay. With no other independent means and now facing legal expenses that will be tremendous, a contribution is very much in order. I was not surprised when I received this letter because it is true that Poindexter will be subjected now to all kinds of procedures which require advice of a right good lawyer. There is no fund available to this man other than by contributions and even though it seems to a

great many of us that when a Naval Officer or any Officer in the Armed Services of this country on active duty becomes involved in matters such as the sale of arms to Iran and amounts secretly funneled to the Contras in Nicaragua, should have some source to apply to for legal assistance.

James L. Holloway, III is from a Navy family and I believe that in addition to his father, his grandfather was a Vice Admiral in the U.S. Navy. I recall one weekend down in Bermuda many years ago during World War II that we saw a large man swimming in the channel. According to the bosun's mate in charge of the boat we were riding in, this man was Admiral James L. Holloway, III. I remember that he was splashing around somewhat like a small whale.

After the battle in the Caucus over the Chairmanship of the Armed Services Committee, articles have been written as to what will now take place when we finish this January 9-19 recess. Aspin believes that he can turn it around and Nick Mavroules, another senior Member on the Committee, has announced his candidacy, thereby making four candidates that will be voted upon. The Steering and Policy Committee yesterday, acting under the Rules that we go by brought out the name of Bennett since Aspin was voted down. Bennett is the next senior Member on the Committee and his name will be submitted when we go into our next Caucus, along with nominations from the floor for Mavroules and Marvin Leath of Texas. Secret ballots will be held and unless one of the candidates receives a majority of the votes cast, the low man will drop out and another secret ballot will take place until one of the survivors receives a majority of

the votes. In reading one of the articles concerning the four candidates who will be seeking this office, I was somewhat amused at the statement in the "Washington Post" concerning Bennett. A man by the name of Edward Walsh, one of the reporters for the "Post" goes on to say that Bennett, 76 years of age, who has not missed a roll call vote since his election to Congress in 1948, is the most senior Democrat on the Armed Services Committee seeking the Chairmanship. The article further states that of the four announced candidates, Bennett was initially viewed by several Democrats as the most likely to be the first to be eliminated. It just so happens that my old friend, Charlie Bennett, in 1949, missed 13 roll call votes. In 1950, he missed 23 roll call votes. In 1951, up to June 5, he missed 2 roll call votes. In 1948, he missed 8 quorum calls and in 1959, he missed 40 quorum calls. From June 5, 1951 to February 6, 1974, he did not miss any roll call votes. After missing 38 roll call votes from 1949 to 1951, for a period of 22 years and 246 days, he did not miss another roll call vote. He then missed a recorded vote on February 6, 1974. The 22 years and 246 days was the record for length of service without missing roll call votes in the House and the Senate and was considered as the record up until 1976. I was sworn in as a Member of Congress on January 6, 1954 and have never missed a roll call vote.

Another "claimer" who appears from time to time is Senator Proxmire of Wisconsin who was elected in August, 1957. In 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, and 1965, he missed votes. Since April, 1966, according to my information, he has not missed a vote.

From time to time, the new Members stop me in the hall or some other place and ask me how many Members have served in the Congress since the opening day on March 4, 1789. As I have said previously in my Journal, up to this time, 11,173 Members have served in both Houses and 590 of these Members have served in both the House and the Senate.

January 13, 1987

The budget submitted by President Reagan for Fiscal Year 1988 again makes substantial reductions in domestic programs. A number of the major reductions are in health and education. This pertains to the Subcommittee that I am Chairman of and this may be the most difficult year from the standpoint of enacting an appropriation bill for the three Departments since I have been Chairman of the Subcommittee.

The President submitted a 1988 Fiscal Year budget totaling \$1,024,328,000,000.

42 percent of this amount will go for direct benefit payments for individuals. 29 percent will go for national defense. 14 percent will go for net interest costs. 10 percent will go to grants to states and localities. Five percent will go for other federal operations.

The money in this budget will come from a number of sources. Social insurance receipts will produce 33 percent. Corporate income taxes will produce 11 percent. Excise taxes will produce three percent. Individual income taxes will produce 38 percent. Other taxes will produce four percent and 11 percent of

the total amount presented will come from borrowing.

The budget projects \$916.6 billion in total receipts for Fiscal Year 1988. The budget as presented includes a deficit of \$107.8 billion, which is provided for under Gramm-Rudman.

For new programs the budget would set up a new \$1 billion program designed to help workers displaced from import-battered industries to find new careers. AIDS would be increased \$118 million, making the total \$534 million. For defense, the budget requests \$312 billion, which is a three percent increase over the amount appropriated for 1987.

The budget proposes an eight percent cut in overall spending for the Agriculture Department.

For education, the budget would cut federal spending on college student aid by \$3.7 billion. Federal subsidies for loans and campus jobs would be wiped out and some 1 million students would be denied loans. Pell Grants, which are distributed to students on the basis of need, would be allocated for families with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000. The current ceiling is about \$29,000. The budget calls for gradual elimination of Guaranteed Student Loans, under which the government pays the interest while the student is in college. Students would pay the interest while in college or add it to the loan total for payment after graduation. Student loans would cost more for a while with the imposition of a new nine percent fee to cover future defaults. The current initial fee is five percent.

Impact Aid would be cut \$169.5 million. Drug education would be reduced \$100 million. Civil rights training would be reduced \$24 million. Immigrant education would be reduced \$30 million. Refugee education would be reduced \$15.9 million. Education for the handicapped would be reduced \$253.7 million. Rehabilitation Services would be reduced \$83.6 million. Vocational Education would be wiped out, with the total being \$882 million. Student Aid would be reduced \$1 billion 860 million. Pell Grants would be reduced \$1 billion 190 million. Guaranteed Student Loans would be reduced \$1 billion 827.4 million. High Education Institution Aid would be reduced \$301 million. Libraries would be wiped out, with the amount being \$132.5 million.

Chapter I grants for the disadvantaged would be increased \$200 million. Adult education would be increased \$24 million. Income contingent loans, which would require legislation, would be increased \$595 million. Research and Statistics would be increased \$6.7 million. Salaries and Expenses would be increased \$21.9 million.

For the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the amount submitted is \$228 million, which is 2-year advance money and would be for 1990. \$132 million of the total requested would come from 1988 funding and this would be the total amount appropriated for the 2-year advance money for Public Broadcasting. For 1989, we had \$228 million.

Of the total reduction in the President's budget, \$13.7 billion comes from domestic programs.

For the Department of Labor, the President's budget calls for \$5 billion 792 million in outlays. For Fiscal Year 1987, we had \$5 billion 713 million. This is a \$79 million increase.

For the Department of Health and Human Services, the budget calls for \$91 billion 29 million in outlays and this is a \$1 billion 238 million increase over the \$89 billion 791 million appropriated for 1987.

For the Department of Education, the budget calls for \$13 billion 979 million in outlays, which is a reduction of \$5 billion 479 million under the \$19 billion 458 million appropriated for 1987.

For Related Agencies, we have the sum of \$785 million, which is \$205 million under the \$990 million appropriated for 1987. One of the increases in the President's budget pertains to workers' training. A new Workers' Adjustment Assistance Program would subsidize the workers training for new jobs and would pay them while they were in training. The program is particularly aimed at those hit by cutbacks in industries that are suffering from foreign competition. Current job training programs for long-term laid-off workers now serve 250,000 people a year. The new federal effort would enroll 700,000 people a year.

NASA's new budget would nearly double under the new budget. It would go up \$9.5 billion, which would include \$586.6 million to continue construction of the replacement space shuttle.

The budget provides for the sale of Amtrak, government oil reserves in Wyoming and California and five power marketing administrations, including the Bonneville Power Administration.

In speaking of the President's budget and considering trillions, it reminds me somewhat of a story that I read not too long ago defining a trillion dollars. According to the definition, a million seconds is a trifling $11\frac{1}{2}$ days and a billion seconds is 31.7 years. When you speak of a trillion, however, the ability to comprehend on a human scale really falls short since a trillion seconds is 31,700 years. In other words, a million seconds is about the length of time that has passed since Christmas, but a trillion seconds is the length of time since the prehistoric Ice Age when modern human beings evolved into existence.

If a trillion dollars was put into an ordinary passbook savings account, paying a modest 5% interest, it would earn \$50 billion in a year.

The President apparently is recovering nicely from his operation and I just hope that he does not look at the cartoons that appear here in the Washington newspapers. For instance in the Post today, there is a picture of the President leaning over, talking to one of his assistants in the Oval Office, with newspapers scattered across the desk, carrying headlines-- Iran-Arms scandal. Above the cartoon which shows the President with a very depressed, confused look are the words-- Here's the deal--you are just a dummy who never knows what's going on or what you are talking about. These are the words confided to the President by his assistant

who seems to be right well pleased with himself in being able to give the President that type of message.

January 15, 1987

We have thousands of people in this country who are in the homeless category. Some are right pitiful cases and others are people who have been in and out of jail and are mainly winos or simply are tramps. During the past few weeks, one of our leaders who has anything but a good record, succeeded in convincing our new Speaker, Jim Wright of Texas, that \$500 million should be appropriated and be used for the homeless with shelters and other facilities.

This past weekend, our new Speaker made a tour of a number of shelters here in the District with this man Snyder, and was quoted as having said that \$500 million should be appropriated for the homeless. In the Supplemental Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1986, we had \$5½ million which could be used for the homeless and this money was in the Community Services section of our bill. In addition, in the budget request for alcohol and drug abuse for Fiscal Year 1987, some \$15 million will be used for those who are mentally impaired in the homeless category. The budget for Fiscal Year 1988 contains a request of approximately \$100 million with \$20 million of the total amount coming over on the Health & Human Services side and the balance going into the Department of Housing and Urban Development for structures to be used for the homeless.

I am very much concerned about the education of our children and those in this country who are in need at this time.

The reductions in the bill that I am Chairman of are substantial in the categories where we should be very much concerned about and in the categories where we will finally end up with adequate funding in the bill that is presented. I feel sorry for the homeless, but I am delighted to know that most of their requests, and especially the offer made by the new Speaker, will come in another appropriation bill.

January 20, 1987

The dollar plunged yesterday to its lowest level against the Japanese yen since just after World War II. There is considerable talk today that the world's major industrial nations may soon be forced to take new action to buttress the world's leading currency. Representatives of the five major industrial powers, the United States, Japan, West Germany, Great Britain and France may meet sometime after the West Germany election which takes place this coming Sunday. Here on the Hill, we get right confused about the value of the dollar from time to time. In our deficit in balance of payments which totals about \$170 billion for the calendar year of 1986, we have heard all along that the value of the dollar played a right important part and that some of our major competitors wanted to keep the dollar as high as possible in order to protect their exports. We have all kinds of economists on both sides of this question and regardless of who is right, I hope that something takes place to help our trade deficit soon.

We still have an abundance of Vice Presidential candidates, but very few candidates for President who would have a chance to win. Gary Hart is traveling all over this country and sincerely hopes that this will be his time. He is known

by his closest friends and colleagues as a right cool and impatient person. To me, he seems right confused, but with the desire that he has to be President, he could pull another Jimmy Carter.

This past Monday, January 19, was the national holiday for Martin Luther King, Jr. Here in the District, notwithstanding the rainy day, a parade was held and several ceremonies were held throughout the city. Some trouble erupted in Georgia, but not too serious and I am glad that everything worked out well on this, the first real national holiday for Martin Luther King, Jr.

This week in the House, we take up H.R. 2 which is the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987. This is really the highway bill that failed to be brought out in time for passage last year. Certain parts of this legislation are right controversial and especially one part which provides for an increase in the speed limit for 55 pmh to 65 in certain sections of our country. All state highway departments have had to slow down by virtue of the withholding of funds from the highway trust fund which is necessary for matching money in the states. This is really an important bill and I hope that it goes all the way.

January 21, 1987

Jesse Helms, one of the Senators from North Carolina yesterday unseated Richard G. Lugar of Indiana as top Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee. Jesse Helms is a conservative and a man who wins on the Republican side in North Carolina with some \$7 million to \$12 million each time he runs. The Senate GOP caucus voted 24 to 17 to give the Ranking

Minority post on the Committee to Helms in order to preserve the vital principles of party unity and the Senate seniority system. Lugar is a right able member of the Senate and so far, as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, has established a good record. Lugar was able to work with the Democrats when the Republicans were in charge of the Senate and he was the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Helms, at that time, was Chairman of the Agriculture Committee so when the Democrats took back the Senate, Helms lost his Chairmanship of Agriculture and wants the more popular Ranking Minority seat on Foreign Relations.

We were to have a reorganization meeting of our Committee on Appropriations today, but for some reason or other, the Republicans on our Committee have been unable to make certain decisions concerning membership on the Committee so our meeting has to be postponed.

January 28, 1987

Last night, we had our State of the Union Address by President Reagan. For the first time since I have been a Member of Congress, a beautiful little brochure was passed out containing the President's speech and the title on the front page is--"The State of the Union, An Address to the 100th Congress, First Session, President Ronald Reagan, January 27, 1987, Washington, D.C."

This is by far, the weakest State of the Union address that the President has delivered since he has been in office. He had to admit in his speech that he did know all about Iran and that even though it was a mistake, we should now go to work and try to solve other major problems that are confronting our people in this country. He

looked just a little embarrassed when he said that though we have made much progress as far as our foreign relations program is concerned, he had one major regret. He further said that he took a risk with regard to our action in Iran and it did not work and for that reason, he assumed full responsibility. For weeks now, the White House has issued all kinds of press releases and he himself has said on a number of occasions that he was not advised as to the sale of the arms and a portion of the money from the sale going to Nicaragua Contra forces. Of course, here on the Hill, we all knew that he had to know all about this matter because Admiral Poindexter and Colonel North who headed the security commission forces in the White House would not have made such a move without the approval of the President.

During his address, the Republicans stood on five occasions and applauded for several seconds. There was no applause across the aisle on the Democratic side where 258 Members sit. Not a Member stood except on two occasions when Sam Stratton from New York who is a great hawk on the Armed Services Committee stood and applauded in a very weak fashion for about a second or two. It was so obvious that the Democrats did not agree with what the President was saying and with the press gallery completely filled, the newspaper articles today show very little agreement as between the two parties in the House. The President looked right good after his operation and examination, but in coming up the aisle, he was really tired and clearly showed that he was just about exhausted. He did stop and shake hands with me and several others on his way out.

The local newspaper in Bowling Green for a number of years, has wanted to dictate to the Congressmen of our District and have for well over 50 years failed. In an editorial this past weekend, they said that the present Congressman did not return their calls and even though he wins his races by from 70% to 80%, maybe he did not need the newspaper. This is the newspaper that endorsed one or two of my Republican opponents down through the years and endorsed Richard Nixon on two occasions. To my certain knowledge this paper has never endorsed a Democrat or been in favor of anything that the Democratic Party believes in. It just so happened that on Sunday, January 25, the date of this editorial, there was a nice article in the "Lexington Herald-Leader" entitled "When matters come to a vote, Natcher always does." This article has traveled all over Kentucky now and really should make the Gaines' family, who own the local Bowling Green paper slightly red in the face. This article is as follows:

"Last summer, when Congress was discussing the federal appropriations bill, U.S. Rep. Bill Frenzel of Minnesota stood on the House floor and leveled a good-natured complaint at his colleague, William Natcher of Kentucky.

"I really have only one criticism," Frenzel said of Natcher. "I wish the distinguished chairman would miss a few votes someday and stop embarrassing the rest of us."

It was appropriate that Frenzel would choose to rib Natcher about his voting record. In the 33 years since Natcher filled Rep. Garrett Withers' unexpired term, he has not missed a single vote.

He now holds the record for consecutive votes -- 14,926 as of the end of 1986.

The record is a product of the work ethic of Kentucky's 2nd District representative.

In many respects, Natcher is an enigma. Friends and colleagues describe him as an "old-fashioned" legislator. He shuns the limelight, seldom talking to reporters. He is noted for his diligence and his knowledge of matters before the House.

The Almanac of American Politics describes him as one of the most hard-working and conscientious House members. "He is one of a kind," the book states, "one of the men and women who make the House work."

Natcher seems driven to serve in a quiet, behind-the-scenes fashion.

He serves as chairman of the House Labor and Health and Human Services Subcommittee. He also often chairs the House when it

meets under the committee-as-a-whole procedure.

In a recent interview, he discussed some of his thoughts on Congress, the issues facing it this term and some of the occurrences since he was sworn in.

"When a person is sworn in as congressman, his major obligation is to the country, his district and his state, in that order," Natcher said. "A congressman should never miss a major vote except in a matter of illness. He should keep in mind at all times that he represents 540,000 people. When he doesn't vote, 540,000 people are not represented."

When Natcher was sworn in, in January 1954, he was dead last in seniority. He now is seventh.

It took him 16 years to rise to the chairmanship of the subcommittee.

Natcher has served with seven presidents and five House speakers. He presided over the House when Alaska and Hawaii were admitted into the union and when Gerald Ford and Nelson Rockefeller were confirmed as vice presidents. He has gavels in his office commemorating each of those occasions, plus others.

"I have presided on a great many occasions, and I have enjoyed doing it," he said.

"I've been here during one of the most fascinating periods in the history of this country, during the time of the assassination of the two Kennedys and Martin Luther King. We placed 12 men on the moon. We engaged in one of the longest, most unpopular wars in this country, the war in Vietnam. We've changed from the Industrial Age over to the Space Age during this period."

Like most lawmakers, Natcher sees the deficit as the most pressing issue facing government. He easily fires off figures from the top of his head.

"The national debt now is \$2.3 trillion. It requires \$158 billion just to pay the interest on the debt," he said. "That to me is the most important issue and problem facing the people of this country."

He also says the country must deal with its trade deficit and that the agriculture community is in crisis.

He says that in the future, tobacco state lawmakers will have to take a different tack.

"We've reached the point now where we can't argue the issue from the standpoint of the use of tobacco," Natcher said. "What we have to do now is call in our credits."

"What we do now is we say to the members in the House that all down through the years we've understood your problems and realized that we have 50 states in this union. Under no circumstance will we walk away from you, turn you down when you have serious problems in your section of the country. Now we need your help; don't leave us."

Natcher has kept a daily journal since he joined the House --there are now 45 bound volumes. He plans on bringing them back to Kentucky someday. He also has written his seven grandchildren a letter a week. There were 1,643 letters at the end of last year.

"I talk to them in these letters. I want them to love and respect this country," he said.

Natcher said that he doesn't plan on retiring soon. At age 77, he remains in good health and has not had to miss work a day because of illness.

"I've been very fortunate," he said.

In speaking of Presidents, I have served now with seven and back through the years, I recall that the office has a way of breaking, or at least diminishing everyone who holds it. For instance, Dwight D. Eisenhower finished his second term under the shadow of the U-2 incident. John Kennedy, of course, was assassinated, and Lyndon Johnson was defeated by Vietnam. Richard Nixon's waterloo, of course, was

Watergate. Nixon's successor, Jerry Ford, wasn't in office long enough to have very many serious problems even though he was humiliatingly ousted by a southern upstart with almost no political experience. That upstart, Jimmy Carter, was in turn broken by economic difficulties and by the insolvable Iran hostage crisis. Now, our present President, Ronald Reagan, has run aground on the secret arms deal with Iran.

You wonder from time to time how it just so happens that almost every President falls, one way or another, sooner or later. The answer I believe lies partly in the nature of the office itself and in what we expect of the person who occupies this office. The office makes tremendous demands on the person who holds it. He has to do everything from control a nuclear force capable of annihilating the world, to managing a budget that runs into trillions of dollars. He is expected to do all of this with wisdom and integrity and without making any mistakes. This, of course, is far beyond the abilities of any one man even with all of his advisors. Failures inevitably occur from time to time. Maybe one of these days the American people will reevaluate their expectations about the Presidency and if so, they will then be a little more considerate of the one who occupies the White House at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

January 29, 1987

One of the major questions now before the Congress is the proposal to increase the salaries of the Members, along with the salaries in the higher executive positions in the Federal government. The Members of the President's Cabinet and a great many others would come under the recommendation of the President's Commission

on Executive, Legislative and Judicial Salaries Report. Unless cancelled by Congress by February 5, the proposal the President sets forth in his new Budget for Fiscal Year 1988 would take affect. The salaries of the Members of the House and the Senate will go up from about \$77,400 to \$89,000 per year. This is really not too much considering the cost of two homes, two automobiles, and two of everything, plus the many other expenses incident to remaining a Member of Congress.

In the President's Budget for Fiscal Year 1988, he has a provision concerning the increase in salaries and instead of recommending the full amount for each Member of Congress or each Cabinet Member, he has reduced the amount, which he has the right to do under the law. There is an increase, but not to the extent of the report from the commission. In addition to making the recommendation for the salary increase, the President has stated that he will send to the Congress certain deferral requests in the current 1987 budget which will be used to finance the salary increase totaling about \$284 million. For instance, one of the deferral requests that he says he will send to Congress provides for a reduction from \$50 million to \$21,600,000 in the Commodity Food Distribution Program. The reduction of \$28,400,000 would mean then instead of \$50 million, the amount will be \$21,600,000.

Then, if the salary increase for Members of the House and Senate goes through and the program for distribution of surplus food to the poor people in this country is curtailed, there would be considerable criticism. Why the President and his advisors in the White House believe for one minute that Congress would approve any

such deferral is beyond me. I do not fall out with President Reagan when he says that he would like to keep the increase within the current budget, but taking any part of it out of the distribution program for the poor people would be right hard for any Member of Congress to accept. The media in this country would really have a field day if this occurred.

The President has pending before the Committee on Appropriations a great many requests for recissions and deferrals, but my guess is that after the word gets around as to where he wants some of the deferrals to come insofar as the salaries are concerned, that no officials request will ever end up on the Hill from the White House.

February 2, 1987

Sala Burton, the widow of Phil Burton, died last night. Phil Burton represented one of the California districts for about 16 years and in his race for Majority Leader, was defeated by Jim Wright by one vote. This is the campaign where a number of mistakes were made and one was made by Phil Burton, hoping to finally run against Dick Bolling instead of Jim Wright. Dick Bolling did not receive enough votes to stay in the race and the two leaders then were Wright and Burton. By virtue of certain agreements and commitments, Wright received just enough votes to defeat Burton by one vote. Burton was very active in politics throughout the State of California and was given credit for the last redistricting bill that was enacted in the legislature.

At the death of Phil Burton, his wife, Sala Burton, who was a very aggressive,

active wife, was elected to take his place. She had only been with us about four years and during the last session, succeeded in being named a member of the Rules Committee. She understood that Phil, at times, had accumulated a number of enemies and she endeavored, from the very start, to be considerate and not to carry on any feuds from the days when her husband was the Member from that district. She had a cancer operation and just in a matter of a few months, she died.

I serve on the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations and have now for a period of 32 years. The Chairman of this Subcommittee is the Chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations, Jamie L. Whitten of Mississippi. From time to time, he asks me how he comes out in my Journal. On several occasions, I have said in answer to this question that the week before, he did not do too well. If he asked me this week, I would have to give him the same answer. In yesterday's "Washington Post" there was a long article about my Chairman placing \$11.5 million in the Agriculture Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 1987 to be used for acoustics research in an acoustics center at the University of Mississippi. This amount is for a building and for equipment. To say the least, it is a little unusual to find in an appropriations bill for the Department of Agriculture.

February 3, 1987

Today, all kinds of parliamentary moves are under consideration which, if successful, would bring about a salary increase for Members of Congress, cabinet-level employees in the Executive departments and federal judges. Tomorrow at midnight is the final date when action

must be taken on the Presidential Commission for a salary increase. The new Speaker has issued a press release that there will be a straight up and down vote on this increase and if so, it will go down overwhelmingly. Some believe that a lawsuit, when filed, might bring about the salary increase since certain technicalities have not been complied with as set forth in the President's budget and in the Commission report. Regardless of a lawsuit in federal court, an amendment at any time to any appropriation bill or to any authorization bill which would be considered germane, denying payment of the salary increase would be just as effective to bring about defeat of the increase.

Today, there was a motion to adjourn and on a standing vote, the House was suddenly adjourned to keep a motion which might have been considered privileged from being presented that would have brought about a vote today.

When I was first elected a Member of Congress, our salary was \$15,000 and now it appears that it will remain at \$77,400 for sometime to come. We go into the Lincoln/Washington recess in a few days and then, for a period of ten days there will be no legislative program.

We started the hearings on the bill that I am Chairman of today with the Secretary of Labor, Bill Brock appearing to justify his budget requests for the Fiscal Year 1988. Tomorrow, the Secretary of Education, Mr. Bennett, will appear and then following the recess, we will have the Secretary of Health & Human Services.

Then, we will go back to the Department of Labor and take up their agencies and departmental requests, item by item. Following this, we will then have the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Education.

February 4, 1987

We are really skating on thin ice these days in the House. In an exquisite series of parliamentary maneuvers yesterday, the federal pay raise may have cleared the decks and may be effective. Midnight last night was the deadline, but some of the Members are still contending that since the Senate overwhelmingly turned down the pay raise 87 to 7 and the House will vote today, the pay raise can be retroactively cancelled. This contention is not generally agreed to and especially in the Comptroller General's Office. The Comptroller General will be under the pay increase and his spokesman this morning early said that the raise is effective one minute after midnight, unless it is rescinded. Midnight has passed and although on some bill next week or two weeks from now an amendment could be adopted which provides that no pay raise shall be received, it looks very much like now that a court test will have to decide the matter finally.

My Chairman, Jamie Whitten called up the \$50 million homeless bill and by pre-arrangement, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, Vic Fazio, of California objected. This meant that there could be no vote on the amendment which was hooked to this bill by the Senate which cancels the pay increase. A motion was immediately made after the objection for adjournment of the House and on a standing count, the ayes overwhelmingly

won and the House suddenly adjourned. Connie Mack, one of our new Members from Florida and the grandson of the old baseball manager, is one of those on the Republican side who are against the pay raise and he made every effort yesterday to bring about a vote. He is a nice man, but the parliamentary procedures were just a little bit too much yesterday and he was left standing after the door was firmly closed.

I do not approve of actions such as the one that took place yesterday because I believe an up or down vote should have been in order before midnight last night. This was quite a coup for those who have been making this fight for years now for an increase, but still places us in the same light with the people insofar as tiptoeing slightly over the ice to bring about a pay increase with no vote on record as to who was for or against this action.

The Secretary of Education will appear before my Subcommittee today and even though he is a right controversial member of the President's cabinet, he continues to maintain the position that he has taken in regard to a substantial reduction in his budget for education and I presume will maintain this position vigorously today.

February 6, 1987

About one week ago on one of our television channels, a program was televised entitled: Lyndon B. Johnson: The Early Years. This program ran for about 3 hours and a number of my friends in the Congress have inquired as to whether or not I saw the program and would confirm that the events and parts of this man's life as depicted were accurate. I only saw a very few minutes of this televised program.

but the parts I witnessed were accurate in every detail. Some of the events pertaining to our former President surprise many people in this country when someone, in narrative form, tells just what transpired. I presume that most of the program was accurate.

Robert Caro's book, Volume I on the Johnson years was accurate and very carefully written. This Volume started with the childhood of Lyndon B. Johnson and brought him up to the year 1941. Volume II is now in the process of being written and the author received quite a bit of praise for Volume I, notwithstanding the fact that the members of the Johnson family were very much upset at the way the author described the career and the events in the life of Lyndon B. Johnson. I carefully read Volume I and I found nothing in the first part of the life of Johnson that I disagreed with and sincerely believed that after some seven years of research, the author carefully placed in written form the facts as he found them to be. I look forward to reading Volume II written by this author and I presume that the Johnson family will not like this Volume.

Someday, one of our writers will take the United States Senate, beginning during the days when Lyndon Johnson was Majority Leader and select not only the Majority Leader, but members like Dick Russell, Senator George, Bob Kerr and others and this will really be an interesting story. Bob Kerr was the most powerful politician in the Senate at the time Lyndon Johnson was serving as Majority Leader. I use the word powerful because he never failed to raise millions of dollars when it was necessary and when any of the Members

were in serious trouble financially, he was able to tide them over in some manner and with the oil interests and television really starting out in those days, this man became more powerful the longer he served in the Senate.

February 9, 1987

Lloyd Bentsen of Texas served with us in the House for a few terms and then was elected to the Senate. He has been considerably more active in the Senate than he was in the House. He is now the Chairman of the Finance Committee in the Senate since the Democrats are now back in control. Along with the Chairman of the Ways & Means Committee on the House side, the Finance Committee in the Senate is considered a right influential Committee and along with the Appropriations Committee is into most every major piece of legislation that comes along. Packwood, ahead of Bentsen, of course, was very active in the Chairmanship and even though it appeared at one time he would have trouble in his last race, succeeded in raising millions of dollars and won without too much difficulty. Now, the members of the Senate and a great many in the House start raising campaign funds the next day after an election. This, apparently, has applied to Bentsen and during the past week, after considerable publicity, he decided that his method of raising tremendous amounts of money in a right easy way, had to be discontinued. He set up a plan whereby he would attend a breakfast and each lobbyist in attendance would contribute \$10,000. Hundreds of thousands of dollars could be raised at such a breakfast and this would mean that Bentsen would have his campaign funds all ready and available way in advance of the next election. As

Chairman of the taxing committee that includes tobacco, whiskey, oil and everything you can name, he of course, is a right important figure at this time and one that the lobbyists could not fail to court on every occasion. After much publicity, he announced last week that he no longer would have these breakfast club meetings and that each \$10,000 contribution made up to this time would be returned.

I have known Bentsen since he has been a Member of Congress and know that this move must have been a right difficult one for him.

The Majority Leader, Robert C. Byrd, (D-W.Va.) also set up a club and program similar to Bentsen's and he too is now accepting \$10,000 contributions from the lobbyists and those who want to attend the breakfast meetings. After Bentsen's move to discontinue his breakfast club, Byrd was asked whether or not he would now make the same move. He said he was a realist and was working within the law. He went on further to say that the only way he could change the law in regard to campaign contributions, the method received and the amounts, would come about only if he was reelected. He said he was working on his reelection campaign and would continue receiving his \$10,000 contributions at breakfast meetings.

Several other Senators, including Chafee (R-R.I.), and Roth (R-Del) are also accepting contributions, but in the amounts of \$5,000 each at their breakfast club meetings. Packwood of Oregon had breakfast meetings where \$5,000 was the amount contributed by each attendee and after his campaign he had \$692,291 left over. Asked as to whether or not he would consider return-

ing the contributions, the same as Bentsen is now doing brought about an immediate answer that absolutely none of the contributions would be returned and it was not under consideration.

This breakfast club business is one of the major reasons why the people in this country are not too kind to all of the Members of Congress. I guess that I am the only Member of Congress in either house who does not accept campaign contributions. I have heard of no one else so when this matter of tremendous amounts comes up from time to time, I too am in the same barrel with all the rest who care nothing about this kind of criticism.

In Kentucky, John Y. Brown, Jr. is now traveling over the state, testing the polls of the people for another race for the Office of Governor. He has been driving in the ice and snow during the past three weeks, but so far has not indicated one way or the other. I have often believed that he would make this race because I know that Phyllis George Brown is very unhappy sitting on the sidelines.

February 10, 1987

Robert C. McFarlane, the former White House National Security Adviser, who played a right important part in the Iran-Contra affair was hospitalized yesterday after a drug overdose which police are now investigating as an attempted suicide. Mr. McFarlane is the son of William McFarlane of Texas who served in the Congress a great many years ago. While his father was a Member of Congress, he was born in Washington, D.C. He resigned as the President's adviser in December of 1985 but since that time, has traveled on a number of missions

for the White House and has still been an active participant in national security affairs. Several weeks ago, he testified before one of the Committees in the Congress, informing the Committee that the President knew all about the sale of the arms to Iran and advised him on the telephone that he knew of the entire transaction and further, that the proposal was not acceptable to the Secretary of Defense and to the Secretary of State. In fact, McFarlane has been the only witness to emphatically state to any Committee up to this time that President Reagan has known all along everything that transpired.

Just before appearing for another Committee hearing yesterday morning, Mrs. McFarlane called for an ambulance and Mr. McFarlane was quickly moved to Bethesda Naval Hospital where he admitted that he had taken 25 or 30 valium tablets which are used as tranquilizers. The number taken, of course, was an overdose and for months now, this man has appeared to be exceedingly tired, tense and very much upset. His condition is good and he will survive. According to the White House, no comment will be made since he is now a private citizen. I feel sorry for Mr. McFarlane and his private citizen category, of course, cannot be of any consolation to the White House at this time.

Our new Speaker is one of the major subjects for the cartoonists in this country during the present week. Jeff MacNelly, a cartoonist for the "Chicago Tribune" says that he has eight foot teeth and parts his hair in the middle. He looks like a riverboat gambler according to this cartoonist. Cartoonists generally zero in on one or two facial features of

politicians and Jim Wright's eyebrows are real targets at this time. They are long and turned up considerably which makes it very good for cartoonists. Another cartoonist on the "Cincinnati Enquirer" says that Wright has a chipmunk smile and a gleam in his eye which this cartoonist believes means that he is ready to pounce. Another cartoonist says that he has beady, dark eyes and a long, drawn face, with spockian ears. The cartoonists are really going to have a field day with our friend, Jim Wright, but this applies to all Speakers now and especially would it apply to my old friend Tip O'Neill.

We are now living through a period where we have surrogate mothers and the latest case is on the front pages of the papers throughout the country. It pertains to a lady in New Jersey who, under contract for a \$10,000 fee, agreed to bear the child of a couple who were unable to have children. The wife of the man who has been unable to produce children is a pediatrician and the sperm of her husband was implanted in the surrogate mother. After the birth of the little girl, the surrogate mother refused to give up the child or to accept the \$10,000. She and her unemployed husband left immediately for Florida and now back in New Jersey, a suit is pending as to who gets the child. This will go on now for several weeks and I hope will bring a stop to a lot of this foolishness.

February 11, 1987

A great many of us in the Congress feel sorry for Robert McFarlane. He is the only one who has emphatically stated that the President knew all about the Iran arms sale and this was not of recent date, but was during the calendar year of 1986.

He knew when he testified before one of the Congressional Committees that he would later be called before several other Committees and would, as a matter of truth, tell the same story that he had previously stated to the first Committee. In fact, he probably felt torn between truth and loyalty and this brought on his attempt to take his life. His close associates say that he is a man under extreme strain and extraordinary stress and after revealing all he knew about the Iran arms sale, it put him in direct conflict with President Reagan's original statement and the testimony of White House Chief of Staff Don Regan. Apparently, he and Regan have not been able to get along and this was his main reason for resigning as the National Security Council advisor.

One or two doctors may be in trouble over the death certificate of Liberace. AIDS was not given as the cause of death and now the coroner has determined that the major cause of death was Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

February 12, 1987

In today's Washington Post, there is an editorial entitled--"A Paid-For Congress." This editorial is as follows:

"Say what you will about the integrity of individual members of Congress, the lack of a precise correlation between campaign contributions and votes in committee or on the floor. All the qualifications are true, and none of them matters. The math is too strong; we have, if not a

bought, at least a paid-for Congress.

We had the issue for breakfast last week; the story was that Lloyd Bentsen, on becoming chairman of Senate Finance, had set up a breakfast club through which lobbyists could contribute \$10,000 each to his reelection campaign two years hence; Robert Byrd had done the same on regaining his post as Senate majority leader. Mr. Bentsen has not disbanded his club; Mr. Byrd stubbornly has not. But these are only the most egregious examples of a meal that goes on all day.

The likelihood is that just the victors in last November's elections--the men and women who are now the members of Congress--will turn out to have spent more than \$300 million in their campaigns. That is up a fifth from only two years before, nearly five times the total spent 10 years ago. That's not inflation; prices only doubled in that period. It's a Roman circus out there.

About a third of the winners' campaign funds will have come from political action committees--PACs. These are the new

systematizers of the campaign process, the organizing principle. There were 600 of them when Congress enacted campaign finance reform in 1974. There are 4,100 now. They gave \$12.5 million in that election cycle, an estimated \$140 million in the one just completed. The PACs have fueled the campaign spending spree of the past 10 years; these special interests now account for twice the percentage of campaign receipts that they did before Congress moved to limit their role.

The average House winner now spends about \$300,000 to get elected, up from perhaps \$90,000 in 1976. Forty percent of this money comes from PACs. Incumbents are generally reelected in House races. The pattern of giving both reflects and reinforces this. Those who eventually won--mostly incumbents--raised 2½ times as much money, on average, as their opponents in last year's House races. The PACs accounted for this. They are neither sentimental nor dumb; they gave six times as much to winners as to losers. About 180 House members--two fifths of the House--received more than half their campaign

contributions from PACs. Strangely enough, the Senate, where a seat now costs more than \$3 million on average, is more restrained. Winners there took only about a fourth of their funds from PACs.

It is said that, to some extent, the PACs cancel each other out, that they often represent competing interests and have only turned the traditional business of tugging at Congress into a kind of team sport. Thus of the 30 largest PACs the last time anyone counted, 17 represented union, some of them narrowly based but others longtime battlers for broad social legislation. The rest of the list is easier to categorize--the Realtors, the American Medical Association, the home builders, the milk producers, automobile dealers, life insurance companies, bankers, dentists, trial lawyers, the National Rifle Association, a pro-Israeli group.

There is a correlation, if not with each and every vote of the members, at least with their committee assignments. Common Cause did

a study of the House Banking Committee in 1982, for example. Its 47 members got \$4.2 million from PACs, of which a fourth came from financial, real estate and construction groups.

Is it wrong? At some point it becomes so; the point is long past. Some senators, led by David Boren and including Mr. Byrd, who has learned to preach while passing the collection plate, are calling for public financing along the line of presidential campaigns. Maybe. Others will have other ideas. But something has to be done. The present system is intolerable."

As far as I know, I am the only Member of Congress who has never accepted a campaign contribution, honorarium or any money used in elections or in retaining a position in the Congress. Sometimes I think it would be nice for the good old Washington Post, who for many years when I was Chairman of the D.C. Budget Subcommittee, used to take great delight in using a nice heavy, sharp meat axe on me, if they would only say in a one-sentence editorial, that this does not apply to Bill Natcher.

February 13, 1987

After six long years, George Bush's campaign for the presidency has suddenly taken a nose dive. The conservatives are not nearly as enamored with him as they were during the first Administration and since it now develops that he really knew

quite a bit about the Iran arms sale, he has decided to disagree, a little, with the President. In Michigan yesterday, where he was speaking, he said that he had expressed certain reservations about certain aspects of President Reagan's Iran arms sale initiative and that he openly criticized the way decisions were being made in the White House during this episode. In response to a number of questions, Bush declined to repeat his earlier statements that the U.S. was not trading arms for hostages. He now says that we will have to wait and see if the conclusions are certain that the U.S. swapped arms for hostages and he, of course, would be the first to say that it is wrong. I watched him on television and his hesitation in making these statements was right unusual. Reagan's mistakes will just be noted in history, but Bush's will be carried on into the future and especially in his run for the presidency. The polls now show that he is not the leader and has gone down so much in the past month that any changes he makes in his position over the Iran matter may not be of too much assistance.

Before we closed out the calendar year of 1986, a number of stocktrading scandals in New York City were carried in many stories throughout the country. As a result of some of the arrests that were made then, we now have two prestigious firms involved, Goldman-Sach & Company and Kidder-Peabody & Company. Three of Wall Street's top stock traders in these two companies were arrested yesterday and charged with swapping secrets about corporate takeovers, thereby making millions of dollars for themselves. The allegations yesterday were the most significant actions since the stock speculator Ivan F. Boesky

paid the government \$100 million in November to settle charges that he used confidential information to make illegal stock trading profits. Boesky has agreed to plead guilty to one felony count and is cooperating with investigators. The odds are that this man will have to serve some time and judging from what's now taking place, birds are singing from every corner.

February 17, 1987

An article appeared in the Louisville "Courier-Journal" on Sunday, a week ago, concerning the voting record of the Members from Kentucky. It seems that our new Senator Mitch McConnell was laboring under the misapprehension that he had a 100% voting record which would have been the first time that a Senator from Kentucky in any one year had established this kind of record for many, many years. He used attendance as one of his main platform gimmicks against Huddleston, so apparently in announcing his 100% record, he was right jubilant. "Congressional Quarterly" stated that he did not have a 100% voting record since he had voted "present" on the impeachment of Judge Claiborne. Not only McConnell, but Ford also voted "present." A "present" vote, according to "Congressional Quarterly" is in the same category as being absent. When you carefully consider the matter, there is certainly justification in placing this vote in the "absent" category because the impeachment vote was an important vote and certainly both of our Senators should have voted either for impeachment or against impeachment. I know quite a bit about this impeachment proceeding because I presided over the House during the debate of the impeachment Resolution of Judge Claiborne. Senator McConnell will have to try again and next time, he must say "yes" or "no".

Both Senator Ford and Senator McConnell have received quite a write up in the "Washington Post" today over a colloquy which did not appear in "The Congressional Record" following general debate on the sanctions legislation against South Africa, but somehow or other was included in the permanent record which is the bound record for that particular day. Senator McConnell maintains that he received permission to insert the colloquy between he, Senator Ford and others, even though it did not actually take place on the floor. A number of Senators have contested the agreement to have the colloquy printed in the bound and permanent edition because they maintain that if it had actually taken place in the Senate Chamber, they would have contested the interpretation given by our Kentucky Senators in regard to the exporting of certain raw materials which when processed at the Paducah Uranium Plant were then disposed of and utilized outside our country. The interpretation of our Senators in the colloquy was to the effect that this would be permissible and would not be a part of the sanctions against South Africa. Senator Kennedy and others contested right vigorously this interpretation and also the authorities in the Executive Branch of the Government have refused to go along on the colloquy which did not appear in the record the day following general debate on this particular matter.

At long last, we will go back into session again this week. After the Lincoln/Washington Day recess, we will meet on Wednesday in a pro-forma session and then on Thursday, have one vote on the motion to go to conference on H.R. 2, which is the Surface Transportation and Relocation Assistance Act. The motion will be to instruct conferees. The House is not in

session on Friday, February 20. So far this session, we have accomplished very little and this is a right poor start for the First Session of the 100th Congress.

For several months now, the government has been selling gold coins. The \$20 coin which is now in the process of being minted and sold, contains 5% of the gold content which is not from our gold reserve, but from gold purchased from countries abroad. The Chairman of the House Administration Committee pointed this out this past week and this has brought about an answer from the Director of the Mint to the effect that even though it is true, this has been done on many occasions. When gold coins are sold now by our government, if the gold is obtained from Fort Knox, it contains a considerable amount of alloy because a great portion of our gold reserve there is from the gold coins that were turned in and melted down by the government for deposit in the gold depository at Fort Knox.

February 18, 1987

Nancy Reagan has participated in the operation of the White House and in the decisions of the President more than any other Presidential wife during the time that I have served as a Member of Congress. President Reagan is the seventh President I have served with and some of the wives never appeared to participate in any of the decisions made in the White House while others at times took a very active part.

Recently, Mrs. Reagan apparently has made up her mind that Don Regan, the Chief of Staff to the President must go. According to White House rumor, she no longer speaks to Mr. Regan when she passes him in the hallways of the White House and

she feels that he has to a certain extent usurped the powers of the President in a number of matters and especially in this Iran event which appears on the front pages of the newspapers almost daily. There are a number of vacancies in White House jobs and it appears that Mrs. Reagan has decided to take an active part in just who fills most of these positions. From time to time when the President is in a crowd and his wife is along, questions will be shouted by reporters and he turns to Nancy and she very quickly gives him an answer. I presume that a lot of these questions cannot be heard by the President since he is definitely hard of hearing. But, to say the least, this First Lady has really occupied a very prominent position during the Administration of Ronald Reagan.

I remember Mrs. Eisenhower very well and always liked her. She dressed real cute and had perfect bangs which always seemed to be in place. She attended tea parties almost daily and was a right motherly sort of a lady. She was nice to everyone and her main interest, as I recall, during the two Eisenhower terms was the decision to locate the new Air Force Academy in Colorado, near Denver. On many occasions before the decision was made, Mrs. Eisenhower said that the new academy should go to Colorado and be located at the site that was finally selected. From the standpoint of travel and weather, this made no difference to Mrs. Eisenhower and she succeeded in winning this one.

Jacqueline Kennedy always seemed to be right confused and on a number of occasions when I would be at the White House, she always appeared to be very timid and very confused. I presume that she spent most of her time looking for Jack. After the death of my old friend

Jack Kennedy, she seemed to assert herself more and especially from the standpoint of traveling around the world and ending up in far off places.

Mrs. Nixon is a lovely lady and I can still see her walking out of the White House, head erect and tears streaming down her face, when she was making her last exit following Nixon's resignation as President. At all the White House functions, she was really nice and affable, but quite reserved.

Lady Bird Johnson always reminded me of a lady wagonmaster because she could have filled this position to perfection. She had to know all about the President's escapades, but apparently it never bothered her at all. When you met her, she was very nice, but business-like at all times.

Rosalyn Carter, next to Mrs. Reagan, participated in a great many White House decisions and in advising her husband on a great many matters. She always seemed to be present with him on major occasions and to the bitter end, was standing erect, maintaining that her husband was qualified to be President of the United States. I remember on one occasion in Bardstown, Kentucky she made this statement in his race for reelection. I wanted to tell her so bad that of course he was qualified and since he was serving his first term as President, it was not necessary to make the statement in her speeches during the campaign.

Betty Ford, the wife of my old friend, Jerry Ford, was always full of fun and notwithstanding one or two problems she had, she enjoyed her stay in the White House but never seemed to interfere in any of his decisions. She mainly was always

interested in her family and always ready to help Jerry when necessary.

Going back to Mrs. Reagan, I presume that Don Regan is on his way out and that this will please the First Lady. There seems to be virtually unanimous convictions on the Hill and in the Washington political community that the sooner Regan departs, the more opportunity there is to rejuvenate the last period of the Reagan Presidency. Regan now admits that he supported the President's arms sale to Iran and so far, has been right absent at a great many events since testifying in mid-December before the Senate Intelligence Committee. In answer to questions recently about his relationship with the First Lady, he said that virtually daily he talked with Mrs. Reagan, but declined to respond to criticisms or reports that he would leave the White House soon.

February 20, 1987

Governor Cuomo of New York announced yesterday that he would not seek the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1988. I was not surprised at the announcement, but had hoped all along that he would decide to make the run because we certainly have no strong candidates now running on our side. As I have said before, we have an abundance of Vice Presidential candidates, but still do not have a good candidate for the Office of President. Cuomo said, in his opinion, the Democratic Party offers a number of candidates who can prove themselves capable of leading this Nation toward a more sane, a more progressive and a more humane future. He said that his announcement not to run was best for his state and for his family.

Hart is still traveling all over the country but so far, in my opinion, has really failed to attract the Democrats.

The papers are still full of the sale of arms to Iran and both Admiral Poindexter and Lt. Col. North have refused to testify under oath before the committees now investigating this affair. It now develops that Lt. Col. North, the fired National Security Council staff aide in the Iran-arms sales, contra aid affair gave Iran top secret intelligence information that was not supposed to be shared with foreigners. President Reagan apparently authorized limited selling of intelligence with Iran when he secretly approved selling arms to Tehran on January 17, 1986. At the same time, North, according to the media today, passed secret and top secret intelligence along which was not to be seen by any foreign national.

Former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg, in an article recently in the papers, suggested that both Poindexter and North be court martialed and this would produce the facts. A lot of people have overlooked the fact that both are still in uniform and the procedure suggested by the former Justice, to me, is best and should take place as soon as possible.

February 24, 1987

Fred D. Reardon, Jr., my brother-in-law died early yesterday morning. He had experienced difficulty with his heart for a number of years now and after he and Wendy, his wife who also is a doctor, retired, it appeared they then could lead a very normal, happy life. This did not take place and early yesterday morning at about 3 a.m. they called to tell us that Fred had passed on. After being in

intensive care for days and with the best of care in a hospital where he was known and loved, it was just too much and he returned home.

Virginia has no other brothers or sisters and this is a terrific loss to her and to the members of our family. Fred was not only my brother-in-law, but he was also my friend. He was an excellent doctor and as my daughter Louise has said now for many years, she and Fred Reardon could really operate an Irish boarding house anywhere in the world.

Fred's father, Fred D. Reardon, Sr. was also a doctor and one of the best that ever practiced in Kentucky. Fred has two sons, Doug and Chuck and both of them have visited with us here in Washington on many occasions. Doug served as a Page two summers and really learned quite a bit about the District of Columbia.

Memorial services will be held for Fred and according to our information today, he will be cremated and his ashes returned to Bowling Green to be buried with his father and mother and grandfather and grandmother.

We have had another terrific snow here in Washington with about 12 inches dumped on the City. This time, the Mayor and District of Columbia officials really went to work and the streets were soon cleared--considerably better than the 24 inches of snow received over a period of a few days several weeks ago when the City suddenly was brought to an abrupt stop.

February 26, 1987

It now looks like Donald T. Regan will be out of the White House within the next day or two. Both President Reagan and Vice President Bush yesterday cancelled plans to leave Washington this weekend and White House sources admitted that a major White House staff shake up, including the office of Chief of Staff, Donald T. Regan, is imminent. President Reagan has summoned some of his top strategists, including a long-time political advisor, Stuart K. Spencer to the White House on Friday night to discuss prospective staff changes and the administration's response to the Tower Special Board's Report on Iran. This report may be right critical and the President, even though he named the Board members, is just a little leary today over what the report may contain. Each Member of Congress will receive a copy of the Report by the Special Review Board and this report will be signed by John Tower, the Chairman, Edmund S. Muskie, former Secretary of State and United States Senator and Brent Scowcroft. In fact, my copy has just been delivered and I look forward to going over this report this evening.

A number of successors to Regan have been discussed today and some include former Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, Kenneth M. Duberstein, and Energy Secretary John S. Herrington. You can tell by the picture that appears on the front page of today's "Washington Post" of President Reagan and Donald Regan that a move is underway and will be right fast.

Lt. Col. Oliver North and Michael K. Deaver are playing with legal technicalities to prevent prospective indictments. An

Independent Prosecutor moved to obtain an indictment yesterday of former White House staffer Michael K. Deaver on four counts of perjury. Deaver and his attorney immediately filed a challenge of the constitutionality of such an Independent Prosecutor and this matter will now have to be passed on by the courts. Whitney North Seymour, Jr., the Independent Counsel advised a federal judge here in Washington that he was ready to ask the grand jury to indict Deaver on one count of lying to a House Subcommittee and three counts of lying in grand jury testimony. The alleged perjury involves Deaver's lobbying for private clients since resigning his White House Deputy Chief of Staff position in May, 1985. Federal Judge Thomas P. Jackson issued a temporary restraining order that has barred Seymour from asking the grand jury to indict Deaver and a hearing will be set with a decision made as to the legality of the action by such an Independent Prosecutor. Deaver has raised the same constitutional objection that was filed by Lt. Col. Oliver L. North who filed suit Tuesday seeking to block the criminal charges by the Independent Prosecutor, Lawrence Walsh, in the Iran-Contra arms sale matter. The issue is whether an Independent Counsel appointed by a special three-judge court at the Justice Department's request is intruding on executive branch functions, in violation of the separation of powers doctrine.

If Deaver and North are unsuccessful they can certainly rest upon the assurance that they will both be indicted because this action will take place just as sure as Tuesday follows Monday.

February 27, 1987

The Tower Review Board issued a right critical report yesterday detailing

how President Reagan swapped arms for hostages as White House aides secretly ran the Contra war against Nicaragua and top officials lied to each other and to the public while possibly breaking several laws. This 300-page report on the Iran-Contra affair quoted dozens of secret computer messages passed among senior National Security Council officials and chronicles events that certainly have unraveled the Reagan Presidency. The board, consisting of Tower, Muskie and Scowcroft met at the White House with the President and in his usual actor-style manner, he attempted to sort of push aside the report by saying that it would be carefully studied and all constructive suggestions would be immediately adopted and further that any other mistakes that were pointed out would be corrected without any question. I have just about reached the conclusion that a great many others have in Washington and around the country that the President is either not interested at all or simply does not understand the seriousness of what he and his administration have done in regard to hostages, sales of arms to Iran and violations of the law in regard to channeling of money from the sale to the Contra leaders. This report was compiled without access, of course, to any financial information and records since Lt. Col. North and Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter refused to testify, the same as they did before the Congressional Committees.

Don Regan is on his way out and this week should tell the story.

Each Member of Congress received two copies of the report yesterday and last night, I read the major part of the 300 pages. One part that impressed me was the statement that at no time did the President

insist on accountability and performance review. Further, he did not seem to be aware of the way in which the operation was implemented and the full consequences of U.S. participation.

That portion of the report in regard to Regan stated that he should have insisted on an orderly process and that it be followed carefully and should have advised with the President at every opportunity. Secretary Shultz and Secretary Weinberger, according to the report, removed themselves completely from the march of events and specifically requested to be informed only if necessary to perform their respective assignments. This was really getting out from under any part of the burden that later was to fall right squarely on the President.

March 2, 1987

Don Regan is out and Howard Baker is in. Howard Baker married Senator Everett Dirksen's daughter and his father Howard Baker, Sr. was a Member of the House when I was first elected. Howard Baker, Sr. died and his wife who was Howard Baker Jr.'s step-mother served for 4 or 5 years. While serving in the Senate, Howard Baker, Jr. was elected Majority Leader and established a good record. I believe he served two terms in the Senate and then announced that he would be a candidate for President following President Reagan's second term, and dropped out of the Senate. I often wondered why he made this move because I thought he would have a better chance if he remained in the Senate and made his race as a Member of the Senate. Howard Baker is not only a smart man, but he is a man who knows how to deal with people. He should be good for Ronald Reagan and in fact, if Reagan ever regains the popularity he had

prior to the Iran mess, it will be as a result of the moves that Howard Baker makes to correct the situation.

One development this past weekend that was right startling to me was Larry Speake's statement that considerable blame was being placed on Donald Regan that was not justified. On television, he maintained that Donald Regan was an outstanding Chief of Staff and kept the President fully advised on all moves that were being made in the White House. This, to a certain extent, cancels out a number of statements made by the President in regard to just how much he knew about the moves that were made in the sale of arms to Iran and transfer of part of the money to the Contras in Nicaragua. Speakes, several weeks ago, resigned as Acting Press Secretary to the President and is now connected with one of the large brokerage firms in New York City. Brady, who was one of those shot along with the President, is still unable to carry out his duties, but still on the payroll and listed as Press Secretary to the President. Speakes, I thought, handled his assignment well, but at no time was given an opportunity to be named as the top man, so after a number of years, resigned and seems to be enjoying life considerably more than he did when he was in the White House.

On Wednesday night of this week, the President will on television address the Nation and I hope he simply says that he made a mistake and that he takes full responsibility for all of the moves that were made concerning Iran and the money that no one, so far, has been able to locate which was to go to the Contras in Nicaragua.

March 3, 1987

Our new Speaker, Jim Wright of Texas, shortly after his election, indicated that if he had his way, \$500 million would be appropriated to take care of the homeless in this country. This statement was made during a tour here in the City of Washington where we have quite a number sleeping on grates and sidewalks every night, regardless of the weather. It now appears that several of the Members in the House and the Senate have decided that this is a good political issue and they will, tonight, join those sleeping on grates and sidewalks so that they can have first hand experience of conditions as they exist in large cities.

We have a new Member from Massachusetts by the name of Joe Kennedy who is Robert Kennedy's son and he and his wife have decided that they will join the street people tonight. Others who have indicated that they also will join the street people tonight are Tony Coelho, our new Majority Whip from California and Mike Lowry, one of our Members from the State of Washington and Ted Kennedy, also from Massachusetts. To me, this is absolutely a publicity stunt and one that certainly does not improve the image of Congress. Several days ago in the Subcommittee that I am Chairman of where we appropriate all the money for health in this country, the question was asked as to how much would be in our bill and what effort we would make to increase the amounts requested for the homeless. They probably will vote me out of the order because I immediately said that I felt sorry for these people throughout the United States who are in the street people category, but that as far as I am personally concerned, I am more interested in educating our children and cancer, heart and stroke

research, along with other matters pertaining to health, than I am in those who are in the street people category. As I have said, I feel sorry for them, but I am more in favor of helping those that need help and those who when helped will become good citizens and produce something beneficial as far as our people are concerned.

March 4, 1987

President Reagan yesterday nominated FBI Director, William Webster, a former Federal Judge, to head the CIA. This nomination was made after John Tower of Texas turned down the offer. When the question was asked of Webster about being second choice, he said this was of no great importance because when he accepted the Directorship of the FBI, he, at that time, was also a second choice. Webster is a right able man and so far as Director of the FBI, he has at least held the organization together almost as well as J. Edgar Hoover did for many years.

Maybe the President can make one or two more moves and straighten out this mess brought about as a result of his administration's dealings with Iran. I presume that Nancy is well pleased now that Regan has moved on. My guess is that when Regan tells the whole story, she may not look as good as she has during the past two weeks in making the move to oust him.

Some of our friends in the Senate and the House slept on the grates last night with the street people and of course, for some reason or other, it just so happens that a number of television cameras were stationed around the city to make sure

they were seen throughout the United States, sleeping on sidewalks with some of the poor people. I feel sorry for those that are mentally unbalanced as a result of drugs or something else, but some of those that really have no justifiable reason for being in the position they are in are right hard to justify.

I attended the annual VFW dinner last night and according to my recollection, this is the 34th consecutive VFW dinner that I have attended. I know that those from Kentucky remember every year that I have been there and it seemed to be in complete agreement last night among those at our three tables that this was my 34th dinner. The food was good and the Voice of Democracy winners from all of the states and territories were just fabulous. A little lady from the First Congressional District won from Kentucky and I was hoping that she would be one of the five finalists. The top winner received a \$14,000 scholarship last night and this will send her out with a good start through college.

Daniel Inouye received the annual VFW award last night. He served in the House with us for two terms and has been serving in the Senate since that time. He is a disabled World War II veteran who lost his right arm during one of the early conflicts in the war and has been a good Member of Congress. In his acceptance speech, he mentioned a number of major events that have taken place during his tenure in the Congress, illustrating that following each of those, our country was able to hold together and remain the strongest democracy in the world. I enjoyed his speech and in listening to him was somewhat reminded of the many major events that I have witnessed

since I have been a Member of Congress. When I tell people that I was here when five of our Members were shot in the House Chamber on March 1, 1954 and was still serving when the two Kennedys were assassinated, the assassination of Martin Luther King, and 12 men were placed on the moon, they are really fascinated. Following all of these major events, our country was able to push ahead and continue on as the strongest democracy in the world. The resignation of a Vice President and a President, along with two men serving in these two Offices who were not elected by the people, Jerry Ford and Nelson Rockefeller, adds somewhat more to the events when you consider the fact that after a President resigned, we were able to continue to hold our country together and serve with a man who was not elected by the people. Following the assassination of Martin Luther King, I remember the fires that were started in the large cities such as Washington, Detroit, New York, and a number of other places. In looking out one of the windows in the Capitol Building at the fires that were underway on 14th and 16th streets and not knowing whether or not these fires would take the entire city, it was a right exciting event.

I could go on and on about the many incidents and on each occasion, we were able to hold our country together, operating under the Constitution and under the provisions of the Constitution which provide for the operation of the strongest country in the world.

March 5, 1987

President Reagan, in his nationally televised address last night stopped short of apologizing. He admitted that the deal

with Iran was a mistake and that as the President, he had to assume the blame for the action of his subordinates. He blamed the Tower Commission Board's verdict of failure in his White House on the actions of unnamed subordinates. He absolutely avoided addressing one of the chief findings of the Tower panel and that was to the effect that Robert C. McFarlane, John M. Poindexter, and their aide Lt. Col. Oliver L. North secretly managed the guerrilla war against Nicaragua at a time when Congress had cut off military aid to the rebels. He also ignored the Board's disclosures that his top aides all scrambled for cover and attempted to cover up completely details of the Iran policy after it became public early in November last year. He went on to say that his misleading statements in his early comments to the public were based, in part, on wrong information his aides provided and that he had been silent on the unfolding scandal for the last three months because the people deserved the truth and it required time to disclose just what really did happen. He portrayed himself as a President who had the right intentions, but did not always insure that they were being followed by aides who contributed to the crisis by failing to keep proper records of meetings and decisions and who created secret bank accounts and diverted funds. Although he did not apologize, he did take full responsibility for what had occurred. Last night, he stuck to his original position that the Iran initiative began as an attempt to develop relations with potential successors to the present government there and he went on to say that it is now clear from the Tower Board's report that he let his personal concern for the hostages spill over into the geopolitical strategy of reaching out to Iran.

In other words, the President, still using his old system on television, completely ignored the importance of what took place and just what position it placed our people in from the standpoint of believing that our laws should be upheld and further, from the standpoint of leaving our allies hanging in the balance. Notwithstanding promises to the effect that we would not intervene in Iran and making no apology to our allies, the President simply said that what took place was a mistake. His statement will not be well accepted abroad and there will be a number of our close friends there who simply believe that he is still an actor and in a 13-minute speech on television said just enough to convince the people that even though it was a mistake, it was not a serious mistake and would be rectified in the future by closer supervision of his aides and more accurate reporting to him of what was actually taking place in the White House.

Some of our people here on the Hill on our side of the political fence believe that the President cleared the air completely last night in this speech, but I am not one of those and still believe that this is one of the most serious mistakes any President has ever committed since I have been a Member of Congress.

March 9, 1987

The large television channels are still in trouble. Cutbacks, downsizing and streamlining are taking place almost daily. The budget blues apparently are plaguing the big three network news divisions and the illness may be hazardous to the viewing habits of the people in this country. CBS, in its latest move is eliminating \$30 million

from the news budget. ABC News, only a year ago, removed from its personnel a number of high employees and is now examining ways to offer a more competitive, more cost-efficient edition of its supper-time newscast. NBC News, under the new ownership of G.E. is attempting to cut down millions of dollars in operating costs. When I think of G.E. purchasing NBC, when they have too many problems of their own, it seems to me that this was a poor judgment decision. This is somewhat like General Motors purchasing the Howard Hughes aircraft company for \$5 billion.

In order to cut North and Poindexter off at the pass, it was agreed this past week to have the Justice Department name the special counsel and make the counsel a part of the Justice Department which may eliminate the two suits filed by North and Poindexter contesting the legality of the special counsel. This past weekend, the rumors circulated all over the capital city that Poindexter had said to some of his friends that Reagan knew all about the sale of the arms to Iran and the \$20 million to \$30 million that was siphoned off for the Nicaraguan Contras. If this proves to be true, the President has simply told a big story and this is the one that may break his back.

George Bush is now traveling and in his speeches stating that he wished he had been of more help during the Iranian crisis and had been able to see the signals well in advance. If so, he says, he could have warned the President and been of more assistance to the Administration. The truth is, I believe, that he knew all about it and was just running fast to keep away from being tagged, because he certainly did not want the tail placed on him.

The President's elder brother, Neil Reagan, told a San Diego County, California weekly newspaper he thought the President concocted the arms to Iran scheme after Congress cut off his Contra aid. His brother went on to say that in his opinion, the President asked Congress for the money and was turned down. Neil Reagan is three years older than the President and he said that he would bet he just went back to his office after Congress turned him down on his money and said there is more than one way to skin a cat. When the President was informed about his brother's statement, he laughed and said that he would skin him.

One day after accepting responsibility but still not apologizing for the Iran-Contra affair, President Reagan attempted to divert attention from the Iran story. He said that we have now spent enough time on inside Washington politics and as far as he is concerned, the American people sent him here to do a job and there are just two years left to get it done.

The Reagans received 67 very valuable gifts during 1986 from foreign leaders and dignitaries and these, after a certain amount of use, will have to be turned in. Some of these gifts included a hand-woven tablecloth and napkins from Philippine President Corazon Aquino, a three-pound cask of Russian caviar from Gorbachev, a wicker basket of jelly beans from Morocco's King Hassan II, and a pocket television from Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone.

Another trial is now underway in Jerusalem and this time, John Demjanjuk is being tried as the sadistic Nazi death camp guard known as "Ivan the Terrible." This man, a retired Cleveland auto worker, was finally extradited by the U.S. to Israel

last year. Demjanjuk, 66 years of age, denies charges he gassed prisoners at Treblinka in 1942 and 1943 and says that he himself was a Nazi prisoner of war. Witnesses deny this statement and during the week an I.D. card was presented which apparently belonged to this man and was used at a Nazi S.S. training camp.

Some of the correspondants in this country sincerely believe that this is no time to play "get the President." The business of our country must proceed and since the President has pledged that things will be different in the future, he deserves, according to these people the kind of support that will help him succeed instead of the heavy doses of invective that have characterized much of the criticism directed at both him and his wife in recent days. Others say that the President's speech was a good start, but now we must have the true answers. Now, either the President or someone else must tell the Congress and the people in this country where the rest of the \$20 million in arms receipts landed; and whether this money was used for Nicaraguan rebels or to bribe officials in Iran. Further, what was the extent of the U.S. involvement in Nicaragua during those days and were any laws broken and if so, by whom.

The Administration keeps telling us that the economy in this country is improving daily. The Congressional Joint Economic Committee reports otherwise and recently has released figures showing that the figures released by the Administration of 3.2% Gross National Product growth for 1987, 6.7% unemployment and an inflation rate of 3.8% ignores many dangerous signals which are so obvious at this time. 2.5% of Gross National Product in 1986 is certainly an indication of an unhealthy expansion and a

trade deficit that is not likely to be turned around in the near future is another bad indicator. A slight rise in unemployment may be reported this month and unemployment may go up considerably higher than 6.7% before the year is over.

Virginia and I drove down home this past weekend and this is still a long, hard drive. I recognize every fence post now and sometimes wish that I could take a short-cut and just go over the mountains and down through the valleys for a change. Louise will be in Bowling Green for two or three weeks teaching a creative writing class at Western Kentucky University and she and her mama will really establish an old Irish boarding house.

March 10, 1987

Weinberger, with all of his problems in regard to the budget for Fiscal Year 1988, insisted that the President insert a paragraph in his speech on Wednesday night a week ago in answer to that part of the Tower report which said that Weinberger and Shultz distanced themselves from the march of events. Weinberger sent a paragraph to the White House, urging his friend Ronald Reagan, to place the paragraph in his speech which provided that he had been excluded from some deliberations on the decision to sell arms to Iran and that he did everything he could to oppose the policy when he learned of it. He asked the same thing for Secretary Shultz who was traveling in China at the time, but the President, after advising with his aides, decided that the paragraph should not go into his speech. He was having to admit that he had made a mistake and I presume he was not going to let any of his associates out as easily as Weinberger requested.

In the Soviet Union today, the new leader Gorbachev is desperately trying to place into operation certain reform plans which, if adopted, would be of great assistance at this time. He placed his opponents on notice with a broad program designed to shake the country out of its political and economic stagnation. As he begins his third year as head of the Soviet Communist Party this week, he finds himself dealing with the response to that challenge on several fronts. On some, there is total resistance from the old guard and a revolution of expectations as he called it recently, among an increasingly impatient public. He may prevail even though he is right, but so far, no one during the last 30 years has been bold enough to try what he is attempting to do at this time.

March 11, 1987

Today, in the House, we take up a bill which places the \$40 million additional money voted last year for the Contras in Nicaragua in a moratorium category. Regardless of the outcome in the House, the Senate may take other action and this means that for months now, we will continue to have aid for the Contras constantly before the Committees and in both Houses. There may be a change since House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel (R-ILL.) conceded yesterday that Democrats have the votes to block aid to the Nicaraguan Contras next year and said he has urged President Reagan to concentrate on negotiations to end the strife in Central America. With Democrats making the issue a test of party allegiance, support for Contra aid is rapidly slipping away and the Republicans simply do not have the votes on the House side. Bob Michel also said that the gains made by the Democrats both in the House and the Senate last fall have placed the legislative branch in a position

where, along with the sale of arms to Iran, that the Contra money hasn't helped our country and probably should be discontinued forever.

The U.S. is admired throughout Latin America, not for its gunboat diplomacy and the mining of harbors, but as a good neighbor and one that should be of economic assistance to Central America and one which if properly carried out, would end the Nicaraguan conflict. After making his statement, the Minority Leader said that he was urging the President to end Nicaragua aid controversy by negotiations and not by additional funds for arms and military equipment for a group that has no chance to win and a group that has accumulated quite a bit of our money.

The Special Counsel investigating the Iran matter, in appearing before the Committees in Congress, requested that no immunity be granted to either Poindexter or North. Mr. Walsh is requesting that the two Congressional Committees wait until his investigation is completed before approving immunity for anyone.

The President's daughter by his first wife Jane Wyman, Maureen Reagan, is one of the assistant Chairmen of the Republican National Committee. She travels quite a bit and holds press conferences on almost every corner. Yesterday, she said that both Poindexter and North should be court-martialed because they withheld information from their Commander-in-Chief and when asked the direct question as to what reaction she secured from her father President Reagan concerning just what took place in regard to the withholding of information and the Iran arms sale, she said that he was "royally p.o.'d." The p.o.'d phrase she

said was worded in such a way that the media would understand what she meant and that she had cleaned it up considerably. According to one television program last night, when informed of her statement, the President was quoted as having said that he had given up on her a long time ago.

March 13, 1987

The Democratic Campaign Committee in the House sent around a "Dear Colleague" letter this morning advising all the Democrats that the password for today is LARYNGITIS. At a picture taking ceremony at the White House this week, a number of reporters somehow or other were admitted, along with the photographers and they kept insisting that the President answer certain questions. He finally said LARYNGITIS and pointed to his throat. Of course, he does not have laryngitis and everyone laughed. This is the basis for today's password.

I presume that the President has said all he wants to say about Iran up to this time, but will have to say more when the investigating committees finally report.

The only major legislation before the House this week was the Moratorium Resolution providing that the \$40 million appropriated in 1986 for the Contras be held up and not delivered. Under the \$100 million appropriation, \$60 million was to be expended and the \$40 million held until the President certified that it was necessary. All the President has to do now is certify that it is necessary and the money will be spent. The Moratorium Resolution simply was a message to the Administration that for Fiscal Year 1988, they will have all kinds of

trouble obtaining money for the Contras in Nicaragua. The Senate probably won't even consider this Resolution and if they do, following the outcome in the House, the President simply will veto the bill and certainly with the House vote only a 35 majority, there are not sufficient votes to override the veto.

The federal courts have dismissed two of the suits that are pending concerning the special prosecutor. North, in his first suit, challenged the constitutionality of Walsh's status as a court appointed prosecutor. When Attorney General Ed Meese gave Walsh a back up appointment last week as a Justice Department prosecutor, this settled North's first suit according to the federal judge and in his second suit, he is now contending that the second appointment is unconstitutional.

The House Ways & Means Committee has just about completed the mark up on a trade bill. The President has indicated all along that a trade bill such as the one that we passed last year would again be vetoed, so the Chairman of the Ways & Means Committee, Rostenkowski of Illinois, decided that he had better go to the "Rose Garden." Some agreement was reached with the Administration and the bill that is to be brought out has all kinds of merit, according to the President's advisors. The bill passed by the trade panel of the Ways & Means Committee and the one now before the full Committee stripped away a provision that would have imposed retaliatory tariffs on countries that have enjoyed large surpluses in trade with the U.S. through unfair tactics. The proposed bill would make it easier for U.S. industries to win relief from surging imports on unfair trade practices and would provide more government aid for workers who lose their jobs due to imports.

Our friends abroad are really doing us in at this time and this is one of the major reasons why our balance in deficit of payments for the calendar year of 1986 exceeded \$170 billion. This must be turned around because if not, unemployment will certainly increase and our deficit will also travel in the same direction.

March 16, 1987

Last night on the television program "60 Minutes" Diane Sawyer interviewed George Bush, our Vice President. Bush, in his answers, was so evasive and contradictory that he just about destroyed himself politically. I have never witnessed a program where a man at his level in politics would be carried along by an interviewer as if he were simply a small boy. One of her questions to Bush pertained to the fact that he is too much of a boy or too youthful to fill the Office of President. Along with her questions, she had statements that he had previously made which he attempted to explain, but not very satisfactorily. I recall when George Bush served in the House with us and prior to the time when he ran for the United States Senate and was defeated, that he on occasion, would go to the well and make a speech which was simply silly and the Republicans in the House were the ones who were most critical of some of his speeches.

We do not have a strong candidate so far on our side for the Office of President, but with Bush going down hill every day, the Republicans may have to agree on someone else.

President Reagan improved his image somewhat in his weekly Saturday radio speech. He said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger were right and he was wrong when they advised him strongly against the arms for hostage swap with Iran. This improved the President's image and when asked about the President's statements, both Secretaries said they appreciated the President's very complimentary and sincere statement. Our Majority Whip, Tony Coelho of California, who is quite a wheeler and dealer, said that he was glad the "see no evil, hear no evil twins have been embraced by their speak no evil President." He further went on to say that "Reagan should spend as much time solving the budget crisis as he does throwing kisses to his Cabinet Secretaries." This is a right profound statement from our Majority Whip and one that should never have been made.

The President has agreed to have a press conference this week and it will be the first one for many months. I do hope that he is prepared because the questions will really come at this one.

At this time, we have a little battle going on between the Chairman of the Ways & Means Committee, Dan Rostenkowski and our new Speaker, Jim Wright. It seems that just when we Democrats thought it was safe to go back into the old political waters, that great white shark--taxes--has opened its jaws again. As the Democratic-controlled House Budget Committee heads into drafting sessions late this week on the Fiscal Year 1988 budget, party leaders are having an accute attack of nerves. Rostenkowski is not in favor of increasing taxes and he is Chairman of the Ways & Means Committee. Wright,

our new Speaker, has been saying for months now that in order to bring the deficit under control, we must have an increase in taxes. The Budget Committee Chairman, William H. Gray (D-Pa.) is in favor of reducing the deficit by increasing taxes. The Chairman of the Ways & Means Committee, Rostenkowski, has a bad habit of finally ending up in complete agreement with our President on major matters. He did this last year with the tax reform bill which was finally enacted. A trade bill is about ready to come out of his Committee and the Republican leadership and those in the White House have started eulogizing Rostenkowski and the major portions of the new trade bill which may soon be brought out for consideration. The President, of course, is against any increase in taxes and I presume that Rostenkowski believes this is the best horse in the race to ride at this time.

March 17, 1987

The 100th Congress has really slowed down. When we were sworn in for the First Session of this Congress, I sincerely hoped that this would be the Congress where we could really have accomplishments that would go down in history. Such as, control over the deficit figure in an amount that was not only realistic, but true. In addition, a session where our priorities would be so established that those programs that are of great concern to the people would be maintained and others dropped by the wayside. A session when defense spending would come down to a reasonable amount, but still an amount that would protect the security of our country. A session when our deficit in balance of payments would no longer be \$170 billion a year and be a year when our friends abroad

would understand fully that unless we are treated fairly, the necessary trade legislation would be enacted that would protect our interests. A number of other important matters will be before the First Session of this Congress which I had hoped would be solved, making this 100th Congress an outstanding one.

I have my doubts now that a number of the problems that we are faced with will be solved and maybe we will get a better understanding of what the Budget Committee is doing in a Caucus tomorrow. It appears that the Budget Committee on the House side is unable to reach any figures which will place us in a position where we can bring out our 13 Appropriations bills. Any idea of a tremendous tax increase in this Budget Resolution is not in order and we may have to struggle along for months now before we really find out as to whether or not any figure can be reached that will place us in a position where we can bring out our Appropriations bills.

This 100th Congress should be a record Congress, but it has certainly started out in a way that this may not be accomplished.

March 18, 1987

We have just received word from the White House that the Energy Secretary John S. Herrington has requested a major tax break for the oil industry that would cost the Treasury about \$7 billion a year. We have been expecting this since January 1. In a letter to President Reagan, the Secretary has urged endorsement of a 27.5% annual depletion allowance for all oil and gas production properties in an effort to encourage investment in the

hard hit industry which as requested, may boost production by 1 million barrels a day. Under current law, only independent producers may claim percentage depletion at a rate of 15% on the first 1,000 barrels a day of oil and on similar levels of gas production. Major oil companies have not been allowed to take percentage depletion for years. The Secretary, in his letter to the President states that our economic and energy security are directly tied to the fate and fortunes of our domestic petroleum throughout this Century. Herrington also has recommended several smaller tax breaks to increase exploration or keep marginal wells in production. The large cities on the eastern seaboard in this country and urban dwellers generally should be horrified that such a request is being made at this time. If there ever was a political deal in the offing, this is really one that will play a right major part in the Presidential election next year.

March 19, 1987

In the Senate today, we have a man by the name of Alan K. Simpson and I not only like this man, but believe he is a good Senator. He is a Republican and is the son of a former Governor of the State of Wyoming. At times, a few public officials have nerve enough to really tell the media what they should hear. Yesterday, Alan K. Simpson, at a photo session at the White House really told off the press corps. With proper gesticulations, he said that you the members of the press corps are asking the President things because you know he is off balance and you would like to stick it in his gazzoo. The "Washington Post" and several other newspapers apparently did not like the

Senator's statements, but what he said is true. I hope a number of other Members of Congress from time to time do the same thing.

The local paper in my hometown has, to my certain knowledge, never endorsed a Democrat for any office. It is always a Republican regardless of whether or not the candidate is qualified. I have never had any respect for the owners and operators of this newspaper and have had very little respect for the newspaper itself. Recently, they carried an editorial saying I had ignored them all down through the years and even though I receive 70% to 80% of the vote, I had probably decided many years ago that I did not need them. They are right.

My daughter, Louise Murphy, is now in Bowling Green for a two-week visit. During this time, she has an opportunity to visit with her mother and also to fill an engagement at Western Kentucky University. She is teaching a class in creative writing and has a full schedule at the University during this two-week period. The women's editor of the local newspaper asked her if she would be interviewed and of course, Louise said certainly, she would be delighted. During the interview, Louise also expressed herself concerning the newspaper generally and the fact that the son and heir apparent was at the University of Kentucky with her and by virtue of using her notes, finally succeeded in graduating in about six years. She really told them off and those who were present really enjoyed it. Apparently, because down deep in their hearts, they knew that she was telling them the truth and that the local newspaper's official designation as "The Daily Disappointment" is certainly merited.

March 20, 1987

President Reagan at his news conference last night, said that former National Security Advisor, John M. Poincexter and Lt. Col. Oliver L. North never told him directly or indirectly that money from the Iran arms sales was aiding the Nicaraguan rebels. The question of whether Reagan knew of the diversion of the money from the sale of the arms to Nicaragua has become one of the central elements in investigations into the Iran-Contra affair. The President, in my opinion, did right well last night and as an old movie actor, is just a little bit too much for these hard headed, flat-topped, arrogant members of the media who concoct tricky questions which when propounded, fall to a great extent like lead balloons. The President still has a whole lot of what we call "Lincoln-like" characteristics which place him in a position where the people want to help him. With his blunders, he still attempts to be so sincere that the people not only feel sorry for him, but just want him to be left alone. This is the reason why he did so well last night. If you, in my opinion, would take a poll this morning in the 50 states, you would find that the people, in the main, just want you to let him alone for awhile.

Following his press conference and when he was walking out of the room, the mean ones started hollering questions at him and one was did George Bush advise you not to do this or to not enter into the Iran deal. Reagan, with a puzzled expression on his face which indicated to me that he really did not hear the whole question, said "no." This "no" will really be written about for the next several weeks and I presume that the President's staff

will correct this matter to the extent that he did not understand the question about Bush and certainly had no desire to place Bush in an untenable position.

A number of people throughout the U.S. were questioned immediately following the press conference and in the main, they said that the President probably deserved a "B" for his efforts. Really nothing new was obtained at the press conference even though he was confronted time after time with direct words that he had uttered last year. He did emphasize throughout the conference that his aides were silent on Contra fund diversion and he still maintains that he knew nothing about it.

March 23, 1987

Every so often, a man or a woman appears in this country that really leaves a mark when they pass on. One of these was David Daniel Kaminsky of Brooklyn, New York. David Kaminsky was the son of an immigrant Ukranian tailor and started out working as a drugstore soda jerk and later as an insurance adjuster. As an adjuster, the people he transacted business with and those around him soon discovered his natural gifts as an entertainer. From this time on, he decided that he would try entertaining people and especially children. He loved children and was always an immediate hit in every play or every show he appeared in with children. David Kaminsky, of course, was Danny Kaye, who later became roving Ambassador of the United Nation's Children's Fund for more than 30 years. He said he got along so well with kids because at all times during his lifetime, he was never afraid to be a child. After deciding to spend his life as an entertainer, he first began

as a cutup Borscht Belt busboy and from that time on, he rose to fame on the Broadway stage and went on to even wider stardom in movies and on television. He was the winner of two Academy Awards, the Oscar's Honorary Jean Herscholt Humanitarian Award and the Kennedy Center Honor in 1984. His greatest honor was his achievement in making children smile. I can still see Danny Kaye in "White Christmas" and "Hans Christian Anderson" along with many other pictures and television skits that made you fall in love with him immediately. The Queen of Denmark, after "Hans Christian Andersen" knighted Danny Kaye in 1983, calling him "the pied piper to the children of the world." One of his great movies was "The Court Jester" where he played a bumbling circus clown. He loved to play for children and said on more than one occasion that one thing he was certain of was that he didn't want to play "Hamlet." Giants pass this way only occasionally and one of those, as far as entertainment is concerned and as a devoted believer in children and entertaining them, was Danny Kaye. Danny Kaye was good for this country and with hip replacement surgery, heart transplants and hepatitis for a number of years, he continued entertaining and making every child that saw him, love him the way he did in the very beginning after deciding to leave Brooklyn and spend his life in the entertainment field.

One of the oldest Members in the Congress is John Stennis of Mississippi who is 86 years of age. He has had his ups and downs physically for the last ten years and with one leg off, is now in a wheelchair. He is the senior Member in the United States Senate, having been elected in the year 1947. If elected one more term, he, after serving a short part of that term, would then establish the

all-time record in the Senate. He would not only pass Carl Hayden, Russell Long and many others, but would establish a record that I have my doubts will ever be broken. He has not indicated to any of the Members of his staff and to the people in Mississippi as to what his intentions are for 1988 which is the year he will have to run for reelection, but a great many people assume that since he is now Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the Senate and would have a chance to establish the all-time record, he will again run for reelection.

Jamie Whitten of Mississippi is also Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, in the House, and the odds are he will be a candidate for reelection next year. Jamie Whitten is the only Member of the House who has a chance to surpass the record of Carl Vinson of Georgia who now holds the all-time record of 50 years and 2 months in the House. Jamie Whitten was elected in 1941 and will have to be reelected twice before he exceeds the record of Carl Vinson. In 1991, Whitten will have served 50 years and then he will have to have two additional months to tie Vinson and then at least one day to establish the all-time record.

March 24, 1987

Many years ago, my Chairman, Clarence Cannon said to me that he was not going to live always and that when he left us, he expected me and one or two other senior Members on the Committee to straighten up Mahon so that he would make a good Chairman. Mr. Cannon was my friend and one of the ablest men that ever served in the Congress. As I have said on many occasions, some of the Members did not like Mr. Cannon and there were very valid reasons for their

dislike. One was that he was much smarter than most of them and had more nerve than any Member I have seen since I have been a Member of Congress.

Our Chairman now, Jamie L. Whitten of Mississippi is really trying to outdo himself. Tomorrow, when we report an \$11 billion Supplemental Appropriations Bill, he will, at the order and direction of our new Speaker Jim Wright of Texas, offer an amendment to add \$500 million to the bill for the homeless. About \$100 million of this will go in the bill that I am Chairman of and the balance will go into Eddie Boland of Massachusetts bill for shelters. With all of our problems concerning agriculture, the education of our children, cancer, heart and stroke and now Aids research, my Chairman wants to add \$500 million for the homeless. Of course, those that are suffering from mental conditions and serious physical conditions must be helped, but we have a great many other people in the homeless category who have had no desire to live any kind of life than the life they are now living. My Chairman, Jamie Whitten, would certainly have a difficult time in explaining to my old Chairman, Clarence Cannon of Missouri, just why he is making the move for the \$500 million for the homeless.

March 26, 1987

Yesterday, we reported out a right large Supplemental Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 1987. One or two of the amendments in the bill pertained to Strategic Defense Initiative weapons and other matters in the nuclear category, which are very much in controversy with the President at this time. He maintains that any reduction or limitation in any

appropriations bill will be a hindrance at any summit meeting which might be held this year with the Soviet leaders. In addition, the bill contains nearly \$12 billion and before it is out of both Houses of Congress, there will be several more billion added. This alone, may give the President additional reasons to veto.

On our Committee, we are still waiting for a Budget Resolution and since the Republicans on the House Budget Committee are not cooperating at all and in fact have for days now refused to attend the hearings, it is very doubtful that any Budget Resolution will go all the way and be completed after a conference by the date set in Gramm-Rudman of April 15. Adding any substantial amounts in a Budget Resolution which call for new taxes will certainly make a Budget Resolution extremely difficult to pass.

The weather is much nicer in Washington at this time and the people are coming in from all 50 states, including many countries abroad. It seems like every day we have from 25 to 120 people from our District and I start out each morning attending a breakfast meeting and then in addition to holding hearings of my Subcommittee, I have people dropping by all day long. I enjoy meeting and talking with all of these people, but sometimes it makes it extremely difficult to carry out the duties we have placed on us as Members of the House, and see as many people as we have coming up at this time.

March 27, 1987

I have just received word that Tim Lee Carter died early this morning.

He represented the Fifth Congressional District of Kentucky for many years and established a right good record in the House. He was a doctor and in addition to serving on other Subcommittees on the Committee on Energy and Commerce, served as the Ranking Minority Member on the Health Subcommittee. He had the background and experience to make an outstanding Member on this particular Subcommittee and when our old friend, Richardson Pryor was in line for the Chairmanship of the Subcommittee but failed to obtain enough votes, this clearly disturbed Tim Lee Carter. Paul Rogers of Florida, who succeeded his father, Dwight Rogers in the House, served as Chairman of the Health Subcommittee for several years and Richardson Pryor of North Carolina sat next to the Chairman on the Democratic side. Under seniority rules which that committee, along with the others have followed for many years, with everything being equal, Richardson Pryor should have automatically become Chairman. Henry Waxman of California secured additional campaign funds in his race and assisted several of the Subcommittee Members on the Health Committee with their races and when the vote took place, Henry Waxman defeated Richardson Pryor. Richardson Pryor soon lost in his district and one of the main reasons, I presume, was the fact that he was unable to secure enough votes to win the Chairmanship of the Subcommittee he was entitled to by virtue of seniority.

Tim Lee Carter is from an unusual family of people in the mountains of Kentucky. His father was Circuit Judge J.C. Carter, Sr. and along with his brothers and sister, established good records. At one time, his father was Circuit Judge, his older brother was Commonwealth Attorney, his nephew was

County Attorney, his sister was Sheriff, another nephew was County Court Clerk and another nephew was School Superintendent of the County. Instead of Tompkinsville, Kentucky, at one time, the name should have been Cartersville, Kentucky because this family certainly ruled Tompkinsville and Monroe County. Tim Lee Carter and his wife, Kathleen, never had any children, but some 30 years ago, adopted a boy who was seven or eight days old. They named this child Starr Carter. Starr Carter was certainly the apple of Tim Lee Carter's eye and the same applied to his wife. The boy developed leukemia and when he was either 18 or 19 years of age, died. From that time on, Tim Lee Carter was not satisfied to be in Congress and the death of this boy just about destroyed him. After retiring, Tim Lee set up an endowment fund for Starr Carter at Western Kentucky University and I presume that additional funding will now be received by this endowment.

We have reported out the Supplemental Appropriations Bill and we were extremely lucky on the Subcommittee that I am Chairman of since we had no controversial amendments. One amendment pertaining to Chicago which we are very much in favor of and have been now for a number of years was finally in order to be accepted since the Justice Department had ruled that the money impounded in the Chicago public school system could be released immediately. We agreed to this amendment and in fact, had agreed to it on one or two other occasions, but it was withdrawn when Justice refused to agree that the money could then be released.

The President has been visiting up on the Hill the past week with the Republicans in the House. This is a little

unusual procedure for this President and I presume that his new Chief of Staff, my friend, Howard Baker, is the one that inaugurated this new system. In his meeting with the Republicans on Thursday, he explained to them that he would veto the Surface Transportation Act, but would send a proposal to the Congress, keeping the 55 m.p.h. provision for the western part of the country and reducing the amount of the overall bill about \$10 billion. In addition, the eight projects scattered throughout the bill would be deleted and it would go back under the basic law providing for approval after careful examination. The Republicans may go along now with the President on this kind of proposal in the House and vote to sustain a veto. Without these meetings which were held on Wednesday and Thursday, the veto would have been overridden without any problem in the House and in the Senate. The President's picture appears in the Washington papers this morning on the front pages, seated at a desk in an elementary school in Columbia, Missouri. He always does well at this kind of meeting and as an old actor, really plays the part with the children in the classroom.

The Supreme Court this past week handed down a decision in a sex discrimination case with the facts pertaining to the workplace. The decision of the Court was to the affect of turning affirmative action into a quota system. The six to three decision holding that employers may take gender into account in hiring and promotion decisions was just a little too much for the President. The three dissenting Members of the Court just so happen to be the Chief Justice, an appointee of the President, Mrs. Sandra

Day O'Connor, another appointee of the President, and Justice Scalia, another Reagan appointee. The President said that his position has been that we shouldn't let affirmative action deteriorate into a quota system that would then be counterdiscriminatory. He went on to say that, obviously he disagreed with the decision, but the Court made it and he was not going to quarrel with them about it.

March 30, 1987

For the past two weeks, Jimmy Carter, our former President, has been traveling throughout the Middle East. He has been to Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Egypt, Jordan, and several other countries. Yesterday, while still in Israel, he was on "Meet the Press" and performed in an excellent manner. In fact, if he had done as well while he was President as he did yesterday, he would have never been defeated by Ronald Reagan. He answered all of the questions with good answers and with no hesitation. His reasoning and logic were good and his predictions, I think, will come true. When asked directly as to whether or not he favored the President's foreign policy program, he of course, said that he did not want to be in a position of traveling in the Middle East and contesting the President's program. When asked whether or not he now was in favor of recognizing the PLO, he said that he had finally decided that in order to have peace in the Middle East, either the PLO must be recognized or someone must be permitted to speak for them at any peace agreement which may be possible. Before the program was over, he was asked about the Panama Canal and one or two other of his accomplishments and each time, those questioning him on

"Meet the Press" would come back to the Camp David agreement. This is what generally Carter would like to see take place and at least some serious move made now to bring about peace in the Middle East. He is right and as I have said before, if he had handled himself as well in the White House as he did yesterday, he would have been President of the United States on January 1, 1981.

The story that has just about knocked the Iran-Contra matter off the front pages of the newspapers throughout the country today, pertains to the Jim Bakker episode. This man has been on television as one of the television evangelists for several years now and was the Director of the PTL television ministry. This is an organization that has collected millions and millions of dollars every year and is a part of the Pentacostal and non-Pentacostal movement in this country. We have Pat Robertson, James Robinson, Bakker, Jimmy Swaggert, Paul Crouch and Oral Roberts now on permanent television evangelistic programs. Bakker finally divulged the fact that he had been blackmailed by a young church secretary for several years and over \$200,000 of PTL money had been paid to her for her silence. This really broke the dam and Falwell and Swaggert are now on television almost every day criticizing or justifying the action of the PTL Club and striving to destroy and to save this particular conservative Pentacostal branch. Billy Graham is not a part of this overall argument and so far, has not been criticized for the way he leads his movement. Millions and millions of dollars are involved and the influence of one or two of these groups has played a very important part politically in the last three Presidential elections. Espec-

ially the Falwell group in the Reagan campaigns. Falwell has now served as President of the Moral Majority for a number of years and from time to time, "Time" magazine or "Newsweek" shows his palatial home over in Virginia and the tremendous olympic-size swimming pool at the rear of the home, along with the other magnificent parts of that particular estate. Regardless of what is said on television or what is shown, the people continue to contribute millions and millions of dollars to these groups each year and unless the Bakker incident changes the situation dramatically, the money will continue to flow in to the coffers of these Pentacostal and non-Pentacostal organizations.

President Reagan has vetoed the \$87.5 billion Surface Transportation Act and after his trips to the Hill, he may have enough votes to sustain the veto. It will be close and even though this bill places under construction roads throughout the country this spring which are absolutely necessary, the pet pilot projects placed in the bill for the members on Public Works and others should be deleted. This Committee just really went beyond all reasonable bounds in making a Christmas tree out of the bill and those of us who voted for the bill on final passage, understood full well that a lot of the junk in the bill should never have been approved.

April 1, 1987

On a roll call vote of 350 to 73 yesterday, the House voted to override President Reagan's veto of the \$87.5 billion highway and mass transit bill. The Senate is all set to act today and according to my information, the vote in the Senate could be right close. The

Senate passed this bill on March 19 on a roll call vote of 79 to 17. The President has really twisted a great many arms and I would not be surprised if the Senate voted to sustain the veto.

In today's paper, there is a list of 68 House Members who have said they will not accept the salary increase. There are only three names on this list that surprise me. The usual do-gooders, camouflagers and so forth appear among the 68 and if we have a roll call vote on an amendment at the time the Supplemental is brought up, the salary increase may go down. This is the way it has always been since I have been a Member of Congress and if this salary increase goes down, it could be five years before another increase is either accepted or permitted to stand in the House.

April 2, 1987

The highway bill will be called back up again this morning in the Senate on a roll call vote. Yesterday, the Senate voted 35 to 65 to override the President's veto. This was the required number to sustain a veto and the Majority Leader, Bob Byrd of West Virginia finally convinced Terry Sanford, the new Senator from North Carolina to change his vote in favor of sustaining the veto to overriding and then all kinds of parliamentary moves were made by the Minority Leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, to delay the vote until President Reagan returned to the city. During the night after the President returned, and early this morning, I understand that thirteen Republican Senators who voted to override have really been offered all kinds of nice little presents if two or more would just change to make it certain. The President

would win and our chances of a highway bill within the next three or four months would not be too good because all of the pet projects would have to come out and the overall amount authorized from the Trust Fund would have to come down at least \$10 billion.

Yesterday, I met the Chief of Police of Houston who is a fine looking black man, 6' 6" tall and weighs about 210 pounds. He is a candidate for Director of the FBI and was to be interviewed yesterday. My friend, Mickey Leland was taking him around, introducing him to a number of Members in the House. He may be one of those who has a good chance to receive this appointment. I distinctly remember when I was County Prosecutor, two of J. Edgar Hoover's FBI agents were arrested in Cairo, Illinois and placed in jail. There was no record at the jail or the police department that they had been committed and they just suddenly disappeared. Mr. Hoover was simply beside himself and directed the operations from Chicago, but still for days they could not be located. Finally, late one night the officials in Cairo put these two agents in a car and drove them way out in the country and turned them out. In those days, life was cheap in Cairo, Illinois and there probably was not another place in the 48 states that compared with this city.

We have been advised that the Supplemental Appropriations Bill we reported out of full Committee has no chance whatsoever and unless the bill is changed in the Rules Committee, it will certainly be vetoed. I do not believe there would be any question about sustaining a veto.

The Budget Resolution was to have been reported out for final passage in the House this week, but it too is in trouble. It may be that neither one of these bills will be presented until after the April recess period.

April 3, 1987

The President was really turned back by the Senate yesterday. In the House, we overrode his veto of the Surface and Transportation bill without any trouble. On the first roll call vote in the Senate, the veto was sustained by one vote. The Leadership on the Democratic side succeeded in turning Terry Sanford around and then he, on the next roll call voted to override. The Majority Leader, Bob Byrd of West Virginia had voted to sustain the veto at the close on a roll call vote in order to be able to make the motion to reconsider the next day. After the President returned from a speaking engagement up east, he then was on the Hill twice yesterday, meeting with the 13 Republican Senators who voted to override. He failed in every instance and not one of the thirteen would change their vote. He was really furious and I understand talked to some of them in such a manner as to clearly indicate that this was the true test of all time as far as his Administration is concerned with his party and if they turned him down, those who who did would have to live with it. My guess is that those 13 might, at sometime in the future, get the time of day from the White House, but that is all.

The final vote in the Senate was 67 to 33 which was sufficient to override. Thad Cochran, one of our Republican Senators from Mississippi said that the President begged the Republicans to vote with him on

this issue and shortly after spending 90 minutes of meetings with the Republicans, word began to spread that not one had budged, refusing to move either individually or collectively. Robert Dole, the Minority Leader from Kansas said that they fought the good fight but that the Republican Members voting against the President simply would not listen to any propositions or pleas to change their votes. Any two of the 13 could have received a number of flood control reservoirs, new bridges, miles of additional interstate highway or about anything that you could name, just with a change of their vote. It is right difficult, of course, to go back home and tell your people that you voted one way and then the President simply turned you around with a bag full of presents.

The jeweled mementos of the greatest love affair of our age were auctioned off yesterday for an unexpected \$33 million, much of which will be used by Paris' Institute Pasteur to fund research into AIDS. In the auction conducted by Sotheby's in a massive white tent erected on the promenade on the bank of Lake Geneva, the bidding was furious at times for 95 of the "uncrowned" jewels given to the late Duchess of Windsor by the Duke who in 1936, as King Edward VIII of England gave up his throne to marry the twice-divorced American. Another batch of jewels and mementos of the Duke, including swords, tankards, ceremonial daggers and other items will be auctioned off Friday. Buyers ranging from a Japanese jewel dealer who paid a startling \$3.1 million for the Duchess' famed 31.26 carat McLean Diamond ring to actress Elizabeth Taylor who by telephone from her poolside in Los Angeles successfully bid \$566,000 for a 1935 diamond clip designed by the Prince of Wales for his future bride,

then Mrs. Wallis Simpson. Elizabeth Taylor said that she purchased the item because it had personal sentimental value for her. A heart-shaped jeweled brooch was one of the items sold and it brought \$273,300. If there had been on question about money, this is the one item that I would liked to have succeeded in purchasing at the auction.

April 6, 1987

The State Department and a great many people in this country are really disturbed after it was discovered that in our embassy in Moscow, several of the marines were permitting Soviet spies to enter the building and obtain all kinds of information which paid off for their favors from certain Soviet women. The State Department and the former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow for years resisted recommendations that all Soviet nationals working at the U.S. Embassy be fired although they knew that about 50 of the 200 local employees were working for the KGB. Numerous studies of Soviet espionage were made back as far as 1977 under President Carter with the pace increasing after 1981 under President Reagan. 1985 apparently can be dubbed as the year of the spy in this country and maybe now with the discovery in Moscow, we will take immediate action to correct this kind of an operation.

The weather continues right bad all over the United States and here in Washington we have the cherry blossoms out. There is 24 inches of snow in West Virginia and in the far west, snow drifts up to 15 feet and 16 feet high. It is a little unusual for the beginning of April.

Apparently, we will have tobacco fights all year. Legislation is now pending to prohibit tobacco advertising on television and radio and this will start the battle which will continue to be more difficult each year.

April 7, 1987

Now we have a plan whereby the national debt can be retired. This debt at the present time only amounts to \$2,442,000,000,000. For weeks now, the Sugar Ray Leonard-Marvelous Marvin Hagler fight has been publicized all around the world. This was a history-making, middleweight championship fight with Sugar Ray, a former champion and out for four years, a rich man, insisting upon a championship fight with Hagler. Hagler had announced that this would be his last fight and each received \$12 million. Those in Las Vegas sponsoring the fight received well over \$100 million. It was a 12-round fight and on a split decision, Leonard was the winner. Hagler claimed that he was robbed and Leonard says he is not thinking of a rematch but just simply going to enjoy his accomplishment for awhile. Hagler, after the fight, continued to say that he won and that it was all politics and it put a terrible feeling in his mouth for boxing. He further said that down deep in his heart, he still believed that he was the champion. There was a lot of conversation from both sides, but the outcome is just about what I expected. I thought Leonard would win in the 10th and that there would be one or more rematches with more millions involved. The fight game now has reached the point where some of these decisions and fights look right funny. If these two would just agree to continue fighting with the all-time million dollar record established, they could soon retire the national debt.

We take up the Budget Resolution this week and if we are fortunate, we will finish in two days. The Speaker leads a delegation somewhere abroad and leaves on Thursday night so we will not be in session on Friday.

Jack Kemp of New York, a Republican who is a member of our Committee on Appropriations and former professional football quarterback for the Buffalo Bills, announced his candidacy yesterday for the Office of President. In his announcement, he said that he was offering a vision for the future that would extend the battle for political freedom and economic growth to the whole world. The Congressman is 51 years of age and is running third in most of the polls behind the Vice President, George Bush and Senate Majority Leader, Robert J. Dole of Kansas.

April 8, 1987

The \$100,000,000 U.S. Embassy in Moscow may now have to be destroyed. For approximately two years, this tremendous building has been under construction and before it was to be occupied, it was thoroughly investigated from the standpoint of all types of electronic eavesdropping equipment. The building is just a beehive as far as different types of devices that were placed in the building by the workmen. More different kinds of eavesdropping equipment have been discovered in the last 60 days than in any building ever constructed in this country or any other country by our government. Security and construction flaws in the new embassy would take at least five years to rectify and would cost additional millions over and above the \$100 million so far invested. In fact, a decision is now being made at

the White House and in the Executive Department as to whether or not the building should be destroyed and a new one constructed with more supervision from the standpoint of seeing to it that listening devices are not installed. Even though they have to go in and locate all of these devices, there really would be no security as far as the building is concerned at any time in the future. The Soviet Union is completing a large embassy here in our Nation's Capital and the right to occupy it will not be given until the problems are solved with our building in Moscow.

Some people now maintain that AIDS, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, might make medieval medical scourges pale in comparison. Back in the 14th Century, the Bubonic Plague brought about the death of over 50 million people. AIDS, so far has claimed 3,000 lives in the United States in 1984, 5,000 in 1985 and 9,000 in 1986. It is estimated that AIDS will kill 54,000 in 1991. The World Health Organization estimates that there are 100,000 cases of AIDS worldwide although fewer than 42,000 have been officially reported as of last month. The Organization estimates that another 5 million to 10 million people are infected with the AIDS virus. If 30% of those infected people develop AIDS within the next five years, the number of global AIDS cases could reach 3 million by 1990 and up to 30 million by the end of the Century. We have scientists in this country who do not believe that we should compare AIDS with the Black Death or even smallpox since those diseases could literally effect anyone. Unlike AIDS, those infections could not be avoided by altering one's behavior. The AIDS virus is spread by

sexual intercourse, transfusions of contaminated blood and by sharing needles for intravenous drug use. To date, 73% of the AIDS cases in the United States are found in homosexual men, 17% in intravenous drug users and 2% in those who receive transfusions of infected blood, 1% in hemophiliacs, 1% in infants born to infected mothers and 4% are heterosexuals. A great many cases are in Haiti and in East Africa at this time. The U.S. has the largest number of reported cases. Our Secretary of Health & Human Services, Dr. Bowen, compares AIDS with such medieval disasters as the Black Death, smallpox and Typhoid. He says that if we can't make progress, we face the dreadful prospect of a worldwide death toll in the tens of millions a decade from now. This is the major health problem of the world today.

April 9, 1987

Yesterday, we started general debate on the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 1988. The budget authority contained in this Resolution is \$1 trillion, 142 billion, 200 million. The outlays will total \$1 trillion, 38 billion, 500 million. The revenues anticipated in Fiscal Year 1988, according to this Resolution will total \$930 billion 900 million. The deficit, according to the Resolution, will be \$107 billion 600 million. The debt subject to limit for our country under the Resolution is fixed at \$2 trillion, 565 billion, 100 million.

This is quite a Budget Resolution and after about 6 hours of general debate yesterday, we started reading the bill beginning at 10 a.m. this morning. The rule provides for one hour of general debate on each of four amendments and we will vote if we can. I believe this is either the

seventh or eighth Budget Resolution I have presided over since the Budget Reform Act of 1974 was enacted. While holding my hearings yesterday morning, I was advised that the Speaker wanted me to preside over the general debate on the Concurrent Budget Resolution, so I had one of the other members on the Subcommittee take over and I headed for the House Chamber.

I always enjoy presiding over the House and it doesn't bother me at all. At times when you know that a resolution is controversial and as much so as the one we are now considering, you really have to get into the mood to preside. It is almost like participating in a stage play when you not only have to know your lines, but you have to know how to carry out the part you are portraying.

The figure contained in the Budget Resolution for the deficit, of course, is not exact by any means but is as close as the President's budget. The budget deficit probably will end up at \$142 billion. Providing for \$22 billion in new taxes simply means that the Ways & Means Committee will have to bring out the bill and it too will really be controversial. The President still maintains that he will veto any tax increase legislation this year.

Our former Federal District Judge, William H. Webster, who has been serving as Director of the FBI has now been nominated for Director of the CIA. He is before one of the Senate Committees on confirmation proceedings and he admitted yesterday that from what he had heard, Lt. Col. North was really playing a risky game in Iran. He said that he had some anxiety about North's free-wheeling activities on behalf of the National Security Council and described him as a gung-ho

and victim of tunnel vision. When this part of his testimony was out in the open, then the questions started as to how far the FBI had gone in the Iran episode. Instead of being automatically confirmed as it appeared in the beginning, this one may continue for a few days.

Japan has been one of the great offenders in the destruction of the whale. After announcing an end to five decades of commercial whaling in Antarctic waters, Japan yesterday disclosed that it plans to send a fleet back to the area late next year to kill 875 whales for research purposes. This would equal 45% of the number that Japanese whalers caught in their final commercial season in that section of the world which ended in March. After examination, according to the Japanese, the research whales would be sold in food and other markets in Japan. According to the spokesmen in their country who are very much against the further destruction of the whale, this action is simply a continuation of commercial whaling under another name which is obviously research whaling. In 1982, the international whaling commission called for an end to whaling in 1985. At that time, Japan declined to comply but threats from our country to deny it fishing rights in American waters brought agreement from Japan to end whaling in 1988. It now appears that the whaling will continue on with the argument becoming more fierce each month.

April 10, 1987

Another drive is on here in the District of Columbia to enact legislation giving the City of Washington two United States Senators and one or more House Members according to the population. If the

bill that is before the legislative committee on District of Columbia passes in the House and the Senate, it will then be sent to the states for ratification. This, of course, would be a Constitutional matter and I have my doubts that the bill will pass in the Senate. Probably with the new Leadership we have now strongly behind the bill, it will pass in the House.

We finished up on the Budget Resolution yesterday for Fiscal Year 1988 and on a roll call vote of 230 to 193, which was the last of four amendments provided for under the Rule, the Resolution was approved. A roll call vote was not demanded on final passage since the true test was on the Gray Amendment which is the Democratic budget from the Budget Committee. I anticipated a final passage vote, but it did not come. This was not a difficult bill to preside over and the new Speaker and new Majority Leader said that they wanted me to preside so the new Members could take a look.

We recessed yesterday until April 21. I will go down home tonight and hope that during the time I have to travel, filling engagements, I will have just a little time somewhere in between to go catch a nice big mouth bass, down in either the Tennessee River or in Kentucky Lake.

April 20, 1987

1988 is a Presidential election year and in both parties, candidates are now setting up Presidential Committees and making other arrangements for entrance into the many primaries that are held throughout the United States prior to the national conventions. Some have announced on both

sides who have no chance whatsoever. There are others serving in the House and the Senate and in state elective jobs throughout the United States who would make good candidates for President and Vice President. One of these is Sam Nunn of Georgia.

Sam Nunn is the senior United States Senator from the State of Georgia at this time and he is a nephew of the late Carl Vinson. Carl Vinson established the all-time record in the House of Representatives from the standpoint of seniority. He served 50 years and 4 months and at the time Sam Nunn, his nephew, announced for the United States Senate, Admiral Vinson was still a Member of the House of Representatives and participated in the election in Georgia. He had enough influence to elect Sam Nunn who was running in a field of about nine candidates.

For several months now, a great many of us in the South have believed that Sam Nunn is the best candidate for the Democrats and we have hoped all along that he would change his mind and decide to run for President. During the past two weeks, he announced, unequivocally, that he would not be a candidate for President. This, of course, was right disappointing to me and to others because I am positive that he could carry the solid south and as Chairman of the Armed Services Committee in the Senate today, the record he has established would place him in a position where he could not only be nominated at the Democratic National Convention, but could be elected.

When a man like Nunn unequivocally announces that he is not interested in running for the highest office in the world, it makes you wonder just why a

man who is very much concerned about politics and is a politician would turn down an offer such as the one that would be his in 1988. In going back over the list of Presidents who have served since 1900, you find that with just a very few exceptions, every one of them left office bitterly disappointed over their service and in a great many instances, severely criticized by the people. Such disappointments and such records are well known to those who would enter into the Presidential primary today and I presume that this is one of the main reasons why Senator Nunn and others are not willing to enter a contest for the Office of President.

After serving for four years, or as provided for under the Constitution, for two terms, and leaving office bitterly disappointed is not good. Now those elected to the Office of President have all kinds of trouble securing the services of outstanding men and women to bring into the Cabinet and in strategic positions throughout the government. Those people well qualified and able to accept such assignments do not want their families to go through with what it takes and also are not willing, after establishing good records in the business world and in the professional world, to end up abused and criticized over their service in the federal government and during a particular President's service. Now, political hacks are eligible and willing to accept, but those who should be in the Cabinet and should be holding the major assignments in the Executive Branch of the Government simply are not interested. This is a sad state of affairs to have confronting our country today and certainly, I hope that the future will bring about changes which will permit more outstanding men and women

to want to run for the Office of President and Vice President and want to serve in the important assignments throughout the Executive Branch of the Government.

William McKinley, a Republican born in Niles, Ohio, was elected President of the United States in 1896 and completed that term in office. He was reelected in the 1900 campaign and on September 6, 1901, while welcoming citizens at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, was assassinated. He was shot by Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist and died on September 14. McKinley served in the House of Representatives for a number of years and was defeated for reelection in 1890. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1892 and served until 1896. During the days of the loss of the battleship Maine, McKinley had his problems in Cuba and with Spain. If he had lived, in all probability, he would have been very disappointed at the outcome of the accomplishments of his second term in office.

Theodore Roosevelt, the Vice President under McKinley, who assumed the Office of President on September 14, when McKinley was assassinated, had a right controversial administration. While serving as President, he fought corruption of politics by big business, dissolved Northern Securities Co. and others for violating anti-trust laws and intervened in a coal strike in 1902. Notwithstanding the fact that he received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1905 for mediating peace between Japan and Russia, he still had all kinds of problems. While serving out the balance of the McKinley term, he ran for the Office of President and was reelected in 1904. After supporting William Howard Taft who was elected in 1908, he then had the

feeling that Taft had abandoned all of his policies that he had promulgated while serving as President and he unsuccessfully sought the nomination again for President in 1912. Roosevelt was unsuccessful in this move and then he bolted the party and ran on the Progressive Bull Moose ticket against Taft and Woodrow Wilson, splitting the Republicans to such an extent that Wilson was elected. He too was shot during the campaign, but recovered. In 1916, he supported Charles E. Hughes, another Republican who was defeated and when he died on January 6, 1919, he had many unpleasant memories and after completing his elected term as President, left the Office very unhappy.

William Howard Taft, our next President, who was elected in 1908 after being groomed for the Presidency by Theodore Roosevelt, served one term and after being renominated for the Office, was opposed by Roosevelt. Woodrow Wilson was elected President and Taft left office a very much confused man, to say the least.

Woodrow Wilson, our 28th President, at one time, was all set to resign from the Office of President and notwithstanding the fact that he was elected to serve two terms, was absolutely physically incapacitated during the latter part of his second term and it was common knowledge that his second wife, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, along with advice from one or two very close friends, just about ruled the country. He suffered a stroke in October of 1919 and was an invalid for months. He would not give up his Executive powers and his wife and doctor, along with a few close friends, fought to shield him from affairs which would not only worry him, but were both too much for him in his present physical condition.

Our next President was Warren G. Harding and he died very mysteriously while on the West Coast following a trip to Alaska. He had the Teapot Dome controversy during his tenure as President and this, along with many other problems, placed him in a position where if he had lived, he would have been very disappointed in having served in the Office of President. Two of his appointees, Albert B. Fall in the Interior Department and Harry Daugherty, the Attorney General, became very much involved in the Teapot Dome scandal.

Next, we have Calvin Coolidge, who upon the death of Warren G. Harding, became President. He was elected for a full term after the expiration of the Harding term and then announced, unequivocally, when the Republicans tried to renominate him, that he did not choose to run for President in the year 1928. He was delighted to go out of Office and although he did so without suffering some of the problems like the Teapot Dome under Harding, he clearly indicated that enough was enough as far as the Office is concerned. One thing he did that always impressed me was that he reduced the national debt by \$2 billion during the three years of his Administration.

Herbert Hoover was our next President and he served during the depression and had all kinds of problems. His program was not accepted by the people when he ran for reelection and he was soundly defeated in the 1932 election by Franklin Delano Roosevelt. His administration was anything but a happy one and he left Office in a right unhappy frame of mind.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was next elected for four terms and even though he had many great accomplishments and established a great many programs that are with us today,

he died while serving his fourth term, a very sick and unhappy man. Stories have been written about him which were not good and even though he was elected for four terms and had many accomplishments, his later years were very unhappy ones. Not only from the standpoint of his family, but from the standpoint of his own personal affairs.

Next, we have Harry S. Truman who assumed the Office when Roosevelt died during his fourth term. Harry S. Truman was a right positive man and established a good record in Office. He left after serving Roosevelt's unexpired term and his four-year term, with a good, sound record. Hiroshima, Nagasaki, the Marshall Plan, the Monroe Doctrine and the Russian blockade of West Germany are a few instances that really shine from the standpoint of a record established by a former President.

Next, we have President Eisenhower who was elected and served out two terms in Office. He probably went out of Office feeling better than any other President since 1900, with the exception of Harry S. Truman, and established a good record. He was criticized over one or two instances that occurred in the White House, but he immediately corrected these mistakes and also, he was criticized for accepting certain gifts that were placed in his Gettysburg farm. He corrected this by making certain provisions concerning his Gettysburg farm. All in all, Eisenhower went out of Office feeling that he had accomplished a great deal and was not bitter.

Next, we had John F. Kennedy who had every qualification possible to make an outstanding President. He was assassinated on November 22, 1963 in Dallas, Texas.

Lyndon B. Johnson, the Vice President under Kennedy, assumed Office following the assassination and as you know, he was driven out of Office as a result of his policies with the war in Vietnam. If he had been a candidate for a second full term, he would have been defeated. When he first arrived in Washington as an assistant to a Congressman, he had \$3,000 or \$4,000. When he left Washington after serving his full elected term, he was many, many times a millionaire. In poor health and very bitter about the turn of events in the war in Vietnam, the media generally was anything but kind to him.

Next, we have Richard M. Nixon who was elected to two terms as President and resigned on August 5, 1974. This followed the resignation of his Vice President, Spiro Agnew, and Nixon left Office a very bitter, disgruntled, unhappy man.

He was succeeded by Jerry Ford who served out his unexpired second term. My old friend, Jerry Ford, had all kinds of problems while serving as President and he was defeated by Jimmy Carter in his race for a full term. When Nixon resigned on August 9, 1974, Ford became President and was the first to serve without being chosen in a national election. He had a number of family problems and the Office of President was anything but pleasant while he served. He vetoed a great many bills and when he left Office, he was very unhappy.

Next, we have Jimmy Carter who was elected for a full term and then when he ran for his second term, was defeated by Ronald Reagan. Unfortunately, he brought with him from Georgia, a number of men and women who were not qualified to assist him in the White House and he believed the whole time while serving as President that

the Congress was against him. He carried a chip on his shoulder the whole time he was in Washington. He clearly shows this in his book that was published after he was defeated by Reagan. Seizure of the hostages by Iran and many other matters left him a defeated man and when he left office, he was very unhappy.

Now, we have Ronald W. Reagan. He is in a running battle with the Congress and although he was elected twice by landslides, he is now attempting to defend his position as far as the sale of arms and funneling of money to Nicaragua is concerned. I do not know how he will end this term--happy or unhappy.

I have started with the year 1900 and am now down to the year of 1987. Sam Nunn and others say they do not want the Office and will not run. In reviewing the terms of those who have served since 1900, I have set forth some of the reasons why these men are not interested at this time. I hope the future will correct this situation and make it possible for us to have outstanding men and women serving, not only in the Office of President and Vice President, but throughout the Executive Branch of the Government, without fear of being destroyed or placed in a position where they and their family suffer as a result of their tenure in these high positions.

April 21, 1987

General Maxwell D. Taylor, 85, one of our World War II heroes died Sunday at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. He had been hospitalized since January. Taylor was one of our great World War II heroes and served as Chief of Staff of the Army from 1955 to 1959 when he retired. General

Taylor was one of our military leaders who believed that instead of relying completely on nuclear weapons or the threat of using nuclear war, we must build up conventional forces so that we can launch a flexible response to military challenges. This idea pleased President Kennedy so much that in 1961, he brought General Taylor back into the government as his military representative. From 1962 to 1964, he served as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and from 1964 to 1965, he served President Johnson as U.S. Ambassador to Saigon. For the next four years, General Taylor was a special consultant to the President and a member and Chairman of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

General Taylor believed that during the Vietnam War, the Vietcong and the North Vietnamese could be stopped if sufficient troops were sent. I disagreed with this theory and after losing 58,000 of our boys, those of us on the Appropriations Committee who had the same feeling, passed the word downtown that unless we won the war, after 1½ long years, we should get out. This war could have been won at any time within six months without the use of atomic weapons, but they would not let us bomb behind the North Vietnamese lines and knock out the dikes and several other things. On a number of occasions, I met General Taylor and he appeared before our Committee on Appropriations on many occasions.

We take up the Supplemental Appropriations Bill on Thursday of this week and if we are lucky, we will finish it Thursday night. This bill is right controversial and the President says he will veto the bill unless we cut out a number of the limitations concerning nuclear weapons and certain treaties.

April 22, 1987

The President and Mrs. Reagan are back from their ranch and the White House is directing all of its attention at this time to the nuclear weapons control proposals which would be made if a summit is held this year. Anything to stop the Iran arms deal which, by the way, is right difficult. The Committees in the House and the Senate continue with their investigation and the Special Prosecutor is now in a better position to move since limited immunity probably will be granted to Lt. Col. North and Admiral Poindexter. It would be much better if we could resolve this Iran matter as soon as possible.

Our new Speaker has just returned from the Soviet Union where he, together with some 12 or 14 Members in the House met with a number of Soviet officials. This gave them an opportunity to express their desire for a summit meeting and one to be held as soon as possible. When you examine the number of missiles in NATO and see the maps as to where the Soviet Union and NATO have the missiles placed, any agreement concerning removal of all of them would really place our friends in Europe in a very precarious position.

April 23, 1987

During the hearings on the Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1988, we have had a great many witnesses testify about additional research for AIDS. This is the most serious health problem we have today all around the world. In this country, the Secretary of Defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, has approved major changes in the Pentagon AIDS policy which include provisions that allow authorities to

review security clearances and deny access to classified information to military personnel who test positive for the AIDS virus. Another provision which the Secretary has approved provides that the one million civilian employees in the Department of Defense are excluded from the mandatory AIDS test that has been imposed on recruits, active-duty military personnel and service academy students. The provision concerning civilian employees was announced as a Federal District Court ruling was made to uphold the State Department's AIDS testing program for its employees. Now the question is who is right and I presume that the District Court decision will now go through the Circuit Court of Appeals and on to the Supreme Court. Long before this year is over, we will appropriate about \$1 billion for AIDS research and this will be more than we have in three of our National Institutes of Health for the operation and funding for all research in these three Institutes.

Pieter W. Botha is still the President of South Africa and he has maintained his position all along that his country will not be owned and controlled by the black people living in the country. On a number of occasions, the House and the Senate have passed "Sense of Congress" resolutions which in substance, cut off all dealings between our two countries, but Botha and the leaders still are in control. He maintains that when the blacks start a riot or begin making trouble, his government has the inherent right to defend itself when its existence is at stake. From time to time, he suspends civil liberties to cope with urgent dangers, as he describes the acts of some of the black people. He and his associates have held out much longer

than Smith and his did in Rhodesia.

April 24, 1987

Every so often, the House decides to baptize the Appropriations Committee. We really had a baptism early this morning and it was the Baptist kind--not a sprinkling, but a full immersion.

We very carefully structured an emergency appropriations bill containing \$11.3 billion, taking care of President Reagan's requests and other emergency matters throughout the fourteen Departments of our Government. \$651 million of the total was for foreign aid. This aid included \$300 million, earmarked for four new democracies in Central America. The Administration wanted the bill cut, maintaining that we had exceeded the Budget Resolution total for Fiscal Year 1987 and at the same time, did not want any of the foreign aid money reduced.

An amendment was offered on the Republican side to delete all of the foreign aid money in the bill and this amendment was adopted on a roll call vote, with a majority of 15. The leadership on our side then decided to request a separate vote on this amendment when final passage time arrived, hoping to turn around eight of the Members who voted to delete all of the foreign aid money. Instead of turning eight around on a roll call vote, it still went down with the majority more than the 15 on the first roll call vote. I understand Secretary Shultz, President Reagan and Jim Baker of the Treasury Department were really alarmed at the action of the House, but still made no move before the roll call votes took place to turn their Republicans around. All but 13 of the Republicans voted

against foreign aid and for the overall reduction in the entire bill which totalled 21%. In the portion of the bill that I am Chairman of, we had approximately \$900 million. This was all urgent money, with no frills, and a 21% reduction in Pell Grants, mental health, unemployment insurance office personnel and operation, along with a few other important matters is right serious.

The rule provided for five amendments, but before it was over, every parliamentary provision was used to offer additional amendments. This bill is now in position for a veto and as far as we are concerned on our Committee on Appropriations, there will be no serious effort made to override the veto. The bill will now have to be restructured with only the very imperative and urgent requests placed in it and we then will see whether or not the House will accept this type of a Supplemental Appropriations Bill. A great many Members voted for the reduction after they had succeeded in securing projects, roads and other important facilities for their particular districts. It is always right amusing to see Members vote for a substantial reduction in the bill and in many instances, against the bill in its entirety, after they have succeeded at placing in the bill projects for their particular districts.

No amendments were offered to take out any particular program or a portion of the money contained in the bill that I am Chairman of, but the overall reduction of 21% is right severe with the programs from our Subcommittee which were in the bill.

We were again confronted last night with the differences in figures from the Office of Management and Budget, the Con-

gressional Budget Office and the figures that we have on our Appropriations Committee. Those who were very much in favor of the overall reduction maintained that passage of this bill in the amount as presented, would exceed by at least \$2.2 billion the Fiscal Year 1987 Budget Resolution and thereby would violate the ceilings set in the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction legislation.

The House finally adjourned at 2:30 a.m. and this made it a right long day.

April 27, 1987

Last week, we had before the House a Supplemental Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1987. This bill contained a little over \$11 billion and was in the approximate amount of the sum requested by the Reagan Administration. One difference however, was that the Administration wanted all of their rescissions and deferrals accepted up to this time in the budget for Fiscal Year 1987. If accepted, the Administration maintained that this would keep the overall amount under the Budget Resolution authorization for Fiscal Year 1987. A number of items were in the bill that are mandatory and must come, regardless of whether the Congress or the Administration is correct in just how far the total amount exceeds the Budget Resolution of 1987.

A rule was granted providing for five amendments and the leadership in the House, while following the bill carefully, agreed to the five amendments with one being an amendment to be offered by one of our Representatives from Florida which would cut the entire bill 21%. The majority of the Republicans were very much in favor of the amendment since it was a reduction,

across the board, and did not exclude any of the items in the bill. Just before the amendment was offered when it appeared that it would go down, our new Speaker entered into an agreement with the author of the amendment which provided that the \$450 million for the homeless would be excluded and would not be subjected to the 21% reduction. He then passed the word through the Majority Leader and the Majority Whip to the Democrats that an agreement had been made and that it was alright to vote the 21% reduction against the balance of the bill. In Chapter VII, which is the Chapter that I had, we had items for Pell Grants, which is a program for low-income students in college, maternal and child health funds, state unemployment service and the summer youth employment program. The amendment of 21% reduced maternal and child health funds \$8,075,000, Pell Grants in the student aid program for low-income college students \$60,100,000; state unemployment services which pertains to the closing of offices and reduction in personnel, \$21 million and the summer youth employment program \$10,500,000.

These are a few of the reductions in our Chapter and in addition, we had items for the Institute on the Aging, clinical training, research programs for alcohol, drug abuse and mental health, college housing loan appropriations which is the government's share under law previously passed, providing for college construction loan insurance, \$20 million for trade adjustment, additional funds for the Social Security Administration to purchase equipment which is necessary at this time and money for vocational education and family service programs pertaining to the elderly. All of these were cut 21%, but the deal for the homeless which was an item that our new

Speaker authorized under the Budget Resolution and then protected under the Supplemental Appropriations Bill.

In examining the roll call votes after final passage, I discovered that one of the 13 Subcommittee Chairmen who has served with us for many years, voted to cut his part of the bill 21% and to leave in the foreign aid money, but when the bill was up on final passage and a separate vote was requested on the foreign aid amendment, voted to cut it all out. A number of Members who insisted upon certain items being placed in the bill maintaining that these items were of great importance to their particular district then after they succeeded in having the items placed in the bill, voted against the overall bill on final passage.

I have never seen anything like it since I have been a Member of Congress and it clearly indicates that we really have leaders now who, in order to gain a little publicity will, without any hesitation completely do in a committee while a bill is actually under general debate in the House Chamber. This, I have never seen done before and in addition, I have never seen Members vote against legislation after they have succeeded in gaining their point and amounts that they considered necessary. It now appears that this Supplemental Appropriations Bill will have to go a long way before it is ever sent down to the White House and this gives my Chairman on the Committee on Appropriations a chance to place the bill in shape where those who have made all the deals can now come up on the front line and show their true colors.

Yesterday, I finally reached a total of 15,000 roll calls. When the House met, there was a request for a roll call vote on approval of the previous day's Journal and this brought on number 15,000 for me. After the Journal vote was announced, our new Speaker, Jim Wright, made the following statement:

"The Chair desires to make an announcement of some historic significance, and I know one of great interest to many Members of this Chamber.

Whenever a historic milestone is reached, it is worthy of our observing it, particularly when that historic milestone is one of proven, undeviating dedication to duty on the part of any public servant, and most particularly a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Today in the rollcall just passed, one such noteworthy milestone has occurred. The Honorable Bill Natcher has been a Member of this body since his swearing in on January 6, 1954, a period slightly exceeding 33 years.

During the entirety of that period, Bill Natcher has never missed being present and recorded on a rollcall vote or a quorum call.

During these years, he has cast 10,879 rollcall votes, and answered 4,121 quorum calls,

making a total, as of this vote just taken, of exactly 15,000 rollcalls without ever having missed one time.

In spite of our determination that 1-minute speeches will not be accepted today in order that we may complete the bill, notwithstanding that, the Chair would like to make an exception and recognize the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Natcher.)"

All of the Members were exceedingly nice and they stood and applauded for several minutes. Then, in right loud tones, they demanded that I make a short speech. The agreement was reached the day before that there would be no one minutes but the Speaker then stated that this certainly had to be the exception and he would recognize me for one minute. I then made the following statement:

"Mr. Speaker, one of the nicest things that has happened to me during my lifetime, next to my marriage and the birth of my two children, was the day that I was elected a Member of the Congress of the United States.

It has been a distinct honor and privilege, Mr. Speaker, serving with you and all of the ladies and gentlemen that sit here today, and all of the Members in the House and in the other body.

Since March 4, 1789, we have had 11,173 Members to serve in both bodies. Five hundred and

ninety, Mr. Speaker, served in both Houses.

I believe that I have served with about 2,000 Members; I think that is correct, and I have enjoyed every day of it, and I want you to know this.

I doubt if I could make 15,000 more, but I am going to try."

My friend, Silvio Conte, who is the ranking minority Member on our Committee was then recognized and he made the following statement:

"Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer my congratulations to my good friend--and I mean good friend--Bill Natcher, who just cast consecutive vote No. 15,000.

I have served with the gentleman--and I mean gentleman--from Kentucky for the past 29 years.

It is fitting that his first election in August of 1953 was a special election, because Bill Natcher is a special man.

He has spent his 33 years here paying attention to the things that matter to him and that make him such a wonderful Congressman and such a man of the House.

What has he done?

He brings his dedication to duty and his integrity to every daily act; he knows more about the rules of the House than the

Parliamentarian; he treats both Members and staff with gentle grace; he pays attention to every detail of every issue; and he votes.

Boy does he vote! Fifteen thousand consecutive votes counting quorum calls and rollicalls. Some people wish that this last vote had been on something more meaningful than the House Journal.

Let me ease your minds. I know Bill Natcher; I have sat with him every day in hearings and markup in the Labor, HHS, Education Subcommittee for more years than we care to remember. Some of you newer Members may not know this, but Bill Natcher has kept his own daily journal since his arrival. Someday, that journal will be the basis for political science courses in colleges and universities across the Nation. That is why, to Bill Natcher, a vote on the Journal is as important as a vote on some multibillion dollar spending bill.

With this vote, Bill Natcher has voted consecutively more than anyone in the history of the Congress. Congratulations, Chairman Natcher, the 100th Congress now is truly historic."

Yesterday, we finally passed H.R. 3 which is the trade bill of 1987. The President has maintained all along that any rigid restrictions contained in this

bill, which would provide that West Germany, Japan, South Korea and others would be automatically forced to bring down their surplus of benefit payments, would be vetoed. All of the Cabinet Members and every one in the Executive Branch of the Government almost stayed on the telephone for days, calling Democrats and Republicans, insisting that the Gephardt Amendment, which is the rigid amendment, be defeated. The final vote was 218 to 214. Only three Members were absent. Stewart McKinney of Connecticut is in the hospital and the same situation exists in Frank Annunzio's case. We still have the Sala Burton seat vacant with the final special election to be held within a week or two.

The outcome was certainly not sufficient to indicate any chance of overriding a veto. Unless this provision which is objected to by the President is watered down considerably, there will be a veto of the entire bill and we will have to start another piece of legislation through the Congress.

I have been exceedingly fortunate and in fact, right lucky in that I have been able to serve for over 33 years in the Congress and never miss a roll call vote. As I said in my short speech to the Members of the House, I now will try for 15,000 more.

May 4, 1987

It seems that we will now pass through a period of accusations, innuendoes, kill and tell, indiscretions, and untruths.

The President is fighting a losing battle over just how much he really knew about the sale of arms to Iran and the

funneling of money to Nicaragua. During the next two months, the witnesses before the joint House and Senate Committee will give testimony that not only shows that he knew all about what transpired, but that he approved to the extent that he did not stop the transactions from taking place. George Bush, kicking ans screaming, will also be pulled into the episode and it will show that he knew considerably more than he has admitted.

George Hansen, a former Member of the House and a Republican was sentenced for failure to disclose contributions and money turned over to his wife and has just completed a hunger strike in Virginia brought about as a result of the violation of his parole. Several other Republican leaders throughout the United States during the past several months have been accused of certain crimes or indiscretions and this has been front-page news now with the Republican party generally suffering from the consequences.

Now, within the last several weeks, two Democratic Congressmen have been indicted. This is all under Ed Meese, the close friend and advisor of the President and the present Attorney General. Ford of Tennessee was charged with failure to disclose income and with accepting money which is considered as influence peddling. Biaggi of New York was indicted for assisting a company in its contracts with the Federal Government. Trips down to the Caribbean and contributions resulted, according to the indictment. This weekend, Gary Hart, who is leading in the Presidential primaries for President on the Democratic side, was accused of spending the weekend with a young lady in his home here in Washington. She is from Florida and one of the local newspapers followed her from Florida into

Washington to the home of Gary Hart. Finally, late yesterday, he admitted that she had spent the weekend at his home, but that nothing took place.

In addition, Chuck Robb, the son-in-law of Mrs. Lyndon Johnson and the gentleman who married Lyndon Johnson's eldest daughter, was accused of attending parties while he was Governor and since that time, where cocaine was used. Allegations have been made that certain pictures were taken which are not helpful and he, on television, off and on last night from his law office, denied the charges. I hope that his statements are true because I have liked Chuck Robb and think he has been right successful when you consider the fact that he was one of the marine guards at the White House at the time he met his wife and then later, became Governor of the State of Virginia. In placing all of the pieces together in this puzzle, it seems that this could be simply retaliation to a certain extent and notice to the Democratic party generally that enough is enough.

May 6, 1987

Gary Hart is still making speeches and now says that what he did was a mistake, but there was no impropriety. In his speech at a fundraiser in New York yesterday, he said he did nothing immoral, but he did make a mistake by putting himself in circumstances that could be misconstrued. The circumstances, in my opinion, and in the opinion of everyone I see in the House is that Hart is through and should simply step aside. Hart maintains that the "Miami Herald" story is misleading and false and that inaccurate conclusions based on incomplete facts which were set forth to hurt his family and other innocent people were

carried in this particular story. He still maintains that he did not leave his Capitol Hill home from 11 p.m. Friday until Saturday night and that Miss Rice was not with him. Gary Hart's wife is in Colorado, suffering from a sinus headache, according to the media, and I presume she will again leave him, the same as she did just prior to his entrance into the Presidential primary four years ago.

The joint hearing is underway now on the Iran-Contra affair and the first witness was Richard V. Secord, the retired General who answered all of the questions and contends that he did not take any of the profits from the weapons sales because he had hopes of returning to government service. General Secord has been one of the most mysterious figures in the Reagan Administration's greatest crisis. Yesterday, in a very cool, calm, manner, without any bitterness, he portrayed himself as a man twice burned by the country for which he had sacrificed over and over. General Secord left the Armed Services under a cloud after being linked with Edward Wilson's illegal arms sales to Libya. He now contends, and did so before the Committee, that \$3.5 million of the \$18 million profit from the 1985-86 sale of U.S. arms to Iran was used to finance the airlift of military supplies and equipment to the rebels fighting in Nicaragua. The Iran arms sales' profits became a slush fund for covert projects worldwide operated by Lt. Col. North from the White House according to information that the Committee has now received. Secord contends that \$8 million of the original \$18 million profit is in Swiss accounts still controlled by his former partner, Albert A. Hakim. Secord was the lead off witness at the joint hearings and immediately leveled a right bitter attack on Attorney

General Edwin Meese for prematurely going public with grossly inaccurate disclosures about the operations which were known by Meese and by the White House. Secord also testified yesterday that the former CIA Director, William J. Casey, who by the way died this morning in a New York hospital, along with a handful of other high government officials in both the CIA and the State Department gave support to his activities on behalf of the Contras. For the first time, Secord disclosed that he had met privately with Casey to plead for assistance to his operation during a time when Congress had barred the CIA from providing such assistance. On one occasion, Secord said that Casey said that he would look into the matter, but that he, himself, had no evidence that Casey had done anything. Secord is not backing down apparently, on any questions that have been propounded to him and seems to know the story from beginning to end.

From time to time here in Washington, we have the old fox guarding the henhouse proposition and one that is in operation now, is the Justice Department recently has launched a threshold inquiry into whether or not Attorney General Ed Meese's ties to the Wedtech Corporation required a criminal investigation under the Ethics in Government Act. Independent Counsel James C. McKay, apparently is investigating this matter pursuant to information from the Senate and House Judiciary Committees which indicates that Meese may have violated federal conflict of interest laws in failing to disqualify himself until recently from two departmental investigations of Wedtech, a scandal-torn defense contractor. Regardless of the Independent Counsel proposition, it seems that the fox is still guarding the henhouse and the results of this threshold

inquiry will probably be anything but startling.

Mary Tyler Moore, the actress, was here in Washington this week and stopped by our office for a visit. All of the ladies on our staff were just simply jubilant and before she left, she said something really nice to me which I have very carefully kept to myself and have not informed the ladies in our office. She is a diabetic and has had alcohol problems, but seems to be doing quite a bit better and I hope the best for her because she has a beautiful smile and all of her television shows have been successful.

Each year, when we have outside witnesses, we have a number of right famous people appear and I always enjoy meeting these people and the same, of course, goes for the ladies here in our office. Sometimes I think these meetings are arranged just so the people here in the office can meet and visit with these famous actors and actresses, and especially the actors. I do what they tell me to do when the famous person arrives. Seriously, we all enjoy these visits.

May 7, 1987

Today, we had our former Members of Congress back with us for their annual ceremony. Over 100 former Members were present in the House Chamber at 11 a.m. this morning. I served with a great many of them and in fact, in shaking hands with all of those present, I sincerely believe that I served with over three-fourths of them. The oldest Member was Hamilton Fish, Sr. of New York who is 99 years of age. His son, Hamilton Fish, Jr. has been with

us for about 30 years and the Fish Family in one of the fine families of New York State. Hamilton Fish, Sr. had the distinction and honor of being in a hot contest at one time with President Franklin D. Roosevelt who set up every blockade possible to defeat Fish since he did not go along with President Roosevelt's "New Deal" request.

A great many of the Members in attendance today served for only a short time. A few, like Chet Holifield, Hamilton Fish, Sr., L.H. Fountain, Tip O'Neill and several others served for well over 30 years as Members of the House of Representatives.

We have unusual events take place almost every month now in the House and we had one today. A Catholic sister offered our opening prayer. This is the first time, to my knowledge, that this has ever happened in the history of the Congress and is one of the very few women to ever offer the opening prayer in the House. At the time the request was made by Tom Luken of Cincinnati, Ohio that Sister Jean Patrice Harrington be permitted to offer the prayer, our present chaplain, who presents the visiting ministers, objected. He said that only ordained ministers, men or women, under the precedents in the House, could offer the opening prayer and that he did not believe a Catholic sister would qualify. When Luken explained to him that she was a former President of St. Joseph University in Cincinnati, Ohio, the chaplain then notified the Speaker that he believed she would qualify. When Jim Ford, our present chaplain, presented her today, she offered a beautiful prayer and not only the former Members were in attendance, but a great many of our present Members were there since this was our former Members' annual meeting.