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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

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VOLUME XLIII

November 9, 1981

Unemployment is now 8 percent and this past weekend, President Reagan abandoned his pledge to balance the budget by 1984. This was one of his strong points that he made throughout the campaign last year and now he says that he really is not abandoning his pledge, since it was only a goal that he hoped to obtain. When he was sworn-in, a number of economic advisors in this country, informed him that it was impossible to fight inflation and boost economic growth, simultaneously. The President started out with his proposal for a large tax cut, a huge build up in defense spending, some \$34 billion in budget reductions in the next three years and a balanced budget by 1984. In meeting with the Republican Leadership in the House and Senate last week, the President finally admitted that he can not meet all of these goals by 1984. He admitted that the United States is now in a recession.

Around the President, we still have some people who are believers in the present system that the President is using and point out that inflation and interest rates are coming down. Some of these people, after the \$750 billion tax reduction, are now urging tax increases of from \$60 billion to \$70 billion, with a great portion of this increase going to excise taxes. The President has emphatically stated in the last ten days, that he is against any tax increase at this time. The Republican Leadership in the House, at their meeting with the President, informed him that if there was a tax increase between now and the 1982 House elections, a great many Republicans would be defeated.

During the past few days, the President has gotten just a little irritable which has not been in evidence since he was inaugurated and will now have to get his forces together. His advisors in the White House are not in agreement as to the economic situation today and the course to follow, and this certainly applies to Dave Stockman, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. New Office of Management and Budget forecasts, predict a \$100 billion deficit in 1982, rising to almost \$150 billion by 1984. For months now, virtually nobody outside of the Administration has expected a balanced budget in 1984.

The highest budget deficit in the history of this country, took place when my old friend, Jerry Ford, was President and the Republicans had to accept this honor notwithstanding the fact, that they were very much chagrined over this achievement.

This past week, an outstanding American passed on to his reward. Will Durant, 96, a student, scholar and popularizer of history and philosophy, died. His death came 13 days after that of his wife, Airel who was his collaborator on most volumes of the series which is so famous and entitled -- "The Story of Civilization." Mr. Durant spent some three to six years on each of the volumes of his work and traveled all around the world, using some 500 books for every one that he turned out. The volumes were published over a period of years and in 1977, Mr. Durant and his wife received the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Both of these people will be greatly missed.



November 10, 1981

I believe that I have a letter from Admiral Rickover, for every nuclear ship launched and now a part of the United States Navy. Beginning back some 15 years ago, I would receive a letter from the Admiral indicating that on such and such a day, the keel would be laid for a nuclear ship and then later on, I would receive another letter from the Admiral indicating a launching date. I answered all of these letters and now have nearly one hundred letters from the Admiral in my letterbooks. In addition to receiving letters from him, I have known him personally for a number of years. He is now 82 years old and has served in the United States Navy for 59 years. This must be the all-time record. He is a graduate of Annapolis and is recognized to be the father of the nuclear Navy and especially in nuclear submarines. He has always been closer to the Congress and the President than he has to the Secretary of the Navy and the Navy brass. He is right set in his ways and at times, can be just a little cantankerous. He tells off the Admirals and the Secretary of the Navy when he feels their wrong and this, of course, does not set well with the people in the Department of the Navy. Every two years, for about 10 years now, the Secretary of the Navy and those against Rickover, have indicated that his time was up and that he should retire. Admiral Rickover each time, simply said that he was not ready to retire and he would leave his retirement up to the President and the Congress. Each time, the Secretary of the Navy has backed down and now the retirement issue is up once again. With 59 years in

the Navy and 82 years of age, the Admiral may have a little more difficulty this time than usual, but I am still for him. He weighs about 120 pounds and is about five feet and six and one-half inches tall. He must have stretched real good to fill the requirements at the Naval Academy when he entered.

This man has saved our country millions of dollars and when some pious ship company comes up with a cost over-run, the Admiral simply turns his back and this, of course, has created additional problems. Some that have made contributions to the President and to one or the other political parties. We will see now, what happens to the Admiral, but if it is left up to the Congress, he will stay awhile.

President Reagan will meet with a Cabinet counsel on education today, with indications of growing support for Secretary of Education Bell's plan to convert his Department into the scaled-down non-Cabinet, Education Foundation. President Reagan promised in the campaign to abolish the Department, but there has been differences inside the Administration over exactly how. The plan submitted by Mr. Bell would retain nearly \$11 billion in education programs in the new Foundation, including elementary and secondary school grants for poor students, education block grants, college student aid as well as data gathering and research functions.

I attended a reception held last night by the American Bankers Association. The bankers and the banks generally, in this country, are all prospering. More banks have reserves today than at anytime in the history of this country and with the government offering securities that pay over

15 percent interest, the banks are carefully handling their portfolios and simply sitting back relaxing, receiving money, with no fear of bad mortgages or bad judgement.

We are back on the B-1 Bomber fight again in the Congress and the Congressional Budget Office yesterday, estimated that it would cost \$39.8 billion, well beyond what the Pentagon has claimed, to build and equip the 100 B-1 Bombers, which President Reagan is seeking as part of his plan to re-arm America.

November 12, 1981

A great many of us in the House have had our doubts about the ability of David A. Stockman, Director of the Office of Management and Budget. He served with us for a few years in the House and did not establish any great record. He has carried the President's program for budget reductions in federal spending generally and for the highest tax cut in the history of this country. A balanced budget in 1984, of course, could not be obtained, but Stockman, up to last weekend, had maintained that it could, when the President suddenly admitted that there was no hope for a balanced budget in 1984, and in fact, this was only a goal and not a commitment of his Administration.

In an article that appeared recently in the Atlantic Monthly, written by William Greider, an Assistant Managing Editor of the Washington Post, Stockman admitted that the President's economic program was not working and that the supply side economics

embraced by Reagan, is just a new name for the trickle down policies favoring the affluent. In other words, the tax reduction and the tremendous increase in defense spending, will not bring interest rates down or a balanced budget.

Stockman must have been right tired when he was interviewed by Greider, because just for a change, he seemed to be relaxed and was simply telling the truth. The White House is trying to ignore the story and to a certain extent, supporting Stockman. One of them said that they were all trying to rally around, because Stockman had carried so much water for the President, it would not be right not to stand with him now.

We will take another Continuing Resolution to the Full Committee this morning which provides for an extension of the time from November 20, 1981 to September 30, 1982. All of our appropriations bills may land under this Continuing Resolution and this to that extent, will prevent the President from vetoing a number of these bills.

November 13, 1981

Yesterday, Budget Director, David A. Stockman offered to resign because of statements he called careless ramblings, to a reporter, but after having lunch with the President, he appeared on television and in a prepared statement, said that the President had taken him out to the woodshed, but had asked him to stay on the team. Stockman went on to say that he simply used poor judgement in making the statement to

Greider in the Atlantic Monthly and that these statements gave an impression that was utterly false. In other words, Stockman, in his statement to Greider, was simply telling the truth, but now to save face, he said his statements gave a false impression. Stockman is a right bright young man and apparently has not been sold on what the President is doing as far as the economy is concerned. In discussing the economy with the reporter, Stockman seemed to be arguing with himself and realizing that the looming threat of unmanageable deficits simply was not what he and the President had been promising. Stockman's usefulness in the Cabinet has been so impaired, that it probably would have been better for the President to have accepted his resignation. No longer will he be able to obtain the support and confidence of Members of Congress and I presume that within a matter of a few months, he will gracefully retire. One of the President's assistants in the White House said off the record, that it was much better to keep Stockman now, because the Lord only would know what he would say if his resignation had been accepted.

This is a right good example of a leopard changing his spots. Stockman started out as an activist on the real liberal side of the fence. He worked for Monyihan who is now in the United States Senate, when Monyihan was in Boston. At that time, he was an ultra-liberal and considered to be a Democrat. He then made a 180 degree turn, and went back home to Michigan and ran for Congress as a Republican. Demonstrating in the campaign that he was an extreme conservative, so far over

on the right side, that you might say that he was sleeping with the "T".

It goes without saying that the Stockman affair has really made all of the front pages in this country and has placed the President in a right embarrassing position. We have known, on our Committee for months, that the President's program would not work and now with the largest deficit in the history of this country, facing the President in his first Fiscal Year, certainly he will come forth with something else.

In 1978, Ben Abruzzo, Larry Newman and Maxey Anderson, became the first balloonists to cross the Atlantic Ocean. Yesterday, Abruzzo, Newman, Ron Clark and Rocky Aoki, a Japanese citizen who lives in Miami, Florida, and who financed the \$250,000 flight across the Pacific Ocean, successfully landed in this country. The balloon crossed the California coast at 9 pm last night, after starting from Japan and requesting information concerning the weather in Reno, Nevada. This man, Abruzzo is 51 years of age and was the Captain of the crew on both flights. The first flight was in a balloon named, Double Eagle II and yesterday's crossing of the Pacific was in the balloon named, Double Eagle V.

The shuttle, Columbia successfully took off yesterday from Cape Canaveral, Florida after several days of waiting for good weather. This is the second flight of this same vehicle and due to the fact that a fuel cell leak, which developed shortly after the vehicle entered into outerspace, may terminate this flight in three days instead of five, as originally planned. The astronauts on this flight, are Joe

Henry Engle and Richard H. Truly. This is another milestone in our space program.

November 16, 1981

I presume by this time, that the President has come to the conclusion that major problems come in groups of three. During the past week, Richard B. Allen, President Reagan's National Security Advisor, admitted that he had received \$1,000 in cash in an envelope which was given to him by representatives of a Japanese magazine who had a five minute interview with Mrs. Reagan, following the Inauguration ceremony. In a story which appeared in the Japanese magazine, about two weeks it was disclosed that the \$1,000 payment was given. Allen said that he had accepted the money and had given it to his secretary to place in the safe in his office. It remained there for months and after it was disclosed in Japan that a \$1,000 payment was made, the FBI began an investigation and the \$1,000 was located in the old safe. Allen is right embarrassed about this episode and said that he should have advised someone in the White House that this money was in the safe, but that he thought no more about it after it was accepted. Mrs. Reagan said this weekend, that she did not recall an interview, but that she remembers that pictures were taken. Upon being questioned this weekend, the President said that he could not answer any questions since the matter was under investigation by the FBI. Allen and Haig, the Secretary of State, have had a running battle now for several months and I just know that former General Haig believes that this could not have happened to a

nicer fellow.

The shuttle, Columbia, landed safely on Saturday at 4:23 pm in California, after the five day mission was brought down to three days, as a result of the failure of one of the craft's three fuel cells. They were in outerspace for 54 hours and made 36 revolutions of the Earth. This space shuttle is on the way back to Cape Canaveral and will be used again.

Finally my old friend, Admiral Rickover has been forced to retire. The Pentagon, on Friday of last week, made it official. President Reagan, last week, signed orders which retire Rickover early next year as Director of the Navy's Nuclear Propulsion Program and Deputy Assistant Secretary of Energy for Navy Reactors. Rickover will be 82 in January and the Secretary of the Navy, John Lehman, Jr., said that ~~Reagan~~ <sup>RICKOVER</sup> had not been sacked, but that he had recommended replacing Rickover in order to give a younger person this assignment. In an apparent attempt to soften the blow, President Reagan has asked Admiral Rickover to become his fulltime advisor on nuclear science. So far, the Admiral has not said as to whether he will take that job <sup>SINCE</sup> as a four-star Admiral ~~he~~ <sup>he</sup> tried to ~~obtain~~ <sup>secure</sup> Congressional support in an effort to stay on active duty in his current job ~~AND FAILED.~~

The Admiral has been good for this country and I do hope that this sudden order forcing retirement, does not leave a permanent scar on one of the best programs that the Navy has ever operated.



November 17, 1981

The President must be right unhappy at the action of the House yesterday. On the Continuing Resolution, which set a date of September 30, 1982, our Committee on Appropriations refused to accept an additional 5 percent reduction across the board and under the rule granted, the Republican leader was authorized to make such a motion. On the motion to recommit, with a 5 percent reduction across the board, on a roll call vote, we won by 12 votes. We secured a number of Republican votes. The Continuing Resolution will now go to the Senate and after it is passed there, we should go to conference. The present Continuing Resolution under which we are operating, expires at midnight on November 20. It looks now like we will be here all weekend and probably will be in conference late Saturday night with the Senate. The President may veto the Continuing Resolution since we refused to accept the additional reduction. The President is just as wrong as he can be about this matter.

November 18, 1981

We take up in the House today, the Defense Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1982. This bill provides for \$196,607,809,000 in new budget authority and \$73,900,000 in transfer authority for a total funding availability of \$196,681,709,000 for Fiscal Year 1982. The new budget authority plus the transfers is \$4,196,525,000 less than the budget request and \$25,026,944,000 more than the amount we appropriation in Fiscal Year 1981.

This bill contains eight major Titles with Title I for military personnel. The amount in this Title is \$37,447,290,000; the next Titles provide for retired military personnel in the amount of \$14,931,815,000; for operation and maintenance we have \$61,208,685,000. For procurement, we have \$63,657,569,000; for research and development we have \$19,262,204,000; for special foreign currency we have \$3,083,000; for transfer authority we have \$750 million and for related agencies \$97,163,000.

We have the B-1 Bomber in this bill which will cost over \$400 million for each plane. An attempt will be made to take the MX Missile out of the research and development stage, into construction.

From now until Saturday night at midnight, we will have a running battle in the House and the Senate, over the Continuing Resolution which the President has again threatened this morning, to veto unless we cut 5 percent across the board in all of the departments with the exception of defense, military construction and District of Columbia.

November 19, 1981

We passed the Defense Appropriations Bill late last night and both the B-1 Bomber and the land-based MX Missile are in the bill. The B-1 bomber is in for production and the MX Missile is in for research and development. With the exception of amendments concerning these two weapons and a 5 percent reduction amendment, there were no other really major amendments. The 5 percent reduction amendment went down and the bill as it passed, will appropriate

\$197.4 billion to the Defense Department for Fiscal Year 1982.

President Reagan went to the Press Club yesterday and made a major foreign policy speech. He handled himself exceedingly well on television and made a good speech. There was no belligerency toward Moscow and in substance the President said that we would be glad to immediately remove nuclear weapons from West Europe if the Soviet Union would remove its long-range strategic forces and missiles based in East Germany. Moscow immediately issued a statement that the President's speech was a propaganda ploy designed to stalemate the forthcoming Geneva talks on medium-range missiles. Tass described as obsolete, the President's figures on East-West military forces in Europe. Regardless of Moscow's reaction, I am still of the opinion that the President's speech was very much in order at this time.

The Justice Department has recommended to the President that no special prosecutor is necessary to uncover evidence concerning the \$1,000 that a Japanese journalist intended for Nancy Reagan and which was delivered to Richard B. Allen, the President's National Security Advisor. There is somewhat of a mix up at the White House concerning the action of the FBI. FBI Director, William H. Webster informed one of the President's advisors that his agency had uncovered no wrong doing, but several days before this statement, the White House said that they had not been in contact with the FBI.

November 23, 1981

We have had a right unusual weekend.

Late Thursday afternoon, we started the conference on the Continuing Resolution with the Senate. The Conferees on our side consisted of the Chairman of the Full Committee, the Chairmen and the ranking minority Members of each of the 13 subcommittees on Appropriations. The same organization plan was followed on the Senate side. We started in the Mansfield Room on the second floor of the Capitol Building and remained in that room on and off with the exception of about 20 hours, until Sunday morning at 1:30. We finally resolved the conference with every House Member siding along with every Senator. Everything was agreed to and the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee on the Senate side, Mark Hatfield of Oregon, informed us that the President would approve of the Conference Report.

All during the conference, the President's top advisors were stationed in hideaway rooms all around the Senate side of the Capitol and some were out in the hallway outside of the conference room. Proposal after proposal was submitted by the people and in most instances, either accepted in full or revised just a little. As Chairman of the Subcommittee with the most involved from the standpoint of reductions, I succeeded in holding down the reductions to 2% which was 2% under the Howard Baker Amendment adopted in the Senate and 2% under the President's demands. Notwithstanding this, I was advised that the President would agree to our final report, and compromise. On one occasion, I was called out in the hall and advised by the President's advisors that if I would cut \$28 million more, the President would approve of that section of the Bill. This

I agreed to and within fifteen minutes, Bob Michel of Illinois, the Minority Leader in the House, came in and said that the White House had changed its mind. This went on time after time after time and it finally reached a point that it was right hilarious. The Republican Senators became impatient and after we finally agreed, every Senator signed the Conference Report and every House Member signed. We then went home to sleep for a few hours and the House remained in recess during the whole weekend. We met again at 1:00 yesterday afternoon to adopt the Conference Report, and the Speaker was just a little nervous because he was afraid that the Southern Boll Weevils would join the Republicans and the Conference Report would be turned down. We worked all the doors and the aisles and passed the Conference Report without too much trouble. We then sent it to the Senate and the Senate received word from the White House to turn down the Conference Report. After word has been passed to the Hill that it met with the approval of the President. On the first roll call in the Senate, the report was turned down and then some of the Republican Senators got so mad that one offered a motion to reconsider and upon reconsideration, the Conference Report was approved and we then sent it to the President. Within ten minutes after it reached the White House, the President said that he would veto the Continuing Resolution. Last night, he vetoed the Continuing Resolution and this morning at 8:00 on television and by radio, said that he did so because we did not accept his additional cuts sent to the Hill totaling 12% in the 1982 Fiscal Year budget. Last night before we left the Chamber, another

Continuing Resolution was dropped in the hopper, continuing the operation of the departments of the government until February 25, 1982. This morning just before an 8:00 Cabinet meeting in the White House, the President said he would approve of a Continuing Resolution that carried a December 1981 date. He passed the word to us late last night and early this morning that we would have to resolve this matter after Thanksgiving and before Christmas. The Resolution that we will approve at 10:00 this morning when the House convenes, may be vetoed again after we go through all of the usual gyrations to put the Resolution in order.

During the many hours that we spent in conference, I have never seen as many deals made and within minutes disapproved of with all of the deals being approved by the President downtown and with most of them being his suggestions. Before it was over, it almost became right hilarious and seemed to compare a great deal to games that children play.

The truth of the matter is that the Stockman fiasco and the Allen fiasco which pertained to the Japanese money, have just about placed the President in a position with the House where he must have something to offset these serious mistakes. A veto with the President back up on the big, white horse, is what the White House advisors have suggested for the President. The economy is no better and it is generally agreed that the President's supply-side economics has failed completely.

November 24, 1981

Yesterday, we finally adopted another

Continuing Resolution that carries a December 15, 1981 date. Our proposal for a February 3 date was not accepted. This means that we will have to go back through the same figures and confrontations that we spent three and one half days and nights on last week. The President may again veto a Continuing Resolution that we present to him following our next conference.

The truth of the matter is that President Reagan was mad when he found out that we only authorized the expenditure of \$500 million in the Continuing Resolution for foreign aid. He wanted \$1,900,000,000, but he was afraid to release this information in a press conference, because reducing programs in the Appropriations Bill for Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and agencies and programs for the elderly, the children, elementary and secondary education, higher education, cancer, heart and stroke research are ones that you do not want to say to the people, that here reductions will be made to go into the foreign aid program. The White House staff with Stockman were outside in the hallway during the entire conference and every Senator, including all of the Republicans, signed the Conference Report. They had been assured that the reductions of a little over \$2 billion that we made, were sufficient. Senators like Laxalt, the closest man in politics to the President, must have been amazed when the President vetoed the Continuing Resolution. We were never advised when we concluded the Conference and before we all signed the Conference Report, that this conference was in jeopardy. Time after time we agreed on reductions and changes

to satisfy the President, which were sent into the conference room by the President's three closest advisors and the Republican Leadership. None of this appeared in the press, only the fact that the President's veto was another victory for Reagan. The media was present, but basing a veto on inadequate foreign aid funds did not read as well apparently, as the fact that the President in his first veto of a piece of legislation, did so to carry out his threats to the budget-busters that this was the action that he would take if necessary.

The Republican Governors are meeting in New Orleans at this time and his veto action really startled the Governors, because a number of programs that these states will have to pick up, because of funds out of existing budgets or through increasing taxes, will bring about changes that the Governors say they are unable to handle.

This confrontation over the veto and the harsh words uttered by both sides of course, have not been in the best interest of our country. The Speaker had a press conference and here is what he said:

"The President's performance on the current budget debate has been erratic.

On August 4, the President left Washington with the budget he said would herald an "Economic Renaissance."

On September 24, he switched signals. He said that the Congressionally-approved budget was unacceptable. He wanted more budget cuts. He wanted something else,



what he called "revenue enhancements."

Throughout the long House-Senate conference on this continuing resolution, the President's representatives sent the clearest possible signal that the measure agreed to by all the Senate Republican conferees was acceptable to the Administration. Then, yesterday, the President switched signals again.

The President's message this morning was equally confusing. He accused the Congress of "budget-busting", when he knows the Congress adopted -- and has fully honored -- the President's own recommended budget resolution. The Stockman-designed Gramm-Latta budget has not been violated, and the President knows it. If there has been any "budget-busting" it has been the President's deliberate action in bringing on a recession that adds \$27 billion to the deficit for every single point rise in unemployment. The current recession is a direct result of the tight money and flakey economics of the President's own Administration.

The President complained this morning that the Congress has not completed the regular appropriations process for fiscal 1982.

But the reason this process has not been completed is not the fault of the Democratic House. The fact is, the House has passed all of the necessary appropriations measures, except for foreign assistance. The fact is, most of these measures have been waiting months for the

Senate to act on them. The fact is, the Republican Senate has waited most of these months for a clear signal from the White House that the President has finally made up his mind on the fiscal 1982 budget.

Yesterday, we don't know exactly when, the President apparently did make up his mind on the budget -- again. He decided to bring the government of the United States to a halt because the Congress would not agree to his additional requests for foreign aid. It was on that point, and only on that point, that the conferees could not agree over the weekend.

I don't think many Americans would agree that such a legitimate disagreement justifies such a national disruption.

Apparently, the President does not agree."

I do not believe that he should have said what he did at the press conference because this will not help us in the future.

November 30, 1981

I have just returned from Kentucky. Virginia and I had a nice Thanksgiving weekend and on Thanksgiving Day, Jeffrey who is a student at this time at Vanderbilt University, had dinner with us. He is doing fine and really likes Vanderbilt.

Bear Bryant, the coach at the University of Alabama, won his 315th game last week when his team defeated Auburn. The record up to this time, was held by Amos Alonzo Stagg, who won 314 games during a

57 year coaching career. Bryant is 68 years of age and has not coached 57 years, but still is now the record holder.

During the weekend, an article appeared in the Kentucky papers stating that the two special federal prosecutors that have been holding grand jury meetings now for nearly two years at Lexington, Kentucky, recommended to the Justice Department in Washington, that Wendell Ford be indicted. The article went on to state that Ford's attorneys met with the special prosecutors and said that the statute of limitations had run and that even if Ford was indicted he would have to be acquitted. The recommendation made by the two special prosecutors was turned down by their immediate supervisor in the Justice Department, but it was forwarded on to the top of the criminal division who has made no decision about the indictment up to this time. The Louisville Courier-Journal in an editorial on Saturday, said that Ford should be indicted, even if there was some question about the statute of limitations, an indictment and a trial would clear the atmosphere once and for all.

For over a year now, Ford's name has been mentioned as one of those who was being investigated and on two occasions, he was subpoenaed to appear before the special grand jury. Ford is a former state Senator, Lieutenant Governor, Governor and now a U.S. Senator. He and his brother, Rayburn Ford own and operate a large insurance agency in Owensboro, Kentucky. Several years ago, Tim Lee Carter, who at that time, represented the Fifth Congressional District in Kentucky, said that Wendell Ford had

accepted hundreds of thousands of dollars from coal land owners. Ford denied the charge and said that he was considering suing Carter. Carter answered saying that he was ready for the suit and Ford could sue anytime he desired.

Since the President vetoed our last Continuing Resolution, which was in conference and the one that we are now under expires on December 15, we will have to go back into conference again on the same matters involved when we ran for three days and nights.

December 1, 1981

Harry F. Bryd, Jr. announced his retirement yesterday from the Senate. He has served 18 years and was named to his father's Senate seat in 1965. He was elected as a Democrat and then changed his registration to Independent. He is the only Independent serving in the Senate and this status brought about a right serious problem that he had to solve if he ran for reelection next year. Chuck Robb, the son-in-law of our former President, Lyndon Johnson, will be installed as Governor next year and he is a Democrat. One of the Virginia Congressman, Paul S. Trible, Jr. has waged a year-long campaign for the Senate and is expected to have the inside track for the GOP nomination. The present Governor of Virginia, John N. Dalton, will leave office in January and he is a Republican. There will be some pressure on him to run for the seat, and several Democrats will end up running in the primary next year.

Harry Bryd, Jr. has never been a

strong Senator and must have been embarrassed on many occasions by comparisons that were made of him and his father. The old gentleman was here when I arrived and he was an ultra-conservative Democrat who had a machine in Virginia known as -- The Bryd Machine -- which controlled from top to bottom. Old Senator Bryd was always in favor of reducing the budget and federal spending, but as I have recorded in this journal several years ago, he always managed to see that a lot of programs, projects and money went to Virginia every year. In fact, much more than Virginia was entitled to under formulas and population regulations. Of course, the old gentleman was not elected in New York and when he decided to take more money to Virginia, he became just a little more liberal. The old gentleman served with Carter Glass, one of Virginia's outstanding Senators of all-time.

The present Senator was selected on more than one occasion as one of the least effective Senators in the Senate.

It has been more than 300 years since the first William Bryd arrived in Virginia and more than 50 years since one of his great, great grandsons founded the state's most dominant political machines. For years the Bryd name has been a symbol of entrenching tradition, fiscal conservatism and racial tension in the Old Dominion.

In the House today, we have 10 Congressmen from the State of Virginia. They are all Republicans with the exception of Dan Daniel, who is a Democrat. This is quite a change politically from the time when I was first elected. At that time, there were only two Republicans from the state.

In my opinion, the outstanding Member from Virginia in the House, is M. Caldwell Butler from Roanoke, who is serving his sixth term. He is one of the ablest lawyers in the House and has suffered much frustration by virtue of being in the minority party for years. No chance of ever being Chairman of a Committee or a Subcommittee and yesterday he also announced his retirement from Congress. Of course, he will make considerable more practicing law than he was making as a Member of Congress and will probably lead a much happier life. We have two or three from Virginia that are just occupying seats and this makes you feel right sad when Members like Caldwell Butler retire.

We are now at Geneva conferring with the Soviet Union over nuclear weapons. Our representative is Paul H. Nitze, an able representative for our government and the Soviet's delegate chief is Yuli Kvitsinsky. The first question that is under discussion is the reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe by both sides. These two men are described as highly skilled hawks. Nitze is 74 years of age and a Washington veteran. Kvitsinsky is 45 years of age and apparently has leap-frogged into a right high assignment, which up to this time, was always reserved for older "in-boys" from Moscow.

Yesterday, Richard B. Allen, the President's National Security Advisor, announced that he would temporarily retire until the Justice Department completes its investigation of his acceptance of \$1,000 and two gold watches from a Representative of a Japanese magazine, the day of the Inauguration of President Reagan. An interview was arranged by Allen with Mrs. Reagan

for the Magazine and ten months later, the magazine, in one of its stories, mentioned the gold watches and the \$1,000. When this surfaced, the President and Mrs. Reagan of course, were right embarrassed and I understand that she wanted the President to immediately fire Allen. The President so far, has not accepted this advice, but my guess is that even if the probe clears Allen, he will not return to the White House.

December 2, 1981

The uproar over the acceptance of the two gold watches and \$1,000 by Richard B. Allen, really surprises me. He should have been fired immediately, because I do not believe that anyone should serve in such a strategic assignment in the White House and accept gifts the way that he did. The fact that the President has been patient up to this time, surprises a great many of us here on the Hill.

From time to time, President Reagan decides to go back and patch up old friendships. Yesterday he met with the leadership of the Teamsters Union which was the union that endorsed him in his campaign and somewhat agreed to offer federal assignments to the air controllers who were fired. Apparently he is not offering to put them back into the control towers, but is considering permitting them to receive a number of other federal assignments. Today the President meets with the President of the AFL-CIO. This union leader is the one who brought over 300,000 people to Washington several months ago to show their displeasure for the new

President and his programs.

December 3, 1981

The situation in Latin America is not good. The Soviet Union continues to furnish planes and all kinds of military equipment that are going into El Salvador and into Nicaragua. Our Secretary of State, along with the President, has warned all of these countries that no further assistance will be received from us if they permit their leaders to deal with Castro and the Cuban Government. We experienced some interference at the time on the Panama Canal takeover and are still having difficulty as far as El Salvador is concerned.

It now appears that Allen is on his way out because the White House yesterday said that Allen must pass a new test before returning as the President's National Security Advisor. This test is a review by the Presidential Council's Office to see if White House regulations were violated, regardless of whether Allen is fully exonerated by the Justice Department. It seems to me that Mr. Allen would save a lot of embarrassment if he simply resigned at this time.

December 4, 1981

Cancer is still one of the major causes of death in this country. The Subcommittee that I am Chairman of is appropriating \$1,009,000,000 to the National Cancer Institute for research and along with some \$150 million in other research programs is making every effort to bring about a cure and an understanding



of the cause of cancer. This week, industrialist Armand Hammer, the billionaire Chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, said that he wanted a cancer cure in his lifetime and he is now offering \$1 million to any scientist who finds a cure on the magnitude of the discovery of a polio vaccine. Hammer is 83 years old and said that in addition to the million dollar offer, he is forming a special committee of his Armand Hammer Foundation to give out \$2 million in prizes and awards over the next 10 years.

For several weeks now, the United Nations has been deadlocked in the selection of a new Secretary General. Kurt Waldheim has held this assignment since 1972 and has been for weeks now, a candidate for reelection. China has vetoed Waldheim on each of the 16 ballots cast and the United States has vetoed Tazanian Foreign Minister Salim A. Salim, on each of the ballots. Finally Waldheim withdrew yesterday and if Salim follows the same procedure, a new Secretary General will be elected.

Former Governor Marvin Mandel of Maryland, was convicted in 1977 on political corruption charges and has served more than 19 months in a federal prison camp in Florida. Three of his co-defendants have been out for several months but the parole board has refused on each occasion to approve release of Mandel. Yesterday, President Reagan commuted the prison sentence ordering him released on December 20 which is nearly five months before he was scheduled to be released. Mandel is reported to be jubilant over

over this move and one of his main supporters during this ordeal, Abe Polin, owner of the Washington Bullets and the Capital Centre, was one of the first to notify Mandel. Polin has worked to help Mandel for months.

We are about ready to go back in on the Continuing Resolution. For several days now, top White House officials and Congressional Republican leaders have been meeting to reach an agreement as to the amount of reduction that is necessary to satisfy the President. I have been advised today that the President will accept \$4 billion in additional domestic cuts for Fiscal Year 1982 and now the Republican Leadership must sell this to the House and Senate. They are meeting with their colleagues and with the Southern Boll Weevils and meetings will also be held with the moderate Gypsy Moth Republicans in the House. Education and health programs that are so vital to the people at this time, will suffer as a result of this deal and we may have another confrontation before the Continuing Resolution is signed by the President.

December 5, 1981

The Nation's unemployment rate rose to 8.4 percent in November which is the highest monthly rate in more than six years. The economy plunged deeper into recession and the White House now says that this is the price you have to pay for bringing down inflation. Jerry Ford was President when unemployment was as high as it is today. This is another milestone established by the new President and I sincerely believe

that unemployment will go over 9 percent within a matter of months. The President says that he is concerned about unemployment, that this is to be expected with reductions in federal spending and bringing the economy under control. He still maintains that when all of the pieces fall into place, unemployment will go back down to about 5 percent, inflation will be well under ten percent, and no longer will we have a recession. I hope he is right, but I still believe that he is wrong.

This week, the Senate finally passed the Defense Appropriations Bill. The amount approved is \$208.6 billion which is \$37.3 billion or about 22 percent above last year's level. The Senate approved the new land-based MX missiles and B1 bombers and this bill is \$12 billion more than the amount that we approved and passed in the House last month. The President is not in favor of reducing this bill, but he wanted us to take \$4 billion more out of the social and domestic programs. This is in addition to all of the cuts that we have made so far in the 1982 Fiscal Year budget.

The President is concerned, he says, over the U.S. intelligence report that a five person Libyan assassination squad has entered the United States on a mission to kill him or his top advisors. The President, upon receiving this information, ordered Secret Service protection for his three top White House advisors, Chief of Staff James A. Baker III, Counselor Edwin Meese III and Deputy Chief of Staff Michael K. Deaver. Extra security precautions have also been in effect in recent weeks for the protection of the President, Vice

President Bush, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr., and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger.

The Libyan Ambassador to the United Nations Organization says this report concerning the killer squad is nothing but "bunk."

The Republicans in the House and the Senate have finally agreed upon a package reducing the budget by \$4 billion more for Fiscal Year 1982 and this will be the plan submitted to be incorporated in the Continuing Resolution that takes over when the present Resolution expires on December 15. Notwithstanding the fact that we control the House, none of us, including the Speaker have been briefed or received any word concerning the contents of this plan. I understand that several of the senior Senators on the Republican side, took care of their pet projects which are not authorizations or budget items, such as a \$20,000,807,000 research project in the health field for the University of Oregon, the home state of Senator Mark Hatfield, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the Senate. A number of other little tid bits are included and what makes me furious is the fact that we'd have the majority in the House turn down this Christmas Tree, if only we could get the Boll Weevils on our side from the deep south to stand with us on a roll call vote.

The new budget for Fiscal Year 1983 is about to be released and certain segments of the free enterprise sector has received information concerning drastic reductions that will be offered. For instance, the Nation's housing industry

leaped into battle yesterday over the 1983 housing budget cuts proposed by the Office of Management and Budget, saying that these cuts would mean the end of the FHA and VA mortgages that are the only ways many young and moderate-income families can buy homes.

There will be a number of other groups who will become incensed when they find out the contents of the 1983 budget proposals. Most of these who will holler the loudest, were the ones dashing through the rain and the snow to elect Reagan, President of the United States.

December 7, 1981

Forty years ago today, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor and this was one of the most crucial tests we have had in the history of our country. With the major part of our Navy destroyed, the question was, could we survive and win a war, which we did.

I watched my old friend, Bob Byrd of West Virginia on "Face the Nation," yesterday and he was pushed around considerably. This is a change from the way he has operated in the past. A question was asked as to whether or not we would have to increase taxes and he changed the issue three times. Finally one of the commentators said that since the Senator had refused to answer the question, they would go to another subject. Byrd is not running for reelection next year, but still he could have handled this question a lot better than he did.

Colonel Kaddafi was interviewed yesterday and he said that Reagan was a

liar and simply a child. He said that Reagan, like Nixon, should be put out of office and that there was not a word of truth to the rumor that an assassination squad from Libya was in this country.

December 9, 1981

Today we will present to the Full Committee on Appropriations, another Continuing Resolution, which will be strongly contested in the Full Committee and in the House, when it is presented along with a rule tomorrow. The Republicans have their version which is a straight 4 percent reduction in all programs, with the exception of revenue sharing, food stamps and social security. The Continuing Resolution must be passed before we adjourn this Session of Congress, in order for all of the departments of the government to continue to operate, since some of them do not have appropriation bills and budgets that have been signed into law. State, Justice, Commerce, Interior, Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Transportation are among the departments that will be under the control of the Continuing Resolution until appropriations bills are finally passed. The duration date in this Continuing Resolution will be September 30, 1982.

We on our side, will make a fight to keep further reductions in education, the handicapped programs, the comprehensive training programs, the student loan programs, the Headstart program, feeding programs for the elderly and the child nutrition programs. Reductions have been made in all of these categories and no further cuts should be made at this time.

For some reason or another, the new Administration is changing from day to day in its old philosophy. President Reagan's top economic advisors yesterday, abandoned the traditional Republican stance that government deficits are the main cause of inflation and they warned that it would be a disaster if any changes were made in the President's economic policy. This is really a change on the part of the Republican Party. When they adopt a philosophy that there is no direct or indirect connection between deficits and inflation, then those who teach economics in this country will have to start rewriting some of the books.

December 11, 1981

Thirty-six of the Boll Weevils joined the Republicans again and beat us right bad yesterday on the Continuing Resolution. On a vote of 222 to 194, the President's version was adopted. This means that again on March 31, we will have to go back through the same battle and pass another Continuing Resolution, unless all of the appropriation bills have been signed into law by the President. So far only one bill has been signed by the President and the House has passed 12 bills. The 13th and final bill is now before the House and should go up or down today. The Senate still has only passed four of our 13 bills.

Another Cabinet member of this new Administration is being investigated. The White House said yesterday that President Reagan was informed a week ago of a new FBI investigation into Secretary of Labor,

Raymond J. Donovan's conduct as a construction company executive before joining the Cabinet. Much to our surprise here on the Hill, Donovan said today that he was unaware of this probe. This man Donovan really looks the part and may be in serious trouble.

December 14, 1981

The situation in Poland is right serious today. Yesterday the United States informed Poland and the Soviet Union of its serious concern over the Polish Military crack-down on the Trade Union Solidarity Group. The NATO leaders reacted cautiously to this crack-down and Pope John Paul, II made an emotional appeal for a peaceful solution to the crisis in his homeland.

Poland is right on the brink of a civil war and I hope that the Warsaw talks between the Solidarity Group and the military, who are now in control in Poland, are successful.

December 15, 1981

We are closing out the First Session of the 97th Congress. All during the year, we have heard the Republicans in the House and the Senate extoll the virtues of the mandate which they say was received by Reagan in the November election last year. It is true, of course, that he defeated a sitting President, but if the election was held today, there would be a different outcome.

Promises were made by the President



during the campaign that he would have a balanced budget by the year 1984 and in addition to cutting federal spending, would have the largest tax reduction in the history of this country. Federal spending has been cut to the bone and a \$750 billion tax reduction bill passed in the House on July 29. This is the largest tax reduction bill in the history of this country.

The Stockman story that was carried in the Atlantic Monthly Magazine, finally disclosed the fact that Stockman himself, was anything but sold on the President's economic program. He maintained emphatically that supply-side economics would not work and in reality the President's economic program was simply a trickle-down program. In other words, giving to the rich at the expense of the poor. He simply told the truth and should have not been criticized as he was.

With only 34 percent of the entire budget falling in the discretionary category, Congress has very little power to cut a budget which is \$710 billion. The entitlement programs are mandatory and the amounts and programs designated must be carried out by the Congress.

The President's dilemma is right serious now, with unemployment at 8.4 percent. This is the highest in the last six years and even though inflation is under 10 percent, the deficit for Fiscal Year 1982 will exceed \$100 billion. The same will apply to the Fiscal Years 1983 and 1984. Reducing taxes \$750 billion over a three-year period, has not helped the

situation. The Administration now is considering a tax increase which is right startling to the people in this country and may not be accepted by the Congress. The deficit for the Fiscal Year 1982, will be the highest in the history of this country. In other words, President Reagan is establishing records, but the wrong kind.

I believe that unemployment will go over 9% before the election next year. A tremendous increase in excise taxes will not be well received by the people throughout this country. When the President admitted several weeks ago that he would not be able to have a balanced budget by the year 1984, this caused a great many who voted for him to sit up and take notice.

A great many contracts will be up for renewal in the next 12 months and with the automobile industry and housing nearly bankrupt, it will be right difficult for labor or any other segment of our economy to demand and receive increases and wages. Automobile manufacturers can not pay \$25 and \$30 an hour for assembly line employees and make money. There may have to be an adjustment downward.

In closing out this calendar year and the First Session of the 97th Congress under the new President, we have a right bleak picture. Thousands of people are being laid off all over this country and the cruel part of most of the layoffs is that they take effect just before Christmas.

The President has been riding his

popularity wave about as long as he can and now must get down to serious business as far as the economy of this country is concerned. His balanced budget, which would automatically be followed, he said, by federal reductions in spending, with a tremendous tax increase, has not worked. The Chamber of Commerce is still waving its Reagan banner, but is doing so from what is a lot like the little boy who was whistling while he walked through the cemetery, at night.

We have the conference report on the Farm Bill, the Defense Appropriations Bill and the Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill before the House. If any one of the three bills are not adopted, it means, especially with the two appropriations bills, that they are covered by the Continuing Resolution and the farm program will revert to the 1949 law which will remain in effect until a Farm Bill is finally enacted. It now appears that we will either adjourn this Session of Congress sometime during the day on Thursday or Friday night. I will return to Kentucky for the Christmas holidays and while there, will travel as much as possible in my District.

December 16, 1981

Lech Walesa the Solidarity leader in Poland, is under House arrest and the fact that he has issued no statement urging the Polish people to go back to work, indicates that so far, he is not cooperating with government efforts to destroy the Solidarity move. We continue issuing warnings to the Soviet Union that under no circumstances should they participate in the

resistance move in Poland at this time and we have shut down on a great many of our exports that have been going into Poland until some assurance is given that the rights of the people will be observed.

We continue to respond somewhat cautiously, but I think that the President's move at this time in regard to Poland is right. The President has discussed the situation with the Vatican, indicating that any move on the part of the Soviet Union would be construed as an attempt to take over the government in Poland. On television we see pictures of hundreds of people in Poland in line at the food stores and I presume that this is one of the first methods that the military are using to control the people.

Yesterday from his wheelchair, Begin urged the takeover of the Golan Heights which is Syrian territory won during the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. This takeover is a clear violation of the Camp David Accords and both the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense have criticized Israel's annexation of this territory as a clear violation of United Nation Resolutions and the Camp David Accords. We may suspend once again, our arms shipments to Israel, the same as we did after the Israeli bombing of a nuclear reactor in Iraq in June.

On the front page of the Washington paper today, there is a picture of the Iraqi Embassy in Beirut, which was completely destroyed by a tremendous explosion, which killed 20 people and injured a hundred more. The five story building collapsed

completely on its side and it is comparatively a new Embassy.

One more obstacle is out of the way as far as adjournment is concerned and that is approval by the Congress of the \$200 billion Defense Appropriation Bill. We still have the minimum Social Security benefits legislation, which restores the minimum for 3 million current recipients who were cut off by the President. The farm legislation conference report will come up today and we will be much closer to adjournment.

December 17, 1981

We adjourned the First Session of the 97th Congress at 11:30 last night. This has been a hectic year and we leave Washington with the economic situation almost in shambles. We will now see what the President intends to do in the Second Session of the 97th Congress that will bring the economy back in line, reduce federal spending, bring down unemployment and balance the budget.

I finished this year without missing a day or a vote. This is the all time record and goes back to March 4, 1789, the date of the first Congress. I have been exceedingly fortunate and I hope to continue this record on into the future.

One version of what transpired this year appeared in today's Washington Post and is entitled, "Dominated by Reagan, Session Makes Much History in a Hurry." This article is as follows:

"The first session of the 97th Congress ended yesterday as it began: dominated by President Reagan and his crusade to cut taxes, strengthen the military and reverse a half century of growth in social welfare programs.

The Republican Senate and Democratic House, although split along party lines, came together under the Regan spell to make more history in a few months than most Congresses have made in two full years.

But the 97th also left a lot to be done next year, and there was some nervousness in both chambers as to the likely economic, social and election-year political consequences of what was set in motion this year, especially if the economy fails to respond as hoped.

Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. (R-Tenn.) summed it up this way: "It is a controversial Congress. Men and women will disagree on the politics adopted by this Congress and this administration, but almost no one, I think, will dispute the proposition that this Congress has made more fundamental changes in the public policy of this nation than any Congress in decades."

The main impact came not in the number or variety of bills that were passed, but rather in two all-encompassing measures that Congress approved before midsummer: a tax cut of nearly \$750 billion over the next five years and an almost revolutionary budget that combined huge increases in defense spending with equally huge cuts in social programs.

But the Republicans' cheers over these measures were hardly over before bad news set in. The economy slumped, the projected deficits for the next several years soared and the president proposed \$16 billion in further deficit-reducing steps on top of the \$35 billion in spending cuts already approved for fiscal 1982.

Congress balked and approved less than half of the new retrenchments, agreeing even to them only after a testy veto confrontation with Reagan that resulted in a one-day shutdown of most of the federal government last month.

In the process, Reagan had to abandon his campaign pledge of a balanced budget by 1984, and his administration held out the prospect of deficits exceeding \$100 billion in each of the next three years unless further spending cuts are made; this caused heavy grumbling even within Republican ranks in Congress. Many Republicans still had not gotten over the shock of having to approve the first \$1 trillion debt in history, which Congress did in the fall.

A large part of the problem was that Congress had already made most of the "easy" cuts available in order to reduce the size of the 1982 budget; the next steps seem certain to be harder.

The likely targets, defense spending, taxes and big benefit entitlement programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, government pensions and perhaps even Social Security, although the administration would prefer not to touch that hot potato until at least

1984. Senate Majority Leader Baker and others have complained that non-entitlement or discretionary domestic programs have been cut enough, perhaps too much and have virtually declared them off limits for next year.

In its preoccupation with the budget, Congress put off action on so called "social issues" such as abortion, school prayer and busing that could bedevil Reagan's conservative coalition next year. It also failed to complete action on other issues ranging from long-term revision of the Social Security system to clean-air rules and voting rights for minorities which also must be resolved next year.

Among the surprises of the session was the relative importance of the moderate Republicans, who had been overshadowed at the start by the more exotic New Right conservatives whose stunning 1980 election victories had contributed to the GOP takeover of the Senate for the first time in a quarter century.

It was moderates like Baker and committee chairmen Robert J. Dole (Kan.) of Finance, Mark O. Hatfield (Ore.) of Appropriations and Pete V. Domenici (N.M.) of Budget who set the tone for the Senate and Northeast-Midwest "Gypsy Moths" who along with conservative Democrats, held the balance of power in the House. Much of the credit for Reagan's victories in the House also goes to another centrist Republican, Minority Leader Robert H. Michel of Illinois.

Moreover, the New Right conservatives



were conspicuously unsuccessful in pushing their agenda of social issues beyond desultory debate on the Senate floor where, in one of the ironies of the year, liberals like Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R-Conn.) used the old Southern conservatives' weapon of a filibuster to block new offensives from the right.

Another surprise was the general impotence of the mainstream Democrats, who seemed to adjust less easily to losing power than the Republicans did to gaining it, losing a seemingly endless string of votes to the born-again, Reagan-style "conservative coalition." But the Democrats show signs of rebounding, strengthened by signs of Reagan's vulnerability along with restiveness in congressional Republican ranks, as the administration heads into its second year.

Regardless of what happens next, however, the institutional rules and procedures of Congress were bent and twisted to such an extent to accommodate Reagan that Congress may be facing permanent changes in the way it operates.

The process of budget "reconciliation," by which committees are instructed to cut ongoing programs proved an easy way to package and expedite hundreds of individual spending cuts and program changes. And delays in the regular appropriations process, necessitated by continual budget cutting had the entire government operating on a stop-gap catch-all "continuing resolution" for several months.

"We've developed legislative crutches

that combine everything into one big vote where you're not voting on individual issues but voting either with the president or against him . . . .," observed Rep. Leon E. Panetta (D-Calif.), a widely respected budget expert.

Almost totally overshadowed in the first year were issues of foreign policy. Congress passed a foreign aid bill for the first time in years, and Reagan won approval of his proposed sale of sophisticated radar planes to Saudi Arabia, but most of the focus was on domestic policy, specifically on budget cuts.

There was also relatively little controversy over defense, as Congress swallowed nearly all of Reagan's spending increases, and the anticipated hot fights over his proposals to go ahead with MX missile system and B1 bomber failed to materialize.

It was in the domestic arena that nearly all the blood was spilled.

Almost every domestic program was slashed and some were killed, although some of the biggest and most controversial of recent pork-barrel projects, such as the Tennessee's Clinch River breeder reactor, emerged unscathed--thanks to Tennessee's Howard Baker and other friends in high places.

The Labor Department's costly public service jobs program, which once employed as many as 700,000 people, was ended. Unemployment insurance rules were tightened,

and trade adjustment assistance for workers who lost jobs because of imports was cut to only a fraction of its former size.

Medicaid payments to the states were cut by about \$1 billion, although Congress refused to "cap" the payments as Reagan wanted. Medicare was also cut by about \$1 billion with some of the savings resulting from beneficiaries paying higher charges for services. Public health service hospitals were phased out.

Interest rates were raised for small business loans, postal subsidies were cut and Conrail and Amtrak were slashed back, although not as much as the administration wanted. The Legal Services Corp. survived for the time being, but its activities will probably be curbed.

Food stamps were cut by \$1.7 billion, eliminating more than 1 million people from the rolls. Aid to Families with Dependent Children was cut heavily, especially for working parents, and states were allowed to set up "workfare" programs to require work in exchange for welfare. New subsidized housing units were cut by nearly half and rents for tenants were increased. Funding for school lunches and other child nutrition programs was drastically reduced.

Impact aid to school districts with large numbers of federal employes such as those in the Washington area, was sharply reduced. Grants to low-income college students were reduced, and a needs test was established for the guaranteed student loan program, meaning less assistance for students from middle income families.

General health, education and social service programs were cut and some were

combined into no-strings or few-strings block grants to the states, but Reagan failed to win the breakthrough for the "new federalism" block grant program that he wanted. Some of the largest programs such as school aid to disadvantage children remained intact if somewhat poorer.

Reagan's biggest budget failure in Congress was its refusal even to consider major cuts in Social Security. After cutting the \$122-a-month minimum Social Security benefit, Congress, with Reagan joining in the about-face, changed its mind under a storm of protest and restored the benefit for more than 3 million current recipients and others who will qualify for it by December 31. Reagan proposed other major benefit cuts but withdrew his proposal when it too met with stormy opposition.

Reagan had relatively good luck with appointments, being forced to withdraw his first nominee to head the State Department's human rights program but winning applause for his first Supreme Court nominee Sandra Day O'Connor, the only woman nominated to the high court in history.

Among the few groups of people who came out ahead financially in Congress this year were federal workers, especially high-level ones whose pay cap was lifted, and members of Congress themselves. For federal workers as a whole, there was a 4.8 percent pay increase with more approved later for executives and other higher-level officials. Congress treated itself to more generous tax deductions and an easing of restrictions on taking money for speeches and other

outside activities.

Another winner was the consortium trying to win waivers to finance the Alaska natural gas pipeline, which consumer groups rallying too late to stop the drive, protested would be financed by consumers regardless of whether they receive any gas from the line.

Environmentalists won some rounds, as Congress blocked leasing of some wilderness areas for oil and gas exploitation and prevented diversion of park land acquisition money.

Pressure to rewrite and relax the Clean Air Act ran into Senate opposition, resulting in deferral of the act's extension until next year.

Telecommunications deregulation was approved by the Senate and awaits action in the House.

Also put off was the proposed expulsion from the Senate of Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), for his involvement in the so-called Abscam scandal. Other members of Congress involved in Abscam have left the House by way of defeat, resignation or expulsion. "

December 18, 1981

I leave for Kentucky today and will return in January in time to be present for the convening of the Second Session of the 97th Congress.

We will have more unemployment, more

fights over the budget and higher deficits in the next Session. I certainly do not intend to vote for a tax increase when the one that passed the Congress totaling \$750 billion was a mistake. The President really has his work cut out for him and since his economic program has proven to be a failure, he must come up with a new program. I certainly will join with him on every occasion when he is right.

January 21, 1982

I have just returned from Kentucky. For the past three weeks, we have experienced the coldest weather in Kentucky we have had since 1972. Ice and snow and with the temperature down below zero for seven straight nights. Living up on "hospital hill" as we do, with the old hospital closed simply meant that we were unable to drive a car up and down the hill. Notwithstanding the weather, I traveled into a number of my counties attending meetings and making speeches. Our District is in good shape politically.

We convene the Second Session of the 97th Congress on Monday, January 25 and the President will deliver his State of the Union message on Tuesday, January 26. I understand that he will have a number of surprises in his speech and some that will really cause the Governors in this country to climb the wall. For instance, he wants the Federal Government to take over Medicaid in its entirety and to turn over welfare and food stamps to the states for state funding. For many years now, the states have blamed the welfare situation on the Federal Government and most of the

people in this country believe that the Aid to Dependent Children Program along with welfare generally, is the result of loose administration by the government. The states are in charge of the welfare programs generally and those that go on are put there by the state officials and those that come off, do so as a result of an order by the state. When you explain this to people it really surprises them. The President, on a daily basis, for the last few weeks, has ended up swallowing his foot everyday and appears to be highly nervous. Inflation is 7 percent, but unemployment is 9 percent and will, in my opinion, go up to 9.5 percent. We will have the largest deficit at the close of the present Fiscal Year that we have had in our Nation's history. The President's economic program is simply not working and it now appears that they are just guessing downtown as to what should be done. We will know more about what to expect after the State of the Union message.

On the anniversary of President Reagan's first year in office, private economists warned yesterday that his current policies could lead to a major economic collapse and the highest jobless rate since the Depression. The government announced yesterday another sharp drop in the economic growth and this applied to the last quarter of the 1981 calendar year. Generally speaking, the Democrats say that the President's program is imposing an unfair and unworkable economic plan on the Nation.

January 25, 1982

This Administration has suffered

considerably from leaks at high levels during the past three months. Recently the Department of Defense gave lie-detector tests to about 25 senior officials in an unsuccessful effort to find the source of an unauthorized disclosure of confidential information. At a meeting of the Defense Resources Board on January 7, one of the top officials asserted that the United States would have to spend up to \$750 billion more than the \$1,500 billion planned by the Reagan Administration to reach its objective of fully rearming the United States. The lie-detector tests started with the Deputy Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci, who took the first one himself, then they were given to Under Secretary Fred C. Ikle and Richard D. Delauer; Secretary of the Navy John F. Lehman and other military service secretaries; the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General David C. Jones; other four-star generals and admirals, and several Assistant Secretaries of Defense and their aides.

This is really something new in the Executive Branch of the government and apparently the Secretary of Defense has talked to the President and the two made up their minds that a lie-detector test was very much in order.

The President continues to accept \$1,000 western boots and Mrs. Reagan has adopted a plan of accepting and wearing very expensive clothes that have been loaned to her by top designers. This has stirred up quite a bit of criticism. Recently, one package contained 12 dresses and a stole. Mrs. Reagan maintains that this is a plan to encourage the American



fashion industry, according to Sheila Tate, press secretary to the First Lady. After wearing these clothes, the First Lady then donates the dress to different museums and places where clothing of the First Lady is shown to the public. It seems that a hat maker used to send hats to Jackie Kennedy. One designer disagrees with the criticism directed to Mrs. Reagan, maintaining that Eleanor Roosevelt and Bess Truman were great First Ladies, but their appearance was secondary. A former Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service objects to the plan now in use because it is using one's office for personal gain, even though the clothes are on loan.

January 26, 1982

President Reagan delivers his State of the Union message tonight and I doubt if he proposes any excise tax increases. With the \$750 billion Tax Reduction Bill which should not have passed, certainly it would be right difficult to announce to the people in this country that an increase in excise taxes which would produce from \$6 billion to \$20 billion, is absolutely essential at this time. The deficit for the current Fiscal Year of 1982 will probably go over \$100 billion which will be the all-time record. A small excise tax increase would really make no great difference as far as the deficit is concerned.

Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker served notice yesterday, that the Federal Reserve system will not ease its tight money policy soon, even though inflation

is down and high interest rates could delay recovery from the present recession through which we are passing. A story appeared in some of the papers this past week, concerning a statement made about Volcker, by Secretary of the Treasury Regan. Regan was quoted as saying that Volcker is arbitrary and refuses to change his present policies and in addition, smokes cheap cigars. Yesterday, Mr. Regan was quoted as saying that he did not mention cigars.

We are still having trouble with some of the nuclear plants in this country. A pipe ruptured at a nuclear plant 16 miles east of Rochester, New York yesterday, which triggered a nuclear emergency, shutting down the plant. The water pipe that ruptured was in the immediate vicinity of the nuclear rods and the steam that was immediately set off was somewhat contaminated. This disturbed people, of course, who live in the vicinity of the plant and again, I am so glad that we do not have any nuclear plants up to this time, in Kentucky. All of our plants are steam plants, using coal and oil.

January 27, 1982

When Lyndon Johnson was President, he, of course, had difficulty in continuing the war in Vietnam. From time to time, the House and the Senate would be invited to the White House to hear the Commanding General in Vietnam, who would be brought back to this country to help convince the Congress that the war was going our way and more should be appropriated. On one occasion, General William

C. Westmoreland, the Commanding General for about four years in Vietnam, was brought back and he used charts to show us in the East Room, why the war had turned and that we were now winning the war. One statement that he made, was that 14 and 16 year-old boys were being captured daily who were in service for the Vietnamese which, according to Westmoreland, showed that our progress in the war had brought about a shortage of manpower in the military forces on the other side. In leaving the White House, I shook hands with General Westmoreland and said to him quite frankly, that I was positive that he did not actually believe everything that he said to us that night. I remember that he just grinned and said, "well you know how it is." I knew General Westmoreland from West Point when he served for four years as Superintendent and when I served on the Board of Visitors for 10 years.

This past week, CBS televised a documentary accusing Westmoreland of covering up intelligence information on North Vietnam and Vietcong strength during 1967. Westmoreland this week, held a press conference and said the program was a preposterous hoax and demonstrated premeditated malice on the part of CBS correspondent Mike Wallace. He called upon CBS for an apology, which so far has not been made. In today's Washington Post, there is an article entitled, "Westmoreland Dencunes TV Program Accusing Him of Cover-Up." This article is as follows:

"It was, Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker said afterward, "just like the old days" in Saigon: Gen. William C. Westmoreland fervently defending his performance as

American commander in Vietnam; skeptical reporters trying to ask him tough questions; strong feelings all around. For two hours yesterday, the Vietnam war came back to the Army-Navy Club in downtown Washington.

An emotional and angry Westmoreland called a news conference to denounce a CBS television documentary, aired last Saturday night which accused him of covering up intelligence information on North Vietnamese and Vietcong strength during 1967.

The program was "a preposterous hoax", Westmoreland said--the product of "premeditated malice" on the part of CBS correspondent Mike Wallace, who conducted a "star chamber" inquisition of him, Westmoreland asserted. The general acknowledged that he had written some of his most heated words "at 3 o'clock this morning."

Westmoreland assembled a reunion of old Vietnam hands to join in his attack on CBS. Besides Ambassador Bunker, who is still active at age 87, there was George Carver, for years the CIA's top Vietnam expert; Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham, a former intelligence officer in Saigon and later director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, and Gen. Philip Davidson, once the top Army intelligence officer in Vietnam. Barry Zorthian, the American Embassy spokesman in Saigon at the height of the war, watched from the audience.

Those who spoke agreed on one main point; there was no "conspiracy" involving Westmoreland and themselves to cover up intelligence information showing sharply larger enemy forces in Vietnam in 1967, the year before the Tet offensive.

At the beginning of the CBS documentary, Wallace said CBS believed there was a "conscious effort, indeed a conspiracy, at the highest levels of American military intelligence to suppress and alter critical intelligence on the enemy in the year leading up to the Tet offensive." A full-page CBS ad for the program that ran in The Washington Post and The New York Times was headlined "Conspiracy."

On other points there was some disagreement among the group. As so often happened in Vietnam, there were disputes over statistics. Afterwards, Carver of the CIA disassociated himself from some of the things Gen. Graham said. Old Vietnam hands had to agree with Ambassador Bunker that it looked like the old days again.

Westmoreland charged that he had been "ambushed" by CBS, because the network arranged to interview him on "the broad topic of intelligence," without hinting what it really was after. Later, CBS producer George Crile read a reporter the letter he said he sent to Westmoreland last May 15 spelling out in some detail the subjects Wallace subsequently covered in the interview.

At issue, besides CBS's conduct and the charge of a "conspiracy," is a 15-year-old intellectual battle about how many people the Vietnamese communists had on their side in South Vietnam. CBS found a group of retired military officers who served in the intelligence branch of American headquarters in Saigon during 1967 who said, on camera, that figures were fudged, information suppressed and the truth hidden about true

enemy strength.

According to these officers, when American analysts produced new numbers showing enemy strength to be higher than previously realized, the numbers were either altered downward or suppressed. One senior intelligence officer whom Westmoreland himself praised, Col. Gaines Hawkins, said that when he originally told Westmoreland that the figures should be revised upward, the commander replied: "What am I going to tell the press? What am I going to tell the Congress? What am I going to tell the president?"

Westmoreland did not deny this account to CBS. At yesterday's news conference, Westmoreland hotly disputed the suggestion that he knew the enemy was stronger than he admitted in public or private communications to Washington. Westmoreland acknowledged that some of his staff produced new estimates in 1967 showing higher enemy strength, but insisted that this only involved "political cadre" or people who "were essentially noncombatants and had been there all along."

Gen. Graham, whom Westmoreland asked to give a more detailed rebuttal of the CBS documentary at yesterday's conference, made the same point. He showed a brief passage from the CBS documentary on a videotape machine in which Col. Hawkins appeared to acknowledge that the statistics in question referred only to "the political order of battle," not the armed Vietcong.

However, the clip from the documentary that Graham showed was edited to cut out Hawkins' final words, when he said that the political order of battle included "the

- 22,000 -

Vietcong's political bureaucracy and the guerrilla strength." The guerrillas were armed.

Asked about this use of editing to distort Hawkins remarks, Westmoreland made no reply. Asked if he really meant to say that the only dispute involved noncombatant political cadre, Westmoreland changed his original version and said "no no, they clearly were not" the only category under dispute.

Interviewed later by telephone, Hawkins who now runs a retirement home in West Point, Mississippi, recalled that when he originally presented his revised estimates of enemy strength to the top command, Westmoreland instructed him to "take another look at these figures."

This meant reduce them, Hawkins said, so he arbitrarily reduced his estimates of Vietcong strength. Later he did this several times, and then argued for the new Military Assistance Command Vietnam figures that he didn't personally believe in inter-agency disputes with the CIA, which actually favored the higher numbers he originally came up with.

Hawkins said the CBS program was a good one. He said Westmoreland had telephoned him four times on Sunday to urge him to say his remarks were taken out of context, but Hawkins said they were not.

"The war is over now," Hawkins said. "I think it's a good time to go back and make an assessment of it."

It would take a book to explain all the details of this old intelligence dispute that can still make men's blood boil. To match the insistence of the top-level officials who spoke at yesterday's new conference, there are equally fervent assertions from more junior officers who served in Vietnam that the figures were fudged.

For example, Westmoreland and Graham insisted that intelligence on North Vietnamese infiltration into South Vietnam showed that only about 6,000 or 8,000 men were coming into the South every month during the fall of 1967.

But former Lt. B. A. Gattozzi, an intelligence officer who wrote the estimates of enemy strength inside American headquarters in Saigon, insisted in an interview yesterday that there was a spurt in infiltration that fall that was never reported to Washington. The figures produced by the analysts, he said, showed there were 25,000 to 35,000 North Vietnamese soldiers coming into the South monthly that fall.

These figures were suppressed somewhere in the upper reaches of the chain of command, Gattozzi asserted.

Westmoreland made one surprising revelation at the new conference. He said he had told President Johnson in March, 1967 that "the war could go on indefinitely" if the United States did not cut off the Ho Chi Minh Trail on which the North Vietnamese sent their reinforcements to the South, a step neither Johnson or his successor President Nixon, would authorize. The idea that the war was unwinable did not enter



Westmoreland's public statements when he was commander"

The President is quite a showman. He really enjoyed delivering his State of the Union message last night and started out by saying that President Washington began the tradition of delivering a State of the Union message in 1790 and in his message reminded the Nation that the destiny of self-government and the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, is finally staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people. He then smiled and said -- "for our friends in the press who place a high premium on accuracy, let me say I did not actually hear George Washington say that, but it is a matter of historical record. Everyone in the House Chamber laughed. For several weeks now, the press has accused Reagan of being right loose with some of his figures and some of his statements that he has made at press conferences.

The portion of his speech pertaining to the turning over to the states of certain programs, will come as quite a shocker to a great many governors. That portion of his speech appears on page seven and is as follows:

"Starting in fiscal 1984, the Federal Government will assume full responsibility for the cost of the rapidly growing medicaid program to go along with its existing responsibility for medicare. As part of a financially equal swap, the States will simultaneously take full responsibility for aid to families with dependent children and food stamps. This will make welfare less costly and more responsive to genuine

need because it will be designed and administered closer to the grassroots and the people it serves.

In 1984, the Federal Government will apply the full proceeds from certain excise taxes to a grassroots trust fund that will belong, in fair shares, to the 50 States. The total amount flowing into this fund will be \$28 billion a year.

Over the next 4 years, the States can use this money in either of two ways. If they want to continue receiving Federal grants in such areas as transportation, education and social services, they can use their trust fund money to pay for the grants or -- to the extent they choose to forego the Federal grant programs -- they can use their trust fund money on their own, for those or other purposes. There will be a mandatory pass-through of part of these funds to local government.

By 1988, the States will be in complete control of over 40 Federal grant programs. The trust fund will start to phase out, eventually to disappear, and the excise taxes will be turned over to the States. They can then preserve, lower or raise taxes on their own and fund and manage these programs as they see fit."

The full impact of what he is doing will not be understood fully by the governors for several weeks. Some 40 federal programs totaling, the President says, about \$49 billion, will be turned over to the states and ultimately funded by the states. This is really a change and a number of our states will either have to start taxing

their people in 1988 to maintain these programs or else fail to provide the services under the programs that are now provided for under the Federal Government.

The President is right dramatic. Sitting next to Mrs. Reagan, were Mr. and Mrs. Skutnik. He is a government employee and was the man who assisted in the rescue of a few survivors of the horrible plane crash that took place here in Washington two weeks ago. When he saw a woman loose her grip on the helicopter line, he dived into the water and brought her to safety. The President stopped in his speech and turned to Mr. and Mrs. Skutnik and saluted them and the Chamber stood and applauded. He also made a very dramatic reference to the new Senator from Alabama, who was an Admiral in the Navy and was captured and held longer than any other officer, by the Vietnamese. This man is Jeremiah Denton.

All in all, the President's speech was right well accepted with a number of beautiful promises and quite a bit of corn. He skidded over quickly, the 8.9% unemployment and the \$102 billion deficit that will take place at the end of this present Fiscal Year.

From time to time, even wives of the Cabinet members get mad and answer back. On the editorial page in the column of letters to the editor, appeared the following letter in yesterday's Post:

"Hoodwinked"

"I am aghast that my taste in costume jewelry has so hoodwinked columnist Richard Cohen (Metro, Jan. 17) that he thinks a pair of my earrings would buy a

house. Well, maybe a small doghouse, into which even he probably wouldn't fit."

JEAN W. SMITH

The writer is the wife of the attorney general.

January 28, 1982

We had a Joint Meeting of the 97th Congress in Commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, today. Mr. Roosevelt was born in 1882 and this was one of the most beautiful ceremonies that I have ever witnessed. We had as our speakers, Dr. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., who served in the White House with the President, Senator Jennings Randolph, who was in the House at the time Mr. Roosevelt was President, Claude Pepper, a present House Member and a former United States Senator and Averell Harriman, the former Governor of New York and one of President Roosevelt's main assistants. We had several bands and Leontyne Price was present to sing several songs. James Roosevelt, the eldest son, was present and in his speech, used recordings of excerpts of addresses by his father.

When I was first elected a Member of Congress, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Jr. was in the House. The Members did not like Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., but when James Roosevelt was elected to the House from the State of California and served with us for about 12 years, all the Members liked him.

January 29, 1982

The proposals made by the President

in his State of the Union message, have received very little support from the states. About 40 programs now financed mostly by the Federal Government would be transferred to the control of state and local governments. This would not start until Fiscal Year 1984 and at least it gives the Governors a chance to organize against the shifting of these programs.

For some 26 years now, Admiral H.G. Rickover has been writing to me about the nuclear navy. For 59 years, he was known as, "The Cage Rattler," because he constantly had a running battle going with the Secretary of the Navy and most of the other high brass. Finally the President failed to come to his assistance and he is being retired. I wrote him a letter today commending him on his service to our country. He has been good for our country and all down through the years, I have appreciated his letters. I have these letters in my letterbooks and each time that a new nuclear ship was commissioned, he wrote a letter describing the ship and giving me all of the information as to the commissioning of the ship.

Brigadier General James L. Dozier was rescued yesterday unharmed, after being held for some 42 days by the Red Brigades in Italy. He was our Chief Commanding General of NATO and it was a miracle that he was rescued by the Italian police. Most of the others held by the Red Brigades, were eventually assassinated.

January 30, 1982

General Westmoreland is still being criticized for the manner in which he handled

his reports concerning the Vietnam war. An editorial appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal on Wednesday, January 27 entitled: "Another Vietnam lesson: honesty, however painful, is still best." This editorial is as follows:

"THE SPECIAL REPORT by CBS News last Saturday on alleged falsification of intelligence estimates of enemy strength in Vietnam in the mid-1970's was a bombshell.

The immediate casualty was the credibility of General William C. Westmoreland, commander of U.S. ground forces in Vietnam during most of America's involvement in the war. But the report also may help demolish the widespread notion (seemingly shared by President Reagan) that the defeat in Vietnam was mainly due to political meddling in matters best left to military professionals.

In interviews with CBS, Army intelligence officers and CIA analysts who had key roles in estimating enemy strength charged that figures were arbitrarily lowered. They said the falsification was ordered by U.S. commanders to convince political leaders in Washington that the war of attrition against Vietcong guerrillas and North Vietnamese regulars was being won.

General Westmoreland, who also was interviewed, denied any deliberate attempt at deception. But he conceded that he had rejected higher estimates of enemy strength and decided in 1967 to quit counting the 70,000-man Vietcong 'self-defense militia' in calculating enemy strength, on grounds that they had no 'offensive' capabilities. (Members of this militia killed in battle nevertheless continued to show up in official U.S. Army 'body counts.')

In a telling remark, General Westmoreland also said intelligence reports were suppressed not only because he disagreed with them, but because 'the people in Washington were not sophisticated enough to understand and evaluate this thing, and neither was the media.' This seems to lend credence to charges that he was afraid to confront President Johnson and Congress with evidence contradicting official reports that communist forces were being destroyed faster than they could be replaced.

So, whether as a result of deliberate deception or honest error by the military, American policy-makers had the impression the war was being won--until the Tet offensive of January 1968. Militarily, this communist offensive was a disaster for the Vietcong, who suffered enormous casualties. But it was a political victory.

Back home, Americans led to believe that the enemy was on the ropes suddenly discovered that the Vietcong had plenty of fight left. Doubts that the war was winnable began to spread even among those who had previously supported American involvement.

Since the end of the war, General Westmoreland has been among the bitterest critics of political interference in Vietnam. Yet he had a free hand in the ground war. And even in the politically more sensitive aerial bombing of North Vietnam, the military eventually got most of what it wanted.

(Defense Secretary Robert McNamara doubted the effectiveness of the bombing--and with reason. Within a month after spectacular bombing raids on oil storage facilities in Hanoi and Haiphong in 1966, for instance, the Defense Intelligence Agency reported gloomily that North Vietnam still had enough

dispersed oil stores to continue the war with little hindrance.)

Civilian leaders can be blamed for getting America into the Vietnam war to begin with. And some--especially Lyndon Johnson--can be blamed for demanding military victory in what was essentially a political conflict.

But military commanders had an obligation to tell the truth--however painful it might have been--about the progress of the war. If the charges made against General Westmoreland in the CBS News report are accurate (he has now bitterly challenged them), the truth was suppressed--at heavy cost in American lives and morale.

This, then, appears to be another of the many important 'lessons' of Vietnam. But there's no assurance the lesson has been learned. As Air Force Reserve Colonel William Kennedy observed in last Sunday's Courier-Journal, commanders interested in career advancement are under heavy pressure to over-state the combat readiness of their units. And they are reluctant to give candid reports on the deficiencies of expensive, high-technology weapons.

The soaring defense budgets planned by President Reagan won't buy honesty and moral courage. Nor are fatter paychecks a sufficient or even proper reward for these virtues.

The best that civilian leaders can do to encourage candor in the military is not punish the bearer of bad news. But an administration preoccupied with news leaks and lie detector tests isn't likely to end the age-old custom of killing the messenger."



February 1, 1982

General Westmoreland decided to hold another press conference and this time, he said that he had suffered a lapse in memory when he forgot about a letter CBS sent him outlining areas to be discussed in the Wallace interview. The title of this article is, "Westmoreland Offers Apology To TV Producer," and it appeared in the Washington Post on January 30. This article is as follows:

"Gen. William C. Westmoreland says he will apologize to a CBS television producer for saying he was ambushed by CBS reporter Mike Wallace in an interview for a documentary on Vietnam.

Westmoreland said he "suffered a lapse in memory" when he forgot about a letter CBS sent him outlining areas to be discussed in the Wallace interview.

The general had claimed that Wallace was "unscrupulous and arrogant" and had insisted that CBS misled him into thinking the interview would deal only with the broad topic of military intelligence.

Westmoreland, a former commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, said he would write an apology to George Crile, producer of the "CBS Reports" segment, "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception."

Westmoreland had denied telling Wallace that U.S. intelligence reports of enemy strength in Vietnam in 1968 were watered down for political reasons and he still disagrees with CBS over that.

At a news conference Thursday in Charleston, where the retired general lives, he said he did know what questions Wallace would ask and considered it a "matter of intellectual honesty" to set the record straight.

Westmoreland produced a letter sent to him by CBS before the interview outlining the areas to be covered.

The letter said Wallace would question Westmoreland about the performance of U.S. intelligence agencies before the Tet offensive, military claims that the outcome was a victory versus the perception by many Americans that it was a defeat, and the performance of the press, among other things.

Meanwhile, a CBS spokesman in New York, said today that Westmoreland's other charges, including improper edition, were "unfounded."

Our former Senator from Tennessee, William E. Brock, who is our U.S. Trade Representative, served notice this past week that neither the Reagan Administration nor Congress, will continue to tolerate unfair trading practices which adversely affect either our domestic market or our opportunity to trade elsewhere. In a major policy speech in Europe, Brock restated the reciprocity rule under which we seek to operate and this rule provides that an importing nation which allows foreign goods access to its domestic markets, only on the same terms and its conditions, as its goods are permitted access to the exporting nation's markets. A great many people believe that this concept would enforce

fairness in international trade. We have a number of small manufacturers in this country that are calling for a 20 percent import tariff on all manufactured goods sent into this country at this time.

President Reagan in one of his speeches this past week, said that if every church in this country would adopt ten poor people and see that they were properly fed and clothed, we could eliminate the welfare program entirely at the federal and state levels. This is really volunteerism at its best.

In Iran today, they have paperback books that are selling, which disclose the fact that documents seized in the American Embassy in November of 1979, show that Israeli intelligence agencies have blackmailed, bugged, wire tapped and offered bribes to U.S. Government employees in an effort to gain sensitive intelligence and technical information. The CIA and the Israeli Embassy in Washington, refuse to answer any questions concerning the publication of the paperback books. The Washington Post obtained copies and are now doing a series of stories on the secret papers.

February 3, 1982

I understand that President Reagan's new budget will make provisions for conversion of the Department of Education into a new Foundation for Education Assistance and reduce overall aid to education from nearly \$13 billion to less than \$10 billion next year. Deep cuts in some of the most popular education programs including, Pell Grants

for needy college students, guaranteed student loans and Title I aid for low income elementary and secondary students, are also a part of the new budget request. The rumor is that Title I of elementary and secondary education, which is a little over \$3 billion at the present time, will be less than \$2 billion if approved for Fiscal Year 1983.

Just a year ago, the Federal Government was spending \$15 billion for aid to education and the reductions that I understand will appear in the budget, are really substantial.

The Department of Education was established by law and the Administration is now attempting to dismantle this department in a budget bill. This, of course, does not comply with the law since the only method which complies is for the passage of another bill which dismantles and does away with the department. You cannot, in a budget bill, do away with a department established by legislation, which sets up such a department.

Yesterday morning, the Vice President, George Bush, together with the Secret Service in a three-car motorcade, while traveling down L Street, N.W., suddenly heard a loud bang near the location of 21st and L Streets, N.W. It was discovered that a half-inch cut in the vinyl cover of the roof of the Vice President's armored Cadillac had suddenly appeared and within the hour, all of the buildings in that neighborhood, were searched, along with the roof tops, to ascertain if this tear in the top of the roof was from a bullet. There was considerable excitement for about two hours along this street and then the FBI reported that

a chunk of brick or stone from a building under construction, was the object that had damaged the roof top of the automobile. The Vice President said it sounded like a pistol shot, but judging from his appearance on television, he was not alarmed by the incident.

Since President Reagan was shot, every precaution is being taken now to protect the President and the Vice President.

Secretary Haig reported yesterday that Cuba recently received a second squadron of Soviet Mig-23 warplanes as part of a systematic expansion of the island Nation's ability to project its military power.

Our new President, as well as his three predecessors, have talked considerably about a reduction in the President's staff. President Reagan has the largest staff in the White House of any President of record. I recall back when President Nixon was in the White House, that the gentleman who was assigned to escort the First Lady, was paid a salary of a little over \$40,000 a year. He carried her luggage and ran errands and then before Nixon resigned, succeeded in convincing the President and the First Lady that he was entitled to a more sophisticated position. He was given some sort of an assignment in the General Services Administration.

February 4, 1982

I always believed that one of the main reasons why Richard Nixon finally decided to resign as President of the United States, was due to the fact that he was finally convinced that if the tapes that he

had accumulated during his tenure as President, were produced and played in an impeachment proceeding, he certainly would be impeached. A great many people in this country were horrified when it was disclosed that he had taped secretly, thousands of conversations without the people knowing that this secret process was taking place.

Today on the front page of the newspapers, it was disclosed that former President John F. Kennedy secretly recorded about 600 of his White House meetings and telephone conversations during the last 16 months of his Presidency. Apparently without the knowledge of other participants. Some people knew for several years that Kennedy recorded some meetings and phone conversations from his White House days, but the extent of the recordings and the names of the participants, along with the subject matter, have never been disclosed. The Kennedy Library in Boston, now has all of the Kennedy records and the Library recordings show that the recordings were made from July, 1962, until November, 1963, the month Kennedy was assassinated. The tapes contained a vast amount of unreleased information, including many highly classified meetings of the National Security Council on such subjects as the Cuban Missile Crisis, Berlin and Viet Nam, high level discussions of domestic controversies such as the 1962 intergration of the University of Mississippi. There are recordings of 325 meetings in the Oval Office or the Cabinet Room and another 275 personal telephone conversations Kennedy had with family members, his Cabinet, White House staff, former Presidents, legislators, world leaders and diplomats.

This disclosure will come as quite a surprise to a great many people in this country.

February 5, 1982

Here in Washington we have hundreds of organizations that are scattered throughout the city that receive contributions from one organization or another which keeps them going. We have many of these organizations that sponsor all kinds of legislation and the offices in many instances are real plush. Some of the highest paid people in this city are directors of these different groups and when you investigate to see where the money comes from and how it is handled, you are really surprised. Several years ago, a little lady borrowed the use of an office, desk and telephone and sent out thousands of letters asking for contributions to an organization which she had named. It seems that she received almost \$100,000 through the mail and she was thoughtful enough to keep \$85,000 of it for her salary. She set up a little organization which every three months, sent out a voting chart with ratings for the different Members of the Senate and the House. It seems that she subscribed to the Congressional Record and in this way, followed the votes cast by the different Members. I remember on a number of occasions hearing Members inquire as to whether or not any one knew who was in back of this particular organization.

Some of these organizations really frighten some of the Members because they are afraid of the rating that they will receive from this organization. One of

the organizations here in the city is the League of Conservation Voters. On February 2, 1981, I received the following letter from this organization:

"Dear Member of Congress:

Listed below are the dates we are using for our 1981 voting chart "How the House voted on Energy and the Environment."

Your score on this chart will be based on a percentage of pro-environmental votes, with a slight penalty for absences. However, there will be no penalty for absences resulting from family deaths or illnesses, official committee business that took you out of town, or unavoidable emergencies in your district. If you were absent on one or more of these dates, and you don't think your absence should be penalized, please tell us why you were absent. Thank you very much.

We need this information by Friday, February 12, for a printing deadline so please be prompt. We are sorry not to be able to give you more notice. Thank you again for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Steven Pearlman  
Political Policy Director"

May 7, 1981	July 23, 1981
June 11, 1981	July 24, 1981
June 16, 1981	October 6, 1981
June 25, 1981	November 12, 1981
July 9, 1981	November 20, 1981
July 17, 1981	December 10, 1981"
July 22, 1981	



Of all of the arrogance -- I have never seen anything that compares with it.

February 8, 1982

Several years ago, when we had the subway-freeway controversy here in the District of Columbia, Judge Sirica who handed down a decision favorable to our Committee, was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, under the leadership of Judge David Bazelon. I knew that Bazelon had some interest in this case, but was unable to ascertain just what it was, until I received a letter from the Editor Emeritus of the old Washington Daily News. This gentleman now lives in Florida and the Three Sisters Bridge controversy was very much in the freeway-subway controversy. The letter that I received indicated that Bazelon owned a home which he believed would be seriously affected from the standpoint of value, if a bridge was to be constructed at Three Sisters Island, he also said in the letter, that Bazelon later sold this house to Senator George McGovern, who was our candidate for President at one time and who was defeated in 1980 in his race for reelection to the Senate. In an article which appears in Sunday's Washington Post, written by George McGovern, entitled, "The Life and Death of a Family Friend," he went on after describing what happened to his dog, Atticus, that he had purchased Judge Bazelon's home. That portion of the article which applies to the Bazelon home is as follows:

"Atticus was his name, given to him by my 14-year-old daughter, Mary who admired Atticus Finch in Harper Lee's great novel, "To Kill A Mockingbird." I hope

that the creator of the admirable Atticus Finch will not mind too much that Mary gave his name to our dog, a big, black Newfoundland who lived with us for nearly 13 years.

My wife Eleanor and Mary found him as an immensely clumsy and totally untrained puppy in a suburban pet store. We had just acquired the beautiful Japanese style home built by Judge and Mrs. David Bazelon. When we moved into that house, so carefully constructed and maintained by the Bazelons, there wasn't a blemish or a smudge to be found.

Atticus changed all of that. He loved that house, showing his appreciation for the first few weeks by a strong preference for sprinkling its floors rather than going outside. I reacted violently at times to this uncivilized behavior, but in due course, Atticus became trained and from then on his worst offense against the house was to share some of his heavy black coat with nearly every square foot of the floor and some of the furniture."

The release date for the budget was today, but since there were so many leaks, the President and OMB released it on Saturday, February 6. The Reagan budget totals \$757,600,000,000 for Fiscal Year 1983 and calls for an all-time record deficit of \$91.5 billion. Expenditures total \$757.6 billion and revenues total \$666.1 billion. This makes the deficit \$91.5 billion. The budget as submitted, assumes that the recession will end shortly and be followed by several years of strong, economic growth with falling inflation, unemployment and interest rates.

- 22,704 -

Several months ago, the President finally had to admit that he could not balance the budget in 1984 and in his budget message with the 1983 Fiscal Year budget, he is not too much concerned about this tremendous all-time deficit that may be \$110 billion, instead of the \$91.5 billion.

National defense will go up to \$221.1 billion in outlays and Social Security will go up \$173.5 billion. Still continuing under outlays, Medicare and Medicaid will go up to \$74.2 billion and other entitlement programs will go up to \$95.6 billion. Programs other than defense, will go up to \$98.7 billion and the interest on the National debt will go to \$96.4 billion.

Agriculture will drop from \$8.6 billion to \$4.5 billion. Transportation will drop from \$21.2 billion to \$19.6 billion.

The Department of Labor through its labor statistics section, maintains that there was a drop in unemployment to 8.5% for the month of January of this year. This figure, of course, is being criticized from every standpoint. Most of the people who knew, believe that unemployment is over 9% now.

The Republican Party generally, is really disturbed over the \$91.5 billion deficit. A number of Members in the House and the Senate this week, were very critical of the President and his new budget, maintaining that the election this year would be right serious from the standpoint of the Republican candidates. The President, after a number of statements were made, decided that he better get the Republican

leadership and a number of senior Republicans in the House and the Senate back to the White House this morning. He is trying to show them that this is a good budget and that there is nothing to be worried about insofar as the deficit is concerned.

February 10, 1982

Our Speaker and the President are in a running battle over the budget for Fiscal Year 1983. Tip O'Neill says that Ronald Reagan is following the country club people and has completely ignored the working people and the poor people in this country. The President, in a plane ride across the country yesterday, stopped in Iowa and Indiana and addressed the legislatures in each state. He went on at great length to attack the Democrats who are critical of his out-of-balance budget, which he tried to defend by saying that he has in place, an economic program that is based on sound economic theory, not on political expediency. He went on further to say to the legislatures that his Administration will not play hopscotch economics, jumping here and jumping there as the daily situation changes. He said he has faith in his program and he intends to stick with it. He seems to be mad, because in closing each speech he says that political complainers should either put up or shut up. He said that they should give the American people a better alternative or join with his Administration to set the economy right.

Yesterday, before our Committee on Appropriations, we started our overview hearings on the budget. A large committee room was filled to capacity and the answers

from Regen, Stockman and the Chairman of the Joint Economic Council were right evasive.

Again yesterday, the Speaker blasted the President for his trickle-down economic program and said that soon the Republicans would not accept his \$91 billion deficit or his budget. Senator Hollings, a Democrat of South Carolina, issued a statement yesterday, that we should freeze spending for defense and basic entitlement programs at current levels and scale back the 1982 and the 1983 tax cuts. The Republican Majority Leader in the Senate, Howard Baker, Jr. of Tennessee, labeled this idea as right intriguing and certainly left the door open for bipartisan negotiations for this idea and several other ideas that have been received at this time.

February 11, 1982

Federal Reserve Chairman, Paul Volcker, testified before the House Banking Committee yesterday and said that monetary policy will be slightly easier this year, but continued to maintain that drastic cuts in the budget must be made if interest rates are to come down. He went on to say that the Federal Reserve will allow more money growth than occurred last year, but he did say that the Reserve would also continue to restrain the money supply in order to fight inflation. Our money supply in this country today now in use and circulation, totals about \$461 billion.

In the last few days, the Republican Members of the Congress, have insisted that the President be more aggressive in bringing

interest rates down. Unless interest rates come down and the economy levels out, the election next November could bring about a loss of a great many Republican seats in both Houses of Congress. Volcker does not believe that we will have a 5.2 percent growth in our economy in 1983. Some of the economists in this country, believe that the Administration's growth forecasts for 1983 and later years, are very much inconsistent with tight money policy.

When the President called upon the Democrats for an alternative budget plan, several plans were submitted. One of the plans called upon the President to withdraw his controversial budget that he has submitted to Congress and this stirred up the White House to such an extent that a meeting this morning has been called with the Republican leaders in the House and the Senate by the President, for the purpose of holding the line and insisting that the Republican leaders stay with the President. Senator Hollings' proposal to freeze defense spending and federal pay, eliminating cost of living increases for social security and other retirement programs and partially rolling back the tax cut that Congress approved last year, received some favorable comment from the Republican leaders. The Majority Leader in the Senate, Howard Baker, said that this proposal was very interesting and should be pursued. Ted Stevens of Alaska, the Republican Majority Whip, said that it has merit and ought to be looked at. Tip O'Neill, our Speaker who has not agreed with Reagan too much in the last several months, said that the Hollings plan was not too good. The President apparently is so disturbed over the attitude of his Republican leaders in the House and the

Senate, that he has called the meeting for today.

We adopted a Recess Resolution yesterday, recessing the House and the Senate until February 22. This means that we will be here until way up in October and it will be impossible for us to hold committee hearings the balance of this week and next week, since too many of the Members will be away. This is one of the reasons why the people generally, believe we are loafing and certainly, in my opinion, their contention is correct for this particular move. We should be having proforma sessions and the committees ought to be all working.

February 16, 1982

Japan competes now with our country and West Germany, not only in the automobile industry, but also in heavy equipment. The world's largest oil rig was set near New Foundland by the Mobile Oil Company and this rig was put together in Japan. A ten-story high structure, located about 170 miles east of St. John's, suddenly began to list and finally collapsed, taking with it, some 85 men. This is the worst oil rig disaster in history. Only one or two bodies have been recovered and the rig collapsed in 1500 feet of water.

Howard Baker, the Majority Leader in the Senate, is performing in a right creditable manner. He is one of the best extemporaneous speakers in the Senate and is a good Senator. As a Republican, he has to be right good to be elected in the State of Tennessee. I like Howard Baker. I served with his father in the House and his step-mother. When Howard Baker, Sr. died, his wife took his seat for about three or four years and then she was succeeded by John

Duncan, who is still with us from Knoxville, Tennessee.

Our problems in Poland still continue and the sanctions are now being strongly contested by our allies and a number of companies in this country, who are endeavoring to fulfill contracts for merchandise sold to the Soviet Union and to Poland, under licenses previously approved. The gas pipeline that the Soviet Union is building at no cost to its own country, is very much at state at this time.

The President's new budget proposals, cutting back federal funds to the states, is causing a number of governors to start screaming. For years now, the states generally, have received one dollar out of every four dollars expended from the federal government. For instance, in Kentucky the state receives \$1,433,417,000 which is \$391 per capita. Only 22 states receive more federal money than Kentucky. New York receives \$10,374,341,000 and California receives \$10,007,616,000.

The President will have to back up on his budget for Fiscal Year 1983 and in my opinion, even though he says today, that under no circumstances will he yield, moves will be made between now and April 1, to grant enough concessions to keep the Republican Senators in line.

Harrison Williams was sentenced today to three years in jail and given a \$50,000 fine. This is a terrible way to end a political career. On January 6, 1954, Harrison Williams, Glen Lipscomb, Lester Johnson and I were sworn in as Members of



House of Representatives. This was at the beginning of the Second Session of the 83rd Congress. All four of us were elected in special elections. Lester Johnson and Glen Lipscomb are both dead and now Harrison Williams has been sentenced to jail.

February 18, 1982

The agreement reached this week by the United Auto Workers and Ford Motor Company is certainly a step in the right direction. This is an agreement that will extend for 31 months and Ford Motor Company has agreed to maintain current jobs and replace jobs to the best of the company's ability. Workers with 15 years experience are guaranteed 50 percent of their pay in the event of lay-offs. The company also agreed not to close any of its plants and notwithstanding the fact that it lost \$1 billion last year, also agreed to implement a profit sharing plan when it again makes money. In return, the United Auto Workers agreed to a wage freeze for the life of the contract.

This is an agreement that should be immediately accepted by the workers and I hope that General Motors, Chrysler and the others are able to reach similar agreements.

Several years ago, the letters that were written by former President Roosevelt and Justice Frankfurter on the Supreme Court, were released and are now in book form. These letters clearly indicate the close friendship between these men and further that beginning when Roosevelt was Governor of New York, he asked for and

received advice from Frankfurter and this was long before Frankfurter received his appointment to the Supreme Court. This relationship continued up until Roosevelt's death and clearly shows the faith that Roosevelt had in the advice he received from Felix Frankfurter.

This week, the letters that were written by former Justice Louis Brandeis, who by the way, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, and Justice Felix Frankfurter, were brought to the attention of the people in this country when a man by the name of Bruce A. Murphy, an assistant professor of political science at Pennsylvania State University, obtained from the Library of Congress, 300 letters between Brandeis and Frankfurter, with most of these letters unpublished. In a book to be released soon, entitled, "The Brandeis-Frankfurter Connection, Mr. Murphy describes the contents of the letters which covered a 23-year period and with the letters calling upon Frankfurter, who was not a Justice on the Supreme Court at that time, to express his opinion about political issues that Brandeis believed should be discussed and with his assignment preventing his discussing the issues, he transferred to Frankfurter his views for expression by Frankfurter. Since Justice Brandeis had strong opinions about political issues, he paid Frankfurter according to the letters, an annual retainer to further the Justice's goals on public policy. The letters show that the total amount paid was some \$50,000 and that each year from 1916 through 1938, Brandeis deposited as much as \$3,500 in a special fund for joint endeavors for the public good that he set up for Frankfurter who was then a

Harvard law professor. Brandeis went on to say in the letters that some incidental expense would have to be incurred to gather information needed in making the strong opinions that Brandeis was in favor of and Frankfurter was instructed to feel free to incur expense in the public interest. The year that Brandeis retired from the court in 1939 was the year that Frankfurter was named to the court by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Financial agreements like this one always cause problems when divulged.

In one instance, Frankfurter campaigned for 56 months to have Henry J. Friendly named to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, while seeking to deny two other Judges similar appointments. According to the book to be released, Frankfurter's first encounter with Brandeis occurred in 1905 when as a 22-year-old student at Harvard Law School, he heard Brandeis speak. They began corresponding in 1911 and Brandeis recommended Frankfurter for a faculty position at Harvard Law School.

February 19, 1982

The President is having difficulty with the press these days, due to the fact that his answers are being checked back carefully for accuracy. In answering five of the questions on Wednesday of this week at his eighth White House news conference, the President apparently made five mistakes and the press is today calling his attention to the answers to certain questions, which show the answers to be faulty.

The President, after months of sniping

at the Federal Reserve Board, switched tactics yesterday, when he praised the Federal Reserve Board's tight money policy and offered friendly cooperation with the Central bank, to reduce interest rates and inflation. In a prepared statement which he used in opening his news conference, the President said that to make peace, was much better than to have a running battle between the Executive Branch of the Government and the Federal Reserve System. Administration officials for months now, have blamed the Federal Reserve Board for the high interest rates now causing so much trouble in the overall economy situation today. The President at the news conference emphatically stated that he has confidence in the policies of the Board and that to bring inflation and interest rates down faster, it would be much better for the President and the Board to work together and not at cross purposes.

February 22, 1982

Today is the 250th Anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Ordinarily we have Washington's Farewell Address read in the House by one of the freshman Members. Since we have been away for a week, this will probably be waived today. George Washington was considered a very wealthy man and his estates were valued at over \$500,000 during his lifetime. This property would be well worth over \$20 million today. In speaking of wealthy, the wealthiest Presidents that we have had during the history of this country, were; George Washington, Lyndon Johnson, John F. Kennedy, Herbert Hoover, and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Japan today is one of the most prosperous

countries in the world. For years now, we have carried the military burden of protecting Japan pursuant to the treaty entered into following the close of World War II. Without a tremendous defense budget, Japan now, for over 30 years, has really enjoyed a prosperous economy. The Japanese leaders know of the difficulties that we are having without our economy at this time, which were brought about as a result of inflation, unemployment, high interest rates and tremendous federal deficits in our budgets. This past week, Japan offered a helping hand to the Nation's Governors in this country, who by the way, are meeting in Washington this week to discuss what the Reagan Administration's new Federalism has in store for them. The help from Japan is to come in the form of \$10 billion in low interest loans from Japanese businesses to finance public works and economic development projects proposed by individual states.

Certainly the Governors need help at this time all over the country. Roads and highways are in disrepair, bridges and public buildings are crumbling and mass transit, and sewer and water systems are in poor shape. With most state treasuries depleted and the voters in the states against tax increases and issuance of bonds, this offer from Japan comes at a right good time. Still at the same time, it is hard to place our country with our high per capita income, in the category of a underdeveloped country. In addition to offering the money, Japan might be more helpful if they would explain to a great many of our business people, how to improve business management, and worker morale.

It never occurred to me that I would

see the day that Japan or any other country would make such an offer, when all down through the years since the Truman Administration, we have appropriated well over \$400 billion for foreign aid all around the world. In addition, we have failed miserably in the collection of our World War II debts from a number of countries who certainly are now in a position to pay us what is due.

Educators throughout this country are very much concerned about Reagan's proposals in the new budget for Fiscal Year 1983. Judging from the number of requests to meet with me, they will be here from every state in the Union and they want to meet prior to the time they have an opportunity to testify before our Subcommittee.

February 23, 1982

The new Surgeon General, C. Everett Koop, issued another report on smoking yesterday. In this report, Dr. Koop says that smoking may cause nearly one-third of all cancer deaths and he released the longest list to date, of cancers linked with cigarette use. For the first time, this report from Government health officials, cautioned non-smokers to avoid exposure to second-hand smoke to the extent possible, because of the potential risk of lung cancer.

This man Koop is quite a controversial figure. For months last year, the Senate refused to confirm President Reagan's appointment of this man as Surgeon General due to the fact that in the State of Pennsylvania where he has practiced medicine for a number of years, he is not considered a

good surgeon or doctor and in fact, was highly criticized by the medical societies throughout the State of Pennsylvania. He is against abortion under any conditions and this, of course, made him the "darling" of the pro-life people throughout the country. He will testify before the Subcommittee that I am Chairman of and certainly will not carry the usual influence that Surgeon Generals have since I have been a Member of Congress. Regardless of the tobacco issue, good doctors throughout this country maintain this man is not qualified to be Surgeon General. The President had to twist a great many arms before he succeeded in having this man confirmed for this position.

The New York Times had to admit today that an article that appeared in their newspaper which was a front-page story written by a man by the name of Christopher Jones, was a complete hoax. The author of this story is stationed in Spain and his dramatic account of a dangerous visit in the Cambodian Mountains simply did not take place. After two and one-half days of interrogation by members of the editorial staff, Jones finally admitted that the story was a complete fabrication.

The Washington Post had to make such an admission several months ago about one of their stories and now we have the New York Times following suit.

February 25, 1982

President Reagan made a major speech yesterday before the Organization of American States. In this speech, he

spelled out details of the long-awaited Caribbean basin initiative conceived by his Administration as a means of dealing with the poverty and social inequality that has produced many upheavals such as the civil war in El Salvador. First, the President said that the centerpiece of his program would be a move to get Congress to eliminate tariffs on all Caribbean products except textiles. This would mean duty-free entry into the United States markets for commodities such as sugar.

In addition, the President said that his overall plan called for increasing U.S. economic assistance to the region by \$350 million in Fiscal Year 1982 and that he would seek to obtain 1983 appropriations totaling \$664.4 million for the area. This would include tax incentives for U.S. firms willing to invest in the region and would also include technical assistance and training to the private-sector in the affected countries. In the speech, the President took a firm stand against Cuba and the action of the Soviet Union in attempting to extend its influence in the Western Hemisphere. In one statement, he said that he wanted our friends and adversaries to understand that we will do whatever is prudent and necessary to insure the peace and security of the Caribbean area.

This, to me, was a good speech and almost goes back to the days of the Monroe Doctrine. It may be that we will have to go pretty far at sometime in the future, with the provisions of the Monroe Doctrine really controlling as to our action.

Romania is the second Soviet-bloc



country to fail to pay the Commodity Credit Corporation in this country, \$5.8 million it owes for United States agricultural products. Poland has failed to pay \$72 million that brought about a controversy two weeks ago, when we had to increase the authorization of the Commodity Credit Corporation from \$20 million to \$25 million. This \$72 million was in interest to the banks in this country that had made the loans direct to Poland for surplus agricultural products purchased in this country. Some of our Members who are always seeking to bring about a controversy, jumped up and started shouting over the payment of this \$72 million. The farmers in this country, of course, were not excited about this matter, because the sale of surplus agriculture commodities benefits agriculture in this country.

My old friend Ed Koch, the Mayor of New York City, this week announced his candidacy for the Office of Governor. Judging from his last race as Mayor, when he was endorsed by both the Democrats and the Republicans, he should make a formidable candidate for the Office of Governor. I like Ed Koch and not only did I preside over the House each time we had up the loan guarantee money to save New York City, but I also in addition, did everything that I could to see that we did not permit New York City to go under. Ed Koch, while visiting here in Washington during this debate in the House, stopped by and visited with me, just to thank me for my support. Ed served with us in the House for about ten years and made a good Member.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev yesterday called for a resumption of Soviet

American talks on limiting strategic chemical and conventional arms maintaining in his statement that the Reagan Administration is incessantly postponing the dialogue. Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union is not only prepared to reach accords on the complete termination of all nuclear weapons tests, but also on ending their further production and on reductions in existing stockpiles.

February 26, 1982

In order to pay off the debts of the Federal Government when a deficit occurs, certificates and bonds must be sold. The law provides that a debt ceiling limitation must be passed by the Congress and the Treasury Department under the law, is prohibited from issuing checks or vouchers that exceed the amount of the debt limitation. Our total debt now exceeds \$1 trillion and in order to take care of the \$91.5 billion deficit that is forecast by the President in his new budget for Fiscal Year 1983, the debt ceiling will have to be increased. In meeting with the President this week, the Republican leaders explained to him that in their opinion, the only way to get a debt ceiling bill through the House this Spring, the Administration will have to pass a budget resolution which clearly indicates that the Congress is narrowing the deficit somewhat below the \$91.5 billion figure. Bob Michel the Minority Leader in the House informed the President that in his judgement, the only way to get this accomplished would be to trim the President's planned defense increases, reduce cost of living increases in benefits under the various Federal

entitlement programs and defer the final round of the President's tax cuts scheduled for July 1, 1983.

Trimming the defense increases can be accomplished in both the House and the Senate, after a right spirited debate, but to reduce the cost of living increases in benefits to social security recipients and government retirees, would bring on more than just conversation. Here we would have millions of people involved because in the social security system alone, there are over 36 million people now drawing social security payments. Military retirees for instance, have been drawing cost of living increases for several years as provided for, under existing entitlement laws and these people would storm the Capital of the United States if any program was adopted which would stop the various increases which have been received in the past. These people could never be convinced that their retirement check should be reduced, regardless of the amount of the reduction. Deferring the final round of tax cuts is a violation of President Reagan's promise during the campaign to cut taxes and when his \$750 billion bill passed, he immediately appeared on television and said that this promise had been carried out. Doing an about-face and deferring any part of this tax cut, would mean that he was backing up on his promise and on the action that he pushed through the Congress.

Deficits that will appear in the next three years certainly are serious and before its over, a great many people will have to tighten their belt and go along with reductions. The President, so far,

has not come forward to accept any of the proposals made by Michel or any of the leadership in the Senate. This applies more today than it did last week since the Congressional Budget Office said yesterday that the deficit for 1983 would not be \$91.5 billion, but would be \$121 billion. The President, so far, has not indicated that he is willing to negotiate on any of the proposals submitted. The Minority Leader in the House, upon being interviewed by the press, said that he had not talked to the "Godfather" yet. He was referring to House Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, Jr. This really will be a political issue because this is an election year and Michel knows that if the Democrats who have the majority in the House let Reagan get off the hook, in all probability, they will be blamed for the moves that reduced the deficit and changed radically Reagan's budget proposals, which of course, are way out of line.

March 1, 1982

The election for the House and the Senate this year will be one where millions of dollars will be spent to keep the Republicans that are holding seats in the House and the Senate and millions of dollars will be spent to unseat Democrats. The President's budget does not suit a great many Republicans and one in the House by the name of Denny Smith of Oregon is very unhappy. He is serving his first term and spent \$700,000 to get elected. He says that he only wanted to serve a term or two and then return to his job as an Oregon newspaper publisher. This man Smith, has been described as one of Reagan's Robots. This is the title given to Smith and to

52 other GOP freshmen which is the largest freshmen class in a quarter of a century. This group was swept into office on a tide of fiscal conservatism and today this group is on the verge of rebellion. The freshmen Republicans are, according to some of the White House staff, more interested in Ronald Reagan's program than the President himself. One of the new Republican Members said that he campaigned on the idea that this Administration could increase defense spending, cut taxes and balance the budget. It never occurred to this Member that the President was going to raise the defense budget \$60 billion in two years and then back away from his promise to balance the budget.

This past week, Pope John Paul II joined the Roman Catholic Bishops in El Salvador in condemning the great powers for what he called "meddling" in that country's civil war. He endorsed the Bishops' program, supporting elections that are to be held on March 28 and called for an end to all political violence and abuses against civilians by El Salvador's army. The Pope went on to say that the arms come from abroad, but the dead are our own people. He was quoting the Catholic representative in El Salvador. The Reagan Administration has sent millions of dollars in military aid to the government of El Salvador, maintaining that the Soviet Union and Cuba are supplying the rebels with weapons and training. The gorillas maintain that they are fighting a repressive government and receiving no outside help. So far, some 12,000 people have died in the fighting since the 1979 coup.

In going back to the new Republican

Members in the House, this matter of spending money for elections in Congress has reached the ridiculous point. A number of Members have spent well over a million dollars to be elected and when this takes place, you simply have a paid, political action committee Representative. It could be no other way.

I still will not accept campaign contributions and no one will accept any for me. This is the system that I have used so far and will continue using until I retire from Congress.

March 3, 1982

The Senate, after months of delay, yesterday passed an anti-busing bill on a roll call vote of 57 to 37. This is the most restrictive anti-busing bill ever approved by either Chamber of Congress. The bill would outlaw busing as a tool to desegregate public schools by prohibiting federal courts from ordering that students be bused more than five miles or 15 minutes from their homes for ratio reasons. Some of the critics of the action of the Senate say that this bill is unconstitutional and will be ruled as such by the courts. The bill now comes to the House and it will go before the House Judiciary Committee and probably will be presented during this, the Second Session of the 97th Congress.

The Senate today is preparing to debate the question of whether or not to expel Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr. of New Jersey. A move will be made to offer a Resolution of Censure, rather than

the Resolution of Expulsion, voted last August by the Committee on Senate Ethics. Senator Inouye of Hawaii will serve as Senator William's advisor and counsel during the debate and will make every move possible to show that the appeal of Harrison William's case will clearly show enticement of an illegal nature, with the jury trial verdict set aside.

Our new President at times really amazes me. He is on his way across the country to his ranch in California for a weekend vacation. As he crosses the country, he makes fund raising speeches and blasts the very dickens out of his critics here on the Potomac River. Of course, in the House we maintain that he is referring to the other body and not ours.

March 4, 1982

We have in the House, a man by the name of George E. Danielson, a Democrat from California, who is an attorney and the kind that would tell you immediately that he is an outstanding attorney. He serves on the Judiciary Committee and has been real pious about strict enforcement of every law on the book. He recently decided to accept an appointment on the California Court of Appeals which was offered to him by Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. He was supposed to qualify and go on the bench the latter part of this week. In today's Washington Post, there is an article stating that Danielson yesterday, upon being questioned, defended the practice of having his wife serve as his campaign manager and receive 31% of his campaign outlays the last five years.

Scripps Howard News Service reported that Gladys Danielson received \$68,500 of her husband's campaign outlays during that period. An additional \$15,000 went to his mother-in-law and brother-in-law for the purchase of a campaign car. Upon being asked for a comment on the story, Danielson said that he did not see any particular significance to it.

This is another case of why the people think that a great many of us make serious mistakes every day.

The Senate began debate yesterday on the expulsion of Harrison Williams. Senator Howell Heflin, Democrat of Alabama, the Vice President of the Senate Ethics Committee, explained the charges to the Senate, stating that Harrison Williams simply traded on his office and should be expelled. The Senator went on to say that Williams traded on his name and position and acted in an official capacity out of motives for personal financial gain. Robert Byrd of West Virginia, the Minority Leader, was quoted as saying that "rendering judgement on the conduct of a colleague and a peer, is unpleasant and distasteful, but that the Constitution requires the Senate to be masters of their own house and the keeper of the flame for the people." Harrison Williams said yesterday that this case deals with a manufactured attempt by operatives of the government to try to ensnare him in a crime and they failed.

March 5, 1932

In appearing before the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations Appropriations



yesterday, Secretary Haig made certain statements concerning El Salvador which were strongly contested by the Members of the Subcommittee. The Members requested that Haig present evidence to bear out his statements that Nicaraguans were leading a number of rebel groups in El Salvador who are fighting the El Salvadorian Army at this time. One of the Subcommittee Members maintains that a news story appeared some four years ago to the same effect and later this news story was proven to be false. The Subcommittee Member insisted that Haig immediately present evidence to bear out his statement and he responded by saying that he would provide the evidence today. Today the State Department has issued a statement that such evidence cannot be presented until next week. This delay clearly makes the Subcommittee believe that Haig's statement was pure fiction and that he is unable to back-up his statement with any evidence.

This is the second time this week that some of the Secretary's statements have been strongly contested and since he has never really been supported by Congress, due to his Nixon connection, he may have reached the point where his effectiveness on the Hill has dissolved.

Secretary Haig and Secretary Weinberger are still at each others throats and it appears more each day that one will have to leave. The President is still insisting that these two men resolve their differences as soon as possible. It seems that Weinberger wants to also be Secretary of State and Haig also wants to be Secretary of Defense. This would be an additional assignment for each and

clearly shows that these men are agreeing on very little. With the situation abroad and in this Hemisphere as it is, this situation has reached the stage where one or both of these men may have to go.

The newspapers today are filled with the story about the trial of Harrison Williams in the Senate. The Censure Resolution may be adopted instead of the Resolution which expels the Senator. The Senate, at this times, does not seem to be in the mood for expelling Williams.

March 8, 1982

I sometimes believe that President Reagan is trying to direct more attention than necessary to El Salvador since he is in so much trouble over his budget for Fiscal Year 1983. Under no circumstances will the House, at this time, vote to send soldiers into El Salvador and any violation of the Act which we passed in 1973 concerning the sending in of soldiers, will be strictly followed by the Congress.

March 9, 1982

At one time, we had in the House a man by the name of Bruce Caputo of New York, who served one or two terms. He then dropped out and ran for one of the New York State offices and was unsuccessful. Several months ago, he announced for the United States Senate, hoping to be nominated by the Republicans and to go on in November to defeat Senator Moynihan, who is running for reelection. In making his announcement for the Senate, he went on at great length explaining his previous record in college and in government and

one of his statements was to the effect that he received a Masters Degree With Distinction, at Harvard Business School. Later, the officials at the School denied that he received a Degree With Distinction as claimed in several of his official biographies.

Mr. Caputo also said that during the war in Vietnam, he served as an army officer and this turned out to be false. Instead of serving in Vietnam during the period that he claimed, he had an assignment in the Pentagon as a civilian.

Why this man would make these claims after at least serving in the House of Representatives where all of such claims are carefully checked. He should have known that in the Senate race, somewhere along the line his statements would be proven false. He is from a very wealthy family who accumulated their wealth in fruit and vegetable markets in New York City and throughout the State. While serving with us in the House, he appeared to have a very quick mind and if he had remained with us for awhile, probably would have made a good Member. Now he has withdrawn from the Senate race and this will probably finish him forever in politics.

Henry Kissinger, with his brogue, which was not necessary at all since he has lived in this country from the time he was four or five years of age, never made too much of an impression on me in any of the assignments that he held during the Nixon and Ford Administrations. I remember distinctly on two or more occasions, when the White House was pressuring Congress

and breakfast meetings were held, I for some reason or other, always found my place card next to Mr. Kissinger. I guess they figured that I was hard to convince and that he would be a good man to convince me that I should go along with the request that was pending at the time.

Recently, our former Secretary of State has had open heart surgery. In February at the Newark Airport, where he and his wife were on their way to the hospital for the operation, they were confronted by a woman who ran up to them screaming with the question to Kissinger of why he slept with young boys at the Carlyle Hotel. Nancy Kissinger grabbed this woman by the throat and after throttling her somewhat, asked the woman if she wanted to further be slugged. The woman had a warrant issued for Mrs. Kissinger and a trial will be held in the next two weeks. This will be a test of one of our old Supreme Court decisions which comes down from the days of Oliver Wendell Holmes, to the effect that freedom of speech does not give license to shout "Fire" in a crowded theater. I am just wondering if the First Amendment will be used to protect the woman tormentor by extending to her the right to provoke a public figure with shouts about his mother's morality, his race or the hint of homosexuality, that were hurled at Kissinger. Freedom of speech should not be a shield for irresponsible, dearranged or just plain mean people, who want to assault prominent people who are merely going about their personal business. The woman tormentor's name was Ellen Kaplan and it seems to me that the fine should be levied against Kaplan.

President Reagan, after making mis-statements and having them cleared up by his White House staff, seems to have no trouble with most of his blunders. Stockman joined the group with his interview in the Atlantic Monthly and Secretary Watt has made misstatements about government-owned land and the environment generally. Weinberger has joined the group with his arms cost estimates, which have proven to be somewhat wrong. Now Secretary Haig has joined the group with his photographic proof of genocidal activities by the present government in Nicaragua in testimony before a Senate Committee, when two days later his photographic proof turned out actually to be a 1978 photograph taken during a previous regime in Nicaragua. The media points out the mistakes and their information comes mainly from Congressional Committees, but the President does not seem to be too much concerned.

March 11, 1982

Yesterday, Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Democrat of New Jersey told one of his colleagues in the Senate that he is now planning to resign rather than face almost certain expulsion when the Senate votes today. He may change his mind this morning and let the Senate vote, but my information is that if a vote takes place, the Senate will expel him. A Censure Motion is pending and requires only a majority vote. Expulsion requires two-thirds and I presume that Senator Williams and Senator Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii have counted noses and sincerely believe that there is an adequate number for expulsion.

Williams' case is on appeal and it would be right unusual if after he resigned, his case was reversed. Governor Keene of New Jersey is a Republican and certainly would take advantage of a resignation by making a quick appointment to the Senate and the election would not be held until November of this year.

We have our old friend abortion back with us in full force now, since the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday approved a proposed Constitutional Amendment that would allow Congress and each state to restrict abortion. The vote was ten to seven, but several Committee Members cautioned that they were voting for the Amendment only to shift the controversial issue to the Senate Floor. Ratification of such an Amendment would, in some sections of our country, be exceedingly difficult, since a number of the states have had laws pertaining to abortion for many years. Some more liberal than others.

March 12, 1982

Harrison Williams, facing almost certain expulsion, resigned yesterday after 23 years in the Senate. He maintained to the end that time, history and almighty God will vindicate him. He went on to say that he had fought a good fight and finished his course. All 99 of his colleagues were present and ready to vote and after making his statement, sat down at his desk on the Senate Floor, and signed one of two copies of his formal resignation. The resignation letter simply said -- "I herewith tender my resignation as a Member of the United States Senate from New Jersey to

become effective at the close of business on Thursday, March 11, 1982." After the Senate recessed, Vice President George Bush, who was in the Chair at the time of the resignation speech, went to the gallery and embraced Williams' wife, who had watched the entire expulsion debate. Williams is the third Senator in the United States history to be convicted of a felony. Williams, a liberal stalwart and Chairman of the Labor and Human Resources Committee when the Democrats were in the majority in the Senate, was the only Senator among seven Members of Congress, convicted in the Abscam undercover investigation. He was the last to leave the Congress. Representative Michael Myers of Pennsylvania was expelled from office and the other five House Members either resigned or were defeated at the polls. A Senate race is underway in New Jersey at this time with Millicent Fenwick, the House Member and Jeffrey Bell, a former Reagan speech writer, who is in the race on the Republican side.

This was a sad day for the Congress of the United States. In its history, the Senate has expelled only 15 Members, all but one for treason or disloyalty during the Civil War. The last to be expelled was Jesse D. Bright of Indiana in 1862, while writing a letter to Confederate President Jefferson Davis, introducing a friend with firearms to sell. Four other Senators, two in this century, resigned under a cloud. Joseph R. Burton, a Kansas Republican, was convicted of accepting illegal payments and he resigned in 1906. In 1922, Truman N. Newberry, a Michigan Republican, resigned after saying

that he felt vindicated of charges of election fraud because his conviction had been overturned by the Supreme Court.

Williams now faces a prison sentence unless the lower court decision and the jury verdict are set aside.

March 13, 1982

Notwithstanding all of his problems, the President really is enjoying his assignment. With interest rates still almost up to 20 percent and with the budget deficit coming up on October 1 that will total some \$85 billion, along with the 1983 estimated deficit being some \$90.5 billion, he still says that the economy will level out with unemployment dropping, interest rates going down and future deficits will become smaller as each year passes. I sincerely believe that he is convinced that this will take place, notwithstanding the fact that Wall Street, all of the good economists in this country and the financial community generally, disagree. I understand that in talking with the leadership on the Republican side, he is not very much in favor of answering direct questions as to why all of this will take place, but continues to smile and say to them that if they have any better plan to offer, he will be glad to consider it. The strain and stress does not appear to cause him any trouble and each time when I see the Majority Leader in the Senate, Howard Baker, I can see the change in his general appearance brought on by the strain of trying to carry the President's program in the Senate. He certainly looks the part and before the year is over, may be



able to convince the President that he will have to do something else if interest rates remain high and unemployment continues well above 8 percent.

One or two of the Republican Senators have said recently just about the same thing that Senator Packwood of Oregon said several weeks ago, concerning the President's inability to really grasp the situation that is confronting this country today. Packwood was so severely criticized that he later apologized to the President, but Pressler and one or two other Senators have made similar statements and apparently they do not intend to apologize.

In writing to my grandchildren, from time to time, it became real difficult to decide what to talk to them about. I have written so many letters discussing so many different things, that I almost have to examine the record that we keep to see just what I have talked to them about. I decided several months ago to write a series of letters concerning the Presidents of the United States. These letters were very carefully prepared and I started with George Washington, ending up with the new President, Ronald Reagan. I then decided to write letters about some of the Speakers of the House of Representatives. I started out with Mullenberg, the first Speaker, who by the way was a Lutheran Minister from the State of Pennsylvania. I have decided to continue writing to them about the Speakers and from time to time will think of other subjects to use in my letters.

March 16, 1982

President Reagan is traveling again.

Yesterday, he spoke to the legislatures in Alabama and Tennessee. In each speech, he said that the American people are already taxed up to their eyeballs and our budget deficit did not come about because we are not taxing enough. He went on to say that the deficit was brought about as a result of spending too much. The President carried both of these states in his race but I have my doubts that he will ever carry either one again. Unemployment is up to 10 percent in Tennessee and over 14 percent in Alabama. Both are over the National average of 8.8 percent. The President was under heavy security and at both stops, there was scattered, but organized protesters. The President pledged cooperation with Democrats and Republicans in Congress, who want to bring about further savings, but he emphasized over and over again, that this did not mean delaying his 1983 tax cut or cutting into his defense spending program. In referring to the Democrats in the Congress, he said that the propaganda campaign of "parade-walkers" who march out to demonstrate the projected deficit on television then step back behind closed doors to bust the budget in their committees, was not being well received by the people. Reagan is to wind up the trip with a speech before the Oklahoma Legislature today. The Republican National Committee spent about \$15,000 to have his Alabama speech transmitted by satellite to the Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina Legislatures and to a Washington audience in the Post Office Building.

Last month, the President traveled to Indiana and Iowa and spoke to the

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the Legislatures. Unemployment continues to increase and prime interest rates are going back up again. Apparently the President is attempting to make a full explanation of his domestic and foreign policy programs and this is very much in order today. The President continues to try to calm the state's fears that his new Federalism program will mean higher local taxes or signal a return to the days when states deprived blacks of their rights. He went on to say yesterday, that his Administration is not a negative one, trying to turn back the clock and that his goal was to undo the damage of the big taxing, big spending policies that have put average Americans of every race and creed, from every part of the country, into the financial bind they feel today. He took sharp issue with the Democrats and others who contend that the deep cuts he is making demonstrates a lack of compassion for the poor. One of his statements was to the effect that there should be a little compassion left over for those Americans who sit around the table after dinner at night, trying to figure out how to pay their own bills, keep the kids in school and keep up with higher inflation and higher taxes, year after year, is always well received. Time will tell as to what makes this man tick and the noise may be extremely loud before this calendar year is over.

March 17, 1982

The Soviet Union is really trying to test our President. Yesterday, the Soviet President, Leonid Brezhnev, announced sweeping arms control initiatives

and at the same time, warned that Moscow would take retaliatory steps if the United States proceeds with its missile deployment plans in Western Europe. The introduction in Western Europe of Pershing II and cruise missiles, capable of striking targets on the territory of the Soviet Union, would compel the Soviets to put the United States in an analogous position. Well informed Soviet sources said this was intended to suggest the possibility of introducing nuclear weapons in Cuba. The soviet President made these statements in a speech before some 5,000 people in the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses. He went on to say that if the government of the United States and its NATO allies proceeded on with the installation of such nuclear weapons, this would bring about additional threats to the United States and its allies, and would compel retaliatory steps on the part of the Soviet Union.

The President is still traveling in the United States, trying to sell his domestic program to the people and when advised of Brezhnev's statement, told a Joint Session of the Oklahoma Legislature that a freeze simply isn't good enough because it doesn't go far enough. The President went on to say that if the Soviet President is serious about real arms control, he would join in a real arms control reduction. So far many words are being exchanged between our President and the Soviet leaders. Our President is in trouble with his domestic and social programs and the Soviet Union is unable to provide enough food for its people and is also having inflation and serious financial problems.

March 18, 1982

Re-districting of Congressional Districts causes many problems. In Illinois, Congressmen Derwinski and O'Brien were placed in the same Congressional District and they had to run against each other. O'Brien won with about 2,000 majority and both of these men have been friends ever since they have been Members of Congress. I like both of them and this is a right sad case.

In addition, Congressmen Murtha and Bailey in Pennsylvania have been re-districted into the same District. This will really be a race and regardless of who wins, one of our sitting Members will drop out of the House.

March 22, 1982

It seems that our old friend Harry S. Truman wrote a great many letters which were never mailed. From the time he became President in 1945 until a few years before his death in 1972, he wrote over 140 letters that were not sent to the intended recipient. Until recently, most of these letters had not seen the light of day. They were in the Truman Library in Independence, Missouri and in 1977, Monte M. Poen, Professor of History at Northern Arizona University got permission to reprint them. The book will soon be released and the title will be "Strictly Personal and Confidential."

In one of the letters, Mr. Truman said to a newspaper reporter that he was glad to hear that "Old Taylor" whiskey doesn't serve well as a suntan oil. Further, he said he was glad to receive the information from the reporter that it's much easier to

win at poker when you are using your own deck. Further, Mr. Truman went on to say that the idea of sleeping more away from church services is a good one because he had come to the conclusion that church is a very handy place to have a nap in most instances.

Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota wrote a letter to the President and on November 24, 1945, Mr. Truman, in one of his letters that were never mailed, answered Joe by thanking him for his letter concerning the urgency to take care of Israel and also thanked him for the quotation from the Palestine Jewish Committee of Minneapolis. In his letter, Mr. Truman went on to say that he told the Jews that if they were willing to furnish him with 500,000 men to carry on a war with the Arabs, our country could do that very easily; otherwise, he would continue his policy of negotiating. This was a very explosive situation and Mr. Truman thanked Joe for his nice letter and said he felt that it was the duty of this country to make the whole world safe for the Jews; therefore, he did not intend to go to war in Palestine.

In another letter to Senator John Sparkman of Alabama dated late in August of 1952, Mr. Truman informed his old friend John Sparkman that he had been reading the reports of Sparkman's spasm sheet, which was the U.S. News and World Report, operated by that old counterfeit, Dave Lawrence. This was the way Mr. Truman described Lawrence. The article concerned the steel strike and Truman inquired of Sparkman as to why he did not come to the man who knows the facts instead of going to Lawrence. He went on to say that Sparkman should have obtained the facts and stated them from the platform--

the Democratic platform--instead of in an interview in a rotten Republican Propaganda Sheet. He went on to say that this was Sparkman's second effort to offend the President of the United States by a bone head approach. Mr. Truman, in this letter, said to Sparkman that he and Adlai Stevenson seemed to be running against the President and the Administration instead of the Republicans and Eisenhower. He went on to say to Sparkman that when he joined with the Republicans, this, of course, brought glee and happiness in their camp and in the camp of Eisenhower. He further said that you are receiving thanks and praise from the great metropolitan dailies for kicking the only friend who can cause your election, just as he caused the nomination of both you and Stevenson. Truman said he wanted no publicity or credit for his part in the convention, but that the people in this country knew the facts and knew how the candidates received their nominations. Mr. Truman ended his letter to Sparkman by saying that he could enjoy himself in a rocking chair if that is what the Democratic nominees wanted him to do.

John Kennedy was not Mr. Truman's choice as the 1960 Democratic nominee, according to a memo from the President which was never used. He said Kennedy was too young, too ivy league, too rich and too Catholic. Mr. Truman was for Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri.

In a letter to Senator Joe Clark of Pennsylvania who took offense at one of Mr. Truman's remarks in 1960 about "synthetic liberals" with the letter never mailed, Mr. Truman said he found Joe Clark's letter in the mail when he returned from Washington and he believed that the Democratic Party was the only political party since 1808 that had the ordinary man's interest at

heart. Truman said he would never forget 1948 when these so-called "liberals"-- "synthetic" he called them, went off the reservation and gave New York to Dewey. Mr. Truman went on to say that he came to the conclusion that these synthetic liberals would rather have a man in the White House at whom a brick could be thrown than to have one who knew where he was going and why. He ended the letter by saying that if these so-called "liberals" continued, they would end up with the Honorable Richard Nixon as President and Mr. Truman said to Clark, I know you don't want him.

In 1964, Mr. Truman received a letter from Russell V. Dye who lived in Liberty, across the Missouri River from Independence. He thought after 16 years as Chairman of his Draft Board, he had come up with a number of recommendations to improve the Selective Service. Dye detailed them for the former Commander in Chief and apologized at the end for his messy typing explaining--"fell off the roof Monday while shingling." Mr. Truman's letter was dated September 18, 1964 and never mailed. Here is the letter:

"Dear Mr. Dye:

Thanks for your letter of advice. Draft Boards do not appreciate such communications from 'has beens'--so I did not advise them.

I notice that the end of your letter, you fell off the roof while nailing on some shingles. It brought up a story of the great Mon Wallgren (a former senator and governor of Washington) about a Swede who had the same experience. This Swede was in Alaska as a prospector, used up his supplies and started from Dawson City. A blizzard caught him and he stopped at the first house. Only the woman of the place was at home. He asked



if he could stay the night. She gave him permission to ~~stay~~.

He had a lot of blankets with him and when she came down and told him she was cold, he gave her another blanket.

Went on to Dawson the next day, and then to the United States and began following his trade as carpenter. He was nailing shingles on a roof--fell off and broke his leg. When asked how it happened, he said he 'ves tinkin' about what 'dot voman wanted' in Alaska. It occurred to him and he said, 'I tried to kick myself in the behind, fell off de roof and broke the leg.'

In another letter to Rev. Raymond B. Kimbrell, pastor of a Kansas City Methodist Church who had written the President scolding him for cussing in public, for his rigid political loyalties, his attacks on Congress and for good measure the way Truman was directing the government's economic policy, Truman's reply was brief and cordial from Truman's secretary. Kimbrell never knew that his letter to "Dear Harry" had triggered a spasm. On April 12, 1949, Mr. Truman prepared the following letter which was never mailed:

"My dear Mr. Kimbrell:

Your typewritten note to me opening with 'Dear Harry,' is most interesting. I do not know you well enough to say 'Dear Ray' to you.

The President of the United States appreciates your interest in his welfare. I am delighted as an individual to call your attention to Daniel Chapter 3 verses 47 to 49 inclusive, Esther Chapters 5 and 6

and to Matthew Chapter 26 verses 47 to 49 inclusive. All these references have to do with loyalty both to God and to people. I am somewhat surprised that a good Methodist preacher--if you are a good one-- would advise the Chief Executive of this great Republic to become a double crosser. For your information, I have been and am being a successful President. The people think that too, as conclusively proved Nov. 2 '48.

The only Congress I ever damned was one that needed more than that. It was the 80th, probably with one exception, the worst in our history.

If gold in 1849 had any effect on the panic of 1873 I fail to see the connection.

Public use of emphatic language, in certain cases, is a prerogative the President will never forego. Your judgment of what makes a bigger and better man is about on a par with Horace Greeley's, old Medill McCormick's, Hearst's and James Gordon Bennett's. You should look them up. The Kansas City Star, (Orew) Pearson, Life, Time, (Walter) Winchell and maybe (radio commentator) Fulton Lewis are your authorities, I presume.

Best of luck to you and may you eventually become a tolerant, honest, good religious leader."

On the first floor of the Capitol Building on the House side, we have a number of beautiful murals. These, together with other murals and a portion of the frieze in the Rotunda were painted and completed by Allyn Cox who is 85 years old and retired last week. An article appeared in Saturday's Washington Post entitled "Capitol Muralist Steps Down From Lifelong Scaffold." This article is as follows:

"He probably spent more time in the halls of Congress than anyone alive. His tenure spanned eight presidents. He delivered no speeches, authored no bills, made no political enemies. Yet, when he retired last week, Allyn Cox left a legacy more durable than that of almost any congressional mover-and-shaker one could name.

Cox, 85, is a muralist, a latter-day Michelangelo commissioned to emblazon four great vaulted corridor ceilings on the House side of the Capitol with the pageant of American history--to glorify the seat of modern democracy as his 16th century predecessor did the Renaissance Vatican.

Inch by inch, stroke by stroke, Cox has daubed his way along hundreds of feet of ceiling since 1951, creating what Capitol Historical Society president Fred Schwengel calls 'the greatest addition to the art of historical painting in the world today.'

Cox, a sprightly, squinty man in rumpled work clothes spattered with paint older than some sitting congressmen, is clearly uncomfortable with such high praise. Still, of the inevitable comparison with Michelangelo, he says puckishly: 'Well, the ceiling of this corridor is longer than the one in the Sistine Chapel.'

Except for the convenience of electric light, things have not changed much over four centuries for the ceiling painters of the world. Cox spent most of his workdays perched atop a giant scaffold, putting final touches on the second of the four ceilings. Surrounding him, six feet below his massive plaster canvas, was the clutter of his art--brushes and tubes of paint scattered on a table at his side; drop cloths, oily rags, half empty cans and cartons at his feet;

study sketches propped against packing cases or taped to the wall.

How does a bespectacled, 85-year-old man paint a mural on a ceiling? 'Slowly' said Cox in an interview just before his retirement. Still, he was in constant motion as he painted, leaning close to add a line and stretching back again to gain perspective. He steadied his stroke with a stick propped under his painting hand and sighted along his brush at the ceiling, rather like a sharpshooter aiming at a target.

'I started on this end with a painting of the women's suffrage parade in New York in 1918,' he said, pointing to a group of stern-looking women in stern-looking dresses. 'I know two women who were in that parade who are still alive. I finished down at the other end with the signing of the Mayflower Compact in 1620. William Brewster, one of the authors, is an ancestor of mine.'

Each of the five-by-six foot panels that form the 172-foot long mural is a product of patient, painstaking research and planning. He spent years doing rough sketches, drawing full color studies to scale, ordering the scenes for continuity, and sketching life-size paper mock-ups. Those he perforated and traced onto the ceiling surface before the actual painting began. 'I also drew the major figures in a scene--Ben Franklin, James Madison--in the nude first,' he explained, 'to get the proper drape of their clothes later on.'

The heroic figures (now fully clothed) who peer down from Cox's ceilings comprise an illuminated biography of America: Here is Lincoln delivering his second inaugural address; John Paul Jones raising the first American flag; Theodore Roosevelt surrounded

by a crowd of anxious journalists; Washington and Hamilton working on Washington's farewell address to his officers; Patrick Henry in full fiery oration. The Lincoln panel is based on a photograph, Cox explained, 'and historians have actually identified John Wilkes Booth as one of the people standing in the crowd.'

Interspersed among these epic heroes and events, Cox has portrayed a series of more humble, though equally important, aspects of the American experience: a British official collecting taxes from a colonist; the withdrawal of Union troops from the South; factory girls working in a New England mill; a black man voting for the first time. So much less boring, Cox said, 'than a bunch of old men signing papers.'

Against all probability, Cox's first commission of the Capitol fulfilled a longing he had nurtured for nearly half a century. 'When I was very young,' he said, 'my parents brought me here and showed me an empty space in the frieze under the Rotunda dome. After that, I used to dream and dream of painting it one day.' The dream came true during the Truman administration, when Cox was selected to fill the 32-foot gap in the frieze with paintings depicting the Civil and Spanish-American wars and the birth of aviation. 'It was the greatest day of my life,' he said.

Cox's parents helped him launch his career in more practical ways. His father--himself a painter--taught him how to paint 'when I was barely strong enough to hold a ruler for him to draw a line.' After mastering 'the things not studied anymore, like perspective and anatomy' Cox said, he was awarded a fellowship at the American Academy in Rome, where he studied mural

painting. He returned to the United States after World War I and his mother became the aspiring muralist's first customer.

'It was in New York back in the '20s.. and I convinced my mother to let me cover a room in her apartment with a mural. When I finished, we had a party and invited some people--architects, decorators, you know--to see my work.' The idea, Cox said, was new at the time. 'I didn't just paint a wall. I painted everything. The entire room was a mural.' The response, according to Cox, was overwhelming, and eventually earned him commissions to paint murals in the homes of such patrons as railroad tycoon W.K. Vanderbilt and Vincent Astor, well-known socialite and director of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

When the Great Depression settled in, Cox recalled, 'people stopped building grand, expensive houses, so I moved over to public buildings. Things were pretty grim for a while, but I managed to eke out an existence.' He did it by painting murals at the University of Virginia's law building in Charlottesville and the W.A. Clark Memorial Library at UCLA.

'Then came the big break,' Cox said, referring to the Capitol Rotunda commission, 'which happens only once in an artist's lifetime.' Following close on its heels were commissions at the George Washington Masonic Memorial in Alexandria and at Dumbarton Oaks. Cox also painted a small mural with a more modern twist on the Senate side of the Capitol--an oval moonscape of the first lunar landing.

It now is left to his assistant, 62-year old Cliff Young ('The most perfect assistant anyone ever had,' Cox said) to complete the second ceiling and move on to the third, the

theme of which is to be 'Westward Expansion.' For that one, Cox had planned a composition of primitive maps plotting the progress of pioneers across the continent, highlighted by paintings of Indians and frontiersmen.

That plan will be followed, despite Cox's retirement. The student would not consider rejecting the work of the mentor. 'Musicians don't change the notes when they play Beethoven,' explained Young. 'It's the same thing.'"

March 23, 1982

The Columbia Space Shuttle was off again yesterday on its third flight in the last 11 months. This time there will be 116 orbits and 7 days in space. This shuttle will be tested from every standpoint and may be the one that gives us additional information which will bring about space travel that, by the way, may not be too long off. There was a perfect take off and so far there is no problem in the third flight.

One of our major problems in this country is the automobile industry. All three of the large companies are in serious trouble financially and the Japanese cars are traveling every road and every street in this country. An announcement was made yesterday by the Honda Company that 700,000 of their cars would be recalled because rust is appearing on the top and bottom of the fenders. They are simply rusting away and when one is hit in an accident, it flies apart with serious injury and death resulting. Rolls Royce announced this past week that they were really having no trouble. Their major car, which sells for \$161,000 had a 23% increase in sales last year. You should see the professional football, basket-

ball and hockey players, along with the millionaires in the coal section of Kentucky drive their Rolls Royces.

March 25, 1982

Our old friend Begin seems to be having his difficulties with the Israeli Parliament. This week in a parliamentary no-confidence vote tied in part to government policies in the occupied West Bank and the great wave of violence there, there was a tie vote of 58 to 58. This vote followed a no-confidence motion raised by the opposition and Begin immediately said that he wanted to resign and force a new national election. He was overruled by his Cabinet in a late night meeting. This places Begin in a right precarious position.

The President is really concerned over some of the opposition that he meets in his travels across this country. On Monday night of this week while in New York City at the Hilton Hotel to receive a brotherhood award from the National Conference of Christians and Jews, a crowd estimated at 10,000 by the Deputy Police Commissioner gathered outside to oppose Reagan's economic programs and U.S. involvement in El Salvador. About 500 police, with some on horseback, circled the crowd and had all kinds of difficulty containing these people so that they would remain outside the hotel. The next day, the President, on television appeared to be somewhat hurt over the misinterpretation of the American people which he said indicated that he was against the poor in this country. He said he was not against the poor and that his program was the only one that would help the poor people.

We have a guessing game underway now in Washington and it pertains to the number of seats the Democrats will gain in the



House of Representatives in the November election. Some predictions go as high as 35 but when you take into consideration the redistricting of the Congressional Districts and the kind of candidates that are running against incumbents in new Districts, the number will probably be more like 15 or 20.

It seems that senior Presidential advisors are conspiring with leading Members of Congress of both parties to force the President to abandon his opposition to any significant change in his own defense, economic and budget plans. The plot is well understood by all concerned and my guess is that the President has been in on the plan from the very beginning. On our Committee on Appropriations, we are simply marking time with hearings being held on bills which do not contain near enough money to operate the Departments and in many instances, vital functions of the Government. The big increase of course, under the President's budget goes to defense and he still maintains that this will help unemployment and guarantee security of this country.

March 29, 1982

Several years ago, Art Buchwald in his column, described the holes that had been opened up in some of the streets for the start of the rapid transit system here in Washington. He called these the "Natcher Holes," and it was a right witty sort of an article. This past week, in his regular column, he has one entitled, "Sorry, Mr. Reagan, the Honeymoon's Over." This article is as follows:

"Mr. Reagan, Mr. Reagan. Wake

up, your honeymoon is over."

"So soon?"

"You've had a longer one than most, sir. If you weren't so lovable we would have asked you to leave the honeymoon suite three months ago."

"Gosh, I was having such a good time, I wish it could have gone on forever."

"Don't we all? But no honeymoon can last forever -- or it wouldn't be called a honeymoon. Now you have to find out what it's like to be married to the American people. Don't forget when you took your presidential vows it was for better or for worst."

"How does a president know when his honeymoon is over?"

"When the population starts to question all those beautiful things you whispered in their ears. They've heard them before, but when they're in love, they want to believe them. Then one day they say, 'He promised me a rose garden and all he gave me was cheddar cheese.'"

"It's the media. They've made me into a Scrooge. I am a compassionate, generous person and the softest touch they've had in a long time. But all they talk about is deficits and unemployment and high interest rates. Why do they do that?"

"Because the press is in show business. They're always playing up the bad news in South Succotash and they never talk about the good news."

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"You know who really ruined my honeymoon?"

"No sir."

"Congress. They're out to get me because they hate to see anyone happy."

"Congress always promises a president a honeymoon, and then when he turns out the lights, they start dropping shoes on his head. Here is your bathrobe."

"Business hasn't been any help either. They're so skeptical and downbeat, they don't believe anything I told them. If anyone ruined my honeymoon it was the gloom and doom boys on Wall Street. I gave them everything, and they still turned against me when I needed them."

"Businessmen are fickle. They'll applaud you in the East Room and as soon as you leave for the Oval Office, they'll sell you short."

"I'll tell you who really ruined my honeymoon. It was all those bureaucrats who kept screaming about what I was doing to the old and the poor. I was willing to take care of the old and poor, but I wasn't going to let people who could work get a free ride. Did I ever tell you about that lady in Chicago who was getting 10 welfare checks at the same time?"

"Many times, Mr. Reagan."

"How about the student who took his college loan, and put it into a 20% money fund?"

"That was one of your best ones."

"Or the guy who took his food stamps and bought vodka with them."

"You told that one to everybody."

"They say I never get my facts right."

"They'll say anything when the honeymoon is over."

"Maybe my problem is everyone thinks I'm just a nice guy. As long as they ruined my honeymoon, I can now be myself and show them I'm as tough and mean as they are."

"It's worth a try. Well, I guess it's time to leave. We've enjoyed having you, sir. Here, I'll carry those bags for you."

"I'm going to miss this place. I had some wonderful times here. Can I say goodbye to the help?"

"I don't think that would be wise, sir. The TV reporters will just start interviewing the people I had to lay off."

This past weekend, the President finally moved off of dead-center and said there was room for compromise in the 1983 budget. With interest rates still high, unemployment at 8.8 percent and with home building and the automobile industry at almost a complete standstill, certainly the time is right to compromise. The federal deficit in Fiscal Year 1981, was \$58 billion. For 1982 Fiscal Year, it will probably be around \$115 billion. For Fiscal Year 1983, the best guess is that the deficit will

be about \$165 billion. In order to get interest rates down, we have to bring the deficit down and instead of \$165 billion for 1983, a deficit in the neighborhood of \$75 billion or \$80 billion, would help convince Wall Street and the bankers that we mean business and you would see interest rates come down. Eleven percent or twelve percent would be good and we could go along for a period of months with interest rated down to this figure.

The Nation's basic money supply rose \$500 million in the week ending March 17. We now have about \$449 billion in circulation in this country and any sudden increase is closely watched by the Federal Reserve System.

The big three automobile makers saw new car sales drop 43.5 percent in mid-March in spite of rebates of from \$750 to \$2,000. General Motors dropped 48.6 percent, Chrysler 34.8 percent and Ford 29.6 percent.

Several of the airlines are in serious trouble and finally last week, the White House admitted that the budget deficit for 1983 would be considerably higher than they first predicted.

March 30, 1982

The election in El Salvador was held yesterday and the Christian Democratic Party of President Duarte took a substantial lead as votes were being counted today. It appears that no single Party is likely to win enough votes to govern alone. The Christian Democrats were ahead, with 36.7 percent of the vote. I believe now that the outcome of this election will calm the

situation in El Salvador so that no one in this country will believe that this ultimately will be another Vietnam.

Last night, I watched the NCAA championship game on television, between Georgetown and North Carolina. The score ended with North Carolina winning, 63 to 62 and this was the best college basketball game I have ever seen in my life. Down to the last two seconds, it appeared that they would have to go into overtime, but one of the Georgetown players, in the excitement, threw the ball right into the hands of the best player on the North Carolina team, who immediately scored a basket. This ended the game and I know that this Georgetown player will remember this for the balance of his life.

The closest friend that the President has in the Congress, is Senator Paul Laxalt, Republican of Nevada. Senator Laxalt predicts that the Republicans will lose 30 or 40 more House seats in November, if the budget impasse is not broken some. He has called upon the President to immediately signal some sort of a budget compromise because time is running out. Yesterday, in a speech to the National Association of Realtors, the President continued to defend his original economic program and said he opposes a budget busting bail-out for the troubled housing industry. He did say he was open to any and all suggestions to reduce the size of the federal deficit that do not endanger our freedom.

The Budget Committee in the Senate, will decide this morning as to whether or not it will meet to attempt to prepare a budget resolution or postpone a resolution for the time being. My guess is that a postponement will take place.

April 1, 1982

The election in El Salvador really solved none of the problems that this country is confronted with today. President Duarte has called a mass rally of his Christian Democratic Party since the four right wing parties have emerged as victors in the election. The President is very much concerned over what took place and maintained that the outcome of the election can place the stability of the country in danger. He said the purpose of the rally is to notify the people of the true situation that exists in his country.

Yesterday, the Senate had quite a fight over the Continuing Resolution. Amendments were offered to reduce the salaries of Members of Congress and this brought on a real battle. After several hours passed, a Point of Order was sustained and all amendments were declared out of order and the same Continuing Resolution we passed in the House, was approved in the Senate. We still have a Supplemental Emergency Bill before the House, but there is some question as to whether or not the Budget Committee will approve the amounts contained in this bill, since it exceeds the Second Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 1982.

April 2, 1982

The President held another press conference on Wednesday night and in today's Washington Post, White House aides admit that Reagan again made a number of mistakes in answering questions, which created misleading impressions. Inaccurate statements at the news conferences have caused this

President considerable trouble. Notwithstanding the inaccurate statements, the aide says that more than 80% of the 412 people who called the White House by late Thursday morning, responded positively to the President's answers. One of the President's answers that the Social Security system had not been touched, of course, was inaccurate because President Reagan cut the minimum payment out, which we had to restore on a roll call vote, before we adjourned the Session last year. Other statements that the President made, to the effect that the amount now being expended on the poor and elderly is considerably more than any other President has spent, is somewhat of a fairy tale and this was noted emphatically yesterday by the Speaker of the House in a speech he delivered before we adjourned. I watched the press conference on television and I probably have never seen a President under as much strain. He gave real short answers and was delighted to turn to another reporter for another question, as quickly as possible.

After the Nixon tapes were released, there was an article in the newspapers in this country to the effect that he was not the only one who recorded conversations secretly in his office. Several of the articles said that Franklin Roosevelt followed the same procedure, but now a historian from Rice University, says that it was Herbert Hoover instead of Franklin Roosevelt who was the first President to secretly record telephone conversations in the White House. In fact, published transcripts of Hoover's 1932-1933 stenographic recordings were published in 1973 during the time that President Nixon's tapes were under investigation.



According to information that we received here in Washington, Brezhnev may have suffered a stroke or a heart attack within the last few days. Sources quoted Brezhnev's doctors as saying that they expect the 75-year-old leader to recover, but that he would have to remain in the hospital for weeks. I am very much concerned about who will be his successor if he is unable to carry on.

The situation still remains tense in El Salvador since no Party gained enough seats to control. It is still acknowledged that the five conservative parties won 60% of the vote and the present President and his Party have called for joint talks on building a unified government.

April 5, 1982

Last week, Argentina suddenly occupied the Falkland Islands off of the coast of South America. Some 1,800 people reside on these islands and the islands have been under the control of Great Britain since about 1833. A few marines stationed on the islands from Great Britain were quickly captured and since the take-over, the British Governor and the marines were flown off of the islands to another South American country. The British are really up in arms and in the Parliament, Prime Minister Thatcher was questioned very carefully and at great length as to what she intended to do over this move on the part of Argentina. She, of course, was very much concerned and ordered out the largest naval task force possible, which will arrive off the coast of Argentina sometime in the next three weeks. The Aircraft Carrier Invincible, the flagship of the British Navy, will lead the armada of nearly 40 vessels. This armada, by the way, is a little over

half of the British Navy's large ships. It seems that for a period of some 15 years, negotiations have been underway off and on between Argentina and Great Britain over the question of Argentina's claim that the islands be turned over to Argentina.

The British Isles are small, but very positive at this time that this shall not take place. The United Nations voted this past weekend, that Argentina should remove its 4,000 troops from the islands and negotiations should continue underway. Our country remains strong for Great Britain and I hope that the United Nations is able to settle this matter. Thousands of miles from home, with no supply force for the 40 vessels to speak of, such a war would be very much one-sided, unless the British warned that one of its submarines or vessels carried atomic weapons and other destruction might bring on the use of the weapons.

An article appeared in the Los Angeles Times on Monday two weeks ago about my voting record. This article was carried in the Louisville Courier-Journal on March 29 and the article is entitled, "A Perfect Record." This article is as follows:

"Sen. William Proxmire has a recurrent nightmare: He is locked in a bathroom or trapped inside a stalled elevator, while outside the bells are ringing to summon members of the Senate to the floor for a vote. Proxmire pounds and pounds on the door, to no avail. Agonizing minutes pass. The roll call is taken -- and he is not there.

"I always wake up in a sweat," the Wisconsin Democrat said.

Why?

Because for more than 15 years, Proxmire has not missed a single Senate vote, and he is haunted by the fact that something will happen to spoil his record.

Proxmire is among a small group of Capitol Hill lawmakers who, although diverse in many ways, have one thing in common -- they have perfect or near-perfect voting records. Although that distinction has brought them praise and satisfaction, it has its drawbacks. It can wreak havoc with one's personal life and interfere with legislative responsibilities -- duties just as important as voting. Committee business is a good example.

"It finally gets around your neck," said Rep. William H. Natcher, D-Ky., the record-holder in the House. He hasn't missed a day or a vote since he was sworn in on Jan. 6, 1954. "I wouldn't say it's an anvil -- but it's something similar."

As of the close of House business last week, Natcher has cast 12,501 votes without missing a roll call, according to the congressman's office.

Natcher is extremely proud of his attendance, but admits the he's enslaved by his unblemished record.

"I've had a few close calls," he said. "At times I've had to travel all night to get back for a vote, or run all the way-- just as fast as I could--from other buildings. And I've had two deaths in the family (that) might have...forced me to miss a vote. But I didn't."

Even when his mother and brother died, Natcher said, he was able to attend their funerals without ruining his record.

"My mother died during a July 4 congressional recess, and my brother died during a January recess," he said. "My mother never wanted me to miss a vote. She was proud of my record."

Norman Ornstein, a specialist in the legislative process who teaches political science at Catholic University in Washington, says that a perfect voting record has little substance in itself, but can be important as a political symbol.

"There are very many procedural votes and meaningless amendments -- garbage votes," he said. "There are only a pitifully small number of votes that really count. But, politically, voting records clearly matter-- very few constituents back home will know the specifics of a vote, but an issue can often be made of the congressman's attendance."

Ornstein cited two elections in which he believes the attendance issue made a difference: the 1978 Senate races in Michigan and Minnesota.

"In 1977, Republican Sen. Bob Griffin announced he was going to retire when his term ended in 1978, and then changed his mind," Orstein said. "In the meantime he missed a large number of votes, something like 216. Carl Levin, his Democratic opponent made it an issue. And he won."

Bob Seltzer, Levin's former campaign manager and now his administrative aide, explained the strategy: "We wanted a way

to undercut the advantage of incumbency. We thought Sen. Griffin has surrendered that advantage by, in essence, not being an incumbent, Michigan is a working-class state. The work ethic is important. One of the ads we ran showed a time clock, with the phrase: "If you didn't punch in one-third of the time, what would happen to you?"

In Minnesota, Republican Rudy Boschwitz used the same theme in his successful race against Democratic Sen. Wendell R. Anderson, the former governor who engineered his own appointment to the Senate after then-Sen. Walter F. Mondale was elected vice president.

"Anderson had a lousy attendance record, and Boschwitz used the slogan: 'If he cared enough to appoint himself to the job, you'd think at least he'd show up for work.'" OrNSTEIN said. "I think that's one of the most devastating political slogans I've ever heard. Anderson went down in flames."

Another congressman known for his voting record is Rep. Charles E. Bennett, D-Fla., who from 1951 to 1974 cast more consecutive roll-call votes than any member of Congress in history. But on Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1974, he missed -- by five minutes -- an unexpected vote on adjournment that came late in the day.

On realizing what had happened, one member tried to reopen the vote, but former Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., refused, saying that he was sure Bennett would not want to stretch the rules just to maintain his record.

Today, Bennett is philosophical about that day. "There are more important things in life than having a perfect voting record," he said. "Having a happy family. Doing a good job. And being close to the Lord."

However, those who have set this goal for themselves are adamant about it. "Trying to approach 100 percent is clearly above and beyond the call of duty," political scientist Ornstein said. "The most conscientious legislator, one who takes all of his responsibilities seriously, should consider 80 percent a pretty realistic figure."

Yet, he said, this does not necessarily apply to those like Natcher or Bennett. "They're both very good in committee," he said. "I just think they probably decided a long time ago they wanted to be the best congressman they could possible be -- and voting was part of it. They're trying to live up to an ideal."

Rep. Robert J. Lagomarsino, R-Calif., who has a good attendance record, said, "I wouldn't want to be in Natcher's position. It would be terrible."

Natcher doesn't think so.

"I'd like to never miss a vote as long as I am a member of Congress," He said. "With good luck, I may end up that way."

Just as a matter of record, 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. From June 5, 1951 to 1973, he did not miss any roll call votes and then he

missed two in one year. In 1948, he missed 8 quorum calls and in 1959, he missed 40 quorum calls. From June 5, 1951 to 1973 when he missed 2 roll call votes, he had missed 3 quorum calls. Proxmire, missed votes in 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1965. Since April of 1966, he has not missed a vote.

April 6, 1982

I will go down to Kentucky today and travel in my District for the next 14 days. The Congressional races are now warming up since the filing date expired on the last day of March. Watson, who ran against me two years ago on the Republican side, filed at the last minute and this indicates clearly to me that my friends in the Republican Party were not concerned about giving me opposition, because there are a great many men and women much more qualified than this man Watson. Four others are running all over my District campaigning and so far, the election outcome looks real good.

Mrs. Thatcher must really feel put out with our President. Back during the days when Jimmy Carter was severely criticized over his action in dealing with the hostages in Iran, Great Britain stood by our side throughout this ordeal and in fact, Great Britain was the only major country that did. Interest rates and the President's supply-side economics, were not criticized by Mrs. Thatcher and she has made every effort to go along with us during our economic crisis. President Reagan made a statement yesterday, at an impromptu news conference, that both sides were our friends-- Argentina and Great Britain.

The President expressed his opinion that he hoped that some sort of arbitration would settle the matter, because this was a right embarrassing situation for our country. Embarrassing or not, the world generally believes that Argentina is wrong.

There may be some adjustments in the budget before too many weeks pass. The President's White House people are spending most of their time on the Hill, trying to work out some sort of a compromise.

April 19, 1982

I have just returned to Washington from Kentucky where I spent two weeks campaigning in my District. I spent ten days in ten counties. I go in and spend one day in each county and that night, I return to my home in Bowling Green. I wanted to go into Daviess County, Nelson County, Hardin County and Warren County on this first go-round. Everything is in good shape politically and I appreciate it.

Since there will be no other elections except the Congressional races in Kentucky, with the exception of a few school board elections, there will not be a large vote.

We start again tomorrow in the House and I hope that within the next few weeks the President will compromise just a little on his budget deficit of \$91.5 billion for Fiscal Year 1983. Unless a compromise is arrived at, interest rates in my opinion, will remain high the balance of this year. Unless interest rates come down, there will be more bankruptcy, more small farmers off the farm and economic troubles generally.



In fact, unless interest rates come down between now and April 1 of next year, we will be as close economically, to the year 1929 as it is possible to get. A number of laws were passed after the Depression of 1928-1930 which will assist us some, but we will still have 12% to 14% unemployment, unless a compromise is reached.

April 20, 1982

Howard Baker, the Majority Leader in the Senate, said yesterday that unless the Speaker of the House and the President agree upon a compromise in the 1983 Fiscal Year budget, the Senate Finance Committee may move to scuttle the 10% income tax cut scheduled for July, 1983. Baker is having his troubles convincing the President that he must compromise and that any agreement which Congress will approve, certainly involves the increase in defense appropriations and the \$750 billion tax reduction. Stumbling blocks that have appeared in a proposed compromise, deal with tax increases and cuts in benefit entitlement programs including all of the major welfare programs as well as social security and medicare. Certain loop-hole closings have been discussed and the Republicans are holding out on certain closings that to me, should be made.

Republican Congressional leaders are meeting with the President this morning and this may be an opportunity for the President to send out signals following this meeting that may bring about an agreement. Several such meetings that were scheduled during the past six days, were cancelled. Elementary and secondary education spending

will be very much discussed in case there is any move to again go back on the entitlement programs. My old friend, Carl Perkins is now battling Jim Jones, the Chairman of the Budget Committee, over certain proposals concerning education, that he maintains Jones has agreed to by way of reductions, with Jones denying that any such agreement as been made.

At best, compromise at this time seems only to have a 50-50 chance of success. The way the 50-50 is being expressed, boils down to -- 50 percent Reagan and 50 percent O'Neill.

Secretary Haig has traveled back and forth from Argentina to Great Britain and so far, the British government has rejected the new Argentine proposals. The British Navy is still on its way for a blockade of the Falkland Islands and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Great Britain, is in close touch with her Parliament and so far is not going along with the Argentine proposals. Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain is in Canada at this time, attending ceremonies there. Prince Andrew is aboard the British Fleet, sailing to the Falkland Islands and really seems to be enjoying himself.

The John W. Hinckley, Jr. trial, is about ready to get underway. Hinckley is accused of attempting to assassinate President Reagan and the trial is scheduled to begin on April 27. So far, Hinckley, who is in custody in Fort Meade, Maryland, has admitted he fired the shots from a 22. caliber pistol that wounded Reagan, his press secretary, a D.C. police officer and a U.S. Secret Service agent, outside the Washington

Hilton Hotel a year ago. Hinckley argues that he was insane at the time of the incident and should not be held criminally responsible for his acts.

April 21, 1982

Apparently we have reached the Gaston and Alphonse stage. After meeting with the Republican leadership yesterday, the President called Tip O'Neill, our Speaker and advised him that he would yield about \$4 billion on defense appropriations and a little on other parts of the 1983 Fiscal Year deficit, but would not yield on the third year of the tax cut. Both seemed to endorse the idea of a compromise, but the President's suggestion that any compromise be a bipartisan agreement, did not meet with the approval of the Speaker. A couple hours after the telephone conversation, O'Neill said the economic risks confronting the country, in what he called, "The Reagan Recession," are so bad it's our patriotic duty to sit down and hammer something out. Today, the Speaker will review the situation with the House Democratic Steering and Policy Committee and this may bring about a budget alternate. Something must be done, because the people are demanding that we move off of dead-center and bring interest rates down. Apparently, O'Neill is not agreeing too much with Rostenkowski, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and Jones, the Chairman of the Budget Committee. Richard Bolling, the Chairman of the Rules Committee, has been representing O'Neill in the negotiations that have been underway now for several weeks and he apparently, with O'Neill's approval, has said that O'Neill would have trouble accepting

some of the compromise proposals negotiated by Jones and Rostenkowski. Later in the day, O'Neill said to reporters that we need to change Reagan's economic program and that a compromise should be reached to get the economy moving again. He went on to say that the President ignored our call and was looking for excuses and alibies. Jack Kemp, a Republican from New York in the House and one of the leaders on the \$750 billion tax reduction legislation, yesterday severely criticized Dave Stockman, the Budget Director and Murray Weidenbaum, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, for their readiness to compromise the President's program. Stockman later denied the charge and Kemp came back with the statement that OMB should be fighting a surcharge on upper income individuals as strongly as they are trying to protect the third year of the tax cut.

The fact that the President is putting a defense spending chip, although small, on the bargaining table, is an indication that we can reduce defense spending from \$15 billion to \$17 billion and not impair the security of this country.

In the meantime, the bill that I am Chairman of, which suffered more severely from the budget reductions, than any other bill, continues underway in hearings and when we finish, I intend to simply mark time until the controversy is settled, because I do not intend to have this bill butchered.

April 27, 1982

In an address to the Chambers of Commerce yesterday, President Reagan said

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that he would be willing to look at additional revenue sources and some cuts in military spending in an effort to reach a lower deficit. He still says that he will not agree to any reduction in the tax cut of last year, but will consider additional taxes if they are structured in such a way as not to change the \$750 billion, 1981 tax cut. Up to this time, the Budget Committees and the White House staff, along with the leadership, were discussing the 7.4% cost of living increase for social security recipients that is scheduled for July 1, in the hopes that it could be delayed for several months. Since no agreement has been reached on the major issues, those meeting in conference apparently have abandoned any desire to delay the 7.4% increase.

Last week, the President said he would go the extra mile to bring about a compromise, but according to Jim Wright, our Majority Leader from Texas, the President hasn't gone the first mile yet.

The British fleet has recaptured South Georgia, an island chain some distance away from the Falkland Islands and Prime Minister Thatcher warned Argentina yesterday that the time for negotiating a peaceful settlement, is getting extremely short. The British fleet is getting closer to the Falklands and the Prime Minister says that it is perfectly obvious that you cannot sit out there with a large task force and do nothing. The Ambassadors of both countries, along with Secretary of State Haig, have appeared before the Organization of American States, hoping to bring about a solution to this problem. The United Nations Organization again, of course, is doing nothing constructive.

The Hinckley trial started today and probably will go on now for several weeks.

April 28, 1982

The British fleet is still steaming away and within the next 48 hours will set up a 200-mile blockade of the Falkland Islands. The Commander of the British task force said that he was ready to strike and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has rejected all pleas from her political opposition to delay new military action in the crisis. Rear Admiral Woodard told newspaper reporters aboard his command, Aircraft Carrier HMS Hermes in the South Atlantic, that the recapture two days ago of the island of South Georgia from Argentine invaders, was the appetizer. He went on to say that his battle group was properly formed and ready to strike and that this was the runner up in the big match which in his opinion he said, would be a walk-over. Time will tell as to what happens next.

The Speaker and the President, along with Majority Leader Baker, met at 2:00 today. The meeting was held on the Senate side of the Capitol Building, which is a little unusual. The major differences to be discussed at this 2:00 meeting pertained to revenue, COLA, which is the cost of living allowance for social security and other benefit entitlement programs and defense growth. I hope that something was resolved at this meeting and that we can now move on.

China is really under going changes at this time. Yesterday, China published a proposed new Constitution that completely

sweeps away the last legal vestiges of Maoism with provisions restoring the post of Head of State, establishing state control over the powerful military and stripping people's communes of political power. A draft of the document reverses many of Mao Tsetung's radical precepts and provides a legal basis for the economic, social and political changes authorized by his more moderate successors. This proposed new constitution is expected to be approved by the National Parliament later this year. A more equal system of checks and balances are provided for under this proposed constitution and to a certain extent, it gets right far away from the concentration of power originally set up by the Communist leaders who have been in charge of this country for the last 20 years.

During the past several weeks, we have had a number of students visit Washington from Eastern universities who are very much concerned about the control of atomic weapons. In addition, they are concerned about preparedness from the standpoint of medical facilities in case of a nuclear war. The President continues to practice "saber rattling" and this has alarmed a great many of our people. The leaders in the Soviet Union are faced with problems similar to the ones that we have from the standpoint of the economy and a great many of our people are concerned over a move which might come from desperation from these people who have worked diligently down through the years, to take over the world.

April 29, 1982

The economic situation of this country is still serious. The proposed deficit

submitted by the President with his 1983 Fiscal Year budget calls for the sum of \$96.5 billion. According to our staff, this amount could go to \$116 billion. Interest rates are now 16.5 percent for prime interest and 17.5 percent for mortgage interest. More bankruptcies everyday and unemployment is nine percent. The situation is real serious and I had hoped that the meeting yesterday between the President and the Speaker, would bring about a compromise. The meeting was a total failure, in my opinion, and no compromise was reached. Two articles appeared in the Washington Post this morning, concerning this matter. The first article is entitled, "A White House Balancing Act." This article is as follows:

White House chief of staff James A. Baker III yesterday tried to portray President Reagan as a great compromiser, but also as a man who had stuck by his principals in the current budget battle.

It was a difficult task, even for the politically skilled Baker.

Baker said Reagan had gone "more than halfway" with the Democrats by offering tax increases of \$112 billion, including \$50 billion in loophole closings, over the next three years, and defense spending cuts of \$28 billion during the same period.

This was a tacit admission that the budget sent to Congress in February promised deficits too large to sustain the economic recovery consistently predicted by the President.

At the same time, White House officials



represented Reagan as unprepared to give ground on key issues that stalled the negotiations: postponement or modification of the scheduled 10 percent income tax cut in 1983 and adjustment of the politically sensitive question of limiting Social Security cost-of-living increases.

No politician wants to be first to cut Social Security benefits in an election year. And on taxes Reagan's position was a message to the true believers in his "supply-side" economics that the president is unwilling to back down on issues that count.

By the time the talks broke down yesterday in a collapse that the administration and the Democrats predictably blamed on each other, White House negotiators and their Republican congressional allies were not even willing to talk about imposing an income tax surcharge. Reagan had indicated that he would be willing to consider that as a part of a compromise.

Baker's balancing act was matched by the Democrats, who in the final stages of negotiations displayed a deep concern for budget deficits unmatched by their historical record.

Speaking to White House reporters waiting on Capitol Hill for the ill-fated budget summit to end, Chris Matthews, a spokesman for House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill, Jr. (D-Mass), said, "Reagan is, in effect, trying to creat an accessory after the fact to his diaster ...."

From the White House point of view, O'Neill and like-minded Democrats are not accessories but the prime perpetrators of

the "economic mess" Reagan says he is trying to clean up. This has been one of Reagan's favorite themes in recent speeches, and is likely to be a major premise of his nationally televised address at 8 tonight.

Reagan's skills on television usually have proved to be too much for his Democratic opposition. Every time the Democrats tried to answer him last year, at least on economic issues, Reagan carried the country with him.

The result was reflected in congressional votes on the budget and the tax bill, as Republicans stood solidly by the president while enough Sun Belt Democrats defected to give Reagan convincing victories.

The president faces a less promising situation, politically and economically, than he did a year ago. Unemployment is up. Reagan's standing in the polls is down. Congressional elections are coming, and Republican incumbents are growing increasingly restive.

Although inflation has abated and interest rates have decreased somewhat Reagan's long-predicted economic recovery has not arrived.

Last week an administration source dismally surveyed the situation and said that the recovery, when it comes, "is likely to be one that is measured by the statisticians at the Department of Commerce rather than a recovery that ordinary people realize has arrived."

Some in the administration worry that the stock and bond markets will react adversely

as in 1981, to the inability of either the administration or Congress to reduce the growing deficit.

Asked about this yeaterday, Baker said he did not consider a stock market downturn "a probability," but he offered no evidence for this optimism.

In this unpromising economic and political context, Reagan still hopes to exert enough influence as "the great communicator" to persuade Americans that they should pressure Congress to accept a compromise on his terms.

This means, in all probability, that the White House will try again to repeat its successful strategy of last year: holding nearly all congressional Republicans together while trying to pick off strategically situated "Boll Weevil" Democrats in the South and West who represent districts that voted heavily for Reagan.

One component of this strategy will be to blame the Democrats, as the White House tried to do yesterday, for the failure of the budget negotiations. It is a risky strategy, but one at which Reagan has excelled throughout his political career.

With the collapse of the budget negotiations it may also be the only strategy left to a president who seems less interested in compromise than in open confrontation.

This uncompromising strategy has obvious perils for Reagan, who many in his own party think is likely to be a one-term president in any case. But it is not without risks for the Democrats.

If public opinion polls are a guide, voters this year are intensely pragmatic. Surveys taken for Republican candidates show increasing impatience with political posturing and a desire for leadership from Reagan and Congress.

"The people want a solution, not someone to blame," a congressional participant in the budget negotiations said last week. "If we talk all this time and give the people nothing, they are liable to take it out on Republican and Democratic incumbents alike."

The second article is entitled, "Nation Facing Slower Recovery." This article is as follows:

The breaking-off of budget negotiations between President Reagan and congressional leaders yesterday leaves the nation facing a string of huge budget deficits and continuing high interest rates, with little chance for a sustained economic recovery anytime soon.

Congress still could find some way to reduce the deficits. But, in the absence of major spending cuts and tax increases, interest rates are likely to stay so high that the important housing and auto industries almost certainly will remain deeply depressed, according to a number of economists. The high rates also probably will lead businesses to keep cutting back their capital investment plans, the key to healthy, long-term economic growth.

Murray L. Weidenbaum, Reagan's chief economist, recently said that even the \$56 billion worth of spending cuts and

revenue-raising measures proposed in the president's February budget are not regarded as large enough to relieve pressures in financial markets and bring interest rates down. There will be a "slower, less robust recovery" if there is no budget accord, he said.

In a similar vein, H. Erich Heinemann, an economist at Morgan Stanley & Co., a New York investment banking firm, said last week that in the absence of "a significant change in the budgetary trend currently in prospect...we expect that any drops in interest rates will be shortlived, which should serve effectively to limit the scope of economic expansion this year and next."

One of the few points on which the administration and congressional negotiators agreed was that, without tax increases or further spending cuts, the 1983 deficit likely would be about \$180 billion, and that figure assumed that the economy would be growing at about a 4 percent annual rate at mid-year. A weaker economy could push this figure higher.

If the Treasury has to borrow to finance a deficit of that magnitude in 1983, and even larger amounts in 1984 and 1985, at the same time the Federal Reserve continues to limit the growth of the money supply to hold down inflation, interest rates are unlikely to fall.

Some economists fear that in such a situation, whenever a recovery began, as it might by virtue of the stimulus now scheduled in July from the 10 percent cut Congress voted last year in individual income taxes plus the \$12 billion now in prospect in

cost-of-living increases in Social Security benefits, it would be choked off by a jump in interest rates. Rates would go up because of a collision between federal borrowing and the increased need for credit in the private sector as recovery gathered steam.

Generally speaking, some economists are much more worried about the huge deficits looming for 1984 and 1985 than they are about 1983's red ink figure, because next year, even with a recovery, the economy still would be severely depressed, which means business demand for credit would be relatively low.

At some point in this process the Federal Reserve probably would be forced to raise its money-growth targets to stem the damage that would flow from repeated bouts of recession, what Salomon Brothers' economist Henry Kaufman has called a "sputter-and spurt" economy.

Doing so would mean the fed would buy directly more of the Treasury securities issued to finance the deficit. This "monetization" of the deficit could lead to renewed inflation.

If there is no action to trim the deficits, Irwin L. Kellner, chief economist at Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., said he expects an interest rate "spike" late this summer, with the major banks' prime lending rate, now 16½ percent, hitting 22 percent.

If, as it more likely, Congress takes some steps to cut spending or raise taxes, rates would stay just about where they are

now. A "meaningful compromise" could lead to a world of steadily declining rates over the course of the next year, he said.

Allen Sinai of Data Resources Inc. said the failure to compromise could kick interest rates up by about 1 percentage point. The uncertainty over the budget probably already has clipped a full percentage point off the economy's growth for next year because it led to higher corporate bond rates, he said.

But Sinai also noted that there could be an "escape valve" from all of this. If inflation continues to fall, a given rate of growth of the money supply will sustain a higher level of real economic activity before rising interest rates begin to squeeze out private borrowers, he said.

"With a 2 percent or 3 percent inflation rate, we would have no clash between fiscal and monetary policy," Sinai said. The rate at year's end probably will still be in the 6 percent range, however, he added."

The situation in the Falkland Islands is right serious. With the Falkland's crisis at the edge of warfare, President Reagan yesterday, still insisted that Argentina and Great Britain consider the proposal submitted by his Secretary of State. At the same time, he made it clear that the United States will side openly with Britain if the dispute erupts into heavy fighting. An article appeared in this morning's paper which shows that weather conditions are really playing a major part. This article is as follows:

Aboard HMS Invincible--The prospect of battle off the Falkland Islands

often seems less daunting than the possibility that some ships of the British task force could be ordered to stand off, or become involved in a lengthy blockade in some of the world's worst weather.

The latest weather satellite reports received directly by the Invincible paint a grim picture of conditions in the Antarctic, where the depth of winter comes in July. Senior officers contemplating a stand-off situation in the area say the prospect would be "almost intolerable."

South Georgia, the Falkland Islands' dependency 800 miles east of the group, today is receiving heavy snowfalls and gale-force winds about 30 knots. Although the temperature is about 35 degrees, the wind-chill factor brings it down to 4 degrees above zero.

The report on the Falkland main islands which are somewhat sheltered says it is cold there with bright winter sunshine. Temperatures in Stanley Harbor are expected to be in the region of 38 degrees.

The area gets heavy rain on approximately 300 days of the year--twice that of England. A gale-force wind blows on one day in every three. A front now giving comparatively good weather to the area is expected to disappear within the next day. The Invincible's senior meteorological and oceanographic officer said, "Experience we have gained in North Atlantic exercises is now invaluable."

"We are completely at home forecasting in this sort of weather--the only difference is that, down here, everything is upside



down. But as a deep-water Navy, we are geared to sailing in it."

There was graphic illustration of this, even as he spoke. A supply ship was alongside the Invincible replenishing the larger vessel as the two steamed side-by-side through huge seas that broke over the auxiliary ship's bows.

But these seas bear little comparison with the 30-footers that are normal off the Falklands.

The ferocious weather might be used to advantage by a captain wishing to avoid detection. Storms play havoc with radar soundings. Water temperatures greatly affect the way sound travels.

Meteorological forecasts are also affecting Invincible's Harrier pilots' decisions on what altitude to take to avoid turbulence and icing and to keep from signaling their presence with contrails.

Nothing has stopped Harriers from flying. Lt. Cndr. Nigel (Sharky) Ward, 37-year-old squadron leader, said "I expect flying conditions to be adequate for what we have to do--quite flyable but not ideal. It would be nice to have a sunny day with a nice clear sky and a pint of beer waiting for us when we land, but I don't think we'll get that."

May 3, 1982

The 108th Kentucky Derby was anything but glorious last Saturday. Twenty mules ran and the long shot, "Gato Del Sol" paid

20-1. This is the horse that won and since the three best horses that were expected to be in the Derby, were all dropped out prior to Saturday, the sport commentators really had a field day. One remark that was made by one of the commentators was, that in his opinion, all of the twenty horses that were entered in the Derby would finish, if you just gave them time. This Derby reminds me of the old Kentucky Colonel who went to Churchill Downs to enter his mule in the Derby and when advised that the entry fee was \$10,000, he simply reached in his pocket and pulled out the \$10,000 entry fee. The steward, who was filling out the papers for the Colonel, asked him as to why he wanted to enter his mule? The Colonel replied, "I want to raise the social standing of my mule." This really applies to the 108th Kentucky Derby.

The winner, "Gato Del Sol" will not run in the Preakness and this was announced before and after the Derby.

President Reagan was in Knoxville, Tennessee on Saturday to open the World's Fair. They have quite a few buildings on a 72 acre tract of land and several hundred thousand people are expected to attend this Fair during the next seven months. The President spoke to those present, standing behind a bullet-proof glass shield. He very carefully called the names of the Republican Members in the Tennessee Delegation and simply ignored Jim Sasser, the Democratic Senator and the other Democratic Congressmen. Just a little petty, you might say since this comes after his failure to reach a compromise with the Democrats on the budget.

Fighting still continues in the

Falkland Islands area. A British submarine this weekend, torpedoed and severely damaged an Argentine warship, just outside Britain's 200-mile blockade zone. Mediation efforts have increased and every move is being made to bring about a successful conclusion to the conflict between Great Britain and Argentina. Bombs have been dropped by the British on the small airfield on the Falkland Islands, but so far, only a very few have been killed. The British people this past weekend, indicated that they were not in favor of going to war with Argentina. This really cuts the ground out from under Prime Minister Thatcher. This lady, however, has bowed her neck and continues on with the blockade.

In the conference here on the Hill last week, the President apparently was very much disturbed at the Speaker. The Speaker, according to leaks that were later printed in the paper, said to the President, that his program was simply a trickle-down process with aid to the rich and trouble to the poor. The President, according to the reports, flushed up considerably, and said that he heard that crap before and it means no more him now, than it did the first time he heard it. The President must have really gotten mad.

May 5, 1982

Another ship went down off of the Falkland Islands yesterday. This was a British destroyer that so far, 30 of the men are unaccounted for. The sinking of this ship followed the sinking of the General Belgrano, the Argentine cruiser by the British. The cruiser carried 1,042 members of the crew and 680 were saved. The situation

continues to be serious and unless there is some change, more ships and more men will be lost.

On the Senate side, the Senate Budget Committee has brushed aside President Reagan's budget and proposes massive deficit reductions, including a \$125 billion tax increase over the next three years. In addition, this Committee proposes the freeing of many federal programs, including social security and pay for government workers, for at least one year. This is an open break with President Reagan by the Budget Committee in the Senate, which is under the control of the Republicans and with Senator Pete Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, the Chairman.

Something has to give, because we simply cannot place this government under a Continuing Resolution. Seven of the Departments are still under a Continuing Resolution for the Fiscal Year 1982.

The John Warnock Hinckley, Jr. trial is underway in Federal court here. Government prosecutors yesterday portrayed Hinckley to the jury as a calculating and practiced gunman, who coldly stalked one President, who by the way was President Carter and then attempted to kill another. Hinckley's defense lawyer came back with an account of a young loner, withdrawn from the real world and driven by unattainable fantasies to fire the shots that wounded President Reagan and three others more than a year ago. The prosecutors will close its case today and then the defense will take over.

May 6, 1982

The battle of the budget continues on.

Yesterday, the Budget Committee in the Senate, decided to move and at long last, we may be underway. An article appeared in today's Washington Post entitled, "White House, Hill GOP Leaders Find Budget Agreement." This article is as follows:

"The Republican-controlled Senate Budget Committee voted 20 to 0 yesterday to reject President Reagan's budget, but within hours the White House and Senate Republican leaders reached a compromise that the committee approved.

The vote to reject Reagan's budget was the most powerful repudiation so far of his high-deficit tax and spending program for fiscal 1983 and beyond.

But the day ended with what had eluded Congress and the White House in three months of budget wrangling: a possible starting point for working out a final compromise between Reagan and Congress.

The plan, negotiated at the Capitol shortly after the committee vote rejecting Reagan's budget, was presented to the Budget Committee last night by Chairman Pete V. Domenici (R-N.M.), who said the president "will endorse and support this proposal."

But committee Democrats immediately criticized a provision that anticipates \$40 billion in unspecified savings from Social Security over the next three years. They indicated that the plan lacks the bipartisan support that congressional leaders were trying to arrange in earlier negotiations.

The proposal was finally approved by the committee on a party-line vote of 11 to 9, although the committee is to return today

to consider amendments on individual items.

The plan, which is to go before the full Senate later this month, calls for \$77 billion in deficit reductions for fiscal 1983, including \$20 billion in tax increases, leaving a projected deficit of \$105 billion for next year. With \$414 billion in tax increases and spending cuts over three years, it would reduce the deficit to \$42 billion by 1985.

By contrast, congressional budget experts say Reagan's budget would produce a deficit of \$132 billion next year, even if Congress approved all of the president's controversial proposed spending cuts. Congress has indicated strongly that it would not.

Key elements of the plan include a one-year pay freeze for military and civilian government employes although, readiness-related pay increases for the military would be allowed. For civilian government employes, a pay increase of 4 percent would be allowed in fiscal 1984 and 1985.

Reagan's big defense buildup would be cut by \$5 billion next year, for a total of \$22 billion over three years, less than Domenici had proposed. Domestic appropriations would be frozen at 1982 levels through 1985, and pension programs, other than Social Security, and veterans' benefits would be frozen for a year.

Other benefit entitlement programs would be cut by \$33 billion over three years, starting with \$7 billion next year.

The plan generally parallels one

offered earlier by Domenici, with some major differences, including a substantial reduction in the amount of tax increases that would be required by 1985 to bring down deficits and help ease pressure on interest rates. There also would be more domestic spending cuts than Domenici proposed, but even with them, the deficit would be higher than was proposed either by Domenici or by Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.) in a budget alternative that he proposed earlier in the day.

As worked out by White House chief of staff James A. Baker III and Office of Management and Budget Director David A. Stockman in a meeting with Domenici and Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R-Tenn.), the plan would raise taxes by \$95 billion through 1985, including a tax increase of \$20 billion next year, small enough to avoid tampering with Reagan's tax cut.

This is \$30 billion less than the three-year, \$125 billion tax increase proposal in Domenici's plan and \$15 billion less than the \$110 billion figure Reagan embraced in unsuccessful negotiations with House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill, Jr. (D-Mass.) last week. But it is roughly double the amount of tax increases that Reagan proposed in his original budget last February.

It was this budget that the committee unceremoniously rejected earlier yesterday in a vote that had been expected but was nonetheless astounding in its unanimity.

After several days of blocking a Democratic move to force a vote on Reagan's budget, Domenici suddenly reversed himself early in the afternoon, insisting on casting

the first vote.

As a hush settled over the normally restive crowd in the room, Domenici cast a firm "no." Even among the president's strongest supporters on the committee, there was not a single "yes," except an accidental one from Sen. Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D-Del.) that was hastily corrected amid laughter from committee members.

The White House immediately sought to play down the vote's significance, saying that it was expected and that meetings to on a compromise had been under way even before the vote.

"I would not count this as a total rejection in any manner." White House deputy press secretary Larry Speakes said. "With some modification, you will see a large portion of the president's budget enacted into law when Congress faces the same choices the president faced."

Meanwhile, Reagan was meeting with his principal budget advisers to lay out guidelines for budget changes, including taxes and spending, although Speakes continued to insist that "there will be no revised Reagan budget."

The final product that went before the Budget Committee represented concessions from both sides, however, and even more changes are considered likely to help the budget through the Senate and, especially, the Democratic-controlled House.

There, O'Neill and others have balked at Social Security cuts, and have insisted that a greater share of the overall deficit reductions come from taxes rather than spending.



On Social Security, the negotiators at yesterday's meeting dropped Domenici's proposal for elimination of the cost-of-living increase scheduled for July, which was a red flag for Democrats.

The savings would be based on recommendations from a special commission now studying steps to guarantee solvency of the Social Security system.

But, in substantially increasing Domenici's proposal for \$14 billion in unidentified savings from Social Security in 1984 and 1985 and requiring that \$6 billion of the \$40 billion total be made next year, they appeared to have made Social Security a major budget issue, which some Republicans had been hoping to avoid.

During last night's session, after Domenici laid out the plan, Democrats repeatedly asked him for assurances that it had Reagan's approval. Near the end of the meeting Domenici left the room and returned to announce that he had spoken with the president.

He quoted Reagan as saying, "I am for it. I will do everything I can to see that it is passed and becomes law."

Democrats failed in two separate efforts to eliminate the 1983 tax cut and to strike out references to Social Security. Both lost in voice votes.

Hollings, whose plan for bigger tax increases failed by a 15-to-7 vote, said he doubted that some of the proposed spending cuts would pass. But he commended Domenici for working out the deal.

"If I were the chairman and I had an intransigent president and a tricky director of OMB (and was nonetheless able to negotiate the package), I say that's a pretty good act," Hollings said."

May 10, 1982

We are now having the worse recession in forty years and our federal debt is over \$1 trillion. The interest on this debt each year will run, beginning in 1983 Fiscal Year, \$115 billion. Our deficit in the new budget submitted by the President for Fiscal Year 1983, will be over \$100 billion. We have 9.4 percent unemployed at this time and this means that there are 10 million or more unemployed. Prime interest rates are 16.5 percent and mortgage interest rates are 17.5 percent. There are more individual and company bankruptcies than at any time since the Great Depression. Corporate profits are down and this applies to some of the most powerful and best managed companies and thousands of industries are facing financial disaster. The poor, underprivileged and handicapped are watching in horror as their benefits decrease or are eliminated.

The older citizens who build America and received low incomes all of their lives while paying high-value money into retirement funds, are continually threatened by the prospect of seeing social security benefits impaired by removing or lowering the inflation protection provision, taxing social security income, or some other change that will lessen their income. This list of economic horrors present a serious picture. The President blames the previous Administration and events taking place

during the past fifty years. He also blames Congress and the Federal Reserve Board. Congress blames the President and the Federal Reserve Board.

We may have reached the time when immediate action should be taken to abolish the independent status of the Federal Reserve Board which appears completely dominated by its Chairman. The Chairman, under such a proposed change, would serve at the pleasure of the President and his term would end with the President's term of office. In this way, the President and Congress elected by the people, would be responsible for economic policy and its consequences. The separation of powers that has always been held sacred in our system of government, should never extend to the total independence of non-elected agencies such as the Federal Reserve Board and should not be allowed to degenerate to the point of paralyzing the federal government. Paul Volcker, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve System, has, for all practical purposes, been allowed to act as a tsar of American economic life, without restraint to the grievous injury of the entire country. Lower inflation by keeping interest rates high, has just about wrecked the bond market and has brought on the worst recession in the last forty years. High interest rates have only been beneficial to the very rich. Even though the President will not admit it, unbearable budget deficits projected for the future, have been created by unprecedented tax cuts, high interest rates and a Federal policy of cutting and reducing essential services. To me, these actions have led to record unemployment, bankruptcies, and chaos in the financial markets.

If we change the law, then the blame can be properly fixed in the future.

May 13, 1982

We finally passed an Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Bill yesterday in the House. At the very last minute, the sum of \$1 billion was included in the bill and authorization under the rule for the new housing starts. Immediately after this addition was made, President Reagan issued a statement through the Republican leadership, that if the House passed the Bill with this item in it, he would veto the Bill. I had seven items in the Bill from the Subcommittee that I am Chairman of and we passed this Bill without any difficulty. All of the votes were very much one-sided and in fact, the Bill on final passage, passed on a voice vote. This is really unusual for an appropriations bill. If the President vetoes this Bill, every effort should be made to override.

For a number of years now, I have traveled back and forth between Kentucky and Washington, on either Braniff International or American Airlines. I have always like Braniff because their pilots are excellent and the treatment that they extended to their passengers is simply perfection. Yesterday, Braniff International burdened with \$733 million in debts, suspended all domestic and foreign flights and told their employees not to show up for work today. A portion of the airlines was sold to Eastern Airlines and I presume the balance of equipment and planes will be sold to other airlines. I do hope that something happens to put this airline back

in business.

The trial of John W. Hinckley, Jr. still continues here in the District of Columbia. His father and mother, brother and sister, are all testifying for John and yesterday, his father broke into tears on the witness stand and told the jury that he was the cause of John's tragedy and he wished to God that he could trade places with him right now. He described how he forced his youngest son out of the family home, three weeks before the college drop-out shot President Reagan and the other men. This is a sad trial and of course, insanity is the main plea for the defendant.

The Falkland Islands situation is quiet today and the British are standing by demanding a full settlement before they land marines on the Island.

May 18, 1982

I come down Massachusetts and go through the park each morning on the way to my office building. From time to time, I meet the Vice President's motorcade and this morning was one of those days. It was just exactly 6:30 and out from the Naval Observatory property on Massachusetts, which is now used as the home for the Vice President, the motorcade proceeded through the gate and down Massachusetts. Three policemen on motorcycles were leading the motorcade, with one police car following them and then the bulletproof limousine in which the Vice President was riding and following this limousine, was a station wagon with one or two medical technicians, followed then by another police car and two policemen on motorcycles. Full protection is given and

I guess this has to be the case. I am just wondering where the Vice President was on his way to so early in the morning.

I have been going to Kentucky every weekend and the Primary is next Tuesday, May 25. Everything seems to be in good shape and this, by the way, has been a right unusual Primary.

Both Great Britain and Argentina are pessimistic about peace prospects. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said yesterday that Great Britain has gone as far as it could go in making concessions to avoid more fighting over the Islands which Argentina seized on April 2. She went on to say that they had been at it for six weeks and would have one last go to see if a peaceful settlement can be reached.

It seems that the President and Mrs. Reagan have right sharp pencils, because recently they had to pay more than \$20,000 in back taxes and interest to the federal government and to the State of California after the Internal Revenue Service disallowed a claim on their 1978 and 1979 returns of business losses in the operation of their Santa Barbara ranch.

We start the Budget Resolution on Friday of this week and it is very much overdue. We will have general debate on Friday and Saturday and vote on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

May 19, 1982

Under the census figures of 1980, the State of Pennsylvania had to lose three seats

in the House. In one section of the state, the Representative, Allen Ertel, ran for the Democratic nomination for Governor and was elected yesterday. John Murtha, who is a member of our Committee on Appropriations and was one of those who received some publicity in the Abscam matter, was placed in the same District with Don Bailey. The results of the election so far is that Bailey seems to be in the lead by 2,000 votes. Two of Pennsylvania's Districts were combined and Thomas M. Foglietta, defeated his friend, Joseph F. Smith, when they were placed together in the same District.

Re-districting where two sitting Members have to go against each other, is really a hardship and is right embarrassing to both Members. This has happened in a number of cases through out the United States this year.

This Administration is becoming more vindictive each day. A sitting Member from Pennsylvania by the name of Marks, announced his retirement and on two or more occasion in the last several months, has blasted the Reagan Administration. He is a Republican and says that this Administration is against the poor people and only for the rich. Secretary Lewis of the Department of Energy called him this week and after a number of cuss words were uttered, said to Marks that after he goes out of Congress, the Administration would keep in mind his speeches and do everything they could to keep him from being successful in any endeavors he attempts. This is real bitterness and vindictiveness.

The Republican Leadership on the House

side meets today in a Republican Caucus and they will proceed to count noses for a final vote on the Budget Resolution. They hope to keep the Boll Weevils in line and by eliminating any reductions in Social Security and Veterans compensation and pensions, before they will get enough votes to adopt their substitute. This may take place, because it did last year.

The British are still holding off in the Islands, stating each day that the Falkland Islands crisis must be immediately resolved or invasion forces will take over the Islands. The United Nation Organization is working overtime on this matter and the Secretary General, Cuellar, called in the Ambassadors of both countries last night, hoping to bring about an agreement.

The wealthiest man in the House of Representatives is a New York City Member by the Name of Richmond. Some two years ago, he was accused in the media of being a homosexual and now he is back in the news over a case where a former convicted felon was given a House patronage job. A federal grand jury is investigating Richmond and in the re-districting in New York State, he was just about re-districted out, but with the money that he has, he still may stay on as a Member of Congress.

May 20, 1982

During the Lyndon Johnson days, we had a number of stories about Bobby Baker. Baker was a Senate employee and he ran errands for a number of years for Lyndon Johnson while he was Majority leader. Some of the stories were to the effect that Baker delivered



considerable sums of money to Lyndon Johnson at certain times and the source was always unknown. Suddenly Baker resigned his position in the Senate and then was indicted and tried for income tax evasion and other matters. He later ended up on the Eastern Shore at Rehobeth and Ocean City and operated a motel. A quite colorful character to say the least. In today's newspaper, we have a story to the effect that Robert G. "Bobby" Baker, the once powerful Capitol Hill aide and protege of Lyndon Johnson, who was convicted in 1967 of Income Tax Evasion and influence-peddling, filed a bankruptcy petition in Montgomery County, to wipe out \$384,955 in debts. He listed assets at \$100 and said that his pension was \$9,000. He listed some \$95,000 worth of real estate assets and items consisting of clothing and jewelry.

During the early 1960's, Baker was widely considered to be the most influential Congressional aide in Washington. He started out as a Congressional Page and later, served as top aide to Lyndon Johnson while he was Majority Leader. Baker served about 18 months of a 1-to-3-year prison term at the penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. He was paroled in 1972. This man, Baker, is quite a character.

In the final returns from Pennsylvania yesterday, Murtha, much to the surprise of a great many people, finally pulled ahead of Bailey and won by about 2,000 votes.

In the Oregon Primary yesterday, all of the incumbents in the House were re-nominated and this was according to prediction.

From time to time, banks in this

country really lose their shirt. Yesterday, the Chase Manhattan Bank, the third largest bank in this country, stated that it would pay off \$160 million in interest payments owed by Drysdale Government Securities, Inc. to about 30 brokerage firms on Wall Street. It seems that Drysdale had only been in operation four months and had been permitted to borrow money on securities that they did not own and this practice is apparently recognized on Wall Street. A loan of securities put some of these companies into business and their officials are generally connected with banks or brokerage firms. According to reports, Chase Manhattan Bank may end up paying some \$250 million, instead of the \$160 million. The bank took over Drysdale's business yesterday. This must be a right difficult matter to explain to stockholders.

Great Britain is reported preparing to act to retake the Falkland Islands, since no compromise has been reached. Negotiations reached an impasse early yesterday and landing upon the Islands may be undertaken by the British at any time.

May 21, 1982

The British are landing on the Falkland Islands this morning and this may be the start of a right good battle. Negotiations have failed to settle this issue and up to this time, some 400 have been killed. Most lost their lives in the sinking of the Argentine cruiser.

We have an actor in this country by the name of Ed Asner, who by the way, has appeared before the Subcommittee that I am

Chairman of, to testify in behalf of Autistic children. He had his own television program and this program was, "The Lou Grant Show," which dealt with the operation of a newspaper. For months now, this program has been a right successful one and all of a sudden, it was dropped by CBS. Asner, today blames the White House and the President's "Stooge" as he calls him, Charlton Heston. Asner maintains that as president of the Actor's Guild, he apparently has ruffled some feathers at the White House and the President, in acting through Heston, has brought about deletion of his television program. This is at least, the claim of Asner, and probably will go on now for several weeks.

May 24, 1982

Fighting still continues in the Falkland Islands and Great Britain maintains that it has landed 5,000 troops. During the weekend, six Argentine warships were destroyed and a British frigate was set on fire. There appears to be a lull in the fighting and all of us here on Capitol Hill are delighted because we hope still that there will be some peaceful solution to this matter. At least if they would stop all of the fighting and just hold positions on the Islands, and let a group from the United Nations go down and take over, until some agreement is reached. Argentina's military government is now seeking to change what was originally portrayed as a blunt assertion of territorial claims into a Latin-American strategy against the traditional power structure of the West. The military Junta in Argentina is now trying to convince the people that it is no longer fighting over a group of small islands, but it is a confrontation with the West and especially the United States.

We start up the Budget Resolution again today and will be on this Resolution for the balance of the week. Five former Treasury Secretaries, under Republican Administrations are calling upon Congress to slash defense and non-defense spending immediately, to prevent high budget deficits from damaging the economy. Yesterday, the President was on the telephone all day long, calling Democratic Members of the House, urging that they vote with the Administration.

The Hinckley trial is still underway and it appears that they are down to the legal question of whether Hinckley was legally mad or just disturbed. The trial is in the fourth week and may go on for several more weeks.

May 26, 1982

We had our Primary in Kentucky yesterday. During the past several months, I have very carefully avoided commenting in my journal about the opposition that I had and especially since the four that were running against me in the Primary, were not people that you could say very many nice things about. Of course, I have been here for over 28 years and since I have only had two Primary opponents, it is not unreasonable to expect Primary opposition after this many years. All told, I have had 12 opponents up to this Primary. Two Primary opponents and ten November election opponents.

Brian Reeves, a 29-year-old lawyer in my hometown of Bowling Green, was one of those that announced in January of this year against me in the Primary. In one of his cases, he wanted me to do something that I

could not do, either ethically or morally, and I refused. This infuriated him and he very promptly said that he would run against me for Congress. He did and in the 18 counties, he received 2,535 votes. A man by the name of Stoops, who is a County Commissioner in Daviess County, announced against me and made his brags that he would win without any trouble. He received 3,798 votes. A doctor from Nelson County for some unknown reason, decided that he wanted to get into politics and he announced. He received 6,840 votes. A man by the name of Garrett, from Elizabethtown, who by the way, admitted that he was a member of the Klu Klux Klan, also announced against me in the Primary and he received 351 votes. There was no other race on the ballot and the vote was exceptionally light. Only 23% of the eligible voters voted and this is the approximate number that have been voting so far in the other states. The people, to a great extent, are simply turned off and in our District, notwithstanding the fact that three of my opponents were spending hundreds of thousands of dollars, a great many believed that I would have no trouble. Reeves Stoops and Spalding admitted that they each spent over \$100,000 and Stoops, for instance, mortgaged his home. The doctor, in his last expense account, stated that he was borrowing \$50,000 and would spend about \$120,000. Reeves, the son of Lester Reeves, the owner of the food markets in a number of counties in Kentucky, stated that he received only a few thousand dollars in contributions and he and his father were borrowing several thousand dollars. All of this was disclosed in the expense accounts filed by these men.

I was exceedingly fortunate and the

people in the Second Congressional District of Kentucky have been exceedingly nice to me.

June 3, 1982

A doctor from Bardstown, a businessman from Owensboro, a young lawyer from Bowling Green and a businessman from Elizabethtown, were my opponents in the Primary. Three of these men spent over \$400,000 and most of this money was borrowed. Of course, it was embarrassing for me to have an opponent from my home county, the county I was born and raised in. My people took real good care of this gentleman. We have 53 precincts in Warren County and I carried every precinct including the one that my opponent lived in. I received more votes than all of my opponents put together, plus 15%. It is an honor to represent the Second Congressional District of Kentucky in Congress and I appreciate everything that was done for me in the Primary.

We are still on the Budget Resolution and so far, none has passed. If we are fortunate, another one will be brought out tomorrow and we will work on it, hoping to pass something before the night is over.

The British apparently are in complete control now of the Falkland Islands and are only a few miles from Stanley, the major city of the Islands. Thousands of Argentines will be killed unless they surrender and the British are calling upon Argentina to surrender to save the lives of these men as well as a great many British boys. The military Junta in Argentina is now shakey and this government may go out before this crisis is over. Today, Argentine military authorities, confronted with the British troops who have encircled

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Argentina's main garrison on the Falkland Islands, has agreed to a series of eleventh-hour diplomatic concessions in the hopes of preventing a bloody and potentially disastrous final battle.

June 4, 1982

It looks like we will continue having trouble as far as the Arab countries and Israel are concerned. Yesterday, the Israeli Ambassador to Great Britain, Shlomo Argov, was shot and critically wounded while leaving a banquet at an exclusive hotel on a busy London central boulevard. This is the latest in a series of attacks on Israeli and American Diplomats in Europe. An assailant, aided by an accomplice, shot the envoy in the head and then the assailant was shot in the neck by London police, in making the arrest. This man is from the Middle Eastern section of the world and apparently is originally from one of the Arab countries. This incident, of course, will not bring about better relations between the Arab world and Israel.

President Reagan is in Paris for a few days attending the Versailles Summit. East-West trade is one of the major issues and at the same time, talks are taking place concerning control of nuclear weapons. The Falklands situation is also being discussed. By the way, Great Britain has again notified Argentina that unless those Argentine soldiers on the Falkland Islands surrender, a move will be made to take over Stanley, which is completely surrounded by the British. So far, Argentina has not agreed to surrender and if fighting takes place, thousands will be killed on both sides. Prime Minister

Margaret Thatcher, said that unless a move is made to surrender by Argentina, the battle will take place sometime this weekend.

Mrs. Thatcher, in an interview this week, said she was in politics because she believed in certain things and tried to put them into practice. She went on to say that she believes in and has become somewhat of an evangelist for Victorian English virtues, industry, charity, self-reliance and duty. She considers them cardinal principals for which she is determined to fight, at any political cost. She has now served for three years as Britain's Prime Minister and if she survives this Argentina test, she may continue on into the future for many years.

June 7, 1982

More than one-half of the money raised in U.S. credit markets this year, will be borrowed by the Federal Government. This will be the first year in which the Government's share of the total funds raised in U.S. credit markets topped the 50 percent level. The level this year, will be 56 percent according to estimates from David Stockman, Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Israel is acting up again. Following the assassination attempt on the Israeli Ambassador to Great Britain, Israel started bombing Palestinian gorilla positions in Lebanon. Some 130 people have been killed and several hundred wounded. The United States, along with the Security Council of the United Nations, has called upon Israel to stop its raids, but Begin has completely ignored our Representatives and those of the United Nation's.



The Washington Post has started a hatchet job on Dan Rostenkowski, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives. In Sunday's edition, there was an article that continued on for several pages about his trips, acceptance of gifts, campaign contributions and his travels during the past year and a half.

June 8, 1982

I had a visitor this morning from Oklahoma who is the Director of the Carl Albert Library in Oklahoma. This gentleman is writing a story about Carl Albert and his tenure in the Congress. Especially that part of his career when he served as Speaker of the House.

Carl Albert served as Speaker during the 92nd, 93rd and 94th Congresses. This was the period from 1971 to 1977. All down through the years, we have had unusual men serving as Speaker of the House of Representatives and some served during crucial periods in the history of this country. Men like Henry Clay, Joe Cannon of Illinois, Champ Clark of Missouri, Sam Rayburn of Texas, John McCormack of Massachusetts and Carl Albert of Oklahoma. During the Carl Albert days as Speaker, we had Spiro Agnew's resignation on October 10, 1973 as Vice President of the United States. On December 6, 1973, we had Jerry Ford confirmed by the House and Senate after he was nominated by President Nixon to take Agnew's place. This was the first action as provided for under the 25th Amendment. We had the resignation of Richard Nixon in 1974 and then Jerry Ford served as President. The only man to serve in this office who was not elected

by the people. Next, during the Carl Albert days, we had Nelson Rockefeller confirmed by the Congress to be Vice President in August of 1974. The Privacy Act of 1973, the Budget Reform Act of 1974 and the Bicentennial celebration -- 1776 to 1976, taking place during the tenure of Carl Albert as Speaker. The change over from the industrial age to the space age also took place during his tenure. Carl Albert will not go down in the history of our country as the outstanding Speaker of all time, but he was my friend and like a number of us, he had his problems as he went along. He did serve during one of the most crucial periods in this country. I enjoyed my visit with the Director of the Carl Albert Library. Carl Albert is not too well and recently had to take cobalt treatments.

Israel has captured several PLO strongholds in Lebanon and notwithstanding admonition from our country and others, Israel continues on with its sweep throughout North Lebanon. Both Israel and Palestinian Organization leaders tell of bloody hand-to-hand fighting in some areas. We are very much concerned about this action and notwithstanding all of the admonitions, Begin continues on.

President Reagan is still abroad and today is visiting in England. He had dinner with the Queen and meets today with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Harry Byrd has finally issued a statement that he will not seek a fourth term. After making a statement months ago that he would not be a candidate for reelection, he started wavering just a little, and it appeared last week, that

he might again make a run for his seat in the Senate. This would make it a three-man campaign and in all probability, he would be defeated. As an Independent, he would be running against Paul S. Tribble, a 35 year old Congressman on the Republican ticket and Lieutenant Governor Richard J. Davis on the Democratic ticket.

Psychiatrists are now testifying in the Hinckley trial, which is still underway herein Washington. The Government psychiatrist maintains that he is not a schizophrenic and knew the difference between right and wrong when he shot the President.

June 11, 1982

We finally passed a Budget Resolution yesterday on a vote of 219 to 206. The Latta Substitute was adopted and now the House Budget Committee conferees will meet with the Senate Budget Committee conferees.

I voted for the Jones Substitute and we lost, 225 to 202. The Latta Substitute provides for a reduction of \$5 billion in agriculture, cuts the programs for the children and the poor too deeply, and almost annihilates the student loan and grant program. It also provides for an increase in certain taxes, which the Ways and Means Committee, under no circumstances, will approve of.

During general debate on the Budget Resolution, our Committee on Appropriations, completed a conference with the Senate on the Urgent Supplemental Bill. Before we finished this conference, more cuss words

were used and more tempers flared than on any conference I have attended. Jake Garn of Utah is a right plain speaking Senator, who is one of the poor Senators and this is almost like belonging to the endangered species. At one point in the conference, he said that those who voted to eliminate the income tax deduction for Members of Congress, were simply gutless phonies and then he glared at the press, who were at the back of the room and charged that they were nothing but damned barracudas, that intentionally misrepresent the issues to the public. Then he turned on his fellow colleague, Senator Proxmire of Wisconsin, who is one of the biggest demagogues in the Senate and compares somewhat to Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin and said that when Proxmire offered the amendment in the Senate to delete the income tax deduction, he simply used this as a vehicle for political purposes in an election year in which he was running. Proxmire almost exploded and yelled back that Garn was wrong, in such a loud tone of voice, that every one of his transplanted hairs on top of his head almost popped out of the socket. The day before, Silvio Conte of Massachusetts accused Proxmire of going back to Wisconsin and charging food bills, lodging bills and all kinds of bills to the government, since he did not have a home in Wisconsin and with all of his pious "Fleece Awards," that he gives from time to time, to those who squander the government's money, one should be reserved for the Senator, sufficiently large enough to cover the Washington Monument from top to bottom.

This was really a conference, but in the end, we agreed and after the conference reports are adopted in the House and the Senate, the bill will go to the

President. A veto is expected and we will simply have spun our wheels just a little.

June 14, 1982

One of the most famous baseball players of all time died this week. He was Satchel Paige. For many years, he played with a black baseball team and was known to be one of the best pitchers in this country. Finally, he was accepted and played with Cleveland. In the 1948 World Series where 86,288 people attended, which by the way was the largest crowd ever to see a baseball game, Stachel Paige pitched and won the game. Cleveland, in the World Series, won and during the season, Paige won six games, lost 1 and had 5 saves. Without Paige, the Indians would never have made the World Series. He finally made the Hall of Fame and the day he was to appear, failed to do so. He won hundreds of games during his lifetime and at his death, he said he was about 75 years of age. He is the only man I ever heard of who was pitching baseball when he was 60 years of age.

It now appears that the Republican Budget Resolution which carried a supposed deficit of \$99.3 billion, really totals \$107.1 Billion. The Senate version is about \$112 Billion and now when they go to conference, the compromise deficit should be in the neighborhood of \$110 Billion. This is larger than the Democratic House version which I voted for.

We now have four wars underway in this world. The one in Afghanistan, the one in the Falkland Islands, the one in Lebanon and the one between Iran and Iraq. One development that has taken place in these wars is the fact that naval ships are right inadequate and our tank is con-

siderably better than the T72 which is the latest Soviet tank. A number of these tanks were captured in Lebanon and notwithstanding the fact that our military people and especially the Soviet Union has maintained that their tank was the better, it now develops that it does not compare with our new tank.

We may reach the point in our Budget Resolution that the majority in the Congress will face up to the fact that there is only one way to finance a massive defense build up and that is by raising taxes. The President is insisting on the massive build up but his request for an increase in taxes is somewhat limited.

June 15, 1982

All Argentine troops on the Falkland Islands surrendered last night to British ground forces that had landed 24 days earlier in a campaign to restore their Nation's rule. The surrender took place at 9 p.m. after both sides had agreed to a cease fire earlier in the day. Naturally, we are delighted in this country that fighting has ceased and now I guess we will have to help both sides pick up the check. It seems that this always follows, notwithstanding the fact that we made every effort possible to prevent fighting at the very beginning of this controversy. According to our information, so far this has cost the British Government over \$1 billion. The cost is tremendous when you consider the fact that Great Britain, like a number of other countries, is having all kinds of economic problems.

Fighting still continues in Lebanon and Israel so far, has ignored President Reagan's request to withdraw from Lebanon.

June 16, 1982

It now develops that Secretary of Labor, Raymond J. Donovan's connection with organized crime in the State of New Jersey was known by the FBI at the time of his confirmation. In January of 1981 the FBI, upon investigating Donovan, prepared a memorandum to the effect that Donovan had close personal and business ties with Cosa Nostra figures. During the confirmation proceedings witnesses testified that Donovan had made payments as an official of a construction company to the underworld figures in New Jersey and that he was not qualified to serve as Secretary of the Department of Labor. For months now an investigation by the FBI and by a special prosecutor has been underway. It seems that Donovan employed his own investigator to investigate some of the Members of the Senate who were spending considerable time investigating him.

In a letter addressed to the President yesterday which was approved unanimously by the Senate Democratic Conference, Senate Minority Leader Robert C. Byrd (D-WVA) requested that Donovan step aside until all of the allegations linking him to organized crime and union corruption have been solved satisfactorily. As they say here in Washington, the ball is now in the President's court and my guess is that Donovan now will have to tender his resignation. Even if he stays, he certainly will not be an effective Secretary for the Department of Labor. This is one of the Departments in the bill that I am Chairman of and in presenting his budget before our Committee, he has handled himself in an excellent manner. He is a right affable fellow and it is a shame that he is now in a position where he must give up his assignment.

Israel and Syria are still fighting in Lebanon and Lebanese state television reported yesterday that Israeli and Syrian tanks battled for four hours yesterday near the airport just outside of Beirut.

As a result of the surrender in the Falkland Islands, the military junta in Argentina may be on its way out. In the face of angry internal reactions to the surrender, General Galtieri, the President of Argentina issued a statement yesterday that if Britain reestablished its administration on the Islands, there will not be security or definite peace. After what took place, these words certainly have not impressed the Argentine citizens.

June 17, 1982

Occasionally, there is very little comity between the two Houses of the Congress. In the Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Bill, to get even with the Senate, a number of the Members in the House succeeded in having an amendment adopted which provided that the outside income of Members of both Houses, including honorariums should not exceed more than 30% of the Members' salary. This brought about a total of a little over \$18,000. There are a number of Senators whose honorariums alone each year amount to over \$70,000. Each House, as a general rule, controls its own body through regulations and rules adopted for that particular body. Up to this time, there has been no limit on the amount that Senators can make from honorariums and outside income.

This rule has applied to the House now for a number of years and has been strictly enforced with one or two cases going before the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. In the conference with the Senate



on the Urgent Supplemental, this question, of course, was raised and the Senate conferees very indignantly informed us that they would not accept any language that limited their income. We brought this particular amendment back in true disagreement and on a roll call vote, over 300 Members voted to limit the income for both Houses at the 30% figure. This then clearly showed the position of the House and showed that the House refused to back down. The Conference Report was then sent to the Senate yesterday and early this morning, almost at the crack of dawn, the Senate sent it back, refusing to accept that part of the Conference Report which set a ceiling on the honorariums and outside income. One side or the other will now have to back down or we will have to go back into conference on a bill which is certain to receive a veto.

What brought the limitation of the Senate income on was the amendment adopted on the Senate floor when the Urgent Supplemental Bill was before the Senate. This amendment was offered by Senator Proxmire, one of the very pious Members of the Senate who is the biggest demagogue in the Senate and with this being an election year, his amendment which struck the provision authorizing Members of Congress to deduct from their living expenses, not exceeding \$19,000 per year or \$75 for each legislative day, passed. This amendment, on a roll call vote was overwhelmingly adopted in the Senate and of course, with all of the outside income that they earn, a small deduction such as \$19,000 is of little concern to their Members. We are now locked up and one side or the other will have to make a move.

Comity between the two Houses always is operated under the old precedent of each House taking care of its own and letting the

people do the criticizing with the settling of the scores on election day. On this occasion, there were mad ones on both sides and now the Senate will receive considerable publicity that they are not in favor of since this is an election year for one-third of their Members.

The situation in the Falkland Islands is right serious. Winter weather has set in with ice and snow on the Islands and with some 6,000 or 7,000 Argentinians who have laid down their weapons, suffering from the cold and lack of housing facilities. The military junta still seems to be shocked over the fact that Great Britain succeeded in retaking the Falkland Islands and of course, they are being severely criticized by their people for permitting this to take place. Word was issued today in London that the prisoners of war are ill and cold and unless arrangements are made by Argentina to take back these prisoners, they will be moved off the Islands and sent to another country where they can be taken care of properly. Two days after the British ground forces completed their dramatic recapture of the Islands, the Commander of Britain's Naval Task Force, Admiral John Woodward, said hundreds of the prisoners were in poor physical condition and could die unless Argentina cooperated in securing their release and safe return. Many of these soldiers are suffering from malnutrition, exposure, trench foot, scabies and other diseases. Conditions are considerably worse each day as winter arrives and unless Argentina makes some move to take over the prisoners which some say total 15,000, another country will have to be used as the haven for these men until Argentina starts assuming its obligations.

Public Broadcasting, from time to time, polls the Members of both Houses of Congress. Questions are asked concerning the best prospects among the new Members in both Houses, the best debater, best Committee Chairmen and the most popular Member in each House. The poll this time showed that I was the most popular Member in the House of Representatives and last night on the Public Broadcasting program "The Lawmakers" the announcement was made with a picture of each of us who were selected in the poll. This program appears each week on Public Broadcasting television here in Washington and throughout the country.

The President of Argentina is now out of office. As a result of the defeat on the Falkland Islands, he was forced out of his positions as President and Army Commander in Chief. His successor so far, has not been selected and the question of who will take care of the prisoners is still up in the air. This was a real defeat for Argentina and will long be remembered.

In addition, it was an economic impasse for Great Britain. This expedition cost the British well over \$1 billion and will be a real factor in the economic situation in Great Britain for some time to come. Just a small engagement, lasting only a few weeks over rocky islands and certainly will be felt economically by the British.

Prime Minister Begin is in this country today and will speak before the United Nations organization. Before he leaves to return to Israel, he will meet with President Reagan. In speaking to a group of American Jewish Organizations in New York City, Begin said if anybody tries to use pressure, Israel is going to behave as the

Czechs should have behaved and didn't in 1938. He went on to say that Israel will save the world and the world's peace. This man is really riding high and after killing several thousand people in Lebanon, sentiment in this country is rapidly drifting over on the other side. Certainly, we must protect Israel and have for years, but this man Begin has just about fulfilled his obligations to his country and should now retire peacefully.

June 21, 1982

Throughout this country today, we have a great many Democrats who are of the opinion that our present Speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill of Massachusetts, must go. They watch television programs and ads which place our Speaker in a right ridiculous position and they read the newspaper articles that the Speaker and President Reagan seem to agree on nothing. At the Jefferson-Jackson Day Jamboree in Lexington this past weekend, a number of Democrats said to me quite frankly, that O'Neill should not be Speaker of the House at this time and a change should be made. One of my friends informed me that he had written a detailed letter to the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, urging that the Committee go on record, requesting O'Neill to resign the Speakership. It seems that a great many of our people do not believe that O'Neill is speaking for the Democratic Party in the House and that the President wins constantly by virtue of the weak leadership that we have on our side in the House.

The Speaker is running for reelection and says that he wants one more term as Speaker and then, might consider retiring as

Speaker, but continue on in the House as an Elder Statesman.

I have written to my grandchildren every week for many years now and on June 16, I directed a letter to them about some of the Speakers that have served in the House during the critical periods in the history of our country. O'Neill, of course, has not been confronted with a great many problems that other Speakers had to deal with, but he had experienced a change insofar as the 41 boll weevils are concerned. These are Democrats from the deep South who have voted with the President on every major controversy that we have had, since the Republicans took over in January of 1981. In the letter to my grandchildren, I discussed with them Speakers like Henry Clay, Galuska A. Grow of Pennsylvania, Boss Cannon of Illinois, Champ Clark of Missouri, Sam Rayburn of Texas, John McCormack of Massachusetts and Carl Albert of Oklahoma. These men, of course, served during critical periods in the history of our country and we are passing through another critical period. With a debt that totals about \$1.2 trillion and with unemployment at nearly 10 percent, this is certainly a time when strong leadership is needed in the House of Representatives and in the Senate.

June 22, 1982

Yesterday the people in Great Britain had something else to think about other than the Falkland Islands episode. A little Prince was born and the people really celebrated. Princess Diana and Prince Charles are the parents of a 7½ pound baby boy. The pubs were full and the headlines in all of the newspapers proclaimed the fact that a little King was born.

Here in our country the startling news yesterday was the jury verdict in the Hinckley case. Hinckley was found not guilty by reason of insanity and this verdict was really a shocker. I would give anything within reason to know just what the President said when this verdict was announced to him.

June 23, 1982

The people in this country are really disturbed over the Hinckley verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity. Last night on television, I saw two of the jurors who tried to maintain vigorously that they, for hours, attempted to convince the other jurors that Hinckley was guilty and that he knew what he was doing when he shot President Reagan. They described Hinckley as a shrewd young man, in search of fame and glory, who manipulated his family into giving him attention and finally manipulated the jury into finding him not guilty by reason of insanity. This is a right sad excuse and I presume that other jurors will now come forth and say, with all of the furor that is going on in this country, that they too, believe that Hinckley was guilty.

Begin is still in this country at this time and yesterday appeared on the Hill before a group of Senators. They really blasted this man for his action in Lebanon and Begin argued back vigorously, maintaining that his decision to do what he had done and what he was still doing in Lebanon, is correct. He received just about the same treatment on the House side when he appeared before the Foreign Affairs Committee and certainly must leave this country

believing just a little, that Congress is more than disturbed at what he has been doing.

The President of Argentina is out and the Army has taken over. Instead of a military Junta of the Navy, Air Force and the Army, now it's the Army. This country really made a mistake and can complain very little about the outcome of the Falkland Islands episode.

They are still celebrating the Little King in England and every pub is just running over. Just for a change, this is good for Great Britain and gives the people in this country a chance to think about something else, other than the Falkland Islands engagement and the state of their economy.

June 24, 1982

We begin our 4th of July Recess today and I will go down to Kentucky for about two weeks. If everything works well this coming weekend, I will go fishing down at Kentucky Lake.

We are waiting now for President Reagan's veto of the Urgent Supplemental Bill which was sent down last night. The stripped down version which he would have signed, which passed the House on a voice vote, was not accepted by the Senate and in a fit of anger, they refused to go along unless the \$3 billion remained in the Bill for housing. We all know that the President will not accept this Bill, so the veto message will be sent up sometime this morning. There is no chance whatsoever of the Senate overriding the veto, so we will have to send down again, a reduced Urgent Supplemental, which we hope that he will sign during the day, so we can leave tonight.

Several of the jurors in the Hinckley case are appearing before the Judiciary Committee in the Senate this morning, explaining why they voted as they did. Several now say that Hinckley and his psychiatrist, hoodwinked them and this, of course, is a right unusual procedure, when jurors appear immediately before a Congressional Committee. The legal profession generally, is very much disturbed about this verdict and it may bring about a bill which I believe, will pass in both Houses of Congress.

Mrs. Thatcher was here yesterday visiting with the President and in explaining her position on the Falkland Islands, she described the outcome as an event similar to a burglar, caught in the act and then requesting permission to keep what he was trying to carry away. She said under no circumstances would they have any arbitration between England and Argentina. Any arbitration, she said, would be between Great Britain and the residents of the Falkland Islands.

June 25, 1982

This week has again demonstrated the fact that the Leadership on the Democratic side, is anything but efficient. For weeks now, President Reagan has said that he would veto the Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Bill if the Congress placed in the Bill, either \$1 billion or \$3 billion for housing. Notwithstanding the fact that the amount of \$1 billion which was placed in the Bill by the House, later increased to \$5 billion by the Senate, which would put back to work, some 700,000 people in the housing industry and brought about construction of some 230 new housing units, the



President maintained that this was simply bailing out one industry that was not willing to bide its time under his economic program, so he would veto the Bill. Yesterday, he vetoed the Bill and since the Bill originated in the House, the House had to act first on the motion to override the veto. On a vote of 253 to 151, the House failed by 17 votes to obtain the necessary 2/3 needed to override and the President's veto of the \$8.9 billion Bill was sustained.

After the House failed to override, this of course, simply meant that the Senate did not have to act because both Houses must be successful in overriding to prevail. The leadership in the House, then decided to strike out the housing money and send the President the remainder of the Bill which contained \$1,336,000,000 over the amount requested by the President. Before the House passed the second Bill yesterday, word was received from the White House that if this Bill was sent down, the President would also veto the Bill. Knowing this, of course, the leadership in the House, could have deleted from the Urgent Supplemental Bill, all items objected to by the President, keeping these items for consideration in the regular Supplemental, which will come in some three weeks. The Urgent Supplemental pertained to guaranteed student loans, unemployment compensation and several urgent matters where funding was depleted and thousands of people would have to be rifed if the Urgent Supplemental was not approved. In fact, the Labor Department today, is supposed to turn off 8,000 people unless the President directs the Secretary of Labor to keep the people on, hoping that this matter can be resolved by midnight

Monday. After passing the Bill in the House, deleting the housing money, we also next passed, an Urgent Supplemental taking everything out except the items that the President said he would approve. We then sent both of these Bills to the Senate and the Senate refused to take the skinny bill and passed the big one and sent it on to the President last night. This morning the President says he will veto that bill and with this matter along way from being resolved, the House had to adjourn over until Monday. A veto message will be received at that time, by both Houses and if the Senate and House both decide not to try to override the second veto, which is the only reasonable action to take, then the skinny bill should be immediately sent to the President and he will sign the Bill, ending this fiasco.

I made reservations to leave last night for Kentucky for the two-week Fourth of July Recess period. Now I will be lucky if I can leave Monday night.

There are quite a few mad Members in the House and they simply left town yesterday. They blame the leadership on our side and their contention is good. Tip O'Neill yesterday, after sitting in the chair, seemed to be in a quandry, not understanding what was happening or just what to do. Finally he stood up and hollered at the Minority Leader, saying that Bob Michel, of Illinois, who serves in that capacity, should immediately contact the President to see if he changed his mind on the second bill, which was the one without the housing money. Michel simply grinned and said to the Speaker that there was no question in his mind as to what the President would

do and this was well known by the Speaker.

Certainly this is not the way to run a railroad and this is the way we act at times and it makes me appreciate more everyday, my service with Sam Rayburn of Texas and John McCormack of Massachusetts. This impasse that we now have underway this weekend, certainly would not have occurred under either of these men.

The designation of The Most Popular Member in the House, under the poll by the Public Broadcasting System in this country is an honor and I appreciate receiving it. I would have appreciated it more if I could have been selected in this poll, as one of the most efficient Members in the House. The Jack Anderson column several months ago, placed me in this category and also in the category, along with 12 other Members, of Best Manueverer.

The Supreme Court yesterday, in a 5 to 4 decision, passed on a case appealed by Richard M. Nixon, our former President. In this case, the question was; can a President of the United States be sued for monetary damages if it is proven that the President breaks the law or violates citizens Constitutional rights? The majority held that a President of the United States may not be sued if this takes place. A suit was pending against Nixon by Ernest Fitzgerald, a one-time Pentagon Cost Analyst. Justice Byron R. White, in writing the dissent on the Nixon ruling, called Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr.'s majority opinion on Presidential immunity, "tragic," and said that it was a reversion to the old notion that the king can do no wrong. The Justice went on to say that the this placed the

President above the law and White was joined by Brennan, Marshall and Blackmun. Brennan is a right able Justice and in most instances is on the right side.

Israel continues to bomb Lebanon and has caused millions of dollars in damages. In an emergency bill passed in the House this week, \$60 million was approved for Lebanon under the Foreign Aid program in this country. Begin still maintains that he will not enter Beirut, but the damage being brought about by the air, is terrific. Begin certainly has missed the boat this time.

June 26, 1982

All during the year of 1981 in this Journal, I stated that the appointment of Alexander Haig as Secretary of State, was a serious mistake. I believed that he would be the first man out of the Cabinet and that the fact that he lasted throughout the year 1981, was almost a miracle.

Yesterday, Haig resigned as Secretary of State and the President immediately named George P. Shultz, to replace him.

Haig, in a press conference, charged that United States foreign policy no longer reflected consistency, clarity and steadiness of purpose. He went on to say that when he accepted his assignment, he and the President agreed that consistency, clarity and steadiness of purpose, were essential to success and it was in this spirit that he undertook to serve as Secretary of State. He went on to say that in recent months, it has become clear to him that the foreign policy on which he and the President embarked, was shifting from that careful course

which they had laid out. Under these circumstances, he said, he felt it necessary to resign.

This morning, certain Administration sources say that personality differences between Haig and the President also played a very important part. It is very obvious that the resignation followed serious disagreements between Haig and the White House over how to deal with Israel's invasion of Lebanon. White House advisors of the President had become increasingly unhappy with Haig's advocacy of accomodating Israel in its attempts to crush the Palestine Liberation Organization in Lebanon. While Begin was here in Washington this past week, it was largely through Haig's advice that Reagan publicly endorse Israel's goals. After publicly endorsing Israel's goals, the President seemed to move closer, during the latter part of this week, to the views of his National Security Advisor, William P. Clark and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. These two men are very much in favor of putting pressure on Israel to halt the fighting and pull back its forces.

In addition to finding himself somewhat isolated on the Lebanon situation, Haig was on the losing end of the battle over the President's decision to penalize the Soviet Union for the crackdown in Poland. Haig was not in favor of denying U.S. technology to European firms supplying equipment for a natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. The Administration's recent announcement that it was continuing with its crackdown in Poland, probably was just the final straw to bring about Haig's resignation.

For two weeks now, apparently Haig had

had been talking openly about resigning as he has done periodically since March, 1981, when Vice President Bush was put in charge of the White House Crisis Management Group. I recall that in my journal back in March of last year, I commented on the fact that Haig was unhappy and was not completely in the President's corral.

When Haig continued to talk about resigning, it seems that no one in the White House tried to out-talk him, because apparently no one wanted to.

George P. Shultz is a former Secretary of Labor, Treasury and Director of the Office of Management and Budget. I am personally acquainted with George Shultz and sincerely believe that he made a good Cabinet member and Director of OMB.

It seems that Shultz is well liked in Europe, but suspected by the Israelis of being too close to the Arab countries. Shultz was serving as President of the Bechtel Group, Inc., an international conglomerate that has huge contracts in Saudi Arabia. This is the same group that Weinberger was connected with when he was selected to go into the Cabinet. The connection of these two men with Saudi Arabia seems to be the main factor, that Begin and Israel are really concerned over the resignation of Haig.

I watched the President last night on television when he made his statement on Haig. He simply said that he was accepting Haig's resignation and there would be no questions on the matter, since a press conference had been scheduled for next week. He did say that for 40 years, Haig had served his country well and that he was

admired and respected. The President seemed somewhat out of breath when he made his statement on television and since Haig is the first man out of his Cabinet and with Donovan, the Secretary of Labor, riding right on the precipice, he naturally is somewhat concerned.

Yesterday, President Reagan vetoed the second Urgent Supplemental Bill sent down by the Senate. We passed this bill which takes out only the housing money and immediately thereafter, passed another Supplemental Bill which removes all of the items that the President objects to. The Senate decided not to send down the skinny bill and now, we have a second veto. This is the reason why the House adjourned over until Monday and on Monday some decision will be made as to what will take place on the second veto. During the day, I hope that the Senate finally sends down to the President, the skinny bill that we passed, so that we can get a Supplemental Bill approved.

June 28, 1982

The Senate adjourned on Friday until Tuesday and this means that the House probably will have to meet again tomorrow. The second Urgent Supplemental Bill that the President vetoed must be either held for a motion to override on July 12 or the Senate will have to pass the bill known as the skinny bill, which contains only the amounts that the President will approve. If tomorrow, the Senate passes the skinny bill, we will by either unanimous consent, agree to receiving messages while in recess or be in Session to receive a message from

the Senate that the skinny bill has been passed and sent to the President.

I am still in Washington after cancelling out my reservations for Thursday night and Friday of last week. I do hope that the leadership in the House will agree to some arrangement whereby nothing can take place legislatively in the House, until we return on July 12. This is the best example of poor leadership in the House that I can give at this time and is another example of why some Members feel as they do about O'Neill.

The space shuttle, Columbia, was sent back into orbit at 11:00 AM yesterday and this is the fourth time that this shuttle has been used. For the first time, this shot was marred by the loss of two reusable solid rocket boosters in 3,100 feet of water in the Atlantic Ocean. These rocket boosters cost \$25 million each and for some reason, sank before they could be recovered.

June 29, 1982

John Hinckley is now confined at Saint Elizabeth's Hospital for the mentally ill, here in Washington. This past weekend he called the Washington Post and asked for a particular reporter. Upon returning the call, Laura Kiernan talked with Hinckley about his trial and his reaction to the verdict. He said that he was surprised at the verdict because he really expected the Jury to find him guilty and that the verdict would have indicated that he was sane at the time he attempted to assassinate the President. He went on to say that he wanted to leave the hospital as soon as he can,



but that decision, of course, is up to a federal judge. He said that he was surprised that the newspaper reports said that he "beat the rap," because he was not out on the street walking around, but was confined in a hospital with bars on the windows. The interview covered a number of details concerning the trial and especially Hinckley's reaction to the outcome. He emphasized that he thought for sure, that he would be convicted and this makes the reaction of the people in this country, still more positive that the jury verdict was a mistake.

The good old Washington Post has a way of getting to the people and this is another example.

A special prosecutor reported yesterday that there was insufficient credible evidence to warrant prosecution on any charge against Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan. Leon Silverman was named as special prosecutor on December 29, 1981 and that a 708 page report indicated that there was insufficient evidence for prosecution of the Secretary. This now places the Secretary in a position where he can remain in the Cabinet and at a press conference yesterday, he was really jubilant.

The PLO's have agreed to withdraw from Lebanon and I guess this will bring about another huge refugee camp somewhere, that we will have to fund.

We are still here in Washington waiting on the Senate to act and if the bill designated as the skinny bill is passed in its entirety and sent down to the President, he may veto this bill. We should know more

about it this afternoon and I still hope to go to Kentucky tonight.

June 30, 1982

We are still here in Washington trying to resolve the Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Bill. Yesterday, President Reagan threatened to veto the bill that we passed in the House last week designated as the skinny bill, because of the date in the bill and the fact that some of the items that the President wanted were not included. The bill that our Committee recently passed called for an expiration date of July 20 for the expenditure and obligation of all of the funds in the bill, by this date. The President wanted the bill to provide for obligation and expenditure at any time, between now and the last day of the current fiscal year, which is September 30.

After receiving this third White House threat, the Senate knuckled under and approved a \$5.2 billion compromise on a voice vote. This let a lot of them off the hook and placed the President and David Stockman in complete charge. Stockman, the Director of OMB, prepared and signed the following letter to the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the Senate and in this letter, he said that if the Senate did exactly as he prescribed, then he would recommend that the President sign the bill. I have never seen such a letter since I have been a Member of Congress and this is the perfect example of an item veto which the President does not have under the Constitution and is a situation which places the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in complete charge

of appropriations bills. Why the Senate would knuckle under, the Lord only knows, but in my opinion, the House will not knuckle under and we will adjourn this House today. I was elected Speaker Pro Tem yesterday and sworn in for the duration of this battle. I signed three bills yesterday and notwithstanding the fact that I have served on many occasions as Speaker Pro Tem, I have never been selected as such and sworn in up to this time with bills presented for signature.

The letter that I mentioned is as follows:

Honorable Mark O. Hatfield  
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

You have requested my comments on H.R. 6685 and on your proposals to amend this version of the Urgent Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal year 1982.

With respect to H.R. 6685, I would not recommend to the President that he sign the bill if the Congress were to pass it because:

- It does not provide the funds identified by the Administration as being urgently required to maintain necessary agency operations.
- By providing additional supplemental funds for other programs, it adds \$350 million to the amount requested by the President.
- It provides insufficient budget authority even for those programs

included in it by making them available only until July 20, 1982. This is a too short, unworkable period.

On balance, the compromise bill that you have proposed represents a substantial improvement to H.R. 6685.

- It reduces substantially the \$994 million that the recently vetoed larger urgent supplemental bill, H.R. 6682, would have added to the President's request.
- It eliminates the unworkably short date of July 20, 1982 and appropriates funds for the remainder of the fiscal year.
- It restores H.R. 6682's rescission of \$1.6 billion in budget authority for subsidized housing and thereby will contribute significantly to the reduction of future outlays
- Overall, the proposed compromise provides needed budget restraint in future years.

This compromise bill is largely what the Administration requested -- an urgent supplemental bill that is substantially free of extraneous provisions. Were it to be approved by the Congress in the form proposed without additional amendments or unrequested funding, I would recommend to the President that he sign it.

Sincerely,

David A. Stockman  
Director

The House goes in Session this morning at 10:00 and the Clerk of the Senate will bring over the third version of the Urgent Supplemental Bill. We will receive the bill and then we will find out as to whether or not it is possible to adjourn the House today or go over until tomorrow. Since a number of changes were made by the Senate that may not be acceptable to the House, it is possible that we may have trouble adjourning and it is also probable that we may have to call the House into Session.

July 1, 1982

When I signed on as Speaker Pro Tem, I did not know that at times, just before midnight, you would be called on to return to the Capitol to sign a bill. This took place last night and Charles Johnson, the Assistant Parliamentarian called me, explaining that the bill would have to go to the President before the Senate adjourned last night or it would be too late to have it enacted for the current fiscal year. I signed the bill and then returned to my apartment.

We go back in Session today at 10:00 and since the Senate finally, before adjournment last night, passed the adjournment resolution, there is no reason why we should not adjourn today, until July 12.

Yesterday, the Speaker and the Majority Leader both, issued statements that they were surprised at the action of the Senate and also of the demands of the President and his Director of OMB, Stockman, which resulted in a revised Emergency Supplemental Bill that contains a great many items never

considered by the House. Both said that action would not be taken until the House returned on July 12. In order to prevent the rifting of some 1,250 employees, a short emergency bill may be presented in the House this morning and after passing the House and Senate, be sent to the President as a stop-gap measure only. For weeks now they have been talking about 8,000 or 9,000 employees being turned off and now they are down to about 1,250. I have my doubts about the 1,250.

I have changed plane reservations for days now and hope to be able to use the one I have tonight.

July 12, 1982

During the recess period, a number of stories appeared in the papers through out the country concerning an FBI investigation which apparently has been underway now for several weeks. It seems that a few Members of the House, according to the newspaper stories, have attended parties where several of the pages were present and certain drugs were used. In addition, according to two pages, two or three of the Members have had sex with the pages. This, of course, has caused quite an uproar. One of the Members from the state of Idaho, who apparently knew that he was involved, issued a press release to the effect that no part that was circulated about him was true and a full investigation would prove his contention to be correct. One of the House Members, who will not be with us next year and who is not too well thought of, from California, issued a very profound press release this week stating that the Members involved were from California, Massachusetts

and New York. According to my information and mine, of course, is strictly rumor at this stage, two or three other states are involved and one or more of the Members hold right important positions in the House.

When stories like this start, all 435 of us in the House are, to a certain extent, placed in a right embarrassing category and for that reason, we are insisting that the FBI and the House Committee on Conduct and Ethics, immediately complete the investigation, so that we can oust any and all Members from the House and so the courts can prosecute, if criminal charges are in order.

The whole time that I was in Kentucky during the July 4 recess, the temperature was in the high 80's and 90's, with the humidity about the same level. I got to travel around quite a bit, especially in my home county. It is right easy in representing 18 and 20 counties to go in and out of your home county, without seeing a great many people. This time, I attended a number of meetings and saw people that I have not seen for some time.

We will send the Urgent Supplemental Bill down to the President sometime tomorrow or the next day and see if he will veto it again. So far, he has vetoed this bill twice and we failed to override it the first time.

We are now ready to proceed in marking up the appropriations bills, but first we must have our Section 302 meeting with the Full Committee on Appropriations. This must take place as required under the Budget

Reform Act of 1974. The amount approved by the Full Committee, is the amount that each Subcommittee will have to abide by.

July 13, 1982

On our way back from Kentucky this past weekend, Virginia and I spent the night at Cambridge, Ohio and had a nice visit with Darwin, Celeste and the boys. On a small desk in the living room, there were six of the letters that I have written to the boys and just for curiosity, I asked two of them if they had read a certain letter that was among the six letters on the desk. They looked a little puzzled and said no, but that they would get around to it. Each week I send them their spending money, according to their age and have done so since 1965. This money is placed in the envelope with the letter and without fail, the money is divided, but I would not bet too much, that all of the letters are read each week. Several years ago, I had the same feeling and had one letter typed backwards. This really brought on trouble and in the end, all of the boys called Virginia Murphy, who had very carefully deciphered the letter, to tell them what it said.

This week, after asking the boys in Ohio about one or two of the letters, I have decided to have another letter typed backwards and in this letter, there are six paragraphs. The fifth paragraph is typed in the regular manner and says -- It may take just a little time to decipher this letter, but those who do will find out just what I have said about them. The letter in its entirety, is as follows:

'Virginia and I are proud of all



of our grandchildren.

I started writing letters in longhand to each of our grandchildren in the year 1965. At that time, we had four grandchildren--James H. White, Jeffrey H. Jirles, Paul Jirles and Christopher Murphy. After the birth of Virginia Murphy, William N. Jirles and Peter D. Jirles, I then wrote letters to all six of our grandsons and to our granddaughter.

It is a right difficult matter to think of something to write about each week and since I have written well over 1,000 letters, I know that sometimes the subjects that I discuss are not too interesting and especially to my younger grandchildren. Sometimes I wonder whether or not each of my grandchildren read the letters every week. I am reasonably sure they do, but would not bet too much. At least I try and am delighted to write a letter each week.

James H. White has graduated from college and now has his first regular job. Jeffrey H. Jirles is a student at Vanderbilt University and is doing fine. Paul Jirles is better known as "Little Paul" because he is taller than I am and is doing fine, not only in school, but with all of the pretty girls. William N. Jirles is quite a coin collector and is a good athlete. Peter D. Jirles is also a good athlete and is also a coin collector. Both Peter and Billy are doing fine in school. One of these days Chris Murphy, who has a full-time job, will complete his college work and will be much better prepared to face the world. Virginia Murphy is really a "honey" and is just as smart as they come.

It may take just a little time to decipher this letter, but those who do will find out just what I have said about them.

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

Your Grandfather,'

July 14, 1982

Under the rules of the House and the Senate, neither House can recess for longer than three days without the approval of the other House. Ordinarily, we go out on recess at the same time and return either on the same day or during the same week.

Just before the July 4 recess, we were working on our Urgent Supplemental Appropriation Bill and after we passed the bill in the House and Senate and sent it down to the President, he vetoed the bill. We tried to override the veto and failed by 17 votes. We sent another bill to him with a substantial reduction in the housing item he objected to, and again he vetoed the bill. This took place just before we were to leave on the House side for the 4th of July recess period of two weeks. The Urgent Supplemental legislation was absolutely essential to keep two of the Departments from furloughing about 12,000 people. The Senate remained in session every day for one week after approving the Joint Recess Resolution. Since they were working on another supplemental bill, the House had to meet in Proforma sessions. Our Speaker Tip O'Neill, was very much upset over the vetoes of the President and he left Washington and ended up near Cape Cod in Massachusetts for a few days rest. When the Speaker is out of the city and a Speaker

pro tempore is necessary with the Speaker pro tempore serving more than one day, he has to be elected by the House. The Speaker asked me to serve as Speaker pro tempore for one week and under House Resolution 517, I was elected. This House Resolution provides as follows:

"In the House of Representatives, U.S.  
June 29, 1982.

Resolved, That Honorable William H. Natcher, a Representative from the State of Kentucky, be, and he is hereby, elected Speaker pro tempore during any absence of the Speaker, such authority to continue not later than July 2, 1982.

Resolved, That the President and the Senate be notified by the Clerk of the election of the Honorable William H. Natcher as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

Attest:

/s/Edmund L. Henshaw, Jr.  
Clerk."

During the week I served as Speaker pro tempore, I signed some 18 bills. I have served as Speaker pro tempore on many occasions since I have been a Member of Congress, but these occasions took place when the Speaker was downtown or just out of the House Chamber in his office meeting with someone. This does not require a "Resolution to Elect."

On Wednesday night, June 30, long after we had adjourned the House for the day, the Assistant Parliamentarian, Charles Johnson called me and said that it was imperative that I return to the Capitol Building and

sign a bill which the President had agreed to sign before he left for California for his 4th of July recess. Charlie Johnson just lives beyond where Virginia and I have an apartment at 4201 Massachusetts Avenue and he picked me up about 10 p.m. We returned to the Capitol Building and I signed H.R. 6198 a bill extending for four years the manufacturing clause of the United States Copyright Law. This bill was passed in the House on June 15 with 338 Members voting for the bill. This is quite a large number when you consider the fact that we only have 435 Members in the House. After I signed the bill, it was immediately sent to the Senate and then on to the President for his signature. It reached the White House just before midnight and instead of signing the bill, President Reagan took the bill along with other legislation, on Air Force One to California. Three days later, he vetoed the bill and this of course was quite a surprise, not only to the Judiciary Committee in the House, but also to the Judiciary Committee in the Senate.

On July 13, we had before the House a motion to override the President's veto of H.R. 6198 and a number of Members in the House who knew I had signed the bill just before midnight believing that the President too would sign it, said "at times you simply cannot win." President Reagan, up to this time, had vetoed seven bills and even though we have tried several times to override, we have not succeeded. After the hour's general debate and a roll call vote on a motion to override the veto of H.R. 6198, the House voted 324 to 86 to override the bill. This was the first successful override vote in either the House or the Senate of Reagan's seven vetoes. The legislation now goes to the Senate and if that body also votes to override the veto, the legislation will go

into effect. The House vote was 50 more than the necessary two-thirds needed. Basically, the bill would extend for four years the manufacturing clause of the copyright law which requires that nondramatic literary material by American authors published in English be printed in either the United States or Canada if the author is to receive full copyright protection. The bill is designed to insure that American technical works are printed in North America rather than overseas. The main reason why the President said, in his veto message, that he did not sign the bill was that the United States printing industry was in good shape to compete abroad and the legislation was not necessary.

We will now see just what happens in the Senate. My prediction is that the Senate too will override the veto and our efforts just before midnight on June 30 will prevail. The information of the Chairmen of both Committees in the Congress was that the President would sign the bill, but for some reason or another, our present President from time to time, just simply changes his mind at the last minute.

I signed this bill and 17 other bills during my tenure as Speaker pro tempore. This is the first time since I have been a Member of Congress that I have signed bills. When I was in the College of Law at Ohio State University, I used the same fountain pen for three years. It's a yellow Parker fountain pen that served me well all during my law school career and several years after I graduated. When I was elected to Congress, I brought it to Washington with me and kept it in my desk drawer as one of my favorite mementoes. When I started signing the bills each day when they were presented, I said to Bill Brown, the Parliamentarian that I would

like to use this same pen. It requires either black ink or a black ballpoint pen for the signature on the bills. After searching around through a number of offices in the Capitol Building, a bottle of black ink was found and I filled my pen with the ink and proceeded to sign the bills.

Since my tenure as Speaker pro tempore the Clerk of the House, Edmund L. Henshaw, Jr. has prepared and sent to my office an embossed copy of the Resolution electing me as Speaker pro tempore. He placed the House of Representatives seal on the embossed copy and I will have it framed in a shadowbox frame, deep enough to include my yellow Parker fountain pen. This will be another keepsake that I have acquired over the years and one that one of my six grandsons or my granddaughter would like to keep.

This episode could be entitled "The Midnight Ride of a Fellow from Kentucky" who signed a bill with his favorite fountain pen and then after a veto, 324 Members of the House of Representatives voted to override the veto of our 40th President.

July 15, 1982

We still have four wars underway around the world. Yesterday Iran, with some 80,000 troops, invaded Iraq and the Iranian leader, Khomeini called on the Iraqi people to overthrow their government and replace it with an Islamic one. Furious fighting is taking place today and if Khomeini has his way, the government of Iraq will fall.

Israel is still in Lebanon and the Lebanese Cabinet is insisting that all

foreign forces be withdrawn from the country. Israel is still attempting to clear a 25-mile guerrilla-clear buffer zone above its border with Lebanon. Israeli officials indicated that this goal indicates the elimination of all Palestinian camps.

George P. Shultz was unanimously confirmed yesterday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, on a vote of 17 to 0, following two days of questioning. This nomination will now go to the full Senate where it is expected to be approved without any difficulty. I have always liked George Shultz and I hope that he makes a good Secretary of State.

July 16, 1982

The situation still remains critical in Lebanon. Our country is making every effort to get one or more of the Arab countries to take and help settle the PLO's. Syria now says that they will take five or six thousand Palestinian Liberation Organization fighters, after they withdraw from Lebanon, for a short time, but that arrangements will have to be made for another country to take them finally.

Iran is now some 15 miles into Iraq and it appears that the Iranians are planning a much larger invasion further to the North, within the next week. Khomeini is still insisting that the people in Iraq select new leaders immediately.

Yesterday, we finally finished our mark up on the regular Supplemental Appropriation Bill and are just \$34 million over the budget request. This is exceedingly good

for our bill and if all of the other Sub-committees do as well, the President should sign this bill.

Yesterday, Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White, while delivering a speech at the Utah Lawyers Convention in Salt Lake City, was attacked by a man by the name of Estes. White was hit several times and this man Estes, was shouting and swinging his fists, saying that he was unhappy about White's decisions on busing and pornography. The Justice made no effort to fight back and later White said that he was hit harder when he played football against Utah. While playing football at the University of Colorado, White was named Whizzer, and made All-American. The man making the attack was arrested and charged with assault on a Federal official and bond was fixed at \$10,000.

It seems now, that we are living in a period when no public official is really safe.

July 19, 1982

We start general debate today on the Department of Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 1983. This bill contains recommendations for \$180,288,000,000 for defense purposes. This will include \$89,420,500,000 for major weapons procurement and \$22,306,900,000 for research and development. In addition, the bill contains \$68,308,700,000 for operation and maintenance and \$252,340,000 for civil defense. The total is \$3,168,900,000 below the request of the President and the authorized active duty strength would be set at 2,138,300. This is a reduction of 9,300. The Selected Reserve strength will be 989,000 and the Defense civilians strength will be 1,050,060.



The National Guard is in the bill for \$1.2 billion. The bill contains \$2.6 billion for the MX Missile. The bill contains \$6.7 billion for two nuclear-powered aircraft carriers; \$2.4 billion for two Trident submarines; \$1.4 billion for two nuclear-powered attack submarines and \$417 million for reactivation of the battleship Iowa. There is also a provision for reactivation of the battleship Missouri.

For some reason or other, Israel is denying using the cluster bombs which were secured from this country. Every indication that we have clearly shows that these bombs were used in violation of the agreement for purchase and use of the bombs. These weapons can be used only for defense and I presume that Israel is maintaining that the PLO started the problem when it began shelling one corner of the territory claimed by Israel.

President Reagan will appear on the West Front of the Capitol at 12:15 p.m. today. This will be one of the hottest days we have had this summer and this speech for a balanced budget and a Constitutional amendment is really something. Sometimes I wonder just how corny you can get.

July 20, 1982

A well orchestrated, hot weather demonstration was put on yesterday on the West Front of the Capitol by the Republican National Committee. It was estimated that some 5,000 people attended to hear President Reagan make a speech supporting a balanced budget Constitutional amendment. This President will establish the all-time record for a deficit at the close of the Fiscal Year 1982 and also at the end of Fiscal Year 1983. It is estimated that the 1982 deficit will total about \$100 billion and

the 1983 deficit is estimated to be \$103.9 billion. The temperature was about 95 degrees and the Cabinet Members who attended, along with others on the platform did not wear their coats and simply sweltered. Tickets were passed around to different offices in the House and Senate Office Buildings in plain white envelopes by the Young Republican National Club and also were given at subway stations, in the White House and to just anyone who would accept them. While the President was speaking on the steps of the Capitol Building, the House continued in session with seven bills under suspension. There was no change in the legislative program and no recess. At the same time, a small crowd gathered on the East Front of the Capitol to criticize the President for his reductions in programs that mean so much to the elderly and to the children of this country. Jim Wright, the Majority Leader, spoke at this meeting and he denounced the President's appearance as unabashed show business and said that the reason for the current rash of high deficits is that Mr. Reagan got exactly what he asked from Congress last year.

The President, in his speech, went on to say that the interest on the national debt is \$100 billion and that only once in the last 22 years have we had a balanced budget. One or two of the pictures that were taken show a number of Republican House Members and Senators, along with quite a few of the Democrats from the deep south who are called "boll weevils." The Republican National Committee had signs printed which were immediately passed around following the President's speech with lettering stating that the people should support the President and support the country. One large sign which appeared in a picture said that reckless spending has us broke.

My guess is that when the President found out that there was another demonstration on the East Front of the Capitol and that the House had paid no attention to his meeting, with the legislative program continuing on, he must have been just a little disappointed.

Notwithstanding the fact that Israel denies using cluster bombs, the President finally decided yesterday that we must halt a new shipment of cluster-type artillery shells to Israel while reviewing the question of whether or not they were used by Israel in Lebanon. It is generally known here on the Hill that cluster bombs were used and the President, along with the Secretary of State, is simply treading very lightly at this time.

The situation remains about the same in Lebanon. The Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia called on our country yesterday to endorse Palestinian self determination and to begin dealing immediately with the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

July 22, 1982

Today is Rose Kennedy's birthday. At the age of 92, she will entertain all of the members of her family, plus 400 senior citizens at Hyannisport, Massachusetts. Mrs. Kennedy is a right unusual lady and I still am of the opinion that when she turned down another investigation of the assassination of John F. Kennedy, she was right. Of course, the Warren Commission Report was not well received in this country but at the same time later on when Mrs. Kennedy was asked whether or not another investigation should be held, she said no, that such a new attempt would not bring Jack Kennedy back and probably would only cause our country trouble. This was a wise decision.

Secretary Watt of the Department of Interior is a right controversial man. Since being sworn in, he has indicated at every opportunity that he is in favor of leasing public lands for oil development, cutting thousands of acres of timber from public lands and selling surplus minerals and metals at every available opportunity. He has placed the environmentalists in this country in a state of shock. This week, after months of debate with state officials and Members of Congress from coastal states, he has decided to offer 1 billion acres of offshore waters for oil and gas exploration in the next five years. The proposed plan calls for offering all of the outer continental shelf for leasing to the energy industry in 41 sales over the next five years. The offering will include tracts containing 100 million acres or more at each sale. More latitude will be given to the bidders in deciding which areas will be developed. I presume that a resolution will soon be offered in either the House or the Senate which will prohibit the Secretary from going through with this plan.

We have a copycat in our family. On two or more occasions in writing letters to my grandchildren, I have had the letters typed backwards since I have believed on one or two occasions that some of my grandchildren are not reading the letters, but simply receiving the spending money I have sent each week which is contained in the envelopes with the letters. On the first occasion, this really caused consternation, but little Virginia solved her puzzle right quickly and would not pass the information along to her cousins. This last time, Paul, in about 20 minutes, deciphered his letter and the two little ones are having trouble obtaining his worksheet. In yesterday's mail, I received a letter from Virginia

Murphy of Mill Valley, California, our only granddaughter and she is now in the copycat class. She wrote me a letter with each word written backwards and I am glad it is a short letter because I was soon able to decipher her message. She is a right unusual young lady.

Recently, uranium was discovered in south Virginia and according to one or more energy firms, this may be one of the country's largest discoveries of high-grade uranium. After more than three years of exploratory drilling, preliminary findings indicate that about 30 million pounds of uranium oxide which is about twice as rich as average U.S. commercial mining deposits lies beneath a handful of farms off an isolated dirt road in the Chatham, Virginia community.

We are still on the Defense Authorization Bill in the House and it now looks like we will consume the balance of the week on this bill.

Yesterday, the House, in a very close vote approved the beginning of the building of the MX Missile at a cost of \$2.6 billion next year. This is in spite of the fact that no one knows where to put these missiles. On one vote, we had 212 to 209 which would have deleted the MX by striking about half of the funds. President Reagan has insisted all along that cutting the funds would weaken the U.S. position in negotiating arms control with the Soviets.

I will say one thing for President Reagan. He has no hesitation whatsoever in coming up on the Hill to visit with the Members of the Senate and the House on the Republican side. According to my information, since he has been President, he has probably established a record for the number of times

he has visited Capitol Hill. So far, the number is 10 and this is quite a few for just 18 months in office. His most recent visit, of course, could not be considered a success, but at least it is his 10th visit.

Jimmy Carter finally, before he was out of office, visited on the Hill on one or two occasions. These visits were in addition to his State of the Union messages. For some reason, he considered visits to the Hill as admissions of weakness and indications that the Executive Branch of our Government was becoming subserviant to the Legislative Branch. This attitude prevailed almost during his entire term in office and hurt him considerably when he ran for reelection.

July 24, 1982

The tax bill passed in the Senate which will, if finally enacted, produce \$98.5 billion over the next three years in new taxes, should, in my opinion, be defeated.

There are many reasons why I say this and one of the main reasons is that the United States Senate, under the Constitution is prohibited from originating tax bills. Senator Dole of Kansas is the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and he served with us for several years in the House. He made no real impression in the House and since elected to the Senate was selected by Jerry Ford as his running mate for Vice President in the Carter campaign. I always believed that the selection of a meat ax specialist was of no benefit at all to Jerry Ford and if he had accepted the judgment of the people who know, including his own wife, he would have insisted that Nelson Rockefeller stay on the ticket as Vice President and Jerry Ford would have been elected President. Dole received an injury during the war and those of us in the House who know him right

well, believe that this changed his personality considerably. When he started one of his tirades in the House a number of us simply called his hand and this stopped all of the loud blustering that has been going on now in the Senate for several years.

I understand that our Speaker, Tip O'Neill is inclined to accept the Senate tax bill, forgetting all about the Constitutional provisions and the matter of establishing a precedent just in order to place the credit for this tremendous tax increase on the Republican party. To me, this would be simply foolish because all of the people in this country are not fools and there are millions of people that are following this matter who sincerely believe that if the House of Representatives does the right thing, it will refuse to accept the Senate bill and bring out a reasonable tax bill of its own. Fixing the blame on the Republican party would not be accepted by our people and would again show right poor judgment on the part of the Democrats. The reason why we failed as far as the White House is concerned in the last election is because of strategy such as the Speaker's suggestion that we accept this tremendous tax increase, even though the majority of the people are not in favor of certain parts of the bill such as the 10% withholding in interest and dividend income; medicare taxes for federal employees; increased taxes on cigarettes, telephone use and airplane tickets and certain other parts of the bill. This bill contains a few provisions that should be incorporated in a House bill and one of those is that provision strengthening the minimum tax for wealthy who currently pay little or no taxes. In addition, a repeal of the 1981 tax cut law allowing corporations to buy and sell tax breaks. Reducing deductions for medical expenses to me is a mistake. When we permit hospitals to charge

\$175 and \$200 per day for hospital rooms and go along with those doctors who charge exorbitant fees, then certainly the people should have proper deductions.

Tip O'Neill should have immediately issued a statement that the House would not even receive the bill after it was enacted by the Senate and when the Secretary of the Senate proceeds to stand in the center aisle and announce that the Senate had enacted the tax bill, the Speaker should have advised the Secretary to inform the Vice President, the presiding officer of the Senate and the Senate President Pro tempore that as provided for under the House rules, the bill would be returned to the Senate with no action scheduled in the House on such legislation. If Mr. Rayburn were around, he would have simply advised the Secretary of the Senate to take it back and would have stated that the proper procedure should be used in sending it back.

For a number of years now, we have said to the Japanese that it is time for them to assume military obligations to protect their own country. Following World War II, of course, the treaty provisions were that Japan could not re-arm and since that time has simply operated with a large police force. With no defense burden on its annual budget, certainly they could compete against us and jam all of their exports down our throats. Finally, this week the Japanese government, under more pressure from our country, has decided to strengthen its military capabilities by setting up a five-year defense program estimated to cost \$62 billion to \$65 billion, including an \$18 billion increase in spending on advanced weapons. This program at least is a step in the right direction and will give Japan the power to turn back limited and small-scale aggression.



It is still a long way from suggestions made by our country that it prepare and set up a defense force that would be capable of providing for a defense of sealanes and air-space up to a distance of 1,000 miles from Japanese shores. The Japanese have really paid us back in carrying out the terms of the treaty closing out World War II. This is re-enactment of a great many Japanese plays that I have seen during my lifetime where with quick movements and many smiles, the Japanese have simply overpowered us with kindness and sweet talk.

Israel is still bombing Palestinian neighborhoods in Beirut and the American-Jewish organizations in this country are writing more letters and sending telegrams to the Members of Congress that we must stand behind Israel and concur with all of the moves that are being made now by Mr. Begin. Again, I am of the opinion that Begin has served his days of usefulness as far as Israel is concerned and should be replaced. If this struggle goes on much longer, the great majority of the people in this country will become so bitter that it will be impossible for us to appropriate the necessary funds to take care of Israel. Certainly, we must not let this independent country go under, but we cannot concur with the radical actions that Israel takes from time to time. Especially in direct violation of the law which provides for only certain use of weapons furnished by our country.

July 26, 1982

The situation in agriculture is critical. As of June 1 of this year, 33.9% of loans by the Farmers Home Administration were delinquent. Since October of last year, 5,595 borrowers have left farming because of foreclosures and liquidations with 1,577 pulling

up stakes in May alone. The total number of farmers leaving the land is unknown, but it is certain to be drastically higher according to the information that we receive here on the Hill.

Farm indebtedness is now twelve times higher than farm income which is an unprecedented ratio. Farm land is declining in value for the first time in nearly 30 years. In the State of Missouri for instance, values declined by 7% last year. Since 1980, cost of farm production has risen 9% while income from sales of farm commodities has fallen by 5%. There are several bills pending before the Committee on Agriculture which would help some, but the President says he will veto these bills if they come out. One of the bills would set up a \$1 billion revolving fund for farm export credit and offer farmers even greater financial incentives to set aside land in order to get production down, prices up and to conserve soil. To me, this is good legislation and if enacted, the President should sign the bill.

July 28, 1982

The leadership on our side seems to be in favor of accepting the tax bill passed in the Senate, without any changes. The bill would go to conference and no changes would be made regardless of the fact that technically this bill violates the provisions of the Constitution. The Constitution provides that all tax measures must originate in the House and even though the Senate selected a little tax bill that was left over from last year and hooked all of the provisions in the present bill on, it still, in my opinion, violates the Constitution. Accepting the bill in its entirety and placing the blame on the Republican Party will not be accepted by the people in this country.

This is a \$98.5 billion tax increase over the next three years and this abandonment of the Constitutional rule of the House to initiate tax legislation seems to have been agreed to by the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee on the House side due to the fact that this Committee cannot muster enough votes to bring out any kind of bill. The full Committee on Ways and Means will take action today on the question of whether or not to accept the Senate bill in its entirety. This, if accepted, would be the largest tax increase in peace time history and Tip O'Neill our Speaker, seems to be right anxious to avoid responsibility for tax increases and believes that this is the best system to fix the blame right on the Republican Party.

The Congressional Budget Office disagrees with the Budget Committee in both the House and the Senate. The Congressional Budget Office predicts that the deficit will be between \$140 billion and \$160 billion in the next three years, even if Congress makes all the spending cuts and tax increases called for in the current Budget Resolution. These deficits are considerably higher than the ones projected by the Reagan Administration or by Congress. So far, the Congressional Budget Office has been more accurate in its predictions than the Budget Resolutions which we have adopted in the House and the Senate. This numbers game is really something and I am inclined to believe that the figures of the Budget Office are much more accurate than those that were in the Budget Resolution. The Budget Committee also predicts that with Treasury borrowing to finance deficits as large as those projected, it would keep pressure on financial markets holding interest rates high and preventing a vigorous recovery from the recession.

August 2, 1982

Since 1965, I have written letters to my grandchildren each week and I really enjoy writing these letters. Sometimes, I have difficulty selecting the subject, but I finally end up each week writing a letter to our six grandsons and our little granddaughter. The letter that I am writing this week is as follows:

'Each year we have a gymnasium dinner. This year we had over 450 Members of the House and guests to attend the dinner.

Our gymnasium is located in the Rayburn Building and consists of a nice pool, paddleball courts, basketball court, steam rooms, workout room and other facilities that go with a good gymnasium. The manager of our gymnasium is Herbert Botts and he is the best manager of any gymnasium in this country. He knows how a good gymnasium should operate and this is the way he operates our gymnasium. We have a Gymnasium Committee consisting of Eddie Boland of Massachusetts, Chairman; Bill Natcher of Kentucky and John Myers of Indiana. Our Committee works with the manager of the gym and especially during the time we have our annual dinner. Our Committee, together with Mr. Botts, stands at the door in the cafeteria of the Longworth Building where we have our dinner and greets all of the guests. Hundreds of pictures are taken and this always pleases the Members and especially when the President and Vice President attend our dinner.

This year, Vice President Bush was an early arrival and he stayed during the entire dinner and had his picture taken several hundred times with the Members and guests. Last year, President Reagan attended our dinner

and this year on Wednesday night, July 28, he was unable to attend due to the fact that he had a nationally televised press conference scheduled that evening. Last year he seemed to enjoy our dinner and while he was with us, had his picture taken several hundred times with the Members and guests. We knew, of course, that the President this year could not attend due to the press conference and were exceedingly well pleased when he was kind enough to send each Member of the Committee a letter explaining why he could not attend. This letter arrived on the day of the dinner and enclosed you will find a copy of his letter.

In our gymnasium we have several young men who assist our manager and all of these young men carry out their assignments in an excellent fashion. Some have been with us for several years and in fact, one of our visitors back for our annual dinner was Emmett Smith who worked in the gymnasium for many years before he retired.

We pay our bill with our own money. The only solvent fund on Capitol Hill that I know anything about is the House gymnasium fund. We have no deficits, high interest rates, tax reductions, budget resolutions, reconciliation acts or anything else. We each contribute \$25 a year and this applies to those who use the gymnasium. This is the money we spend. After we pay our bill for our annual dinner, we always have a few thousand dollars left over and this speaks well for our manager and for the Committee that operates the gym. This year our bill was \$4,887.50 and the manager had the bill paid. This is the way we operate and if the federal government would just follow suit, we would have no problems such as deficits totaling

\$103.9 billion and national debts totaling \$1,233,000,000,000.

Most of the Presidents and the Vice Presidents have attended our annual dinner and on some occasions one or more Presidents, for some reason or other, always had engagements and never seemed to be able to accept our invitation. Our old friend Jerry Ford attended every dinner while he was President. President Nixon attended several dinners; Lyndon Johnson attended one or more; Jack Kennedy attended our dinners and nearly all of our Vice Presidents have attended one or more of our dinners.

At our dinners we have no speeches and this makes it one of the most unusual dinners held in this country each year. We have heard all of the speeches we need to hear for the time being and certainly are not in favor of having some Member get up and make loud noises, disturbing us when we are eating steak, shrimp, Alaskan salmon with all of the trimmings. We never have any complaints about our food and when you end a dinner such as this one with a nice bowl of apple cobbler and vanilla ice cream, you have really ended your day in the proper way.

I wish it were possible for all of you to attend our annual gym dinner sometime, but since we have to limit it to Members, the President and the Vice President, elected House officials and just a few guests who assist us during the year, this is not possible.

Next year, we will have another gymnasium dinner and we will have all kinds of good things to eat and our manager Herb Botts, along with our Committee, will stand at the door to greet all of those who attend.

Those of us who attend the gym every day keep working at that additional roll that for some reason or other appears just above the belt buckle. It takes time and sweat but this is the best way I know of to take care of yourself and to live a long, healthy life. Sometimes we eat so much at our dinner we have to really take good workouts the following week so that that little roll doesn't appear.

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

Your Grandfather, '

July 28, 1982

"Dear Bill:

I had hoped to be with you tonight to celebrate the 36th Annual Gym Dinner but, as you know, I will be involved in a nationally televised press conference.

I particularly regret this conflict of events because I remember so well the excellent companionship and cuisine of last year's dinner.

Please accept my hearty best wishes for a very successful dinner. I am already looking forward to being with you and your colleagues next year.

Sincerely,"

s/Ronald Reagan

August 3, 1982

For weeks now, numbers have been juggled all around the city to bring up a deficit for Fiscal Year 1983 totaling \$103.9 billion. You do not have to be a member of the Budget Committee or the Appropriations Committee to know that this figure is low. A more accurate figure would be from \$115 billion to \$160 billion. Anywhere between these two figures would be a much better guess than the \$103.9 billion figure finally selected by President Reagan to sell his Budget Resolution to the Congress and to the people.

The Democrats in the House have believed for months that the only relief this Administration could give to the House Republicans in their November election races, was to reduce interest rates. Interest rates probably will come down some between now and November 2 and then after the election, go right back up to 18% or 19%. Many of the Nation's biggest banks yesterday, cut their prime interest rate from 15½% to 15%. This is the lowest business lending rate since November, 1980 and the third Monday in a row that interest rates have been reduced by 1/2 percent. I believe that prime interest rates will show further reduction in the next few weeks and this should help thousands of ailing businesses, large and small, that have been deeply hurt by high interest rates and simultaneous difficulties in raising prices or increasing sales in the midst of this severe recession.

From time to time some unusually witty Member of Congress or Bureaucrat who has a right vivid imagination, comes up with a poem or a musical ditty, concerning this Administration and President Reagan.



This President is really trying to sell the people on his program and so far, has convinced well over 50% of the people in this country that he is trying and that time must pass before this horrible situation that he says he inherited, can be corrected.

One of the Members in the House decided to write a little play about the situation as it exists today and the title of this play is -- We Change The Last Act - A Play. Author - Anonymous. This play is as follows:

"In the bed where Lincoln slept, the man rolled and tossed in troubled sleep. In his mind it could not be, yet it was. Thousands, hundreds of thousands walking the streets looking for jobs. Riots in the major cities and break-ins in the smaller ones. "Closed" and "Bankruptcy" signs everywhere. Elderly people standing in line for food, news boys hawking their papers as he remembered in earlier years.

"Read All About It!" Wall Street Closed, brokers flee, First Fidelity Bank, with 17 branches, retreats to its original two story brick building in Hoboken where it started years ago. Seventy foreign countries, all receiving military foreign aid from the U.S. call for ammunition for American furnished weapons - "Read all about it." - Hospitals close, Castro offers aid! Argentina offers haven as does El Salvador and Nicaragua! "Read all about it."

It was awful as the man on the bed rolled and tossed. The play, the words, the drama was all wrong for the play called for more jobs, for a balanced budget, for happy elderly people, for a military with a retaliatory MX missile on every corner, an annual growth in military spending of 5 percent, as a deterrent of course. It could not be. I must be in the wrong lot and in

the wrong play.

## ACT II

Then out of the blue, the man on the bed where Lincoln slept 115 years before heard the rat-tat-tat of the battering alarm clock, a sound much like a cross between chatter of a machine gun and the clang of a firetruck, a relic from his Hollywood days.

Then as he turned to his left to cut off the alarm, his eye turned to the newspaper under the door, and then he realized it could be passed off as a bad dream. For as he picked up the paper, there in big headlines on the front page:

"The economy makes complete turn. Volcker relaxes tight money policy. Windfall profits tax refund deferred, under order of the President. Permits to buy tax credits repealed. Imports from Japan, limited to the imports from us. U S. motor companies revived. Funds for foreign aid help up until billions in pipeline used up.

Farm prices tied to parity, consumer pays instead of government. Military spending level held to defense needs. We have a 'real' balanced budget." - Interest - 12 percent.

The well meaning man on the bed, with a heart felt sense of relief, exclaimed "Thank God, they have re-written the last act. Now we can have a happy ending!"

August 4, 1982

Israel is still blasting Beirut and the

President complains a little, but Begin continues on completely disregarding every request from our country and the United Nations Organization. To watch the shelling on the television is almost unbelievable. Hundreds of children and Lebanese citizens generally, have been either killed or seriously injured.

Yesterday, President Reagan addressed the annual Knights of Columbus convention and again, with much applause, reinstated his political platform pledges concerning a school tax credit, anti-abortion stand and prayer in the public schools. There was much applause and this morning the President is back in Washington, meeting with as many House Members as will attend, a meeting held in the White House where the President is making his plea for a substitute to the nuclear freeze legislation, which will be brought up today in the House. He is really going all out on this, because he not only has the Vice President, but all of the Cabinet members, calling House Members urging that they vote for the Broomfield Substitute. This Substitute provides for a continuation on SALT talks and is considerably more lenient in regard to detection procedures, insofar as the Soviet Union is concerned.

Today in our Subcommittee we take up an Emergency \$1 billion Jobs Bill and even though it may go through the House, the chances of passage in the Senate, are not good.

Prime interest rates will continue to come down and then, when the Secretary of the Treasury, in November and December, goes out on to the money market to borrow \$113 billion and \$114 billion, interest rates will go right back up again.

August 9, 1982

Virginia and I drove down to Kentucky this weekend and on the way down, stopped to visit with Celeste and the boys. Billy and Peter are now playing little league baseball and Peter is on the championship team. Paul is about 6 feet 2 inches tall and is only 16 years old. He is quite a basketball and football player. Jim has completed college and is now working and Jeffrey is a junior at Vanderbilt University. Celeste and Darwin, together with all of the boys, seem to be doing just fine.

Fighting still continues in Lebanon and in the Sunday newspapers, full page ads appear across the country, criticizing Israel for blasting the PLO's in Lebanon.

The Governors have decided that it is impossible to negotiate any plan for transfer of federal programs with President Reagan and the National Governor's Association decided Sunday, to write its own plan for shifting federal programs to the states, rather than spend more time negotiating their substantial differences with the Reagan White House.

August 10, 1982

John W. Hinckley, Jr. is confined to Saint Elizabeth's Hospital here in Washington. Yesterday, he made his first appearance in court since a jury found in June, that he was innocent by reason of insanity in the shooting of President Reagan. In his appearance before Judge Barrington D. Parker the federal judge who presided at the Hinckley trial, the judge decided to continue the confinement of this man at Saint

Elizabeth's and he can appear at the end of each six-month period to try to persuade the judge that he is no longer mentally ill and dangerous and therefore be released from the hospital. My guess is that this man will not remain at Saint Elizabeth's too long.

Israel has relented just a little and is now agreeing to a truce which would permit 2,500 PLO soldiers to remain in Lebanon for the time being. The balance would have to leave. Notwithstanding this temporary agreement, Israel yesterday, continued to release a massive series of air artillery and sea attacks on Palestinian positions in and around West Beirut.

August 12, 1982

President Reagan is traveling again in the far West, attempting to see the people on his \$89.7 billion tax increase legislation. He is mad and is blasting the Congress almost every hour on the hour. In Billings, Montana, according to the media, one of the statements that he made is as follows:

"President Reagan, buyoed by a thunderous flag-waving welcome in a wild west setting, challenged his Congressional opponents Wednesday to pass a \$99 billion tax package and stop acting like "jackasses."

'If I could correct four decades of fiscal irresponsibility in one year, I'd go back to show business as a magician,' Reagan told a crowd of 10,000 people packed inside the Metra Arena to celebrate the centennial of Billings, Montana.

The President paused then quipped,

"You know, that might be more fun -- pulling rabbits out of a hat then jackasses out of the way in Washington."

This man is really desperate and I am just wondering what he will be doing next year.

August 13, 1982

One of the great actors in this country died yesterday. This man was one of the most natural actors that I have ever seen in my life. Acting to him, was just as easy as carrying on the usual conversation with a friend. This man was Henry Fonda, who became a legend of the American entertainment world during a career that spanned more than five decades. He was 77 years old and this year, he won an Oscar as "Best Actor," in his role in "On Golden Pond."

This weekend, I will attend the annual Democratic Picnic in Owensboro. This picnic has been held now for over 25 years and we always have well over 1,000 people in attendance.

We finally finished the conference last night on the regular Supplemental Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1982. There are several provisions in this bill that do not suit the President and he may veto the bill. In the Subcommittee portion that I am Chairman of, we had no problems and the amendments in our section of the bill should meet with the approval of the President.

August 16, 1982

Thurs: ~~On~~ Burton died this weekend. He served in the House and the Senate and

during the time that he was in the Senate, he served as Chairman of the Republican National Committee. For a period of some two years after serving in the House and before being elected to the Senate, in the year 1956, he served as one of the Assistant Secretaries of State. Thruston Morton was 74 at the time of his death.

He had one or two problems while he was serving in the Senate and I presume that he was delighted when his second term was over, so that he could retire from politics. About a year after he was out of the Senate, the University of Kentucky called me, inquiring as to whether or not I would be interviewed for a tape recording session, which would be placed in the University of Kentucky Library, along with Morton's memorabilia. It is my understanding that he suggested to the interviewer that they interview me, because I probably knew more about him than any of the other Members in the House or the Senate from Kentucky. The interview lasted for some two hours and one of the questions pertaining to his personal life, I recall that I stated that I could not go into these matters because my information was simply obtained through rumors that circulated around the Hill.

The President will go on television tonight to ask for support of his tax bill. He is having all kinds of trouble obtaining enough support for the tax bill and unless he converts at least 100 Members in the House on his side of the political fence, this tax bill will go down.

He may have trouble pulling jackasses out of the way this time.

Jim Baker, one of the President's assistants in the White House, says that President Reagan's supply-side tax cut of last year has not really started to work yet, and the promised economic recovery did not come as soon as the Administration had hoped nor as strong. Supply-side economics, in my opinion, will not work and there are many reasons why this is true.

During the weekend, the Conferees on the tax bill met almost around the clock and at 2 am yesterday, reached final agreement on a bill to increase taxes by \$98.3 billion over a three year period. Placing an overwhelming majority of the increase on corporations and the rich. The sum of \$1.9 billion was added to carry the extended unemployment benefits program through the November 2 general election. The White House staff admits this morning that passage of this tax increase bill is going to be a very difficult battle and very much uphill.

The increase in cigarette tax of some 8 cents to 16 cents per package, still appears in the bill and the excise tax on telephone service for a three year period goes up some 1 percent to 3 percent.

August 18, 1982

The stock market yesterday, recorded the largest one-day jump in its history. This followed signs that the high interest rates that have plagued the economy, finally may be heading down. The Dow Jones Industrial Average soared to a record 38.81 points as trading volume on the New York Stock Exchange was a near record \$92.86 million shares. At the end of the day, the Dow stood at 831.24. Major banks in New York City lowered their interest rates to 14%.



Last week, the Federal Reserve Board reported at the close of business, that the basic money supply rose \$2 billion. The rise was from \$451.4 billion to \$453.4 billion. At the same time, the Federal Reserve Board lowered the discount rate to 10½% from 11%, the third reduction in this rate in a month. These are the right signs and I hope they will continue, because interest rates are still too high.

I intend to vote against the \$98 billion tax increase legislation, but it now looks like it will pass, not only in the Senate, but in the House. A week ago, this bill would have gone down by at least 50 votes in the House.

August 20, 1982

The President's proposed tax increase of \$98.3 billion passed in the House yesterday on a roll call vote of 226 to 207. Every Member in the Kentucky Delegation voted against the tax increase.

Some sort of deal was cut by the Leadership on our side with the President. We will find out in the next few days just what this deal consists of and my guess is it will not be good. This is the first time that O'Neill has won in many months and he was just jumping up and down with glee. When he goes back home this weekend, he will hear quite a bit about his action.

Just before the vote on the tax increase the Speaker sent around a statement which reads as follows:

"For two years, I have opposed the Reagan economic program because of two

reasons: it will not work and it is not fair. I believe that the President's supply-side theories have brought on the worst recession since the 1930s. I believe that his program is tilted toward the rich and against the average person.

The tax bill will not repeal Reganomics; Congress cannot with just one vote correct the excesses and inequities of two years. But it is at least a step in the right direction. It is a step away from "trickle-down" economics and a step toward common sense.

I urge my fellow Democrats to support the bill because it is the only opportunity Congress has this year to restore sanity and fairness to national economic policy."

The tax increase is simply an admission on the part of President Reagan that his program has failed. With the tax cut last year of \$750 billion, which was considerably too high, has brought about a tremendous increase in the deficit for the next three fiscal years.

I will go down home today and travel in my District and I will talk with a great many people before I return to Washington.

September 7, 1982

During the Labor Day Recess period, I had an opportunity to travel into several of the counties in my District. I attended the funeral of my friend, Frank Chelf and tomorrow, when the House convenes, I will make a short statement, announce his death and give all the necessary information that is required. While in Kentucky, I had an

opportunity to go fishing for two and one-half days, down at Kentucky Lake and caught several nice bass.

We start again tomorrow and on Thursday of this week, will attempt to override the President's veto of the Supplemental Appropriations Bill.

An article appeared in today's New York Times entitled, "Hallmarks of a Kentucky Gentleman." This article is as follows:

"The Congressional negotiators on a key spending bill were bogged down. The House conferees blamed the Senators for failing to consult them in drafting the bill. The Senate Conferees countered that the House members had gone off on early summer vacations.

It was Representative William H. Natcher, a Kentucky Democrat, who got them back on track. The House conferees had sought \$63 million for summer youth jobs. "Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Natcher, "instead of the \$63 million, how do you feel about \$50 million, and instead of \$57.6 million for Work Incentives Program, how about \$31 million?" When the Senate conferees still resisted, Mr. Natcher proposed the winning combination: \$45 million for youth jobs and \$35 for work incentives.

The compromise was agreeable to President Reagan, who had vetoed two previous spending bills, and he signed the agreement into law.

Last week, however, the President vetoed another spending bill, and Mr. Natcher is expected to play a key role in formulating House strategy to override that veto when Congress goes back to work on Wednesday.

Mr. Natcher, a courtly, sharp-featured 72-year-old, has been breaking Congressional deadlocks almost since he arrived here in 1954. His meticulous attire and no-nonsense demeanor have earned him almost universal respect in the chamber, and the leadership often has given him the gavel when difficult legislation is on the floor.

"Bill Natcher runs the House as a parliamentarian better than anyone I've ever seen," said Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.

Mr. Natcher has a unique way of conducting his Congressional life. He has no press secretary, administrative assistant or legislative assistant. Instead of the 22 aides to which he is entitled, he has eight, six in Washington and two in his district in West Central Kentucky. All are women.

More remarkably, in his 28 years in the House, he has never missed either a roll-call vote or a quorum call. He long ago set the House record, and at last count had answered 12,659 consecutive roll-calls and quorum calls.

Nor has Mr. Natcher ever taken a campaign contribution. He finances his campaigns out of his Congressional salary. This year, with two primary opponents, he plans to spend about \$8,000.

"I made up my mind before I got here that there were certain things I'd never do," Mr. Natcher said. "I'd never take a campaign contribution, and I'd stand up and be counted on every roll-call vote."

"I don't have an A.A. an L.A.," he said, referring to administrative assistant and

legislative assistant "or press secretary, because that's what they sent me up here to do, he said.

The Congressman lives by some of the old-fashioned traditions of the chamber. "His word is as good as gold, but he never forgets those who cross him," said one colleague.

Mr. Natcher's power base is his chairmanship of the Labor-Health and Human Services subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, which oversees \$307 billion of this year's \$769 billion budget. He is the third-ranking Democrat on the Appropriations Committee, a position that has enabled him to funnel millions in appropriations into his Congressional district.

Previously, Mr. Natcher headed the subcommittee on the District of Columbia, and earned the enmity of some black leaders by listing his two major objectives as reducing the city's crime rate and illegitimate births. He said that the district "should not be turned into a haven for those who roost on welfare payments."

But although he voted against most of the early civil rights bills, he supported the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and most of the antipoverty and housing programs of the Johnson Administration. He says that he is proudest of his votes for the Manpower Training Bill, the Clean Air Act, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the New York City fiscal aid bill.

In 1974 Mr. Natcher presided twice over House deliberations on the New York City bill. "I took the position that we can't permit one of the greatest cities in the world to go

under," he said.

He has witnessed the decline of the system of strong committee chairmen. "When I came here we had men like Sam Rayburn, Dan Reed, Clarence Cannon -- strong, able men," Mr. Natcher recalled. "You had faith in them, you believed in them."

He also has seen the decline of the Appropriations Committee, whose subcommittee chairmen were once referred to as "the College of Cardinals." But now much of their power has been taken by the Budget Committee.

Mr. Natcher is a devoted diarist. He has recorded the events of his era in 42 bound volumes, and is now working on the 43d. His impressions also are recorded in more than 1,600 letters he has written his six grandsons.

Mr. Natcher is the product and now leader of his district's Democratic organization. Born and reared on a farm, he became a lawyer and district prosecutor, handling 13 murder cases. He had to wait until his seniors in the Democratic organization gave him the nod to run for Congress.

"I wanted to come to Congress 12 years before I got here," Mr. Natcher said. "They were 12 long years, I had to mark time for three old men."

Mr. Natcher played by the rules, and has been doing so ever since. The experience only underscored what his colleagues have long since discovered.

"I have a lot of patience," Mr. Natcher said "I've had it all my life."

"Representative Natcher corresponds regularly with six grandsons. In a recent letter, he described the turning point in the Presidential nomination of Woodrow Wilson, on the 85th ballot of the 1912 Democratic National Convention in Baltimore. Mr. Wilson bested Champ Clark, who was born in the district Mr. Natcher now represents. Excerpts follow:

"To this day, historians have never been able to account for the sudden switch in the Texas delegation, but my former Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Clarence Cannon, told me why the switch took place. At that time he was Champ Clark's administrative assistant.

"Champ Clark called Clarence Cannon and told him to go to the office and get the Texas delegation file and bring it to Mr. Clark's home. Mr. Cannon got the file which contained the names of all of the delegates, the members of their families and debtors, if any, and considerable confidential information about each delegate which could be used in talking to that particular delegate for his or her vote, along with certain other very confidential information.

"Mr. Cannon then proceeded to get on a streetcar in front of the Old House Office Building and upon reaching a certain point downtown had to change streetcars. Inadvertently, he left the file on the seat.

"He immediately got off the streetcar and reported it to the police and to the transit company. After waiting for some time and after receiving a report from the transit company that no file was discovered on the streetcar, he then called Mr. Clark and advised him as to what had happened.

The next morning Mr. Clark and his A.A., Clarence Cannon returned to the Democratic national convention. Shortly after starting the first or second ballot on that day, with Mr. Clark still in the lead, the Texas delegation suddenly switched and voted for Woodrow Wilson. Several other states followed and this was the end of the road for Champ Clark.

"Mr. Cannon on more than one occasion told me this story, and each time he would hold his hands together at the end of the story, saying that he had let the Presidency of the United States slip between his fingers. He always believed that someone found the file and turned it over to the Texas delegation. The delegation, then becoming incensed at some of the contents of the file, switched."

After reading the article, I immediately dropped a note to little Virginia since for some reason or other, the reporter failed to mention that I also had one granddaughter. Virginia and I are very fond of all of our grandchildren and we especially are fond of our only granddaughter. The article went on to state that I had prosecuted 13 murder cases. This was during only one term of court and we held four terms of court in each year, when I was prosecutor. The 13 murder cases were prosecuted during one term and we had to extend this term three times. All told, I prosecuted considerably more than 13 murder cases.

September 9, 1982

For a great many years, we had a man in the House of Representatives from Gary, Indiana by the name of Ray Madden. Mr. Madden served on the Rules Committee and finally



became Chairman of the Committee. Gary, Indiana is a strong labor center and Ray Madden was an extremely liberal Member of the House who always participated in every piece of legislation that could be considered good for the working people in this country and in some instances bills which were also considered by some people as budget busters. At least he was consistent and always was a great advocate of the "new society" legislation. He was a bachelor and was a man that was always helping his constituents.

A number of years ago, he nominated and sent to West Point, a young gentleman from Gary, by the name of Adam Benjamin. While Adam Benjamin was at West Point, he was nicknamed "Sam", and this was called to my attention yesterday, by Jim Ford our Chaplain, who was Chaplain at West Point for many years. After graduating from West Point, Benjamin served the required number of years, which at that time I believe, was five years and then he resigned from the service. He served in the State House of Representatives in Indiana after receiving the blessing and support of his old mentor, Ray Madden. In addition, Madden helped him with a great many other matters and then finally after Madden became Chairman of Rules Committee, reaching his top goal, Madden of course, did not expect to have too much difficulty in his hometown of Gary, with any of his reelection campaigns. Much to his surprise, his protege, Adam Benjamin, filed against him and in the primary election, Madden was defeated. Benjamin said that Madden was too old and that he had reached the stage where he was no longer useful, politically, and should be retired. The announcement by Benjamin against Madden, of course, came as

a surprise and Madden, who by the way is still alive, was very much shocked when he was defeated in the primary. Benjamin arrived in Washington and succeeded in being elected to the Committee on Appropriations. Next he had himself designated as an Assistant Whip and finally pushed through his election to the Steering Committee. Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky are in the same zone and Illinois serves for two terms and Indiana and Kentucky for one term each on the Steering Committee. This arrangement was brought about as the result of the population factor. Benjamin was also appointed to one or two select committees and was constantly on the move. Even though a great many of the senior Members in the House knew about his campaign against his benefactor, he soon established a good relationship with the majority of the Members in the House. After serving for two years on the Committee on Appropriations, he was fortunate enough to be elected Chairman of the Transportation Subcommittee. The Chairman of this Subcommittee was elected to a better Subcommittee and with Benjamin being the number two man, he automatically was elected Chairman.

There was rapid progress all along the line for Benjamin and he was successful, step after step. Benjamin weighed nearly 300 pounds and he was only about 5 feet 10 inches tall. He was a large man and not necessarily a big, fat man. On Saturday of last week, he brought his 13 year-old son to Washington and entered him in a private school. This boy is living in a dormitory and did not have to reside with his father, who had a one-bedroom apartment near Capitol Hill. Early Tuesday morning, when Mr. Benjamin had not contacted his office and his whereabouts

were unknown, his office staff decided that they had better have his apartment checked to see if he was alright. Upon entering the apartment, they found that Adam Benjamin was dead and apparently had been dead for about two days. An autopsy was performed and a report was issued that he died of natural causes. He was 47 years of age.

September 13, 1982

President Reagan has vetoed eight bills since he was inaugurated on January 20, 1980. Number seven was the veto of the Copyright Bill which contained the manufacturing clause and we overrode this veto. His eighth veto was the veto of the regular Supplemental Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1982 and on Thursday, September 9, we succeeded, after three days and nights of hard work, in overriding this veto with the vote in the House being 301 to 117 and the vote in the Senate 60 to 30. All kinds of excuses were issued by the White House as to why the President failed to maintain this veto, but the truth of the matter is that he just vetoed the wrong bill. An article appeared in the New York Times which set forth in detail the general debate on the motion to override and this article is entitled, "Move to Override Reagan Fund Veto Approved in House." This article is as follows:

"The Democratic-controlled House of Representatives today gave President Reagan a setback by voting to override his veto of a \$4.1 billion supplemental spending bill.

The vote of 301 to 117, more than the two-thirds needed, represented the first major breakdown of Republican unity on fiscal votes in the 97th Congress. Eighty-one Republicans voted with 220 Democrats to

override the veto, while only 13 Democrats voted with 104 Republicans to sustain it.

Mr. Reagan, questioned about the House action as he got off a plane in Ogden, Utah, on a flight from Kansas on a two-day political swing, shouted: "The Big Spenders Won!"

He added that he hoped his views would prevail when the Senate votes on overriding the veto on Friday.

Howard H. Baker, Jr., Republican of Tennessee, the Senate majority leader, who said Wednesday that he was confident the veto would be sustained, revised his estimate today and said that the outlook was "uncertain" according to an aide.

Several key legislators whose support Mr. Baker had expected told him today that they would speak against the veto. In addition 11 Republican senators have spent the week at home, many of them campaigning, and Mr. Baker is not certain that they will all be on hand tomorrow.

House Democratic and Republic leaders, who had predicted that the veto would be sustained, attributed the result in the House to several things.

They said that the President has failed to persuade the House that the supplemental spending bill for the fiscal year that expires at the end of this month was what he called a "budget buster." It provided nearly \$2 billion less in spending than the President has sought. The President had complained however, that the measure contained \$2 billion less in military spending than he had sought and nearly \$1 billion

more in social spending than he wanted.

The President's veto was widely regarded as largely symbolic, however, the leaders said, and unrelated to the need to hold down spending.

The leaders of both parties also cited institutional pride and the conviction of House members that they should be able to set spending priorities under the budget ceilings. In addition, they contended that the President's objection to \$211 million that the bill provided for older people had unleashed a potent lobbying effort by the elderly that affected today's vote.

The only other time that either Chamber of Congress overrode a Reagan veto came July 13 when the House and the Senate voted overwhelmingly to override a Presidential veto of copyright legislation that was intended to preserve jobs in the American printing and publishing industries.

This morning, apparently fearing a vote to override, the Administration relented in its opposition to the funds for aged and announced further that it would not insist on \$2 billion in additional military spending.

"The feeling was that Congress was just exercising its own prerogatives," said Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois, the House minority leader, who had led the opposition to overriding the veto. "They seemed to be saying, 'Don't tell me we're busting the budget, Mr. President, we're just rearranging priorities.'"

The Republican defection was led by Representative Silvio O. Conte of Massachusetts, ranking Republican on the

Appropriations Committee. "The crucial issue was the funds for older Americans," Mr. Conte said.

Although House leaders did not believe that the vote signaled any major change in the political complexion of the Congress, Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, the House majority leader, said of the President, "He may not be so prone to veto everything now."

The Democratic strategy was to portray those who supported the President as opposed to various social programs provided for in the bill for the elderly, students and the infirm. It was a strategy designed with an eye to the Congressional elections, which raise anxieties about alienating large groups of voters.

Supporters of the President, on the other hand, linked the vote to support of the President's economic program, which they said had already brought lower interest rates and an improvement in the economy.

"The issue here is whether we stay on course, or whether we turn back." Mr. Michel told the House. "We are sustaining the momentum of that monumental path we set out upon 20 months ago.

Mr. Michael sought to blunt the conflict between Congress and the White House over spending priorities, saying, "The President isn't going to get everything he wants, and we shouldn't dig deeper into the pockets of the American taxpayers to get everything we want."

The Democrats sought to portray themselves as the party of compassion. Thomas

P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House, called the President's veto "a cowardly political move by a man with a stone heart."

"By vetoing this measure the President wants us to make a choice between weapons and handicapped children," the Speaker told the House. "Well, we do not have to accept this. We have made our choices responsible choices, fair choices. Let's stick by them."

"Let's not leave the elderly, the disabled, the handicapped. This is your opportunity to do a good deed."

The personal attack on Mr. Reagan was taken up by Representative Wright who said that the President had "a warm smile and a cold heart." Mr. Wright noted that 130 Republicans had voted for the supplemental spending bill, "for students, for the elderly, for childhood immunization."

"How many of you are going to stick to your own convictions," he asked, "and how many are going to let the White House lead you around, with a ring in your nose, like a prize bull?"

The House Republican leadership said that it would support the \$211 million for jobs for older Americans in the next supplemental bill, and also told the House that the White House had reversed its opposition to this and no longer insisted upon an additional \$2 billion for military spending.

But Mr. Conte said afterward, "The House didn't trust anyone saying that if we had another bill, the funds would be in there." Mr. Conte read a letter from Ken Duberstein, the White House chief of Congressional Liaison, dated July 23, expressing

opposition to the program.

The White House position was not clarified by a letter from the Budget Director, David A. Stockman, to Mr. Michel. Mr. Stockman called inclusion of the older Americans funds "a pure and simple gimmick" designed to prevent funds from being charged against the 1983 fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1.

But Representative William H. Natcher, Democrat of Kentucky and chairman of an appropriations subcommittee dealing with those funds, told the House that the program for the elderly needed "forward funding" in advance of the fiscal year.

"Unless this money goes in this bill, there will be no jobs for 54,000 older Americans after Oct 1," Mr. Natcher said, adding that funds in the fiscal 1983 bill would not take effect until July 1."

In addition to opposing the \$211 million for jobs for older Americans, the President also expressed opposition to \$217 million for student financial assistance; and \$148 million for education for the disadvantaged.

The measure also contained \$350 million for the President's Caribbean Basin Initiative, and \$6 billion for salary increases for Federal employees. The President's veto had led to the threat of furloughs for some employees but the Administration had used a variety of bookkeeping stratagems to avoid the furloughs.

In a related development, the Senate Foreign Relations committee today reversed itself and voted to support the Caribbean Basin Initiative."



September 14, 1982

Yesterday, General William C. Westmoreland described himself as an old soldier who loves his country, filed a \$120 million libel suit against CBS, Inc., contending that a controversial network broadcast falsely accused him of deliberately underestimating enemy troop strength in Vietnam. Westmoreland, in making his announcement of the suit said, that his family and friends advised him to ignore CBS and to leave the field, but he decided to take the fight to court because there is no way left for him to clear his name, his honor and the honor of the military. The 68-year-old General who is now retired is very much disturbed about the "60 Minute" CBS program, which just about crucified him. Heretofore, in my journal, I have talked about General Westmoreland and his trips back from Vietnam to the White House, when we were invited there, at the invitation of President Lyndon Johnson, to hear the reports from General Westmoreland.

I enjoyed serving with General Westmoreland, while he was Superintendent at West Point, but disagreed very much with the statements that he made to us at the White House concerning the turning of the war in our favor and the troop strength of the enemy. I still say that Westmoreland went too far to follow the suggestions of President Johnson, who was in a desperate battle with the Congress to obtain funding and support for the continuation of the Vietnam War.

On Saturday of this week, we will have the groundbreaking ceremonies for our new Great Onyx Job Corps Center. I have been able to obtain \$8,600,000 for this new center and this project will produce benefits

for all of the people in the southwestern section of Kentucky. Moving this Job Corps Center off of Flint Ridge has been a continuing battle for about four years and finally I succeeded in having the Department of Interior to purchase a 238 acre farm on the periphery of Mammoth Cave National Park for the new center and now I have the money for the buildings.

Secretary of Labor, Raymond J. Donovan will be our principle speaker on Saturday and I was delighted to hear that the special prosecutor Leon Silverman, had closed out his investigation of Labor Secretary Donovan saying that he had investigated 14 new allegations against the Secretary and concluded once again that there was insufficient, credible evidence to support any criminal charges.

September 15, 1982

Yesterday, we went before the Rules Committee requesting an open rule on the jobs bill which will come before the House tomorrow. This bill provides for \$1 billion to be used over a period of some 6½ to 7 months with the unemployed. The work to be performed would be beneficial to our states, cities and counties and no eligible participant could stay on longer than six months or draw more than \$5,000. With 9.8% unemployment, making over 10 million people walking the streets looking for jobs, this bill is a step in the right direction. The Senate has indicated that even if the bill passes the House, it probably will not take it up for action and the word from the White House is if it passes both bodies, the President will veto the bill. The description that Jim Wright, our Majority Leader,

gave to the President in the override debate last week, applies many times, -- "a warm smile and a cold heart". This bill will be strongly contested in the House and it will require the efforts of a great many people to pass the bill.

Princess Grace of Monaco, the Philadelphia-born former movie star, died early yesterday morning, from a brain hemorrhage suffered in an automobile accident with her youngest daughter. According to the reports following the accident, Princess Grace suffered from a broken right thigh, a broken collar bone and broken rib and even though she was critical, she was expected to live. She suddenly died from the brain hemorrhage. Grace Kelly was a lovely lady who probably all of her life, wanted to be a Princess. She was born in a large Irish family in Philadelphia. Her father was quite an athlete and later became a rich man. Grace Kelly won an Oscar and then married Prince Rainier of Monaco, a small community about the size of your hand, but with considerable mystery and background. From time to time, reports would come from Monaco that Princess Grace was unhappy, but she stuck to her guns and lived a right comfortable life.

Also yesterday, the Lebanese President Elect, Bashir Gemayel was killed when a bomb blew up at a local office of his Party in East Beirut, only a few minutes after he arrived there. So far, no one has claimed responsibility for the explosion in which at least eight others died and 50 were wounded. Gemayel, age 34, was elected President three weeks ago and was to take office on September 23.

Israel by the way, is still blasting

away in Lebanon and this time, at a combination of Syrians and PLO's. Israel has definitely decided to disregard all of the admonitions of our country and again is demonstrating Begin's philosophy that the Jews in Israel bow down only to God.

September 20, 1982

We held our groundbreaking ceremony in Edmonson County on Saturday for the new Great Onyx Job Corps Center. Some 750 people were in attendance and our principal speaker was Secretary of Labor Donovan. This Center will cost \$8,300,000 and will require some 15 months for completion. The Childress Farm, containing 225 acres, is the site for the new Center and the Secretary and all of those present at the ceremony from the Departments of Labor and Interior were really delighted with the location and the land. The Secretary, by the way, being the principal speaker, only said a few words. I had cautioned the Committee in charge of the ceremony concerning one or two little knowledgable newspaper reporters who might inquire about the Secretary's connection with the mafia since this has been under investigation now for several months. Just before the ceremony took place, the television stations numbering 4, along with 5 or 6 reporters from different newspapers, insisted that the Secretary hold a brief news conference, which he consented to hold. The first question pertained to the investigation and as to how he felt about his being a member of the Cabinet with such an investigation having to be made. He answered by saying that the President had more loyalty in his little "pinky" than most people do in their entire torso, which indicated that he believed the President would continue to stay with him throughout this ordeal.

Unless there is some change, I am afraid that this man will be out by January 10 of next year. He has lost considerable weight and really becomes infuriated when questioned about his connection with the mafia previous to his appointment as Secretary of Labor when he was affiliated with one of the large construction companies in New Jersey.

Following the ceremony, the people of Edmonson County presented me with a set of pocket knives in a beautiful wooden case. 1905-1980 are the dates this company has operated and in 1980, the collector's set was produced. It is a beautiful gift and one that one of my grandsons will have to draw for someday.

We take up two of our appropriation bills this week. We will have Agriculture Appropriations and Transportation Appropriations. State, Justice and Commerce apparently is still in trouble and will not come up this week. I am hoping to report the bill that I am Chairman of during the week, or at least the beginning of next week.

It is now certain that we will return here on November 29 following the election and hold a lame duck session of Congress. As I have said on many occasions, these sessions produce no benefits and should never be held.

September 23, 1982

We will recess on October 1 and come back for a lame duck session on November 29. I have attended a number of these lame duck sessions and none of them are good.

Prime interest rates are down some, but unemployment continues to go up. The next announcement, instead of being 9.8% unemployment will, in my opinion, go nearly to 10%.

So far, the President continues to smile and stay mad and threaten with vetoes. His program is not working and he knows it is not. It would be much better for him to admit that his program is not working and try something else.

The situation in Lebanon, of course, has disturbed the President considerably and in fact, it has a great many people in this country. Begin is the wrong leader at this time for Israel and is hurting his country more than anything that I know of. He continues to ignore the President and in this instance, President Reagan is speaking for himself and the Congress. The majority of the Members in Congress believe that Prime Minister Begin's tactics are simply delaying any chance of a peace settlement in that part of the world.

September 24, 1982

Late yesterday afternoon, a bill was called up in the House from the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs which provides for financial assistance to small industries who contract and assist the Defense Department with the program that is now underway. The sum of \$6 billion was placed in the bill as a loan fund which could be borrowed by small industries who are in need and who could be certified as an industry that was contracting with the Department of Defense. The bill was structured to help Jim Blanchard, one of the young Congressmen in the House who is the Democratic nominee for Governor in the State of Michigan. Michigan has an unemployment rate of about 15% and the national average is 9.8%. It was agreed that this bill would really be of vital assistance to Blanchard in his race for Governor. The Administration is violently opposed to this type of legislation and the Committee on Armed Services

was somewhat ruffled over the fact that such a bill would be brought to the floor without first being submitted to the Armed Services Committee. In order to defeat the bill, the Republicans had some 45 amendments up in the record which entitled them to general debate of 5 minutes and a vote on their amendments even though time was fixed late at night to bring the bill to a final conclusion. Word passed that if it required all night, the bill would be on the floor until a final vote was held. A number of amendments were offered and the press gallery was almost full from time to time, watching the piece of legislation debated which was structured to help Blanchard in his race for Governor. One amendment finally was offered about 9 o'clock last night that provided that before any money could be borrowed out of the loan fund set up in the bill, the President had to certify that the company making the request was eligible for the loan. This, of course, was an amendment to kill the bill. A roll call vote was held and the amendment was adopted overwhelmingly. A great many Democrats voted for the amendment and a number of those who are in close races this November. Up to this amendment, the bill had been sailing along and it appeared that it might go all the way. Blanchard, who was in charge of the bill as the manager on the floor, was really dumbfounded when the amendment was adopted. As a Member of the Banking Committee, he had worked for months to have this bill brought out for final passage. The Republicans and a number of Democrats were jubilant when Blanchard, after the vote was announced on the amendment, rose and moved that the "Committee do now rise." This was a signal of defeat and simply meant that with that amendment in the bill, it was dead. I presume sometime next week, after the bill goes back to Committee, some sort of an amendment will

be offered to nullify the effect of the one adopted.

It is my information that Blanchard is way out in the lead in his race for Governor since the people are disturbed over the President's program and why this type of legislation had to be brought out, is simply beyond me. This, of course, will not help Blanchard all over the State of Michigan and the only way it can be corrected is for some plan to be devised to put life back into the bill.

Blanchard is a nice young fellow with not too much ability and if elected Governor of Michigan will really have his hands full.

My old friend, Ed Koch, who served with us in the House for a number of years, was defeated in his Democratic primary yesterday for Governor. Lt. Gov. Mario Cuomo swept to a stunning upset victory over New York City Mayor Ed Koch yesterday. With 95% of the state's precincts reporting, Cuomo led Koch by 53% to 46%. The Lieutenant Governor showed surprising strength in New York City and in the suburbs where Koch was expected to win without too much trouble. Cuomo built up a huge lead of 2 to 1 in upstate New York. A man by the name of Lewis Lehrman won the Republican Primary for Governor and will now be the candidate against Cuomo in November. The present Governor of New York, Hugh Carey, finally at the last minute, endorsed Koch over the Lieutenant Governor.

This was really an upset and I would guess that the Begin trouble now that is being discussed all around the world played a major part in Koch's defeat. The killing of the women and children in Lebanon several days ago by Revolutionary forces who were permitted by the Israeli Army to enter the Palestinian Refugee Camp must have played a



major part in this campaign. Cuomo is an Italian and Koch is a Jew. Lehrman, the Republican is also a Jew but his day of reckoning will come in the November election. My guess is that Cuomo will go all the way.

Ed Koch has made a good Mayor of New York City and it is a shame that the problems in Israel and Lebanon would play an important part in an election in the State of New York.

Secretary of Labor, Donovan, seems to just seek out trouble. This week, he attempted to force the White House to name a friend of his to a Federal Judge assignment and the White House recommended that a man by the name of John Bissell, the choice of the Republican Governor of New Jersey, Thomas Kean, and the Republican leadership in New Jersey, be sent to the Senate for confirmation. One of the state officials in New Jersey said that Donovan apparently felt he had an ownership of New Jersey and with all of his problems over the mafia and dealings with his former contracting firm, you would think that he would lie low, but apparently, he has not decided to assume a low profile in New Jersey politics. Several will go out of the Cabinet before next year really gets underway and I still believe that Donovan's days are numbered.

For the past two weeks now, the Senate has been spinning its wheels with prayer in public school amendments and with an anti-abortion amendment. The ultra-liberals have put on a filibuster against these two amendments and on each cloture vote, have won up to this time. It appears now that these two major problems will have to go over until next year.

We had two bills up for action in the House today. One was the Health Planning Block Grant Act which authorized \$32 million for Fiscal Year 1983 and \$33.6 million for Fiscal Year 1984 for allotments to states for State Health Planning Agencies and State Certificate of Need Programs. This bill passed without too much trouble. The first bill that was brought before the House was H. Res. 581 to establish the Office of the Historian of the U.S. House of Representatives. The bill provided that House Rule 1 be amended to establish an Office of the Historian within the framework of the Office of the Speaker. The bill also provided that the Historian be appointed by the Speaker of the House and the management, supervision and administration of the Office of the Historian shall be vested in the Historian under the direction of the Speaker. The duties of the Historian under the bill would consist of coordinating the planning of the commemoration of the 200th Anniversary of the House of Representatives and to develop programs for better preservation of the history of the House of Representatives. The Chairman of the Rules Committee, Richard Bolling of Missouri, was the author of the bill and was the floor manager when the bill was called up for action. Coming at this time, with unemployment 9.8% and the deficit for Fiscal Year 1982 totaling about \$140 billion and the proposed deficit for Fiscal Year 1983 totaling at least \$103.8 billion, this was the right kind of bill at the right time to be used as the whipping boy, which it was. On a roll call vote, the bill went down overwhelmingly.

The 200th Anniversary of the House of Representatives, of course, is important, but still more important is the preservation of the records of the House of Representatives

and the development of programs for better preservation of the history of the House of Representatives.

Someone, before general debate was over, should have briefly explained to the Members of the House that in the very beginning of our history starting on March 4, 1789 and continuing until 1831, the records of the House of Representatives were kept in long-hand in old fashioned ledgers. In the year 1831, someone in the House decided that the records of the Congress should be preserved and should be printed. A man by the name of Gates was employed and with the hand-written ledgers so sketchy that it was impossible really to tell the full story, the John Adams Diary had to be used, along with other manuscripts to get the records in shape for printing. John Quincy Adams, of course, kept a diary beginning with the year 1795 and continued until the year 1845. I presume that this was also available to the early printers of the record of the Congress of the United States.

Finally, Gates and his associates printed the Annals. From Volume I up to the Volume for the year 1831, the hand-written ledgers had to be used. If the ledgers were destroyed by fire, no record of this could be printed. The Annals consisted of 42 Volumes and started with the first Congress, continuing through the 18th Congress, with the period being 1789-1824. Next, we had the Congressional Debates with 29 Volumes, starting with the 18th Congress, Second Session and continuing to the 25th Congress, with the period being 1824-1837. Next, we had the Congressional Globe with 108 Volumes starting with the 25th Congress and running to the 42nd Congress with the period of time being 1833 to 1873. We next had the Congressional Record which is the

record we know today and this started with the 43rd Congress in the year 1873.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have the Library of Congress, and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, we still need a Historian for the House of Representatives. The Senate has had a Historian for many years and judging from the start that we had in the very beginning of the Congress, this is justification enough to employ a well-qualified Historian for the House of Representatives. I voted for the bill.

September 27, 1982

Today is a Jewish holiday and tomorrow we have 27 bills under suspension. The votes on some of those bills will take place late tomorrow night and some early on Wednesday morning. According to the Whip Notice, we have 11 other bills, with one being the D.C. Appropriations Bill to complete between now and Friday at 3 o'clock or sometime during the day on Saturday. If we complete this program by 3 o'clock Friday, we will recess until either November 15 or November 29. We will then come back for a Lame Duck Session. I hope that we can complete this program by Friday so that we can get out of here late Friday afternoon. In addition to the above program, we have the Conference Report on the Continuing Resolution, which is really something. One item that the Senate has added provides for an additional \$500,000 to be used at the University of New Mexico to keep the Chimpanzee population up to 60. Of all of the things to add to a Continuing Resolution. Sometimes I believe that some of the Senators have lost their minds.

September 28, 1982

Allyn Cox, 86, the artist whose work includes some of the major murals and friezes in the U.S. Capitol, died here in Washington on September 26. As I have explained in my journal, in 1953, Mr. Cox was commissioned to complete the Rotunda frieze just under the dome of the Capitol. The paintings were begun in the 19th Century by Constantino Brumidi, the Italian artist who spent most of his professional life working on the Capitol. Brumidi died before the work could be completed. Mr. Cox completed the work and in addition, was authorized and commissioned to decorate the various walls and ceilings on the House side of the building. The actual work began in 1973 under the auspices of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society and the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Cox and his two assistants, Cliff Young and John Roach, did the ceiling of the Capitol hall and later worked on other sections of the ceiling on the first floor of the Capitol on the House side. Mr. Cox was a nice old gentleman and when you would meet him in the hallway he would always stop and talk with you a little. His work has been compared with that of Michelangelo and when called to Mr. Cox's attention, he would smile and say that the ceiling of the corridor on the House side, is longer than the one in the Sistine Chapel.

I will present the bill for appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education tomorrow to the Full Committee and before the day is over, I hope we conclude the conference with the Senate on the Continuing Resolution.

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September 29, 1982

The Senate is still struggling with the Continuing Resolution and late last night, 40 Amendments had been filed. Senator Hatfield, the Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said it will be impossible to consider all the Amendments and meet the October 1 at Midnight, deadline. We always run into these difficulties at the last minute when we get ready to recess or adjourn. By the way, the Chimpanzee story is in the Washington Post this morning and Senator Harrison Schmitt, Chairman of the Subcommittee on the other side that made this request, seemed to be quite amused by the publicity he received on this.

Former Governor George Wallace, kept his political come back alive yesterday, by winning a close hard-fought victory over Lieutenant Governor George McMillan in the Alabama Gubernatorial run-off. With virtually all of the precincts reporting, Wallace had 51.5 percent of the vote and McMillan had 48.5 percent. Wallace and his third wife, Lisa, were jubilant and it now appears that Wallace, who is running for an unprecedented fourth term, may go right back into the State House.

October 1, 1982

When I was first elected a Member of Congress, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. was a Member and I recall very distinctly that the Members in the House did not like Franklin Roosevelt, Jr. On many occasions, I had seen him walk up the center aisle and no one on either side of the aisle, would speak to him. He was not smart and seemed

to try and overcome his weakness by simply being arrogant. He only served a short time in the House and then he moved on. Later as I recall, he ran for Attorney General of New York State or one of the other state offices and was overwhelmingly defeated. After Franklin Roosevelt, Jr. left us in the House, his brother Jimmy Roosevelt, who lived in California at that time, was elected a Member. Jimmy Roosevelt served for some 12 or 14 years and everyone in the House on both sides, liked Jimmy Roosevelt. He was kind and considerate and always a gentleman as far as the Members of the House were concerned. Of course, he had his marital difficulties down through the years and some other problems, but as a Member of the House, we all liked him. Occupying the position that he did when his father was President, gave him all of the necessary characteristics that simply turned him into a very affable and kind man. As I have stated above, maybe one or two of his wives would not agree with that statement.

Jimmy Roosevelt also as I have stated in this journal, left the House and was appointed as one of the Assistants to our Ambassador to the United Nations. He is back living in California at this time and today, was in Washington. He wanted me to have lunch with him and before it was over, Silvio Conte of Massachusetts and Tom Bevill and I, had lunch with Jimmy Roosevelt. He now has Parkinson's Disease and seems to be some what improved over the last time I saw him when he was in Washington. During our luncheon, he wanted to talk with me about former Vice President Alben Barkley and a lot of his other friends in Kentucky. He told me that he was surprised when he found

out, that following the death of Alben Barkley, the federal and state government filed income tax liens against his estate which consumed all but about \$62,000. While serving as Vice President and as a United States Senator, Alben Barkley simply forgot to file income tax reports. It was so embarrassing to the government that the officials in the Internal Revenue Service did not know how to proceed and waited until he died and filed the liens.

During our lunch, Jimmy Roosevelt told us a story about his father. When President Roosevelt died, Jimmy Roosevelt was in the South Pacific and did not get back in time to attend the funeral. Among his father's papers that were found in his home in Hyde Park, was a handwritten message on six legal-size yellow pages. On these six pages of paper, former President Roosevelt set out instructions explaining exactly how he wanted his funeral conducted and where he was to be buried and some names of people who he did not want to attend his funeral. In his handwritten memo, the former President also said that he did not want his body placed in the Rotunda of the Capitol. The handwritten sheets were not discovered until after he was buried and among the instructions, was the paragraph about who he did not want to attend his funeral. Jimmy Roosevelt said that his father named three men in this memo and after Jimmy Roosevelt secured the memo, he took a pair scissors and cut out the names of the three men that he did not want to attend his funeral. He said to us at Noon that at Hyde Park, the memo written out by his dad, is now on public display. He went on to say that anyone



who wanted to see it could and of the people who had seen it, wondered why a certain part of it had been cut out with scissors, or what the cut out part really stated. Today Jimmy Roosevelt told us what that portion really was.

Also in our discussion of Senator Barkley, Jimmy Roosevelt was really surprised when he found out that not all of Alben Barkley's papers are at the University of Kentucky.

I enjoyed having lunch with my old friend Jimmy Roosevelt and I hope to do so again real soon.

We are now having general debate on the Constitutional Amendment Resolution which calls for a balanced budget. This is really another milestone in the history of our country and the fact that we are considering this piece of legislation today clearly indicates that our leadership is right weak. A Substitute Resolution should have been brought out of the Committee on Judiciary several months ago and not after 218 Members had signed a Discharge Petition forcing the Resolution out of the Committee on Judiciary. This afternoon we will first vote on a substitute and then on the Resolution. The final roll call vote will control as to whether or not the Resolution is adopted. First if the substitute is adopted, then there will be a roll call vote on the Resolution which calls for a Constitutional Amendment and if the Substitute is adopted by two-thirds majority, then if the Resolution also receives two-thirds majority, the Resolution prevails. This is another unusual day that I am serving as a

Member of Congress.

After the Constitutional Amendment Resolution is passed upon, we will then take up the Continuing Resolution which operates this government until we come back the later part of November. It now appears that we will be here until seven or eight o'clock and simply means that Virginia and I will not be able to start for Kentucky until tomorrow morning.

November 29, 1982

The November election is over and we are back in Washington to hold a lame duck Session which should be over by December 17. Lame duck sessions are never good and on each of the two occasions that I have attended lame duck sessions, legislation was enacted that should have never been brought out of Committee.

I carried every county in the Second Congressional District in the election on November 2. We have three strong Republican counties and 15 Democratic counties. It is very seldom in November that I ever carry all of the Republican counties.

In the primary election, I had four opponents and three of these opponents spent about \$500,000. It might have been more than \$500,000, but I could see evidence of at least this much. The people in our Congressional District beat those four men right handily. I received more votes than all of them put together, plus 15 percent.

One of the men who ran against me in the primary was from my home county and he

conducted an ugly campaign. We have 52 precincts in this county and I carried every precinct. This man lost his home precinct by about 69 majority.

On October 4, I returned to Kentucky and traveled 3,640 miles in the Second Congressional District. This mileage was recorded on the speedometer of our automobile and I made up my mind that with all of the money that was being spent, I would buy gasoline and see if I could carry every county in the District. I spent a little over \$2,000 in the November election and a little over \$14,000 in the primary. This was my money because I do not accept campaign contributions.

After the November 2 election, I filled a number of engagements in the District and one of the engagements took place on November 23, at the Head Start Center in Bowling Green. I attended the Thanksgiving Dinner at this center and had a good time with the 113 boys and girls, together with the instructors and those in charge. Before the dinner started, the children all stood up and sang a song. This song is as follows:

**"MR. NATCHER NEVER MISSED A VOTE**

Mr. Natcher never missed a vote--ya'll,  
Mr. Natcher never missed a vote.  
It's in the Guinness Book of Records,  
You can bet that's a famous quote.  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!

We need more people like him!  
He believes Head Start is a must.  
We most certainly stand behind him!  
Mr. Natcher is a man you can trust!  
Hurrah!"

During the recess period, President Reagan traveled into a number of states, attempting to save as many House Members as possible, and to keep the Senate Republican. We picked up 26 additional seats on the Democratic side and this makes the Democratic majority 103. When we begin the 98th Congress, we will have 269 Democrats and 166 Republicans. The Senate remains 54 Republicans and 46 Democrats. Harrison Schmidt of New Mexico, my counterpart in the Senate on the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations, was defeated in his race for reelection. This did not come as a surprise to many people. On the Democratic side, Howard Cannon, after undergoing a vigorous primary, was defeated in the November election.

The Louisville Courier Journal, on Sunday, October 17, endorsed their candidates for Congress in Kentucky. In endorsing me, the editorial went on to say that my opponent an Elizabethtown attorney, is a more creditable candidate than any of the four primary opponents Mr. Natcher easily defeated last May. But his chances seem even poorer this time than two years ago, when he lost by a wide margin. It may be that the only way to take the place of a Congressman as hard working, influential, honest and likeable as the incumbent, is to await his retirement.

After the November election, I was invited to attend a ceremony in Glasgow, Kentucky honoring Arthur Krock, the famous newspaper correspondent. Mr. Krock was born in Barren County, close to the location where Dr. C.C. Howard and Arthur Brown were born and reared. For several years, these three gentlemen would have an annual meeting

in Washington and at a luncheon meeting, discuss old times. They invited me on several occasions to attend the luncheon and I always enjoyed every minute of it. Mr. Krock started out with the old Louisville Herald, then the Times and then the Louisville Courier Journal. He next served for a short time with an Ohio newspaper and was the New York Times correspondent in Washington for many years. He was the head of their department here in Washington and established quite a record. At one time, while serving as Bureau Chief of the New York Times, he decided to dissect the Truman Administration. In a number of articles, he really tore into Mr. Truman and his Administration. Then a letter was received by Mr. Krock from Harry S. Truman which was along similar lines to the letter written by Mr. Truman to the music critic who criticized his daughter's singing. Mr. Krock informed us that after receiving and reading the letter, he placed it back in the envelope and carefully resealed the envelope. The next day, he took the letter back to the White House and gave it to President Truman's secretary. He advised the secretary to give the letter to Mr. Truman with his compliments and the advice that he burn the letter. This letter, according to Mr. Krock, was really something and Mr. Krock handled it in a very diplomatic way. Mr. Krock's grandfather, Squire Morris, was the first merchant of any size in Barren County. His grandfather was a Jew and walked into Glasgow with a pack on his back. From this start, he became Glasgow's largest merchant.

November 30, 1982

A move is underway to delete the MX missile from the Defense Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1983.

This missile will cost about \$26 billion and the President's decision as to the location of the missile and the system to be used to place the missile, has brought on a controversy, not only in the Congress, but in the Armed Services. The Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations was slated to present its Bill to the Full Committee this morning. President Reagan is back from his California ranch and before leaving California, called a leadership meeting of the Republicans with the time set at 10 o'clock this morning. This conflicted with the Full Committee meeting and the Full Committee meeting has been postponed until Thursday or Friday. All of the Cabinet members and many more in this Administration, are on the telephone now calling Members of Congress and especially the members of the Appropriations Committee, urging that they stay with the President on the MX missile program. The Chairman of the Subcommittee, Joe Addabbo of New York City, will offer the Amendment to delete the MX and ordinarily this would be sufficient. Since all of the Republican Members on our Committee will probably vote to go along with the President, this number, added to the "hawks" on our Committee, may be enough to leave the missile in the Bill. There may be a different story when this Bill reaches the House Floor.

Lame Duck Sessions still are not good. Yesterday we had a bill from the Interior Committee which, in a right reasonable fashion regulates disposal of dangerous waste material. During the reading of the bill, a state's right fight started and two amendments were adopted which crippled the bill to such an extent, that Mo Udall, the Chairman of the Committee, moved that the Committee rise. This means that the bill will go

back to Committee and may not come out any more this year. Today we take up the Treasury and Post Office Appropriations Bill and there may be a number of Amendments to this bill.

Former President Richard Nixon lost another Supreme Court case yesterday, when the Justices refused to restrict public access to 6,000 hours of Oval Office tapes. The court acted without comment and without dissent, permitting a lower court decision to stand which went against the former President. Mr. Nixon argued that only transcripts or summaries should be released to the public or that access should be delayed until the participants in the conversations are dead. The tapes cover two and one-half years of the Nixon Presidency, before the existence of the taping became public, during the Watergate investigation in June of 1973. The 880 tapes at issue in this case, cover over 6,000 hours of conversations. These tapes could shed new light on such subjects as the Vietnam War, the 1972 Presidential campaign against George McGovern, the Kent State shootings and many other matters.

December 1, 1982

The pressure is really on to save the MX missile. The Chairman of the Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations in the House, Joseph Addabbo, a Democrat of New York will offer an amendment before the Full Committee this morning, striking \$988 million for production of the MX from the Fiscal Year 1983 Defense Appropriations Bill. The President is in Brazil, but he is still calling on the phone to the Members of the Appropriations Committee and this also applies to

Vice President George Bush, the members of the Cabinet and many other high officials in the Reagan Administration. Calls are being made day and night and the vote before the Full Committee is just about even. With 54 members and the Republicans holding tight, Addabbo may lose in the Full Committee.

The Kennedy family has really played a part in the news for the past 30 years. Two of the sons assassinated, one killed during the war and with many other tragedies in the family.

A \$4 million settlement by Ted Kennedy to his wife in their divorce case and with Chappaquiddick still long remembered by thousands of people in this country, I never have believed that Ted Kennedy would be President of the United States.

After chopping Carter up in the Presidential primary and with Carter suffering considerably in his race with Reagan as a result of this chopping, Carter must be delighted today with the news that Kennedy, citing family problems, finely ruled himself out as a candidate for President in 1984. A story appeared in this morning's newspaper entitled, "Kennedy, Citing Family, Rules Out Campaign for '84." This article is as follows:

"Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) yesterday firmly ruled himself out as a candidate for president in 1984.

Kennedy, the nation's leading liberal voice and the bearer of the most famous name in contemporary American politics, said he was bowing to the wishes of his three chil-



dren. He said he could not subject them to another campaign at a time he and his wife, Joan are going through the "painful" process of a divorce.

He said he would not accept a draft from Democrats in 1984, but left open the possibility of a 1983 race when his children are older.

"I will not be a candidate," he said simply.

Symbolically, Kennedy's announcement did not take place in the cavernous Caucus Room of the 76-year-old Russell Senate Office Building, where John and Robert Kennedy--and Ted Kennedy himself in November, 1979 -- all launched previous presidential campaigns.

Instead, Kennedy, 50 spoke in the small hearing room of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, of which he is the ranking Democrat. It was packed elbow-to-elbow with reporters, supporters and family members.

As he spoke, daughter Kara, 22, and sons Ted Jr., 21 and Patrick 15, sat watching approvingly in the front row beside Ethel Kennedy, widow of Robert F. Kennedy, who was assassinated during his presidential campaign in 1963. His words were beamed live by all the major networks to a national television audience.

Kennedy, who is the leader in the current polls of Democrats' preference of presidential candidates, appeared calm and in complete command in what was an impressive performance. He spoke candidly of his

divorce and the "cumulative pressures" on his family of running for the presidency.

"The 1980 campaign was sometimes a difficult experience, and it is very soon to ask them to go through it again," he said. "The decision that Joan and I have made about our marriage has been painful for our children as well as ourselves."

Assaults on Kennedy's personal character and morality during the 1980 presidential race and his Senate reelection campaign this fall were a key element, both politically and personally, in the decision.

Asked if this would have been an issue if he had run, he said there was "no question" that there would be the "kind of attacks on me that were made in 1980." He said he felt an "overriding obligation" to his children not to run, although the "political case" for it was a "strong one."

Kennedy's withdrawal leaves the contest for the Democratic nomination wide open, with former vice President Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota the acknowledged front runner.

Mondale and five other Democrats have been crisscrossing the country for months preparing for the race. They are Sens. John Glenn of Ohio, Gary Hart of Colorado, Alan Cranston of California and Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina and former Florida governor Reubin Askew.

Kennedy's withdrawal caught his opponents, Republican leaders and even his supporters by surprise. He and his aides had been actively moving toward a candidacy for months, studying polling data, contacting party leaders and recruiting staff.

"In Boston, the birthplace of the Kennedy legend, the reaction was muted as if it were just one more twist in the long and tangled tale of the Kennedy clan," reported Washington Post staff writer Bill Prochnau. "The suddenness caught most of Kennedy's presidential supporters off guard."

Until rumors begin circulating Tuesday night, Democratic National Committeeman James Roosevelt Jr. of Cambridge said he had been 70 percent sure Kennedy would run. Still, few Kennedy supporters thought they were watching one of Boston's classic last hurrahs.

"I think he will run again someday," Roosevelt said. "Now it's just a little farther away than I would like."

Kennedy apparently reached his decision last weekend as the Kennedy clan gathered for the Thanksgiving holiday. On Friday, Dr. Lawrence Horowitz, the senator's top aide, went to the Kennedy family compound on Hyannis Port, Mass., to brief the family on results of polling data and prospects for 1984.

The political message, Kennedy said yesterday, was that he could win but that it would be a hard-fought campaign. His family, according to several sources, argued against running.

Kennedy has persistently been haunted by questions arising out of his automobile accident on July 19, 1969, at Chappaquiddick, Mass., in which a passenger, Mary Jo Kopechne drowned. He and his wife Joan, have been separated for almost two years, and are negotiating a divorce settlement.

In addition, Kennedy has been increasingly open about his dating of Lacey Neuhaus a Texas model, for whom he recently hosted a birthday party at his McLean home.

In the end, Kennedy bowed to the wishes of his family, and news of the decision began leaking out late Tuesday.

"Over a period of weeks, I've had an opportunity to talk to the immediate members of my family and during the past several days, over Thanksgiving, we had more time to talk," he said. "I made a firm judgement based upon those assessments."

"The changed family circumstances," he said, became the overriding consideration since 1980, when he lost the Democratic nomination to Jimmy Carter.

The 1980 campaign ended "not that long ago," he said. "This is 1984. It's involving individuals in another campaign and there's changed family circumstances. I am involved in a divorce. It's a painful experience both for Joan and myself and for members of my family and I just felt that the cumulative effect of those kinds of pressures on the family were unacceptable at this particular time."

Kennedy telephoned his key Democratic presidential opponents late Tuesday night about his withdrawal. Yesterday he said he had a "good deal of respect" for most of the contenders, and I do not rule out the possibility of supporting one of them at later time.

He concluded with a strong hint that he might run in the future.

"Actually, I enjoyed campaigning a lot in Iowa (where the presidential nominating process beings) in 1980." he said. "And who knows, someday I may do it again."

December 3, 1982

On Wednesday of this week, we passed our Appropriations Bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education in one hour and forty-five minutes. This is the record for a major Appropriations Bill in the House.

This bill contains about \$86 billion in new money and with the total authorized for expenditures of the Trust Fund money in Social Security and Railroad Retirement, we have a total bill that runs about \$274 billion. Ordinarily, it takes from two to five days to pass this bill in the House, but starting two years ago, I decided that I would move to open the bill for amendments at any point immediately and get unanimous consent to fix the time on the clock, so that we could complete the bill in at least one day. We succeeded the first two years and this year, in following the same procedure, we completed the bill in one hour and forty-five minutes. We restored over \$5 billion in funding cut by the President for health and education and still remained \$9 billion, 50 million under our Section 302 authorization.

Yesterday, I was requested to speak to the new Members of the House who are here for their indoctrination. They will be worn in with the rest of us on January 25. I enjoyed appearing before the new Members

and I talked with them about decorum and the unwritten rules of the House. I was appearing before the new Members at the time our Full Committee on Appropriations was in session on the Defense Appropriations Bill and the Interior Appropriations Bill. The MX vote before the Committee on Defense, was a tie vote, 26 to 26. This bill will now come to the Floor of the House next week and we will then, on a roll call vote in the House, decide as to whether or not the MX missile funding of \$998 million will remain in the bill or be deleted. The total cost of this MX program will be \$26 billion.

December 8, 1982

The President is really jumping up and down this morning. Yesterday the House, on a vote of 245 to 176, deleted \$998 million in the Appropriations Bill for the Department of Defense for the MX Missile. Fifty Republicans joined 195 Democrats in opposing the President on the vote, which both sides regarded as the first important test of sentiment on Reagan's defense build up and nuclear weapons strategy, since the November 2 election. Only 38 Democrats supported the President, along with 138 Republicans. Immediately after being notified of the vote, the President issued a statement saying that the action of the House was a grave mistake and unless reversed, will seriously set back our efforts to protect the Nation's security and could handcuff our negotiator at the arms table. The President went on to say, that those voting to delete the MX money, were simply "sleep walking." The main reason, in my opinion, for the defeat of the MX was the President's approval of placing this missile in a 14 mile wide, 20 mile long, silo

arrangement which could be knocked out before any of the missiles could be sent along to their target. Some in the Pentagon agree that this is true and others say that not all of the missiles would be knocked out at the same time. I still believe that the President's clustering of the arrangement of the missiles is just enough to have brought the defeat of the MX at this time. Now the President is directing his attention to the Senate, hoping to save this program, but I have my doubts that this will take place. Some sort of compromise language will probably be adopted deferring production for awhile, giving the Administration an opportunity to either successfully sell their location idea or time for a change as far as location is concerned.

Little Denmark yesterday, became the first NATO member to break with alliance plans to modernize its nuclear arsenal when the Danish Parliament voted to suspend payment for deployment of 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles to Western Europe next year. This question of nuclear missiles is really disturbing a number of our allies in Europe. Of course, this is the part of the world that probably would be knocked out first or at least simultaneously with targets directed toward the United States.

On Monday of this week, I presided over the House on the Surface Transportation Act of 1982. Under this bill, the gas and fuel tax was raised from 4 cents to 5 cents and the hope expressed that some 350,000 people would be put back to work. We started the bill at 10 minutes after one in the afternoon and finished at 12:30 Tuesday morning. This was a right difficult bill to preside over during general debate, but in the end, the bill passed and is now before the Senate.

I have never seen the White House work any harder than they did on the MX missile. The President was on the telephone Monday for several hours, calling several Members and so were the members of the Cabinet and many others, spending hours trying to turn votes around, but with all of the work, the final vote was still 245 to 176.

December 9, 1982

A new book on Lyndon Johnson was released this week and the title is, "The Years of Lyndon Johnson." This is the first volume of Robert Caro's three-part biography and it really has stirred up a ruckus. The Wall Street Journal calls it an appalling portrait. Newsweek says it is an awesome achievement and the New York Times Book Review describes the first volume as repetative and fiercely polemical. Some critics say this first volume is not merely negative, but simply hostile. The Washington Post describes the volume as hatred and contempt of the author of Johnson. Other critics describe the volume as superb and unique, showing clearly that meticulous research went into the writing of the volume. Caro says that the criticism is not fair and consists mainly of lies. Caro said in the beginning of his research, he thought he was going to love Lyndon Johnson, but after seven years of work on the first volume, which takes Johnson from his birth in the hill country west of Austin, Texas, to his 1941 defeat in a Senate bid, changed his opinion to such an extent that he concluded that Lyndon B. Johnson had lied consistently about his youth and had exploited his House seat to build a personal power base while serving as a conduit for Texas oil money.



After hundreds of interviews and months of research in the Lyndon B. Johnson Library and two years in Texas, Caro wrote that Lyndon B. Johnson's ambition was so fierce, so consuming, that no consideration of morality or ethics, no cost to himself or to anyone else, could stand before it. He went on further to say that once on the path to power, Johnson had an utter ruthlessness in destroying any obstacles in that path and a seemingly bottomless capacity for deceit, deception and betrayal in moving along it. In this first volume Caro, after researching, says that in his analysis of Lyndon B. Johnson's eleven-year career in the House, which he spoke rarely, introduced only five bills not directly affecting his District and supporting few others, is wholly objective. Some of the critics say that Caro knows nothing about politics and that Johnson's career in the House was the usual career of the average Member, since the real work of the House is not done in set speeches and debates.

I will have to get a copy of this first volume and read it because from what I read that the critics are saying about the book, I'm inclined to agree that Caro really delved deeply enough to finish writing the balance of the Johnson story in such a way to describe Johnson as the smartest politician to occupy the White House since the 1900's and probably the President who had no scruples whatsoever about accumulating wealth and traveling a road where he mistreated many, many friends along the way.

I never have been an admirer of Lyndon B. Johnson and still think that my friend

Sam Rayburn, lost a lot of time trying to straighten Johnson up, to make him presentable, not only to the House and Senate, but to the world.

The President is still mad about the action in the House in deleting the MX missile. Every effort will be made to include this missile money on the Senate side and then we may have another battle before we leave here for Christmas.

Nuclear weapons and rattling of sabers at the White House really disturb a lot of people in this country. Yesterday, after a 10-hour stand off, during which a nuclear weapons protester threatened to blow up the Washington Monument, with a truck load of dynamite, ended last night when the man was killed as he tried to drive the truck away from the Monument, following a volley of police gunfire. The police discovered later that the truck contained no explosives and was driven up on the grass from the street to the entrance of the Washington Monument and hours were spent in trying to convince this man from Miami, Florida, by the name of Norman Mayer, to give up the fight and leave peacefully. On the way home last night from the Hill, I got into a traffic jam that compared very favorably with the one that we had when John Kennedy was inaugurated President. All of the direct routes that I use in going to my apartment, were blocked and thousands of cars ended up following each other slowly out Massachusetts Avenue.

December 10, 1982

This man Begin is still causing all

kinds of trouble. In a move that could have major impact on the United States and Israeli relations, several highly influential American Jewish organizations are warning Prime Minister Begin that he can not count on their automatic support if his continued rejection of President Reagan's Middle East Peace Initiative leads to a confrontation with Washington.

These Jewish organizations in this country are strong politically and otherwise. Several weeks ago, when Prime Minister Begin was in this country and had a private talk with President Reagan, I know that during the conversation, President Reagan pointed out to Begin that the matter under discussion would be strongly opposed by Congress. Begin then turned to the President and said to leave the Congress to him and he'll see that this matter is taken care of. This is a right bold statement, but I have seen some unusual things happen since I have been a Member and I remember all too well what happened to Senator Fulbright in his race for reelection.

December 11, 1982

For several months now, I have wondered just how the President arrived at some of his decisions concerning not only the military, but the domestic problems that are presented to him almost daily. With 10.8% unemployment which means 12 million people out of work, the situation is so serious today that all of us in the Congress have come to the conclusion that the President really doesn't understand the seriousness of this problem. He continues to travel around the country and out of the country, but when presented with the facts as to just what this recession is doing to our country, it seems to just make him mad. He then turns on the Democrats

and says that he inherited the situation and no one expects him to correct it overnight. In the December 13 issue of "Time" magazine, there is an article which is really shocking. In this article, with most of the information obtained directly out of the White House, it shows how the President arrives at some of his decisions. His top advisers apparently have learned that the only way to bring him around for the right answer is to do it in such a way as to make him believe that it was his idea originally. For instance, the article goes on to state that when the tax increase bill was presented to the Congress, before they could get him to agree to back the bill, it had to be explained to him in such a way that instead of a tax increase, it was tax reform. This would make anyone who knows anything about tax legislation really break up because it is strictly nothing but a tax increase bill from beginning to end. The article states that it was explained to him by his top advisers in the White House as tax reform and not as a bill that would violate his campaign promise not to increase taxes. Decision after decision has been reached by turning him around 180 degrees into a position of where the idea was his and was just being claimed by the Democrats. In other words, it shows that you not only advise with and lead small children in a similar way, but you can and do the same thing with the President of the United States. Since this issue of "Time" was released, there has been no denial from the White House and I presume that the article in its entirety is true. Just to think that this man will have more major decisions next year to make and if they are arrived at in a similar manner, no telling what will happen to us.

December 13, 1982

With considerable pomp and ceremony,

the new Washington Convention Center was dedicated on Friday of last week. The Mayor was present at the ribbon cutting ceremony and seemed to really enjoy himself. This \$98.7 billion Center was started and placed under construction while I was Chairman of the D.C. Budget Subcommittee. After a fight that went on for nearly a year, the Senate Committee under the Chairmanship of Senator Leahy of Vermont, finally receded and we started this Center under construction. I first had to place this bill in a continuing resolution because after working for some three years, I made up my mind that this Center would be built.

While serving as Chairman of this Subcommittee, we built the new court building, the new library and some 27 other major projects here in our Nation's Capital. If this Convention Center is handled properly, it will be a real asset to our Nation's Capital.

We hope to wind up our business this week and adjourn until January 3. There will be quite a bit of controversy over the Continuing Resolution and I presume that the President will veto the Continuing Resolution because it contains \$5,200,000,000 for a jobs program. With 12 million people unemployed and the situation worse each day, something must be done. We will bring this Continuing Resolution to the House Floor tomorrow and then about Thursday, I presume, the President will veto the Resolution after the Senate passes it and we go to conference.

We had our first real snow here Saturday with about six inches accumulating in the city. So far we have had a very warm winter and I hope it continues.

I have written almost 1,700 letters to

my grandchildren since I started writing to them each week. Jim White graduated from Oberlin and is now in his first job. Jeff Jirles graduates this June from Vanderbilt and will then be in his first job. Paul is the largest one of all and is quite an athlete. He will graduate next year from high school. William Jirles is also a good athlete and is in the sixth grade. Peter Jirles is a good athlete and he is in the fifth grade. Christopher Murphy is now back in school attending a junior college and is very much interested in the movie industry in California. He may have been selected for a minor part in one of the pictures recently. Virginia is quite a young lady and is doing fine in school. She lives in Mill Valley, California and is the owner of a great many beautiful plates that I have collected for her, along with a bell collection that contains nearly 100 beautiful bells.

December 14, 1982

The year of 1982 is just about over. During this year, the President has travelled around the world some and has continued his battle with Tip O'Neill, the Speaker of the House and the Democrats in the House and Senate. From time to time, he has carried his message to the people, complaining about the action of the Democrats in the House of Representatives. During the November 2 election, he travelled into a number of states hoping to hold the loss as low as possible in the House and to maintain control over the Senate. The Senate remains under the control of the Republican Party and the Democrats picked up 26 seats in the House.

President Reagan has established the

record of having the largest deficit in the history of this country. The deficit for Fiscal Year 1982 will total a little over \$120 billion. At the same time, the Budget Resolution, finally adopted for Fiscal Year 1983, calls for reductions totaling about \$36 billion. In the 1982 Fiscal Year budget reductions totaling about \$40 billion were enacted. Most of these reductions were in the domestic programs and every year since the President has been in office, defense spending has increased and he has insisted upon no reductions in defense.

So far, he has lost his fight on the MX Missile and although he maintains that the \$98 billion tax increase was tax reform, this legislation was enacted for the sole purpose of reducing the deficit as much as possible. After a \$750 billion tax reduction, an increase in taxes was right hard to explain to the people in this country.

Generally speaking, I believe our situation around the world is a little better than it was a year ago, but the situation still remains critical in the Middle East. One of these days, the President will have to have a real showdown with Israel.

Socially the President has really enjoyed his tenure as President and this applies also to Mrs. Reagan. His son in New York City is still drawing unemployment compensation and like a number of other families, the President's family has produced very little pleasure for he and Mrs. Reagan during the present year.

The President has succeeded in holding his Cabinet together pretty much and with the exception of Haig and Lewis, may end the

year in right good shape. I understand that two other Cabinet members want to get out and this may take place sometime after the 98th Congress convenes.

The leadership in the House and the Senate during the present year, have been anything but excellent. We may have the poorest leadership in the House that we have had in the last 50 years. We do have a lot of "prima donnas" in the House and strong committee chairmen, who make it right difficult for the Speaker.

With a deficit of \$1,200,000,000,000 and with the interest on the National debt calling for \$17 billion a year, the economic situation is still serious.

This has been a right unusual year for me with four primary opponents and with three of them spending between \$500,000 and \$600,000, I had to at least stay alert and was indeed fortunate to win with the majority that I obtained. My November election opponent caused no trouble whatsoever and failed to carry a single county in the District. I did spend about \$16,000 and this is more than I have ever spent since I have been in politics. I accepted no campaign contributions.

Unemployment is still 10.8% and there are 12 million people walking the streets looking for jobs. Prime interest rates have come down, but interest rates on homes and automobiles are still high. Inflation is below 6% which is good.

The 98th Congress will convene on January 3, 1983 and the economy will still be a major issue unless there is some change



interest rates may go back up and the President's proposal to get the unemployed back to work will not work. Unemployment may still go higher next year and I see no real change insofar as our budget deficit is concerned. Next year, of course, will be the year before the Presidential election and there will be maneuvering for position on the track in the Democratic Party and the guessing game will still continue as to whether or not Ronald Reagan will be a candidate for reelection.

December 15, 1982

Yesterday we passed the Continuing Resolution on a roll call vote of 204 to 200. In this Continuing Resolution there were a number of right controversial public works programs as well as a 15 percent increase in salaries for Members of Congress. This made the Resolution right controversial, and for a time, it appeared that the Resolution might not pass. Since there is a title in the Resolution calling for \$5,100,000,000 for a jobs program, the President has said that he will veto the Continuing Resolution.

Under existing law, Members of Congress and top civilian officials in the government will automatically receive a 27 percent raise in pay unless Congress repudiates the raise. Yesterday after a great deal of conniving, certain Members in the House decided that instead of permitting the raise to go through automatically and having the people criticize Congress for voting themselves a pay raise at this time an amendment would be offered providing for only a 15 percent pay raise. Then to make the picture more vivid and to establish, if possible, with the people in

this country, all of the facts so that they might believe that Congress was being sincere about this matter, another amendment was offered placing a cap on the pay raise which meant no pay raise at this time. I voted against the 15 percent increase and also voted for the cap which permits no pay raise. In this morning's Courier Journal and in the other papers in Kentucky that carry AP newswire service, in bold letters, the vote of the Kentucky Members in the House were listed. Three voted for the pay raise and three against the pay raise. The story said that I did not vote and this of course, attracted considerable attention since I have never missed a vote since being sworn in as a Member of Congress. Coming on a salary increase too, made quite a difference on such a story. It so happens that I did vote and the Congressional Record denotes this fact. A number of Members in the House heard this story and they were kidding me all morning about missing such an important vote. I did not correct this in the newspapers since they were so anxious to make a mistake apparently, but this afternoon several have called to inquire if the stories in the paper were not incorrect. They were and I presume tomorrow corrections will appear.

The President said yesterday he had worked out a bipartisan agreement with Congress to save the MX Missile, but key Members of both parties quietly said there was not an agreement and this makes the cheese more binding. The Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the Senate, Mark Hatfield of Oregon said that it ought to be very clearly understood that the so called compromise was reached within a

certain group and was not an agreement that generally was accepted by the Members who met with the President. The President has developed a right bad habit of announcing agreements which apparently did not take place. According to the President, the compromise worked out with the Republican leaders and two senior Democrats in the Senate, the President would send Congress fresh assessments of various deployment schemes recommending one by March 1. The House and Senate would have to vote this one up or down by April 15. This is a right unusual method of securing the MX Missile and the President, in all probability will end up with considerable egg on his face before this is over.

Secretary of Agriculture John R. Block has proposed cutting the Food Stamp Program by another \$1 billion in Fiscal Year 1984. With 12 million people unemployed, this is not a good place to start cutting the budget. In the last two years, we have reduced the Food Stamp Program about \$3 billion.

My Chairman, Jamie Whitten of Mississippi is really beside himself today after reading a portion of the article concerning the Continuing Resolution which stated that Chairman Whitten, who is considered one of the most powerful and sometimes least intelligible Members of Congress, was assigned the task of championing this many splended measure in Committee last Friday and on the House Floor yesterday. Jamie is my friend and has been here since 1941.