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Butler Doesn't Miss the Spotlight of 1974

M. Caldwell Butler During the 1974 Impeachment Debate in the Judiciary Committee

By Bill Miller
Times-Dispatch
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Rep. M. Caldwell Butler and the House Judiciary Committee had a time in the glare of a big-issue spotlight.

It was 1974. Richard Nixon was president and under fire. Judiciary Committee members were debating whether to impeach him, and Butler, Republican from Virginia's 6th District, was among them.

Butler was a freshman, a conservative, a Nixon man and a deliberate hold-out among the members, a man who studied the minutiae of the documents and then said, with fiery passion he would vote to impeach.

Somehow, the idea began growing that the show was over. Conditions deteriorated and within weeks, Nixon resigned. Afterward, the spotlight faded from Caldwell Butler and the Judiciary Committee.

"The Judiciary Committee is not that exciting" now, Butler said one day last week. "No, I don't feel neglected in my job, though." He looked serious as he sat up very straight, with his hands folded on his desk top.

Butler, little changed from the hectic days of 1974, does not miss the bright lights, the thousands of letters — and the countless requests for interviews.

"That's an experience few people court having been through it."

NOR DOES BUTLER have any delusions about why the spotlight shone so brightly on him for a while. It was not his personal . magnetism, his studiousness, his cool-headedness or his attention to detail.

"I don't think it had anything to do with attention to details. If I'd had quintuplets, I'd have gotten the same sort of attention, don't you think?"

Nowdays, Butler sees it as something that happened, as an event in his life, a major one, sure, but not a turning point. He did not get into politics to get into the bright lights. Nor is that why he sticks with it.

"We got interested in it from the perspective of building a two-party system in Virginia," he said. "That's why I got into it back in 1961. We probably got more attention in the early years because we were the spokesmen for the minority party.

"I don't mean to leave the impression that I'm overflowing with humility, but

'Everyone wants to feel he is making a contribution and justifying his existence. This is where I can . . . It's the ultimate in the practice of law.'

anyone who aspires to office to see his name in print is deluding himself.

"The only reason I develop any relations with the press is because I feel a responsibility to keep my constituents informed on what I'm doing. That, and to let them know that I'm accessible."

In Butler's early political days, Virginia's ruling party was the Democratic Byrd organization. Butler fought it, frequently and fervently. The war ended, in a sense, yet certainly reached its capstone when Butler's close friend, tennis buddy and fellow mountain Republican, Linwood Holton, was ele governor in 1969.

Since then, a number of By Democrats have turned into latter-da Republicans. Most notable was Mills E. Godwin Jr., who preceded Holton as a Democrat and succeeded him as a Republican.

CALDWELL BUTLER is not an unflappable man, and all that switching of labels raises concerns in his mind. On the other hand, he is a philosophical man.

"There are not so many Republicans in Virginia that we can be select about membership," he said.

"But I have to caution my fellow Republicans that many of those former Democratic members of our party had a lot to do with masterminding the demise of the Democratic Party by failing to carry out the responsibilities of the government."

Interpreted loosely, that means the Democrats became so embroiled in the political war over school integration that they hamstrung themselves with reaction.

"I want us to always keep in mind," Butler said, "that we have to be more progressive as a Republican Party than the Democratic Party was prior to Linwood Holton."

None of this is meant, however, as Butler preaching to his fellow Republicans. He was asked for his views. Butler actually takes little hand in state Republican affairs. With his usual deliberate caution, he steers clear of other politicans' jobs.

"What business have I sitting up here sniping at [Governor] John Dalton or anyone else? We've got our elected representatives" in Richmond. "They're doing a fine job.

"And I don't want them getting involv-

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Rep. Butler Doesn't Miss Bright Lights or the Letters

Continued From First Page

ed in what I'm doing up here, if the truth is known."

BUTLER WILL CONDEDE that one reason he left the Virginia House of Delegates was to be "where the action is." This is it, for him. He also concedes that is an egotistical reason.

"Everyone wants to feel he is making a contribution and justifying his existence. This is where I can.

"It's interesting. I've always found it interesting — intuitively. It's a spinoff from my chosen profession. It's the ultimate in the practice of law."

Observers note that Butler still carries out his job with the same droll, courtly, countryesque style that everyone commented on back during the Watergate days.

They call him conservative, but note there is that progressive streak — and a lot of independence.

Case in point: While most House Republicans regard political action committees as a way to finance their becoming the House's majority party, Butler dislikes PACs. He believes their proliferation gives them an alarmingly disproportionate influence in campaign financing.

However, he recently backed off a commitment to support a bill limiting PAC contributions because he decided it would not really affect the organizations' influence or prevent another system from taking their place.

Butler still wades through the minutiae, the most recent example being a rewrite of the nation's bankruptcy laws. As ranking Republican on the subcommittee, Butler co-authored the reform act. He mets credited with being the major force behind creation of the adopted bill.

A CORNER OF HIS OFFICE is filled with 13 cardboard boxes. Inside are the meticulously retained and filed papers growing out of the bankruptcy project, constituting one of the most extensive libraries on the bankruptcy law anywhere. He plans to give it to Washington and Lee University.

"Well, they promised they'd take them. There's a lot of good research material in there — if anyone's willing to dig around in it," he said.

As a Republican, he frequently is on the losing side of things. Not always, of course. And he never backs away from a fight, even a losing one.

Butler mailed out a statement the other day saying he planned to fight "with some vigor" against a bill, even though he is "not optimistic about being able to bring it down."

The bill would create a minor disputes resolution center within the Justice Department to send out information on how a person might settle an argument with his neighbor, short of suing him. In addition, it would encourage state and local governments to do the same. o As the local programs grew, the federal program would die.

Butler conceded that a barking dog or noisy air-conditioner dispute is the bane of contemporary life, but he believes the federal government ought not to get involved.

"This may not be a good example of an acorn, something that grows out of hand," but Butler believes it is.

"I just think we've got to watch every one of these things. This is when federal spending gets out of hand. It would be a modest budget item, until it grows out of hand."

Butler also believes that states ought to establish these centers. More than half already have, but Virginia is not among them.

"I CERTAINLY ACCEPT the criticism that Virginia's small claims courts don't handle this. But when the federal government tries to work in Troutville, Virginia, we're creating a federal bureaucracy, and not enhancing the understanding of the [disputing] parties."

Besides, he continued, minor disputes "don't arise in a vacuum, you know." They stem from people's sometimes ornery nature, and all too frequently, from their being hungry, unemployed and cramped.

"Given the money, I'm not sure I couldn't spend it more wisely. Well, maybe not. Maybe I couldn't spend it more wisely on the causes, but this money wouldn't get at the underlying problems. If anyone's going to do it, the states and localities should."

Butler also fought bills that would have created agencies to work on domestic violence cases and to compensate innocent victims of violent crimes. He won those, but the bills might be brought back.

"I know this upsets the people sympathetic to the beaten wife, the victim of crime or the victim of a dispute, but I believe we have to draw the line somewhere." And here is here Caldwell Bulter wants to draw the line. Never mind that two House committees and the whole Senate already passed the minor-dispute program. They must be wrong, somehow.

All of his other arguments aside, Butler has one final one. He does not believe the Constitution allows what the bill contemplates. Anyone who studied the details of the bill and the Constitution should see that. Details.

"I'd hate to think I was tilting at windmills, but I think there's too much inattention to details. I think we are too frightened off by the minuscule of what's involved."

PRESS CORR.
MEDIA
TAG/gsd

November 27, 1979

Mr. Holmes Alexander
McNaught Syndicate
922 25th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Dear Holmes:

Thank you for your recent column concerning my service in Washington. I appreciate your kind words and am quite flattered.

With kindest regards, I am

Very truly yours,

M. Caldwell Butler

and his country, he will be quite content to return to private life and law practice.

Rare, indeed, is such sagacious contentment in a politician. Rarely are 464,356 state citizens better served by their man in Washington. Butler offers his people the high compliment of assuming that they can think out public problems if given the information. These are some random subjects, and their treatment, that he sends home in his weekly report to the nine counties and six cities which pay his salary.

(MORE)

NOV 13 1979

FROM

THE McNAUGHT SYNDICATE, INC.

60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

For Release Monday, November 12, 1979

THE RIGHT STUFF IN A CONGRESSMAN

By Holmes Alexander

WASHINGTON, D.C.--Rep. W. Caldwell Butler, 54, (Republican, Roanoke, Va.) has a sort of "lean and hungry look," but is only halfway like Shakespeare's Cassius. The bard said of this Roman conspirator, "he thinks too much, such men are dangerous." But Shakespeare also said of the same man "He reads much, he is a great observer, and he looks quite through the deeds of men."

This second description, if I may be allowed some poetic license, fits this studious, industrious Congressman. It explains why the Virginia Sixth District, the House Judiciary Committee and the 96th Congress are lucky to have him around.

Of all the Representatives whom I interview for a livelihood, Caldwell Butler is among the least who are "dangerous" for thinking too much and for the jealous ambition which consumed Cassius. It is ambition which nibbles at most House members. A minority Representative can never be a committee chairman (oh, how many of them long to be) and most of them yearn also to be Senator or Governor. Among the dozens of these climbers I have seen down the years, at least half of them fail and are lost to public life. I think of Jimmy Devereux (Md.) and George Bush (Texas), both excellent Congressmen who overreached their desires and fell back to private life.

This can't happen to Caldwell Butler. He told me he was quite satisfied with his senior ranking which allows him time to read, think and write. The U.S. Senate and the Richmond Governors' Mansion have no allure. When Butler finishes what he can do for his District and his country, he will be quite content to return to private life and law practice.

Rare, indeed, is such sagacious contentment in a politician. Rarely are 464,356 state citizens better served by their man in Washington. Butler offers his people the high compliment of assuming that they can think out public problems if given the information. These are some random subjects, and their treatment, that he sends home in his weekly report to the nine counties and six cities which pay his salary.

(MORE)

NOV 13 1979

Clean politics: One way to keep our public servants honest is to make an example of the crooks. But Congressmen of both Houses hate to punish their members (conscience makes cowards of us all), and as a result there may be as many unhanged rascals under the Capitol Dome as in the Mafia. Many a scoundrel is spared because of his race, political creed and color. Recently the Senate got the goods on Herman Talmadge, but went no further than to "denounce" this "good old boy," a veteran Southern Democrat. In October, the House had before it the Black Democrat, Charles Diggs of Michigan, convicted on 29 counts of mishandling public funds, sentenced to three years in the pen and out on bail. Both the Ethics Committee and the full House voted to "censure" Diggs, despite his stated repentence, but a vote to "expel" him failed of passage. Butler had the nerve to vote for expulsion. He even mentioned the right of the House to execute a member. He didn't say so, but maybe it's about time to do so.

Free Lunch: Agriculture giveaway, both for Americans and foreigners, is not the act of charity, as claimed. It began as a farm subsidy (the government buys surplus food from the producer), and became a dirty racket. No helpless person should be allowed to starve in our land of plenty, but we ought to build gallows for the racketeers. Butler believes there are more culprits battening on Food Stamps than living on them. He thinks the law could best be tightened by consolidation of the entire welfare system. He suggests no specific solution, and maybe there isn't any.

Nuclear Energy: In Butler's mind, the main fault of the 72 nuclear power plants is their inefficiency. They use up less than 2 percent of their uranium fuel. Thus he urges more experiemntal plants such as the one on Clinch River, as well as a true attempt by Congress to legislate a synthetic fuels program--which, despite much rhetoric, hasn't been done.

Thin Line of Heroes: All four of the Armed Services--Army, Navy, Air, Marine--fell short on recruiting at the latest recounting. The Vietnam War and Watergate knocked a lot of patriotism out of our youth, and a lot of resolution out of our lawmakers. Butler and four Virginia Congressmen on the Armed Services Committee, were in the House minority which vainly voted for a registration bill for restoring the draft.

These are only a few of the ideas with which a member of Congress must regularly cope. Butler is one of the few who corresponds with his constituents as if they had the brains to be self-governing persons.

((c) 1979 McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

Tennessee Williams gives us the drama of forlorn hopes and gallant self-deceptions.

His characters, all wounded and disarmed, are sure losers as they face life and death and their own yearnings. It is the genius of Tennessee Williams that the way they come to terms with defeat transcends pathos to a kind of triumph. Who can forget Blanche Dubois talking about "the kindness of strangers" as she goes off to the mental hospital? Who can forget *The Glass Menage-*

As for Henry Fonda, he might be the grand old man of American acting if he did not persist in looking too young and handsome. It would be impossible to make a list of American film, stage and television classics without his name on it. He has been Tom Joad the Okie in *The Grapes of Wrath*; he has been Abraham Lincoln, Clarence Darrow, Pierre in Tolstoy's *War and Peace*. He has always done it with professionalism and often with the gloss that promotes professionalism to art.

The Washington Star

Founded in 1852

MURRAY J. GART, *Editor*

SIDNEY EPSTEIN, *Executive Editor* WILLIAM F. McILWAIN, *Deputy Editor* EDWIN M. YODER JR., *Editorial Page Editor*

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1979

Minor disputes and federal bucks

"Rights become illusory if adjudication is too long delayed or the value of a claim is consumed by the expense of asserting it," says the House Judiciary Committee's report on the proposed "Dispute Resolution Act." Nicely said. A similar bill has been given the blessing of the Senate.

But we have doubts — about the appropriateness of this federal involvement on so basic a local level. The House bill awaiting floor action would create a "Dispute Resolution Resource Center" within the Justice Department to pass along information to local governments and non-profit groups, and to sift through grant applications.

The committee report says the bill is to provide "seed money" for establishing local dispute-resolution mechanisms; the program with a $75 million authorization is to be "sunsetted" after four years and, thus, states and localities "merely are encouraged" to improve existing programs and to experiment with ideas that work best in their areas.

The idea, with Rep. Robert Kastenmeier, D-Wis., among its prime advocates in the House, is to establish "a national goal for the development and maintenance of effective, fair, inexpensive, and expeditious mechanisms" to resolve the common squabbles that are the currency of daily life. There isn't much disagreement that minor disputes between mechanics and car owners, landlords and tenants and the like are piling into the courts in flood tides, clogging calendars and increasing the frustration index for the parties involved.

But the dissenting report, in which Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of Virginia was joined by four Judiciary Committee colleagues, is a well-aimed torpedo at this comely legislative vessel. "Bear in mind," he said, "that the assumption of a federal responsibility is inevitably followed by an abdication of state responsibility. As soon as federal money becomes available, state-funded programs — even previously funded — have a way of drying up. In our zeal to do something about a problem that many states are already addressing, we may wind up with a negative rather than a positive benefit from the federal program."

There are now 100 programs in 28 states dealing with minor disputes. Some are modest community efforts modestly funded; others, such as San Francisco's $300,000-a-year project, are sophisticated stuff. Is it to be seriously supposed that with $15 million authorized for each of the next four years local governments will be eager to underwrite their own programs?

Columnist Richard Reeves recently looked at the "Neighborhood Justice Center" in Los Angeles, one of three federally funded pilot projects. Mr. Reeves found a good deal to admire. He also pointed out a disturbing paradox. The centers represent a sincere attempt to humanize ordinary law enforcement and to keep people out of the maze of courts and government; on the other hand, he wrote, "the problem is being dealt with by creating more government."

That is worth a pause. What will the Los Angeles center and its supporters do if the feds don't fund it past this summer? "I don't know," writes Mr. Reeves, "probably wait for the government to tell them."

"Sunsetted" or not, the Kastenmeier legislation begs this increasingly pertinent question. The states are aware of the problem of minor disputes; many are working on it. Let it be!

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF LEGISLATIVE LIAISON
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler

Mrs McClory was
kind enough to give
me A copy of "US
in Praha - HA, HA!"
that she read at the
Prague Post Party. I
thought everyone would
like their own copy.

Major Russ Zink

US IN PRAHA - HA, HA!

When Larry got arrested
    We all decided "we"-
Could never let him come again
    Until they set him free.

Thank goodness, "Big Ed" got him out
    Cuz Claude out-talked the Czechs
And Jake played his harmonica
    And saved us all our necks.

One other problem we did have
    A master confrontation ...
If McClory had beaten that Prague "Pro"
    We'd have had a major confrontation.

But Elliot saved us all
    By deciding <u>not</u> to play,
While L.H. puffed on his cigar
    And smoked 'em all away.

Senator Randolph talked West Virginia,
    Which no one could figure out ...
And Caldwell loved <u>all</u> their food -
    Have you seen him? - He's now stout.

David told 'em Miss-ssippi jokes
    Like a good ole Harvard boy
And Joyce and Bud got culture,
    Whilst Pat did shop -- Oh, boy!

Steve did not eat the food
    For some peculiar reason
And, Russ did not a-sailing go-
    In Prague 'twas not the season!

Beryl did by some crystal
    And Christine a garnet ring.
June <u>would</u> have bought some dumplings
    But customs said "No can bring!".

Barbara got a hat for Ted -
    Or was it the other way?
Mary kept our passports -
    Lest we should want to stray (Hey-Hey!)

Vance - He got some Dutch ceegars -
And Paris got some jam.
Barbara got two diamond ---
Did anyone buy Prague ham?

Ann and Ellen ate and worked -
And Diane, Gail, Ken and John did, too!
Dick puffed on Vance's stogies
While Bill ran you-know-who!

MRS MC CLORY
IPU Prague Trip
14-22 April 1979

Nov. 6, 1978

Staff Illustration by Robert Lunsford

Dullness Outstanding in Races

Mike Ives

As we grind into the final hours before the Big Election, journalists are expected to look back on the campaign and wax poetic over what, if anything, transpired.

As I sit here, looking back with a vengeance, I see a vast wasteland of rhetoric behind me, and also maybe in front of me. Truthfully, I believe the high point of the campaign was the night Elizabeth Taylor got a chicken bone stuck in her craw and had to be carted off to the hospital to get the bone removed.

I am pleased to report that Ms. Taylor handled that sticky situation with grace and aplomb, although I am told that she privately vowed never to eat chicken west of Bonsack again.

So much for the highlights. It is my contention that the campaign was waged according to the highest tradition of Virginia politics, which means that neither Bill Scott nor Henry Howell was involved in the race.

In other words, it was a pretty dull campaign. Nobody cussed anybody, and the Big Boys were not a significant factor in the electioneering process.

Not even hardened experts seem to know how the electorate will respond to the candidates. Perhaps pity will decide the thing.

Many citizens will no doubt feel sorry that Liz got a chicken bone stuck in her throat, and perhaps they will cast a sympathy vote for her husband, who is a Republican named Warner, I believe.

On the other hand, many more will feel sorry for Andy Miller because he got stomped by Henry Howell in the gubernatorial primaries. Thus Andy may collect his share of sympathy votes also.

Ordinarily, when a Senate race is not loaded with vituperation, one can turn to the House race for a taste of action. Locally, however, the House race is a mere formality, since Caldwell Butler is running unopposed for his seat.

Many people predict that Butler will remain in the House for at least three more decades or until he is stuffed and mounted, whichever comes first.

Looking westward, as we sometimes must, I am told that the Bald Eagle of the Cumberlands, Wild Bill Wampler, is once again running to maintain his seat in the House. He is running against a fella named Champ Clark, and the consensus among politicos is that Wampler may join Butler on the endangered species list before either is dislodged from the Seat of Power.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the election is the scuffle over horse racing which has become some kind of Good vs. Evil confrontation pitting Bible Thumpers against Mafia Scum, according to the King James translation.

Although both Senate candidates have come out in favor of legalized betting on horse races in Virginia, the Rev. Jerry Falwell, who is running for High Celestial Office, has announced that he and his followers are foursquare against the shady practice of betting on horse races, and probably dog and turtle races to boot.

Personally, I have managed to remain unbiased in the face of the controversy, although it is my feeling that anybody who is willing to risk his cash on a horse race should have a perfect right to do so, especially if there's a chance that his folly will cut me some slack on my state taxes.

Ah well, it'll all be over Tuesday night, and the only thing I can predict with certainty is that we won't have Bill Scott to kick around anymore. More's the pity.

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Richmond Times-Dispatch
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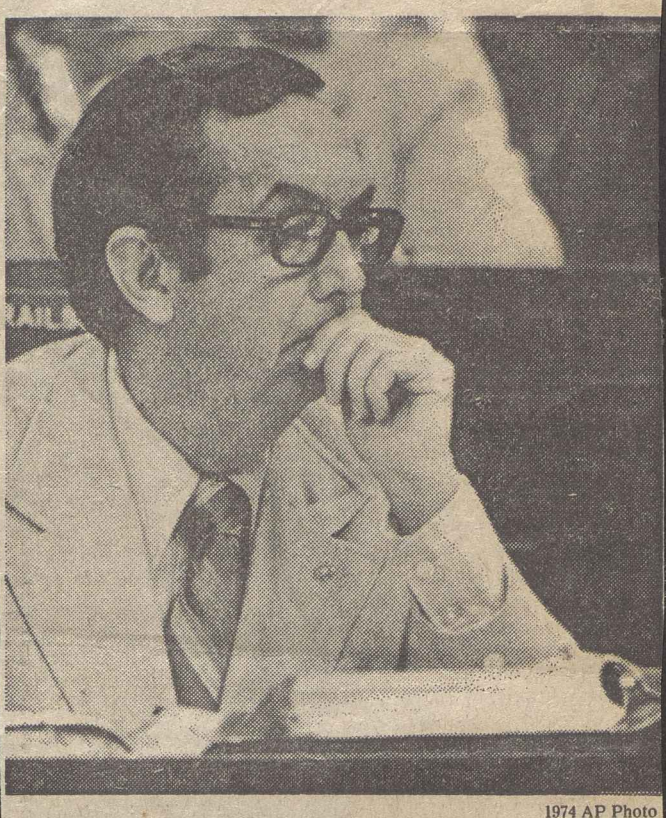
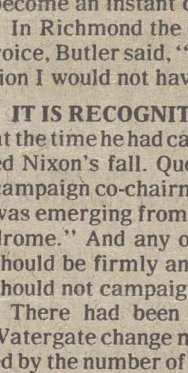


1974 AP Photo

M. Caldwell Butler, During Impeachment Debate
Hostile Reaction Made Him Get Unlisted Phone



Shelley Rolfe's

By The Way

Recognition — Four Years Later

As the anniversary approached, Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-6th, was in Richmond being formally introduced as a co-chairman of Richard D. Obenshain's campaign for the U.S. Senate.

No, Butler said in his deep voice that often is laced with acerbic humor, He just hadn't realized it. Here he was, facing TV cameras and pledging aid and comfort for Obenshain, and almost four years ago to the day he had faced TV cameras in Washington and, in a time of troubles, made an announcement that, by all odds, was momentous and historic.

He would, he had said, vote, as a member of the House Judiciary Committee, for the impeachment of President Nixon. What he said surely created tremors.

If a freshman congressman from the South, an area that Nixon had believed would remain loyal until the embattled end, said he would vote for impeachment, the sky most certainly was falling. Somewhat reluctantly, Butler discovered he had become an instant celebrity.

In Richmond the other day, with understatement lacing his voice, Butler said, "It did bring me a certain amount of recognition I would not have had otherwise."

IT IS RECOGNITION that has endured. Butler's decision — at the time he had called it an "agonizing" one — clearly hastened Nixon's fall. Questions had been addressed to Butler as a campaign co-chairman. Yes, he believed the Republican Party was emerging from the dark and defeat of its "Watergate syndrome." And any offer by Nixon to campaign for Obenshain should be firmly and politely declined. "I absolutely think he should not campaign," Butler said. For any Republican.

There had been another question for Butler. "How did Watergate change my life?" he repeated. "I'm always surprised by the number of people who still come up to me to say, 'I've always meant to tell you that I thought you did a good job.' This sort of thing doesn't happen infrequently, even now.

"I've also been pleasantly surprised that people aren't jumping on me anymore. Every now and then, people will come up to me to say, 'Now that we know all about Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson and things of that sort, do you really think you did the right thing?' Maybe five people at the most have given me that question recently.

"The general thrust ... the implication ... is that Nixon was no worse than his predecessors and he just got caught. ... That sort of thing." Butler hinted that a comparison of apples and oranges might be involved.

FOUR YEARS AGO, Butler, of course, had been jumped on —. rather hard at times. The Nixon loyalists kept the faith, and some clung to it even after the finality of his resignation.

Butler recalled his 1974 run for re-election in a district that had given Nixon 73 percent of the vote in 1972. "I had a tough race," Butler said. He did win rather handily in a three-man field but failed to command a majority.

Speaking of the 1974 statistics, Butler said, "I don't know how much of that was traceable to hostile reaction to my impeachment vote, but it certainly still was around. The die-hard Nixon supporters held on to negative attitudes.

"But I find that seems to have disappeared. Back then ... I got phone calls at the house [in Roanoke]. You know, I finally changed my number to an unlisted number after my wife got calls on several occasions. We just don't get anything like that any more. Nobody is rude about it any more.

"I think people generally concede that the Judiciary Committee came out on the right side. I don't find many people who don't think Nixon should have been impeached." And in 1978, Butler faces up to a re-election campaign and finds himself in a candidate's dream world. He does not have opposition.

BUTLER HAS NOT READ "RN," which depicts history as seen through Nixon's eyes. "I guess if someone gave it to me, I'd try to read it," Butler said. "There have been so many of those books, and I really haven't read any of them. I haven't made any effort to read any of the books that try to develop or criticize the facts ... facts I've already been through.

"There was a time where I guess my a vanity was involved ... where I checked books and articles to read judgments of how the Judiciary Committee conducted itself."

It was suggested that virtually everything Butler read was laudatory. "Yes...," he said. "You've got some screwballs on the committee who could have really hurt the process, but everybody handled himself or herself well. I thought it was a pretty high level of debate. It was in contrast to what we went through this week."

Butler was talking of the committee's 19-15 vote earlier in the week to extend by 39 months the time for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. As "a matter of policy," Butler had opposed extension.

"The level of debate ... the exchanging of votes," he said. "It wasn't anything like what we did attendant to impeachment." It was not a call to statesmanship ... It was not our finest hour."

Rep. Caldwell Butler: 'I Shall Overcome'

By BEN BEAGLE
Senior Writer

It is possible for some romanticists to imagine that congressmen who have no opposition this fall might miss the challenge, the florid seeking of votes down crisp, autumn trails, debates, rallies and other qualities of the American political contest.

If 6th District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, a Roanoke Republican running without anybody on the other side for his fourth full term in Congress, is asked whether he misses such goings-on, he says, "I shall overcome that."

Butler, admitting some stress from the long wrestle Congress had this year before adjourning in mid-October, said in an interview, "I'm showing the flag a little bit and I think that's what we've got to do."

Butler is a member of a party that in leaner, less successful days in Virginia politics claimed the issue of a two-party system as its standard war cry.

Butler has not forgotten that and in this year when there is a one-party non-race in the 6th District, he said, "We don't want to seem indifferent about it when we find ourselves on the other side of that argument."

There are certain discretions that must be practiced by the unopposed candidate.

A campaigner with no one to campaign against must remain visible, he said, but at the same time he must accomplish this "without looking like a complete nut" who is running full tilt against nothing.

But one of the more solid blessings of running without opposition is the money that does not have to be spent.

In the past two campaigns—one of them a four-way race—Butler said he spent between $50,000 and $60,000, modest amounts compared to what was spent in similar times in the neighboring 9th Congressional District.

Butler said that this year he has between $20,000 and $25,000, more money than he has ever had at this time of the year, and he hasn't budgeted it yet.

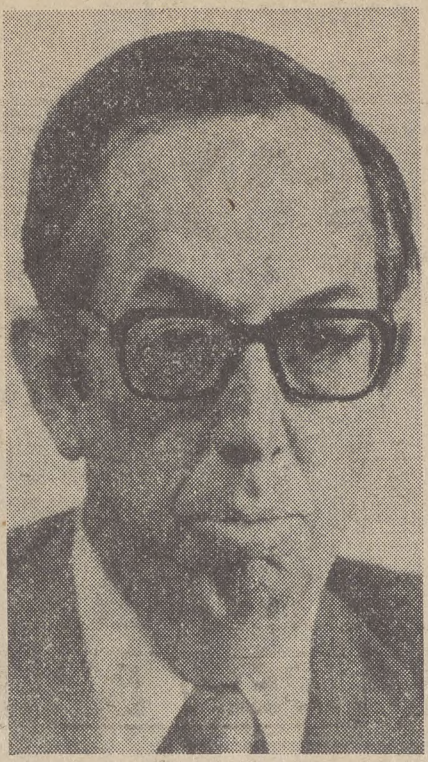
But he said he will be surprised if he spends more than $8,000 to $10,000 this year — on such mandatory items as radio commercials, bumper stickers and newspaper ads. There have been no mass mailings.

Butler said he is undecided about the use of television this time. There is a race for the U.S. Senate between the GOP's John Warner and Democrat Andrew Miller.

"I begin to suspect that the airways are going to be pretty well inundated," Butler said.

Butler has a campaign committee this year and he said he is happy to have such a campaign balance because it will come in handy as seed money in future campaign organizations.

Does he expect opposition in the future? "Yeah, I sure do," Butler said. "I'm not going to identify them, but I know they're there."



REP. M. CALDWELL BUTLER
No One Opposes Him in 6th District

Now, without an opponent, Butler said it is possible for the candidate to show a different decorum.

"Your tone of voice is different when you do not have to respond to charges," Butler said.

The candidate's reception is also different, he said, when he tours factories, for example.

Since there is no other candidate, "people who want to preserve the appearance of impartiality" are less nervous when he comes by, Butler said.

Butler has been getting around the district and he was here when Miss America visited. He also has been campaigning for Warner and for Bruce Welch, a Rocky Mount lawyer who is seeking a Virginia House of Delegates seat in an off-year election.

Butler said he would not be reluctant, had an opponent come along, to run on the record of the 95th Congress.

"I think it was a more productive Congress than we were entitled to expect," he said. "It wasn't that bad a job ... I would have said that whether I was opposed or not.

"This Congress was more conservative at its end than at its beginning . . . the people are sending the message and Congress is getting it."

Thus Butler, with no footsteps behind or in front of him, has a schedule for getting around the district between now and election day on Nov. 7. He is saying, "I'm grateful that I don't have any opposition but not to the point of indifference."

Enjoys National Identity

Butler Gains Respect in D.C.

By MARGIE FISHER
Richmond Bureau

WASHINGTON — There was a period when threatening phone calls and other expressions of resentment dogged M. Caldwell Butler for the part he had played in helping to topple a president.

To many, of course, he was a much-admired hero of the Watergate affair. His vote as a member of the House Judiciary Committee to impeach Richard Nixon was seen as an act of courage and wisdom.

In retrospect, Butler believes it was "probably a standoff" — whether his pro-impeachment vote helped or hurt him more.

But beyond a doubt it gave him a lasting national identity that few Virginia congressmen have ever achieved. Definitely, said Butler, "that's my scarlet letter."

Now, it is a moot question. But in the days immediately following the death of Republican senatorial candidate Richard Obenshain last month, it occurred to many that the national prominence Butler gained from Watergate made him the Republicans' best bet as a substitute candidate to throw against Democrat Andrew Miller.

Butler, along with other Virginia GOP loyalists, withdrew his name from any consideration to clear the way for John Warner.

In a recent interview, the 6th District representative stressed that he never considered "the possibility of making a contest out of it with Warner." Had Warner declined to seek the nomination, however, Butler felt he would have been "the logical choice."

Butler, with a "safe" seat in the House — he has no opposition in the Nov. 7 election — said he gave serious thought to a Senate race last month only because there was a chance Warner didn't want it and that, if he did, the Obenshain people wouldn't support him. Butler said he really has no Senate ambitions.

But despite his disclaimer, there are many people here who feel Butler is biding his time until he tries for higher office and that "the Senate is where he belongs."

The former Roanoke lawyer and state legislator is widely recognized here as a superior legal craftsman of high intelligence. He is, according to one source close to the Judiciary Committee, "about the brightest guy that Virginia has ever sent up here."

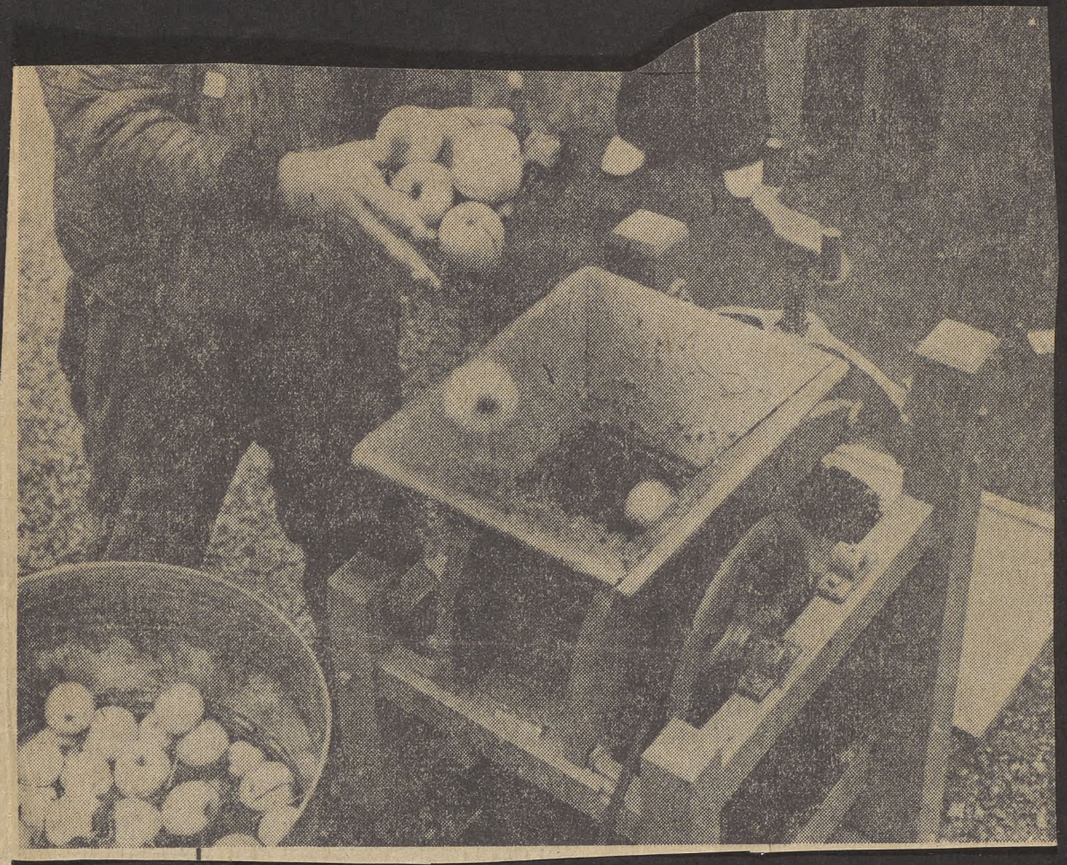
Butler is known for his "considerable floor savvy" and for his "artful, sardonic wit." He is widely respected for his effectiveness. "His intelligence and integrity command considerable attention," said one observer, adding that he is "a tireless worker when it comes to protecting the interests of his constituents."

But Butler has made some enemies. "Everyone respects him but not everybody likes him," said one source. "He can be abrasive ... goes for the jugular." Said another: "Caldwell locks horns and goes right to the mat. People are rarely neutral about him. They either love him or they hate him. He's antagonized some people. He has this redeeming sense of humor, but it has a cutting edge."

One of the areas in which Butler has been known to lock horns is in dealings with federal regulatory agencies. "Doing something about overregulation" by the federal government has been his prime interest. "People are so frustrated by what the federal government does to them," he said, adding he feels it is a major role of a congressman's office to run interference for his constituents.

Butler, 53, came to the House when Republi-

See Butler, Page B-2



Congressional Record

An Exchange on Wife-Beating

SOMETIME BACK I wrote an editorial, *On Wifebeating and Whodunit,* about the Senate's vote to establish an Office on Domestic Violence within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW). The editorial expressed astonishment, a wish and a concern.

The astonishment was that wifebeating, as serious as the problem seems to be, should be the concern and expense of the federal government.

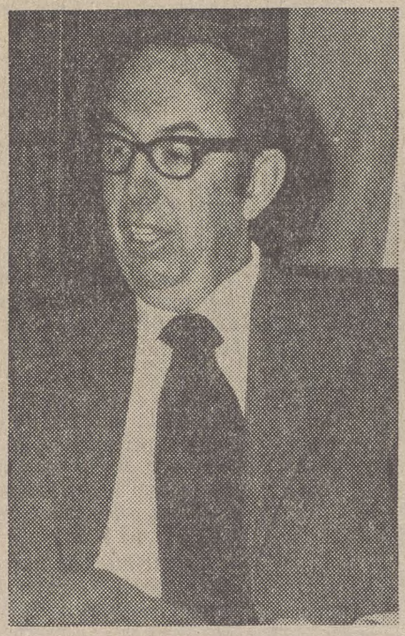
The wish was that some college graduate wishing an M.A. degree would be given credit to thoroughly research the bill and write a case history of how the federal government gets its expensive fingers into local and state problems.

In suggesting that Rep. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., of Roanoke help defeat the bill in the House, we expressed concern that if he did, he would be charged in future campaigns with being in favor of wifebeating.

Through the mails we have received the *Congressional Record* of May 23 and find that Mr. Butler has already fought that battle once. Since today is Saturday and the football game is not until the afternoon, some readers may enjoy detail from the *Congressional Record:*

Mr. Butler. Mr. Speaker, I want to confess at the beginning I am a little bit jealous of my committee's jurisdiction in this area. As a member of the Committee on the Judiciary I thought that crime was our responsibility. So I do admit to a little prejudice before this legislation came to my attention to begin with.

But I have a larger problem and that is basically how does the Federal Government really undertake concern for this responsibility? Can the gentleman from California (Mr. Miller) think of any area of legislative responsibility that is not more clearly the responsibility of the State and local governments than the relationships of the families? How does the Federal Government justify setting up an expensive new $100 million federal program — I am reminded by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Steers) that this actually authorizes $125 million — how do you justify setting up a new federal program in an area which is so clearly the responsibility of the State and local governments?



Mr. Butler of Virginia

". . . clearly a state and local problem in my mind. Certainly there are not many husbands who run their wives across the state borders in their pursuits."

Mr. Miller of California. I would just answer the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Butler) by saying that the Federal government is deeply involved, whether the gentleman agrees with it or not, in problems associated with the American families through the Social Security Act, title XX and title IV(b). But certainly we have found out that there is a great deal of discrimination in the providing of those services. While we are taking care of children in cases of abuse and family arguments, and we are taking children out of some of the homes and we are providing them with shelter and alternative places at the same time we do not take care of the woman who has been battered by her husband.

Here and Now

Observations by Our Editorial Staff

Mr. Goldwater of California

"The beating of taxpayers is a problem of epidemic proportions in the United States...Congress should carefully look at my proposal to create an Office of Taxpayer Abuse."

As a matter of fact, title XX discriminates against providing shelter for adults, providing them an opportunity to go into that kind of a situation, and providing these alternatives. So I do not think it is inconsistent . . .

Mr. Butler. . . . I do not want to mislead the gentleman. I am impressed by his sincere attention to a problem which is quite obviously epidemic in its proportions.

However, I am genuinely concerned about the Federal Government's undertaking to solve every problem, particularly one which is so clearly a state and local problem in my mind. Certainly there are not many husbands who run their wives across state borders in their pursuit.

Mr. Hyde of Illinois continued the Miller line of argument, saying:

Mr. Hyde. I grant that there is very little Federal nexus between a domestic abuse situation and the Federal Government. But we must not look at this in a vacuum. We are providing a Governmental Printing Office that sends pamphlets around the world on pottery, we fund science studies on the effect of Frisbees. It seems to me that this is a very useful and worthwhile area just to provide some leadership.

In explaining how the bill got this far, the following from Ms. Boggs of Louisiana is helpful:

Many national and community organizations have expressed their support for H.R. 12299, among them the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence which is composed of community programs throughout the country. Other supporters have included the National Association of Social Workers, the Family Service Association of America, and the America Home Economics Association, the Women's Lobby and many other national women's groups.

The chief sponsor of the bill, Rep. Barbara Mikulski, Democrat of Maryland, referred to it as "my first major piece of legislation." Mr. Butler was not alone in his criticism. After the debate was over, Rep. Barry Goldwater, Republican of California, son of the famous senator, said:

With all due respect to the importance of this issue, Congress, while in the mood to consider the creation of offices of this type, should carefully look at my proposal to create an Office of Taxpayer Abuse.

The beating of taxpayers is a problem of epidemic proportions in the United States, Mr. Speaker. I receive countless complaints from my constituents about their battered pocketbooks. There are pleas for relief from the black and blue marks inflicted by "Big Brother" reaching into everybody's back pocket.

Now, under my proposal, Mr. Speaker, we will not have to expand the existing bureaucracy. True, the office will be staffed by over 400 people, each receiving a salary approaching $60,000 a year. But they can conduct their business right here in this very building. Why, the office could meet here in this very Chamber. Why, it can be us.

For the bill to pass the House that day in May, a two-thirds vote to suspend the rule was required. It did not get the two-thirds vote. It passed the Senate, however. Apparently the Senate bill got lost in the last days of the House before adjournment.

HAROLD SUGG

Congressman M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke receives the National Rifle Association's "Defender of Individual Rights" award from NRA congressional liaison Randy Bowman. The award is given as a recognition of the one-million-member association of Rep. Butler's significant legislative contributions to the right to keep and bear arms.

The Heritage Foundation
A tax-exempt public policy research foundation

November 7, 1978

Honorable Caldwell M. Butler
409 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Butler:

The Heritage Foundation received this morning a TELEX from the Spanish Institute of Constitutional Studies asking our help in finding a suitable American spokesman to address an international forum on "Comparative Constitutional Rights on the Occasion of the Acceptance of a New Democratic Constitution in Spain." Co-sponsoring the forum with the Institute is the General Council of Lawyers of Spain; and, "if it is agreeable to the American speaker," the Konrad Adenauer Foundation.

The forum will take place on November 16, 1978 and run the entire day. The speaker should give a forty-five minute lecture following the guidelines of: "Stimulus for the Adoption of a Democratic Constitution by the Spanish People." The American guest would be given his corresponding per diem and paid accommodation as well as airfare. If desired, the Institute will happily arrange official meetings or interviews the American might wish to have. Likewise, he could participate in programs on Spanish television and other media he might desire. Should the American speaker be of a top-level rank, as yourself, the forum would be inaugurated by the Spanish President of Government.

Bertrand de Jouvenel will represent France at the forum. Karl von Bayne will participate for Germany. Julian Marias (Senator and one of the principal Spanish intellectuals) as well as constitutionalists Jose Maria Garcia Pelayo, and Jose Badia will represent Spain.

I regret I could not have presented this request to you earlier. Unfortunately, the constitutional disagreement in Spain is such that an international forum of Constitutional scholars and proponents of the democratic process may well be the only means available to settle the arguments obstructing constitutional settlement.

Your consideration of this matter I appreciate. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Michael L. Privitera
Assistant Director of Resource Bank

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Thirty-first Year of Publication

VIRGINIA LAW WEEKLY

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November 7!

Judiciary Comm. Reopens Salovaara Investigation

by Tom Keane

The Judiciary Committee has reopened investigations into an alleged breach of confidentiality in the Josh Henson honor trial by third-year Law/Business student Mikael Salovaara.

Last May three students alleged that Salovaara, one of Henson's principal accusers, broke the confidentiality of the trial. Louis Sarkes, Chairperson of the Student Judiciary Committee, originally terminated the investigation of Salovaara in September. Salovaara's three accusers complained about Sarkes' action in a letter sent to Student Affairs Vice President Ernest H. Ern and published in the *Cavalier Daily*. In response, Ern informed the Judiciary Committee that Sarkes had misread the confidentiality clause and requested it reopen the case.

Sarkes, however, will not be handling the reopened investigation. In the interim he became involved personally in the Henson case when he taped Henson's appeal hearing before the Honor Committee. Instead, Judiciary Committee Vice-Chairperson Brendan Konouck will be heading the investigation. According to Konouck, formal investigation of the matter has not yet begun and will not begin until after a determination is made by Konouck as to whether the alleged breach technically violates the standards of conduct imposed by the Judiciary Committee's confidentiality clause. Konouck said he has not yet decided how he will rule on the matter, but expects to make his decision "very shortly," probably before Tuesday, November 7. Although Judiciary Committee rules do not prohibit Committee comment on its investigations, Konouck refused to discuss any of the content of the Salovaara case, including the specific charges constituting the alleged breach of confidentiality. Salovaara has also refused to comment on the case.

If Konouck decides the alleged breach of confidentiality does violate the confidentiality clause, then investigators will be assigned to both the prosecution and the defendant. Investigators for the prosecution, in consultation with Salovaara's three accusers, will compile a preliminary report detailing the facts of the case. Salovaara will then be presented with a copy of the report, and investigators will help him prepare a response. If the case then goes to trial the reports will be presented along with supporting evidence. Possible penalties for the alleged breach range from oral reprimand to expulsion. Konouck said no decision has been made yet as to what penalties will be requested, and no decision will be made until the trial.

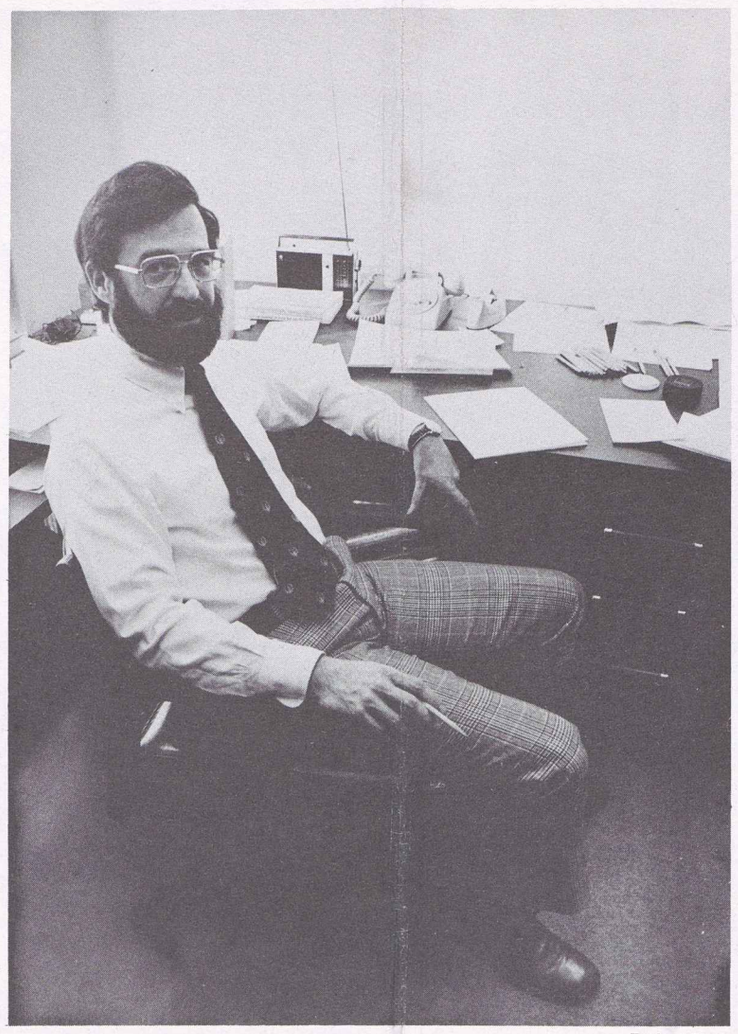
Environmentalism: LEG Stands Up For Ecology

Although not one of the Law School's most visible organizations the Legal Environment Group (LEG) is an active, growing organizaion. Presently there are over forty members, including a number of undergraduates and graduate students from other disciplines.

The group is mainly involved in legal research projects brought to them by citizens groups, public interest law firms, and government agencies. Most of its projects originate in Virginia, but occasionally members research problems from other states as well. At one time LEG was primarily an activist organization heavily engaged in drafting environmental legislation, but it has since changed its orientation to conform to Student Activity Fund regulations prohibiting lobbying and other political activities.

In addition to the research, LEG sponsors speakers and a number of hikes, all of which are generally open to the entire University community. For the past several years it sponsored a recycling project which was recently terminated because of the lack of interest. The group is also in contact with the administration and faculty to improve the environmental law courses offered by the Law School.

LEG membership is open to anyone interested in environmental affairs. President Mark Amerman encourages anyone with a general interest or an interest in practicing environmental law to contact him or any LEG member.



Professor Martin — Fogland Photo

Professor Martin Comments On Trusts And Diversity

by Bonnie Sullivan

Among the many new faces on the third floor this year is that of Prof. John H. Martin. A visiting professor from the University of North Carolina, Martin is teaching courses in Trusts & Estates, Estate Planning and Federal Income Tax during the current academic year. Commenting on his classes, Martin said, "Trusts & Estates is really a fundamental course every law student should take. It sensitizes students to the ambiguity of language and the importance of attention to detail." His primary area of scholarly interest is Estate Planning, and he is currently working on an article dealing with the tax and policy aspects of federal disclaimer legislation.

In comparing UNC and Virginia, Martin noted more similarities than differences. "The students are equally interested and prepared. Class sizes are slightly smaller at Virginia, and the student body as a whole appears younger. One significant difference is the geographic diversity of the student body, which makes for a healthy learning environment," Martin commented.

Martin's wife is a second-year law student at Virginia. Asked about his feelings on his wife's new career, Martin said, "I was surprised when she made her decision to attend law school, but pleased. Although we have less time to do leisure activities, there really has not been a significant change in our lives." Of their hobbies that are restricted by law school demands, camping is the activity they miss the most. "The last long trip we took was the summer before last. We camped through Maine, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia. Unfortunately, we have yet to explore the Blue Ridge," Martin noted.

(Please See Page 4, Col. 6)

Curriculum Committee Taking Less Active Role This Year

by Marty Steere

The Law School curriculum has been subject to change over the past few years and will undoubtedly undergo more change—for better or worse—in the years to come. In order to give this change direction as well as some impetus, the Long Range Curriculum Committee has been charged with overseeing the evolution of the curriculum, with the aim of assuring that any changes which come about do, in fact, improve the course of study at the Law School.

Recent years have seen the creation of the present upperclass writing requirement, the restructuring of the first-year legal writing program, the abolition of the required first-year course in legislation and administrative law, and the introduction of the clinical program under Professor Robert Condlin. Under the Long Range Curriculum Committee's guidance, there may be even more fundamental changes in the making; at least there are those who would have such changes come about.

Professor John McCoid, who headed the Committee last year, is one of those who would like to see some change in the present course of study. Starting with the proposition that the first-year curriculum would be left alone for the time being, McCoid and his committee concentrated on the second and third years in an attempt to create "separate experiences" in each of a law student's three years of study. The focus of the Committee's proposals centered on what came to be termed as "projects," which were designed to cross traditional subject lines. More than mere courses, these projects, McCoid asserts, would ideally involve several hours of credit, provide immediate constructive feedback, contain a written component, and be characterized by a small student/faculty ratio.

An admittedly ambitious undertaking, McCoid's proposed system of "projects" ran up against some hard realities. "There was discussion as to whether we could staff it," McCoid says. "This led to the question—which I think ultimately was the deciding one—of whether we were willing to institutionalize the program." Apparently, there was some reluctance on the part of faculty members to commit themselves to such a change, in light of the costs entailed and the probable student objections which would be raised it the projects were required. As a result, what emerged from last year's Committee discussions was a resolve to encourage individual experimentation on the part of faculty members. According to McCoid, the only attempts which have come close to embodying the characteristics of the proposed projects have been the real estate financing course taught jointly this semester by Dean Spies and Professor McKee, and the lawyering course taught by Professor Condlin. In the spring, McCoid, along with Professor Dooley, plans to offer a course in securities litigation, which will be designed to have many of the characteristics of a "project."

This year's Long Range Curriculum Committee, headed by Professor Glen Robinson, seemes willing to follow the same tack which was ultimately decided upon by last year's Committee. According to Robinson, the Committee will

(Please See Page 3, Col. 3)

Andrew Miller Speaks About Increased Role For Congress

by William Egan

Andrew Miller, Virginia's Democratic candidate for the Senate, spoke to a crowd of 250 people in Gilmer Hall at the Student Legal Forum presentation on Monday evening. Miller, state Attorney General for seven years, is an alumnus of the Law School and former Editor-in-Chief of the *Law Review*.

Miller opened the presentation with a ten-minute talk and then fielded questions from the audience for the remainder of the program. His initial remarks concentrated on his concern that Congress currently is failing to review properly the policies and programs of the President. Miller asserted a need for a decentralization of authority throughout the country and an increasing control

(Please See Page 3, Col. 3)

DICTA: The D.C. Proposal, An Ill-Drafted Amendment

By M. Caldwell Butler

On August 22, 1978, Congress submitted a proposed constitutional amendment to the serveral state legislatures for their consideration. Upon timely approval by three-fourths of the state legislatures, the following changes will occur in our Constitution:

1 (1) The District of Columbia will have voting membership in the House of Representatives according to population. (Present census figures indicate this would mean two members.)

(2) The District of Columbia will have *two* voting members in the United States Senate.

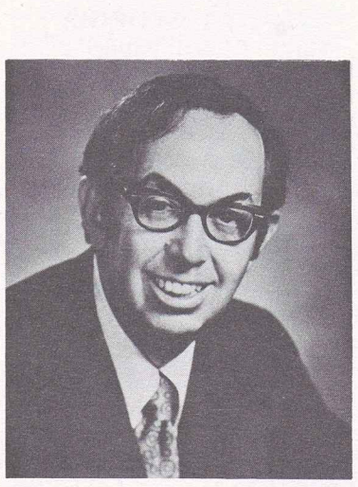
(3) The Twenty-third Amendment, adopted in 1960, would be repealed. This presently provides the District of Columbia with three votes in the Electoral College. Thereafter, the District will participate in the Electoral College "as if it were a state." This would probably mean four votes in the Electoral College; and

(4) The District of Columbia will participate in the constitutional amendment process "as if it were a state." Thus, among other things, subsequent constitutional amendments will require approval of three-fourths of 51 jurisdictions, instead of three-fourths of the present 50 states.

There is no real reason for including or excluding any or all of the above provisions in the proposed amendment. It is purely a question of what privileges the several states are willing to surrender or to bestow upon the residents of the District of Columbia. In my judgment, the proposed amendment does too much and goes too far.

The objective of the amendment, of course, is to achieve for residents of the District the rights of citizens of the sovereign states.

Bear in mind, however, that Congress could avoid the problems inherent in the proposed amendment or in securing its ratification by adopting a resolution admitting the District of Columbia to statehood. There are, however, many very practical reasons which foreclose this option. Proponents of the proposed constitutional amendment quite properly refer to statehood for the District as a "financial disaster." For example, the overwhelming federal presence would place an insurmountable burden on the tax resources of the remaining real property in the District. Since the present boundaries of the District were formed from lands ceded to the federal government by Maryland pursuant to authorization in the Constitution, its elevation to statehood could well depend on whether the Maryland legislature concurred.



M. Caldwell Butler represents the 6th Congressional District of Virginia. The congressman is a member of the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Small Business. He is a member of the Law Class of 1950.

District Not A State

The District of Columbia, however, is not a state; but the Constitution has established a unique place for it in the federal system. The Founding Fathers conceived a special federal enclave because they wanted to insure the protection of the deliberations of the Congress. The Continental Congress of 1783 suffered a humiliation when 80 mutinous soldiers pointed their muskets towards the windows of Congress and yelled threatening and offensive slogans. Neither the city of Philadelphia nor the Commonwealth of Pennyslvania would agree to protect the Congress, so they decided to adjourn and move temporarily to Trenton, New Jersey. As a result of this incident, the Constitutional Convention wanted to insure that our national capitol would be free from local control and created a new city under Congressional supervision.

But this has not left District residents in such dire political condition. In the first place, residents of the District often have greater and more direct access to the 535 members of Congress than

(Please See Page 3, Col. 1)

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lore briefs

Briefs

First-Year

At the request of the First-Year Committee, Assistant Dean Gregory MacGregor has asked professors of first-year courses to "make every effort to assure that every student in the first-year class be exposed to at least one practice exam before the end of the semester." First-Year Committee President Fred Rich reported that the committee would monitor compliance with this request and stressed that student use of the practice opportunity will be strictly optional.

In other business, the Committe launched investigations of the Legal Writing program and the impact of the new grading system on the first-year class. It asked first-year Law Council representatives to relay first-year concerns re parking and the library to the Council. Plans for a first-year party will be announced soon.

Mug Shots

Only half of the law students were able to take time out to have their picture made for the Barrister. The photographer will come again if at least 25 people are interested. Please sign up at Ms. Haigh's desk. Please read the notices in your mailbox and on the bulletin board for later information.

For Bettor or Worse

On Tuesday, November 7, Virginians will elect a United States senator and ten representatives. An important issue which has received less publicity is the referendum on the legalization of pari-mutuel horse racing in Virginia. The arguments in favor of legalization clearly have more merit than the arguments against. Citizens of Virginia should vote "yes" on the pari-mutuel question.

There are three persuasive arguments for legalization. First, it will increase individual freedom by removing government intervention from an area in which it has no legitimate concern. Second, the direct state tax revenues from the operation of two year-round tracks will be 25 million dollars, half of which will be shared with local governments throughout the state. Third, the legalization of racing bets will be of enormous benefit to Virginia's economy. It will aid Virginia's substantial horse breeding industry, increase tourism, and decrease the "dollar-drain" to out-of-state race tracks. The total economic impact is estimated to be 265 million dollars a year and 13,000 new jobs for Virginians.

Opponents of pari-mutuel put forth two basic arguments opposing legalization. Citizens who are morally opposed to gambling should not impose their morality on the rest of Virginia's citizens. Those who fought to legalize bingo a few years ago but are now morally indignant at the thought of pari-mutuel betting are hypocritical. The most convincing argument against legalization is the concern that it will bring about an increase in the level of organized crime in Virginia. This is an important concern, but the danger has been exaggerated. First, the opponents of pari-mutuel betting are naive when they express the notion that organized crime has no significant presence in the Commonwealth at this time. Second, legalization may actually retard the growth of organized crime since its major role historically has been to provide "services," such as gambling and prostitution, which have been illegal but marketable. Third, the proposed system of racing regulations (including comprehensive investigation of every application to own, operate, or work at a track) and the stringent rules of the expert Thoroughbred Racing Protective Bureau, which numbers as its members past agents of the FBI and other top law enforcement agents, will be effective.

If Virginians vote "yes" on Tuesday, Virginia will indeed be the winner.

M.J.D.

Weekly Workings

The Law Weekly needs you, especially if you would like to help write, produce, circulate, sell advertising for, or run the business end of a major law school newspaper. If you have as little as one hour to contribute each week, or even if you would like to pitch in occasionally, drop a note in *The Law Weekly* mailbox or come up to Room 390 on any Tuesday afternoon at about 3:30 p.m. or Wednesday evening between 7:00 and 9:00 p.m.

Visiting Firms

Law Firms, Government Agencies, Corporations, etc. visiting the Law School from November 6 thru November 10, 1978.

Monday, November 6

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Robins, Davis & Lyons

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
Blackwell, Sanders, Matheny, Weary & Lombardi

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Lemle, Kelleher, Kohlmeyer & Matthews

NEW YORK CITY
Mudge, Rose, Guthrie & Alexander
Office of Special Prosecutor
Touche Ross & Company

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Stradley, Ronon, Stevens & Young

NASHVILLE, TENNESSE
Gullett, Steele, Sanford & Robinson

ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA
Leonard, Cohen, Gettings & Sher

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
Bogle & Gates

Tuesday, November 7

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Akin, Gump, Hauer & Feld
Dept. of Interior
Glassie, Pewett, Beebe & Shanks
Northcutt Ely
Silverstein & Mullens
Peot, Matwiek, Mitchell & Co.

SARASOTA, FLORIDA
Williams, Parker, Harrison, Dietz & Getzen

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
Robins, Davis & Lyons

NEW YORK CITY
Fish & Neave

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
McGuire, Woods & Battle

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
Blackwell, Sanders, Matheny, Weary & Lombardi

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis

ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA
Leonard, Cohen, Gettings & Sher

WHITESTONE, VIRGINIA
Dunton, Simmons & Dunton

Wednesday, November 8

BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT
Zeldes, Needle & Cooper

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Akin, Gump, Hauer & Feld
C & P Telephone
Northcutt Ely
Williams & Connolly

FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA
Hodgson, Russ, Andrews, Woods & Goodyear

MIAMI, FLORIDA
Greenberg, Traurig, Hoffman, Lipoff, Quentel & Wright
Bradford, Williams, McKay, Kimbrell, Hamann & Jennings

ATLANTA, GEORGIA
Smith, Cohen, Ringel, Kohler & Martin

BOSTON, MASS.
Ropes & Gray

BUFFALO, NEW YORK
Hodgson, Russ, Andrews, Wood & Goodyear

NEW YORK CITY
Condon & Forsyth
N.Y. County D.A.

DALLAS, TEXAS
Worsham, Forsythe & Sampels

HOUSTON, TEXAS
The El Paso Company

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
Chambliss, Bahner, Crutchfield, Gaston & Irvine

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
Jones, Grey, Bagley

Thursday, November 9

STAMFORD, CONN.
Cross, Brodrick & Chipman

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Melrod, Redman & Gartlan
Winston & Strawn

MIAMI, FLORIDA
Greenberg, Traurig, Hoffman, Lipoff, Quentel & Wright

ATLANTA, GEORGIA
Phillips, Hart & Mozley
Smith, Cohen, Ringel & Martin

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
Baker & Baker

BOSTON, MASS.
Ropes & Gray
Liberty Mutual

NEW YORK CITY
Coudert Bros.
N.Y. County DA'S Office
Parker, Chapin Flattau & Klimpl

CINCINNATI, OHIO
Strauss, Troy & Ruehlman

CHARLESTON, WEST VA.
Columbia Gas

SAN FRANCISCO, CA.
Bank of Americia

Friday, November 10

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
Sirote, Permutt, Friend, Friedman & Apolinsky

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
Young, Conaway, Stargatt & Taylor

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Danzansky, Dickey, Tydings, Quint & Gordon
Groom & Nordbert
Melrod, Redman & Gartlan
Baker & Daniel

ATLANTA, GEORGIA
Phillips, Hart & Mozley

HONOLULU, HAWAII
Goodsill, Anderson & Quinn

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Stites, McElwain & Fowler

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
Baker & Baker

NEW YORK CITY
Coudert Bros.
Davis, Hoxie, Faithfull & Hapgood

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
Wetherington & Flippin

CHARLESTON, WEST VA.
Spilman, Thomas, Battle & Klostermeyer

BOSTON, MASS.
Hale & Foor

MIAMI, FLORIDA
Paul & Thomson

More Briefs

Legal Forum

Upcoming Student Legal Forum events:
Nov. 14 - Floyd Abrams 8:30 pm Rm. 119 (faculty "sponsor" - Lillian BeVier)
Nov. 16 - Townsend Hoopes 8:30 pm Rm. 119 (faculty "sponsor" - Edward Cohen)

Essay Contest

The Federation of Insurance Counsel Foundation is accepting essays for its 1979 Insurance Essay contest. Entries may deal with any insurance related subject, including trial practice of insurance litigation. The first prize is $2000, second prize is $1000, and third prize is $500. Entries must be received on or before May 1, 1979.

Wanted

There is an opening on the Barrister editorial board for a 1st or 2nd year student. Please contact Mary Ashley if you are interested.

DICTA . . .

Cite as "BUTLER," VIRGINIA LAW WEEKLY, *DICTA*
Vol. 31, No. 10 (1978)
(Continued from Page 1)

do the persons who elected them. In addition, they have home rule; they elect their own municipal officers, impose local taxes and run their own city. Even though the residents of only six states pay a greater per capita income tax than residents of the District, the per capita federal subsidy returned to the District is far, far greater than that of any state. For example, Congress has authorized a federal payment to the District government of $300 million for the fiscal year 1979.

The size of the District and its population are also relevant. Limited to ten square miles by the Constitution, it has a population in excess of 700,000. There are at least eleven cities of larger population and greater potential for growth.

Only 150,000 of the approximately 400,000 persons eligible to vote participated in the last Presidential election; and well over 200,000 residents maintain a domicile and voting residence elsewhere in the United States. Inasmuch as membership in the House of Representatives is determined by the number of persons residing within the District and not by the number of persons permanently residing there, the District could wind up with a ratio of representatives to permanent population far greater than that of any other state; and this would be unfair.

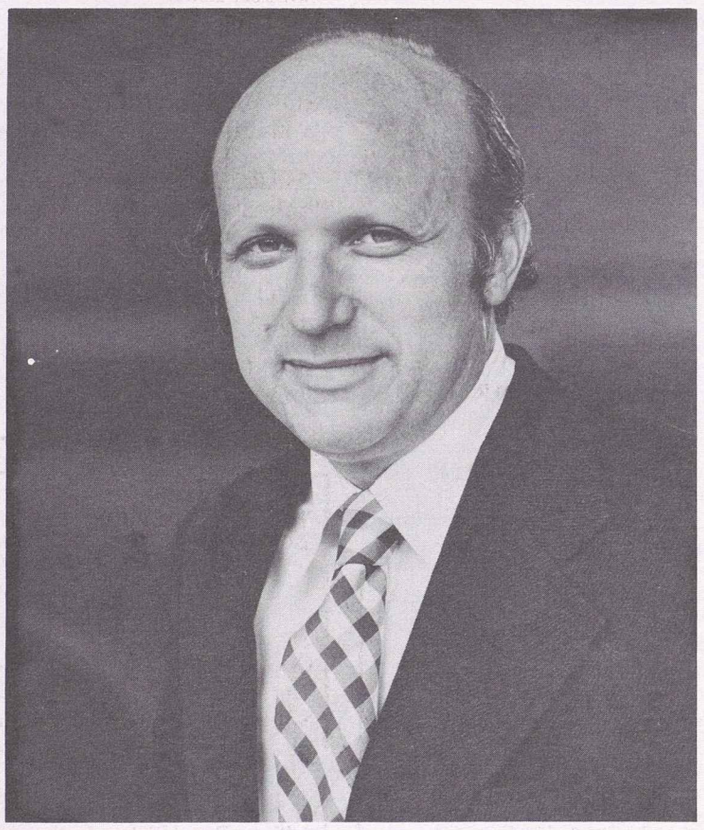
Practical Problems

Let us assume for the moment, however, that the residents of the District are subject to all the abuses experienced by our forefathers 200 years ago and consider more carefully the four-part proposal to correct them.

That part of the proposed constitutional amendment which would treat the District as a state under Article V, wherein the amending process is outlined, is clearly extraneous to the stated purpose of the proposed amendment. It is also burdened with many very practical problems. For example, the traditional method of approval of a constitutional amendment is to require the constitutional option of ratification by state legislatures; but the District has no state legislature. Under the Home Rule Act (P.L. 93-198) the D.C. City Council was established to conduct the legislative duties for the city. However, the law provides that this council, even though it is elected, serves as a mere agent of the Congress. Congress has reserved the right to veto any council action. Thus, if the D.C. City Council votes on future constitutional amendments, Congress will have, in effect, authorized its own agent to participate in the ratification process.

With reference to the changes affecting the Electoral College, the Twenty-third Amendment to the Constitution is working well now. It gives residents of the District the option to elect three persons to the Electoral College. The proposed constitutional change, however, would award the District of Columbia voting rights in the Electoral College just as if it were a state. The Constitution provides that, in the event the Electoral College does not have a majority for selection of a President, the choice shifts to the House of Representatives, where the vote is taken by states. It is not clear from the proposed change whether or not the District of Columbia would be a state for this decision; but it certainly could become a very serious question.

(Please See Page 4, Col. 1)



Floyd Abrams

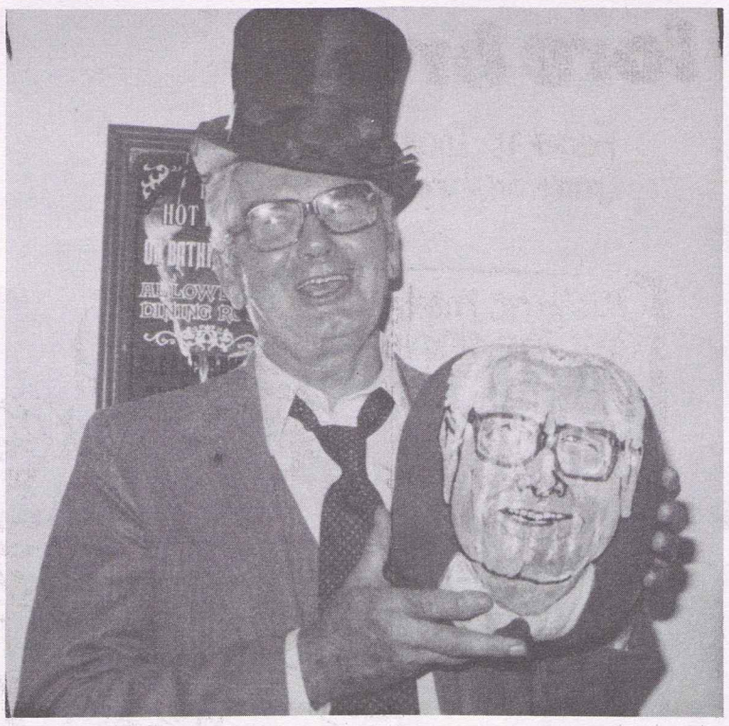
Abrams To Speak

Floyd Abrams, prominent First Amendment attorney, will speak at the Law School on Tuesday evening, November 14, under the auspices of the Student Legal Forum. Abrams is the defense counsel for *New York Times* reporter Myron Farber, who recently spent over a month in jail for refusing to reveal his notes in connection with a murder trial.

Earlier this week, Abrams appeared before the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of *Herbert Lando,* which deals with the right of a libel plaintiff to discover the thoughts, opinions, and conclusion of a journalist in the preparation of a broadcast. Abrams is representing CBS, whose program "Sixty Minutes" is under attack by an army colonel.

Abrams represented the *New York Times* in the Pentagon Papers case and represented broadcasters in their efforts to copy and broadcast the Watergate Tapes. He also represented NBC in the recent "Born Free" case involving a California rape victim who claimed, unsuccessfully, that the television program had incited the assailant.

Abrams is a partner in the New York law firm of Cahill Gordon & Reindell and a Visiting Lecturer at Yale Law School, where he teaches a course in Constitutional law. He was graduated from Cornell in 1956 and from Yale Law School in 1960.



W.C. Spies Oliver Photo

The Great Pumpkin Fogland Photo

Miller . . .

(Cont. from Page 1)

and evaluation of existing federal programs. He believes that Congress has been successful in reasserting its role in foreign affairs but that there has been no corresponding expansion of Congress' role in checking the control of the executive over domestic federal policies.

Miller mentioned two examples of legislation he believes would serve this function. He expressed disappointment that this year's Congress was unable to pass Senator Muskie's "sunset legislation" that provided for a periodic review of the President's national policies by the legislature. Miller hopes to see this legislation and a similar program of legislative review of federal regulations implemented by the upcoming Congress.

Miller closed his brief speech with a call for us to rethink Jeffersonian ideals, in view of the increasing complexity and power of the federal government. He stated that Jefferson's basic belief in letting the people keep control of the governmental process is still applicable to the modern federal system. Miller asserted that these ideals are very much present in the policies and programs of the Virginia state government and he hopes to see the ideals of Virginia have the influence they had in the early days of the country.

At the end of his opening statement, Miller immediately entertained questions from the crowd. Almost all of the questions asked bore on his views on proposed federal legislation.

Miller said that he supported the creation of an Education Department distinct from the present Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He sees this as an

(Please See Page 4, Col. 5)

Curriculum . . .

(Cont. from Page 1)

encourage the experimental use of innovative teaching techniques, but will not attempt any implementation of radical changes.

Both Robinson and McCoid feel that there is a need for change in the Law School curriculum, but, as McCoid points out, "a lot of people on the faculty think there is not." These faculty members point to the high quality of the recent graduates of the Law School as evidence of the suitability of the present curriculum. McCoid insists, however, that even though the curriculum is good, it could be better. Given the high aptitude of recent entering classes, "we probably haven't gotten as much out of them as we can . . . and this is a concern that's shared by law schools around the country."

McCoid and Robinson both express dissatisfaction with the writing program, particularly the upperclass writing requirement. Robinson would like to see a more coherent writing program which would span all three years of a law student's study. To this end, he advocates a review of the first-year legal writing program, moot court, and seminars which involve writing requirements.

(Please See Page 4, Col. 6)

From the man who brought you Turkey Bingo now comes a sometime regular feature . . .

Law - Crostic Puzzle

by Peter Gould

Instructions: Using the clues at the left fill in the KEYWORDS. Then transfer the KEYWORD letters to the indicated spaces below to obtain a (possibly) famous QUOTATION. The first letters of the KEYWORDS spell out the name of the famous quotee. (The first KEYWORD has been provided as an example of the process).

CLUES **KEYWORKS**

A. Fools do it, but not angels (4, 2)	R 68	U 51	S 88	H 7		I 62	N 97	
B. Familiar "canned" product	4	100	78	18	81	44	86	
C. Judges shouldn't have it	15	69	101	9				
D. Blackacre's O	43	76	22	102	11	50	3	
E. He parts soon with big bucks (4, 4)	53	74	54	95		23	55	90	83
F. Sam the tax man	61	21	48	30	41	38	65	58	
G. It often gets wet in the A.M. (4, 3)	17	40	94	33		52	37	6	
H. Fish eggs in combat (3, 1, 4)	93	14	79		66	91	16	46	31
I. A relier can do it to a promisor (5, 3)	103	35	47	99	12		39	1	63
J. Reasonable doubt standard's victory vessel	5	10	70	75	56	34	42		
K. Does she want to repeal the Ist Amendment?	59	67	85	24	92	80			
L. Loft straw (5, 3)	96	27	20	29	64		73	82	19
M. Type of litter	2	8	72	28	98				
N. Like the old grading system	84	77	26	49					
O. George the Civil	25	60	32	36	57	13	71	89	45	87

QUOTATION

		1 I		2 M	3 D	4 B	5 J		6 G	H 7 A	8 M	9 C		10 J	11 D					
12 I	13 O	14 H	15 C	16 H	17 G	18 B	19 L		20 L	21 F	22 D									
23 E	24 K	25 O	26 N	27 L		28 M	29 L	30 F	31 H		32 O	33 G	34 J	35 I						
36 O	37 G	38 F		39 I	40 G	41 F	42 J	43 D	44 B	45 O	46 H		47 I	48 F						
49 N	50 D	U 51 A		52 G	53 E		54 E	55 E	56 J	57 O	58 F									
59 K	60 O	61 F		I 62 A	63 I		64 L	65 F	66 H	67 K	R 68 A	69 C	70 J	71 O						
72 M	73 L	74 E	75 J		76 D	77 N	78 B	79 H	80 K	81 B	82 L	83 E								
					S 88 A	89 O	90 E	91 H	92 K	93 H		94 G	95 E	96 L	N 97 A					
98 M	99 I	100 B		101 C	102 D	103 I														

(Answers next week.)

DICTA . . .

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Electors Elect

Actually, the proposed constitutional change provides that the right to elect the President and Vice President of the United States is to be exercised by the people of the District of Columbia. Of course, this is in direct conflict with Article II and the Twelfth Amendment which make it clear that the President and Vice President are elected by electors and not by the people of the sovereign states. This is not an insurmountable problem, but is one which should be considered.

Quite frankly, the proposed amendment to the Constitution is not very artfully drafted. The Constitution deserves better.

The major objection to the proposed amendment concerns that portion which would give the District of Columbia two voting representatives in the Senate of the United States. In my view, this is greater representation than the circumstances indicate.

There is also a constitutional question raised by the last sentence of Section 1 of Article V, which provides that no state without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. Scholars have argued that this says that the Senate can only be expanded when there is an agreement by all the states and not just two-thirds. It certainly raises questions which could invite litigation.

It is well to keep in mind that if only 13 of the 99 state legislatures in our country decline to ratify the proposed constitutional change, the amendment will not become a part of our Constitution; and I would be very surprised if the necessary number of state legislatures do vote for a constitutional amendment which would qualify two entirely urban oriented Senators for membership in that body. Indeed, reservations about the possibility of ratification were one of my principal reasons for voting against the proposal.

Some Change Necessary

It is my own view that the District of Columbia has undergone sufficient change since the Constitution was written, not only in the size of its population, but in its permanence, to warrant some alteration of its unique status. Certainly, it is true that, due to the unique provisions of Article II, section 8, clause 17, under which Congress has exclusive control over the legislation of the District, actions of the Congress of the United States impact more directly on the lives of the residents of the District than they do upon the citizens of any other state. Under these circumstances, it is entirely appropriate that the District should have some voting representation in the Congress of the United States. In my judgment, a Constitutional Amendment authorizing voting representation for the District in the House of Representatives on the basis of population alone would be appropriate. This would preserve the unique status of the District, and at the same time, be constitutionally palatable and have a reasonable chance of quick passage. It would reaffirm the non-territorial, non-state status of the federal enclave without doing violence to the principles of state sovereignty as articulated in Article V and the Tenth Amendment. Those two constitutional provisions make a clear distinction between the states and the people of the states. Both have powers, and both are represented in the bicameral National Legislature—the people in the House and the states in the Senate.

If the proposed constitutional amendment fails to be ratified, the compromise limited to voting representation in the House of Representatives alone will still be available, and I confidently predict it will be quickly enacted.

Let me add one footnote: Congress has heeded one lesson from recent history. It has expressly provided in the body of the proposed amendment itself that it must be ratified within seven years of its submission. Thus, there can be no argument about extension of time for ratification. I get some comfort from knowing that *this* debate will not continue forever and that we will know when it is over.

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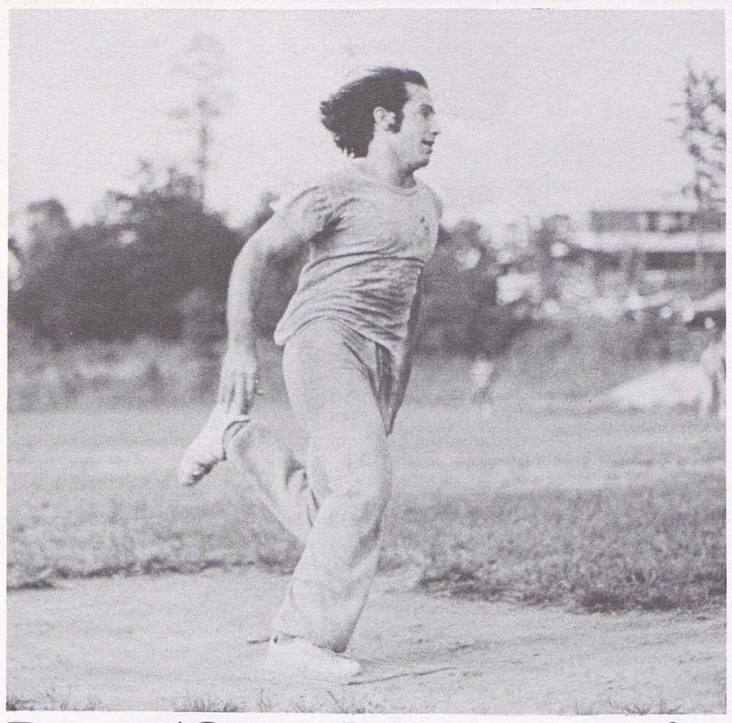

Dears/Guys/Nuisance Win Softball Championships

by Gary Goldberger

What do fine furniture and the North Grounds Softball League season have in common? Easy—they're both finished.

Yes, after a long and gruelling campaign, each league has a champion, and bragging rights for the long winter ahead have been earned. The winners are as follows: Co-Rec League—The Voir Dears; Regular League—10 Wild and Crazy American (WACO) Guys; Macho League—Attractive Nuisance.

Dears Down Dogs

In the Co-Rec League, the road to the championship was a long, hard one for the Voir Dears. As the wild card entry in the playoffs, the Dears had to play eight games in eight days, winning seven of them. Exciting games became the rule rather than the exception for the Dears. In one final round game, they eliminated A Few Cold Beers, 20-18, after being behind 14-3 in the second inning; this game set a North Grounds record for most combined runs scored. This feat is especially noteworthy because scoring has always been difficult on the North Grounds.

The Dears then went on to capture two games from the upstart Frothing Mad Dogs. The second of these games decided the league championship and was a classic confrontation. By virtue of a cagey pitching switch by Captain Barnes Hauptfuhrer, which moved veteran northpaw Mary Ellen Powers from the mound to the hot corner at third base, Merrill Cohen opened on the mound for the Voir Dears. He was opposed by the leichtling-fast hurler Sally Merrell, who threw for the Dogs.

In this climactic final game, the score was tied at the end of seven innings, 7-7; the Dears achieved this deadlock with an infield RBI hit by Jane Soldoveri. After Perrin Love had homered in the top of the ninth to put the Dogs out in front by one, up came Soldoveri again, in the bottom of the inning, this time with two outs and two on base. Hitting the ball where it was pitched, Soldoveri smashed an opposite field double, driving in both runners and winning the game for the Dears. She was named Most Valuable Dear (or Most Dear Dear) for her efforts.

WACO's Regular Guys

In the Regular League playoff series, the 10 WACO Guys were "simply awesome," to use the words of Captain Drew Gardner. Miffed by Omar's underdog also-ran label, the 10 Wild and Crazy American Guys rampaged through their opponents, outscoring the opposition by 82-19.

The Waco Guys and Koala Flats faced each other in the final game, with the Flats in a must-win situation; if the Wacos won, they were the champions. The Flats could not pull it out however, and went down before the hot Waco bats, 11-2. The Wacos were led by solid hitting performances from Jim Kenworthy, John Baum, and Mike Chapman.

Nuisance Mucho Macho

In the Macho League playoff series, the sagacious Omar found vindication. When the dust had cleared after this closely contested battle for the title, Attractive Nuisance stood at the top of the heap. The Nuisance withstood challenges from both the Meretricious Actors and the Darden Capitals. Many in the law school, from toga-laden Dean Spies, to the 'Main Man' to the students enrolled in The Lawyer's Role In The Infield, expressed concern over the possibility of the title going to a non-law school team.

In a move reminiscent of Darden Dean Sheppard's plea to his students on the eve of last year's hockey championship game, Dean Spies tried to drive law students out of the building onto the Copeley Ravine bleachers to cheer on their compatriots. This attempt met with failure, however; law students refused to leave the library, realizing that all their seats would be taken quickly by undergraduate women.

The Capitals had beaten the Nuisance in their first playoff meeting, and the Nuisance was bent on revenge. Led by the stellar play of Harry "To Be Named Later" Wilson in the field, and the Hack Wilson-like hitting of Chris Tara, the Nuisance streaked to a 12-6 lead going into the bottom of the sixth inning. In a collapse soon to be featured on a presentation of "When Havoc Struck," though, the Nuisance defense fell apart, and let up six runs in two innings, to send the game into overtime. The teams stayed scoreless through many an extra frame, until the Nuisance finally broke through with two runs in the eleventh, to seal up the championship.

Nuisance Captain Ed Gower summed up the great joy and elation felt on capturing the victory and the title when he noted, "This is the happiest moment of my day." For one more season, the Hereford Trophy, donated by the Cattle Breeders of America, and symbolic of excellence in North Grounds Softball League play, will remain in the law school.

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Va. Trial Lawyers Maintain Busy Office In Edifice Lex

Rhonda M. Hughes

On the second floor of the library, tucked in an obscure corner, is the temporary office of the Virginia Trial Lawyers Association (VTLA) and its executive director Roger Adams, U VA Law School alumnus, class of '71. Soon to be relocated in Phase II of the Law School, VTLA has been housed in the library for slightly more than a year. The existence of the office represents the opinion of Dean Spies that it is beneficial for a national law school to be affiliated with various bar associations.

VTLA, the fourth largest organization of its kind in the nation, has been in existence since 1960, and currently has more than two thousand members. One of three bar associations in the state, it is a voluntary organization which functions as a service association to further the education of trial lawyers.

Membership consists of two components: those attorneys who have been practicing more than five years, and those who have been in practice for a shorter period. Roughly six to seven hundred members are less experienced — about one-third of the total membership.

VTLA may be the only trial lawyers association in the nation which represents both defense counsel and plaintiffs' attorneys. The majority of such groups include only the latter. According to Adams, "It's important that all be represented in a single group, so that all may learn together."

Nationwide Expertise Tapped

Equally important is the organization's ability to attract well-known trial lawyers across the nation to come share their knowledge with those in Virginia. According to Adams, "Without that ability, trial lawyers wouldn't be able to share techniques and learning throughout the country." Commensurate with VTLA's nationwide appeal is its attraction to prominent lawyers in the state. Its leadership is composed of well-known trial lawyers in Virginia.

Several programs aim to fulfill VTLA's educational goal. A public information and education program was begun in response to the growing public distrust of attorneys. The program began in the Tidewater area as an experiment and is expanding throughout the state. One project allows senior high school students to attend trials and view the court system in operation. Another aspect of the program seeks to disseminate information about the legal profession to the public at large. Members of VTLA participate in panel discussions and appear on radio and television talk shows to explain the law and its effect on public concerns. Issues range from cases pending in the state Supreme Court and current legislation to controversial topics such as abortion and obscenity.

A medical institute for attorneys was recently held in Richmond under the auspices of VTLA, with three hundred people in attendance. Its object was to enable medical personnel to discuss aspects of medical practice affecting the law. Covered under the topic "Causes and Treatments of Pain" were subjects of import to trial attorneys litigating personal injury cases.

VTLA Publications Expanded

The official organ of VTLA is The Law Letter, published seven times a year. The publication consists of both federal and state cases. Included are cases which have been granted a writ of appeal, but have not yet been decided. A legislative reporter service, including both Congressional and Virginia General Assembly legislation, is soon to be launched.

Additionally, the Association hopes to become involved in the National Institute of Trial Advocacy (NITA), which conducts an intensive eight or nine-day program for practicing attorneys. The lawyers are taught courtroom tactics and litigation techniques. The target date for the first program is September of 1979.

Miller . . .

(Cont. from page 3)

effective method of increasing the efficiency of this Department and pointed to the separate Health, Education and Welfare Departments in Virginia as a successful model of this approach.

Responding to a subsequent question on the role of such a Federal Education Department in the national education program, Miller stated that he thinks the principal responsibility for education lies in the hands of the states and the localities and not the federal government. He is disturbed by the present federal mandates on education. Miller believes that too often federal mandates unreasonably increase the cost of education without assisting the local governments that have to provide funds to implement these mandates. "If there is going to be a federal mandate," said Miller, "then it ought to be accompanied by appropriate funds to carry it out."

Miller also expressed his opposition to Senator Kennedy's national health care proposals. He thinks we do need a national program to aid those families that are victims of financially catastrophic illnesses, but he believes the cost of an overall national health care program would be too great a burden for the taxpayer. He also believes that national legislation is not the answer in reducing hospital fees, because he thinks it would cause a reduction in services. Instead Miller espoused his support for a Commission, similar to the commission currently working in Virginia, that would work with the hospitals in reducing their operating costs.

Martin . . .

(Cont. from page 1)

Professor Martin's teaching experience spans six years at UNC, which included visits to the University of Michigan and the University of Texas. Prior to teaching, Martin practiced law for six years in Muskegon, Michigan, working in the area of probate and estate planning. Martin graduated from the University of Michigan Law School in 1966 and did graduate work at University College, London from 1962-63.

Curriculum . . .

(Cont. from page 3)

McCoid has evidenced a desire to review the system of small sections which was instituted as part of the first-year curriculum in 1965. Two years ago, he proposed the abolition of small sections and the reorganization of the first-year class into five sections of seventy-five students each. At the time, his proposal was met with overwhelming opposition, but he has since talked to faculty members who have indicated support for his idea. "I don't want to do anything more than talk about it at this point," McCoid says.

On the whole, the attitude of the Long Range Curriculum Committee seems to be one of "wait and see." If the individual experiments of faculty members tend to offer an improvement over the present course of study, then the Committee will most probably step in and rough out some proposals for implementing the change. However, at this juncture, such a happening is unlikely. Robinson has admitted that it is doubtful that any major proposals will be forthcoming during this present school year. Perhaps there is some reluctance on the part of the Committee to become involved in the controversy which was stirred up last year when McCoid's Committee proposed changes in the curriculum which were decidedly short-term adjustments and which were viewed unfavorably by many students (i.e., abolition of K/NK courses and mandatory average grading).

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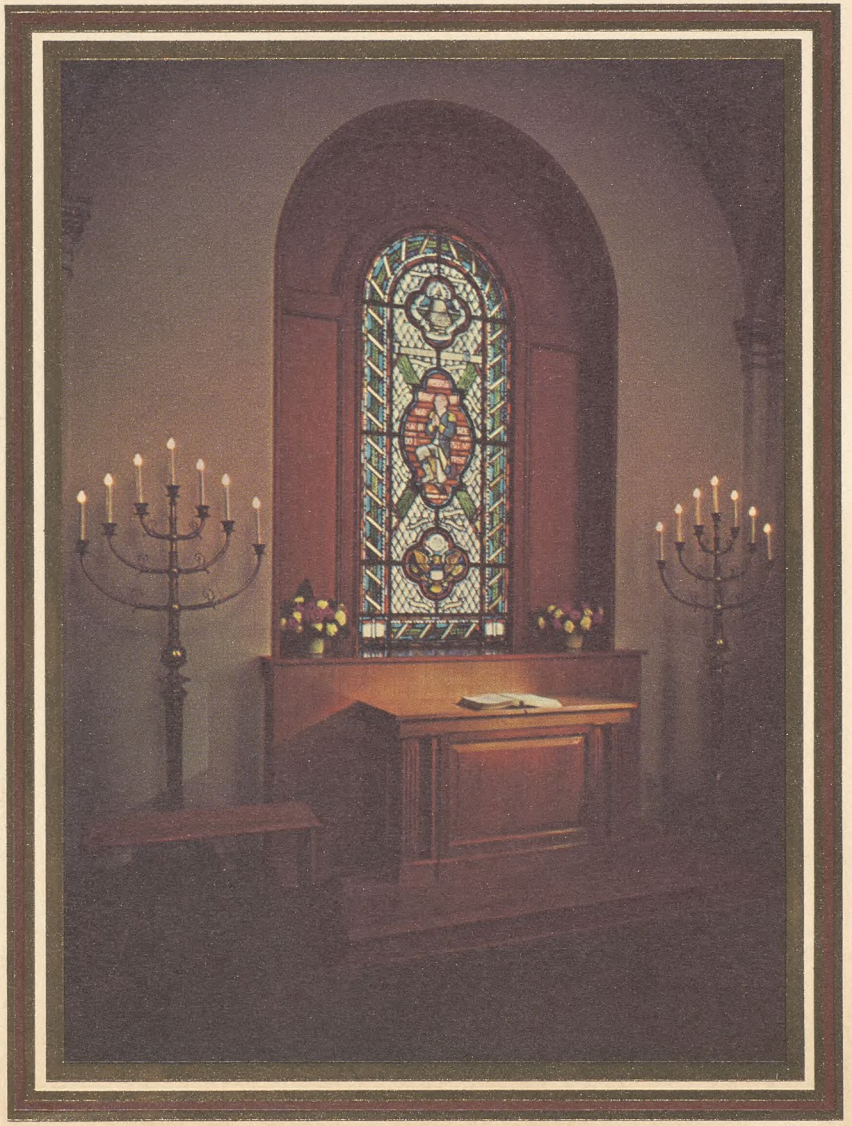
PUBLISHED FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
BY TOM LANKFORD



THE CAPITOL PRAYER ROOM

Near the Rotunda of the Capitol is a small room set apart for prayer, a quiet place to which individual Senators and Representatives may withdraw a while to seek Divine strength and guidance. The Prayer Room was authorized by Concurrent Resolution of Congress May 4, 1954. A reverent simplicity pervades the little sanctuary. A plain altar has a Bible opened to the 23rd Psalm. The stained glass window shows George Washington symbolizing the nation kneeling at prayer. Woven in ruby glass is the text from Psalm 16:1: "Preserve me, O God, for in Thee do I put my trust." Above and below are the two sides of the Great Seal of the United States. Under the upper seal is the quotation from Lincoln's Gettysburg Address: "This Nation under God." Names of the 13 original states are on scrolls in the central portion of the window; the names of the other 37 states, in chronological order, are on the laurel leaf border.

May the Yuletide promise . . . "Peace on earth, good will towards men". . . bless this world, this Nation and its people, this New Year and all the years to come.

June and Caldwell Butler

The Law News

School of Law, Washington & Lee University, Lexington, Virginia

VOLUME VII — LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1978 — NUMBER 3

Representative Caldwell Butler speaks on 95th Congress achievements in Moot Courtroom.

Butler speaks frankly on 95th congress

by Sam Flax

It'll be a long time until we know what we Congressmen did to you last weekend," Rep. M. Caldwell Butler (R-Va.) to be a group of Law School students and faculty Tuesday afternoon. "An awful lot of legislation passed in the last legislative day."

Butler, fresh from Congress' 37 hour marathon to finish this session and head home to campaign, spent most of Tuesday addressing seminars at the Law School. The day concluded with an open question and answer session in the Moot Court Room covering a range of topics. Seminar topics included bankruptcy legislation and the legislative process.

Favorably characterizing the 95th Congress as the "hardest working" and "most conservative of any of the three previous ones I'd been in," Butler stated, "The Congress (last weekend) met and confronted a number of problems and issues. I'd be surprised if the President vetoed anything.

"All things considered (Jimmy Carter) learned a lot about Congress."

Regarding the legislation passed at the session's end, he admitted the energy bill is too complex but feels it is important that, "At long last we do have an energy policy. That's a credit to the country." The tax reform measure is, "a very good piece of legislation," but Butler worries it will, "probably will not keep pace with inflation."

Butler, who is not facing opposition in the November election, stated, "One of the best things this country has going for it is the two year for Congressmen. (It leads a congressman to) spend more time with his constituents and that makes you reflect more what your constitutents want."

He cited this for the conservative trend of this Congress, even though it was heavily Democratic, for it led to a "recognition that excessive government. . . is contributing to inflation."

He expressed disappointment that Congress did not get to several matters involving judicial reform including the abolishment of diversity jurisdiction and the upgrading of federal magistrates but predicted the next Congress will address these and related items after it convenes in January. He was pleased that the Congress expanded the number of federal judgeships.

(continued on page 7)

Appeal planned

Grad plan snags red tape

Butler addresses issues

(continued from page 1)

Answering questions from the small audience for nearly an hour, Butler revealed his feelings on the following matters:

Regulatory Agencies: "We have a system of government that has established a fourth branch: the independent regulatory agencies. Congress has previously granted almost unlimited authority to these agencies to make regulations." The result of this, Butler laments, is that no process of review of such regulations exist. He supports Congressional efforts to gain review over these agencies but reports Congress has run into constitutional questions whether Congress can reserve the right to change a law once it's been passed."

Congressional Scandals including the Korean bribery affair: "It's hard to discipline your own colleagues," concludes Butler while admitting Congress hasn't done enough in policing its own members. "The Justice Department is certainly doing a better job disciplining our members than we are." On the matter of Rep. Charles Diggs (D-Mich.), recently convicted for payroll violations, Butler predicts Diggs will be re-elected and also be sent to jail. He labels the case, "About as clear a violation of the law as we've got going on up there. . . and (Diggs is) the most arrogant about it." Recalling a previous run-in with Diggs, Butler says, "I was just appalled at the brass the man had. I won't miss him."

The Republican Party: "the official line is that we are on the way (to recovery)." But he adds, "It ain't all that bad being a minority," citing the Republican influence on tax cut legislation and civil service reform including a limitation on the number of federal jobs.

National Health Insurance: "The people of the United States are saying, 'Don't spend that kind of money, '" Butler claims. He says he may support some kind of catastrophic health coverage if it could be done without a heavy infusion of federal money. On health costs in general, "I would sure like to see some way to hold down health costs but national health insurance sure isn't going to do it."

ENTRANCE **B**

LOWER WEST

Sec. **4**

Row **26**

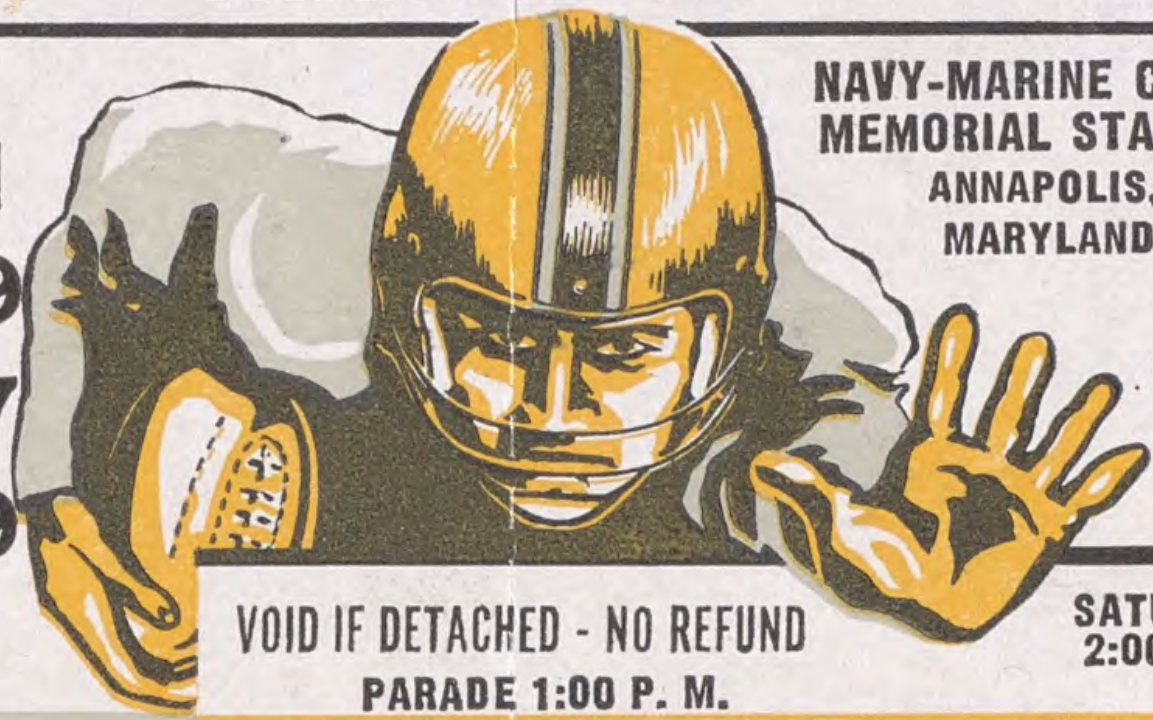
Seat **9**

OCT. 20, 1979

Est. Pr. $8.00

VIRGINIA vs. NAVY

1979



NAVY-MARINE CORPS MEMORIAL STADIUM

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

OCT. 20

SATURDAY 2:00 P. M.

VOID IF DETACHED - NO REFUND

PARADE 1:00 P. M.

WELDON, WILLIAMS & LICK, FT.SMITH, ARK.

A White House Promenade

May 20, 1978

The White House Promenade With André Kostelanetz

André Kostelanetz has conducted great orchestras from podiums in Philadelphia, Cleveland, Los Angeles, London and Berlin. Since 1952 he has been associated with the New York Philharmonic, and it is with this orchestra that he began the famed annual Promenade series in 1963. The series has been a consistent favorite and is always sold out to a diverse cross section of listeners.

Born in Russia, Kostelanetz became the youngest assistant conductor of the St. Petersburg Grand Opera. He immigrated to the United States, quickly gaining the reputation that fills seats in concert halls around this country and the world.

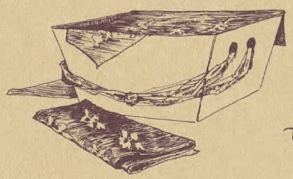
During World War II Kostelanetz volunteered his services to train and conduct GI orchestras in Europe, the Orient and North America. For this he was awarded the Asiatic-Pacific campaign ribbon.

Some of the masterpieces commissioned and inspired by Kostelanetz include Aaron Copland's *"A Lincoln Portrait"*, William Schuman's *"New England Triptych"*, *"Ukiyo-Floating World"* and *"And God Created Whales"* by Alan Hovhaness, and Jerome Kern's *"Mark Twain."*

This evening, we have borrowed Mr. Kostelanetz for the first Promenade at the White House.

BASKET SUPPER

Paté
Chicken Drumettes
Smoked Salmon
Port Salut Cheese
Vegetable Basket
Bread Sticks
Strawberries



tablecloths and napkins designed by Calvin Klein

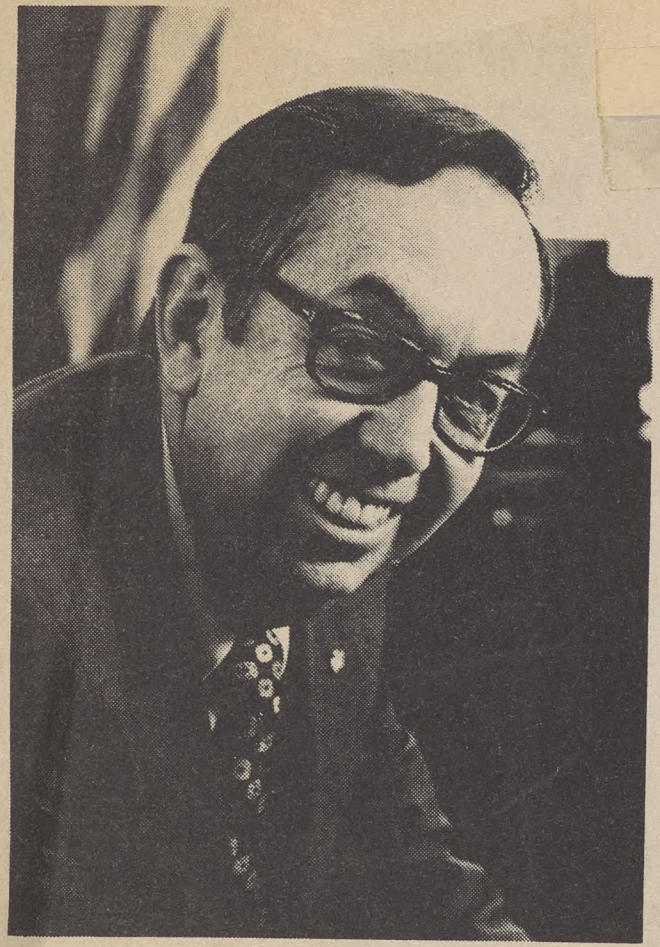
PROGRAM

MOZART
Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro"

MENDELSSOHN
"The Italian Symphony," Symphony No. 4

TCHAIKOVSKY
Romeo and Juliet

TCHAIKOVSKY
1812 Overture



I thank my friends in the Sixth District for electing to send me to the House of Representatives once more. I am grateful for the honor and privilege of representing you these past six years and hope that I will continue to merit your confidence and support.

I have endeavored during my service in the Congress to defend those principles of individual liberty, free enterprise and limited government which are our heritage and our treasure; and it is my intention to do so in the years ahead.

Please let me hear what is on your mind as we approach the beginning of the 96th Congress.

Very truly yours,

M. Caldwell Butler

Paid for by Butler '78 Committee, D. Kyle Umberger, III, Treasurer

Editorials/Letters

Butler's 'No, Thanks'

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke has made an agreeable decision not to run as the substitute candidate for the Republican nomination to the U.S. Senate. The 6th District Congressman's decision is welcome on this basis, if no other: A bird in hand is more valuable than one in the bush.

Mr. Butler is a colorful campaigner. He could give a hard time to the Democratic nominee, former Attorney General Andrew P. Miller. He could win — but he also could lose. More reassuring is the knowledge that he now has an uncontested seat in the Congress and might have more such certainties ahead.

The 6th District of Virginia — which includes Lynchburg and Roanoke as the largest single localities — is well represented. For Mr. Butler to step down could lead to an astonishing sequence of events which might be good and might be bad. For the state as a whole, Mr. Miller would make a good U.S. Senator and Mr. John Warner, the most likely Republican choice but not yet a sure one, would also make a good U.S. Senator. Which would be better is what a new campaign would be about.

Mr. Warner, former Secretary of the Navy, has been very circumspect and has observed all the proprieties since the sudden and tragic death of the first Republican candidate, Richard Obenshain. After the withdrawal of former Gov. Linwood Holton as a candidate, further opposition within the Republican State Central Committee would seem to show ingratitude and rudeness. It would tend to confirm what the late Mr. Obenshain was trying to eradicate when he was killed: an image of such hard-nosed ideological purity as would repel the independent-minded voter.

With Mr. Butler's withdrawal — he never put himself into the race, others were suggesting it — the mission Saturday of the Republican Central Committee is clear: Nominate Mr. Warner and get the show on the road — slowly and regretfully at first; but energetically by October 1.

A copy of our report is filed with the Federal Election Commission and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C. 20463. Authorized by John Warner for Senate Committee, Inc., Herbert H. Anderson, Treasurer.

Congressman and Mrs. Caldwell Butler
Mrs. John Warner

La MAISON du GOURMET

October twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred seventy-eight

Congressman and Mrs. Caldwell Butler

and

Mrs. John Warner

request the honour of your presence

Thursday, October twenty-sixth

Nineteen hundred seventy-eight

from five to eight o'clock

La MAISON du GOURMET

5348 Airport Road, Roanoke, Virginia

Cash Bar

$25 a couple
or
$15 a person

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

The Representation Amendment

MUCH OF THE OPPOSITION to the D.C. congressional vote amendment is focused on the constitutional issue of whether the District should have two senators. Columnist George F. Will, in a Sept. 10 op-ed article endorsing arguments made in the House by Rep. M. Caldwell Butler (R-Va.), objects on constitutional grounds to language in the proposed amendment 1) giving the District representation "as though it were a state," 2) granting the District participation in the electoral college substantially as a state and 3) according the District participation in the process whereby the Constitution is amended.

More than two-thirds of the House and two-thirds of the Senate heard—and rejected—the Butler arguments. A sufficient number of senators and House members were more impressed by what they heard in the testimony of constitutional scholars who could find *no* historical or constitutional reasons for continuing to refuse Senate representation from the District. And so, for that matter, are we. But the argument is not over, of course. The case is now going to be re-argued in state legislatures across the country. And the Butler-Will arguments, which are certainly respectable, will doubtless be forcefully pressed. So perhaps it is worth recalling to mind the counter-arguments as they were put forth by such constitutional scholars as Charles Alan Wright of the University of Texas, Stephen A. Saltzburg of the University of Virginia Law School and constitutional law professor Arthur S. Miller.

On the question of giving the District representation as though it were a state, Prof. Miller noted that "the District is treated the same as a state insofar as constitutional rights are concerned. . . . The movement since the founding of the republic has been toward treating the District much the same as a state." Prof. Saltzburg argued the case this way:

> *"It is impossible to derive anything useful from the study of the intention of the framers in their treatment of the District in Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution. It must be remembered that there was no District at the time the Constitution was drafted and ratified. . . . It must be recognized that even in 1801 it was impossible for those members of Congress who took away the vote from District citizens to anticipate the precise future development of the nation. When it is recalled that entire races of people, women, non-property holders and others were denied the right to vote, it is not hard to see why assumptions as to the adequacy of representation of all by a few might have been acceptable then, but not now."*

Amendment opponents also point to Article V of the Constitution, which provides that "no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." Says Prof. Saltzburg, "To be candid, I find this argument to be nonsense. . . . Nothing in the language of this article states that the Constitution cannot be amended to give entities other than states voting power in the Senate. All that is required is that a state have an equal vote. If the District is given two senators, no state is in an unequal position when compared with any other state or with the District." Said Prof. Wright: "It seems to me that the clear purpose of that clause was to ensure that the Great Compromise would not be undone and that representation in the Senate would not be put on the basis of population. That purpose is not compromised by allowing the District to have two senators any more than it is when a new state is admitted."

As for the electoral college, Mr. Will would reduce the District's representation to one vote—which would be two less than the Constitution *already* provides in lieu of a District "senate portion" in the electoral college. On the question of the effect of this amendment on the ratification of other future amendments, the change would not make future amendments any easier: Instead of 38 states, the new ratification number would be 39 for all future amendments.

So by no means is there is an ironclad constitutional case against the D.C. amendment; nor does it follow, as Mr. Will concluded, that the change "would violate the essence of American federalism . . . ."

On the contrary, the issue before the states has to do with enfranchising Americans who have been denied full and just participation in federal decision-making—the levying of taxes, conscription in wartime, the making of laws that *all* citizens are obliged to obey. That—and nothing more—is what the D.C. representation amendment is really all about.

Virginia Roanoke Times & World-News

Sunday, September 24, 1978

Deaths
Travel

Section B

Peru, Ind., To Sue NW On Safety Item

From Wire Reports

Complaining that Norfolk and Western Railway uses unqualified engineers, the Peru, Ind., Board of Public Works is going to federal court for an injunction against the line.

Meanwhile, Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks clerks union members have spread their strike against NW to Chessie System yards in Brunswick, Md. And Saturday a federal judge in Buffalo, N.Y., issued a preliminary injunction barring striking NW clerks from picketing almost all rail facilities in the 16-state Conrail system.

Negotiations in the 11-week-old strike broke off Thursday amid charges by union and railroad that the other was to blame for a stalemate in the talks.

In Indiana, Peru Mayor Larry Oyler told the Associated Press that a suit against NW will be filed this week in U.S. District Court at South Bend, accusing the carrier of using unqualified personnel to operate trains during the strike.

While there has been no damage so far, Oyler said he believes the practices pose a dangerous situation.

The city has joined the striking clerks and the United Transportation Union in filing suit in Illinois, seeking a similar injunction and $10 million in damages.

The public works board withdrew from that suit Friday to file its own, independent action. Oyler, who became Peru mayor three months ago, is an inactive member of UTU, but he has never worked for NW. UTU is to finance next week's suit against the railroad.

In Buffalo, U.S. District Judge John T. Elfvin ruled that the clerks union had failed to show a "substantial alliance" between Conrail and NW in reference to a railroad strike aid pact.

The judge forbade NW clerks from striking Conrail except at four rail yards near Buffalo that are jointly owned by the two railroads. Elfvin's ruling comes a day after U.S. Chief Justice Warren Burger blocked the clerks from expanding their strike to 73 other railroads until Monday when the Supreme Court meets in Washington.

The union picketed Conrail yards in Buffalo and Columbus, Ohio, on Sept. 8 and 9, virtually paralyzing freight traffic when Conrail employees would not cross picket lines.

Picketing in Maryland by NW clerks spread late Friday to the Brunswick, Md., yard of the Chessie System.

J.D. Lewis, Brunswick trainmaster, said about eight pickets showed up at the yard at 11 p.m. Friday. Lewis said the yard would close down this weekend if picketing continued. About 600 Chessie System workers are employed there.

Striking NW employees continued to picket the Western Maryland Railroad yard of the Chessie System, but the railroad was reported still operating.

NW pickets brought in from Roanoke and Pittsburgh began demonstrating Monday in Maryland at the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad yard in Cumberland and the Western Maryland yard in Hagerstown. Court action to stop the picketing was unsuccessful.

Although Burger ruled the clerks cannot picket 73 other railroads that are giving NW financial help during the strike, a clerks union spokesman said the other lines are being picketed because they are changing NW cars on their lines and carrying NW cars.

In Washington, D.C., Fred J. Kroll, union international president, said Saturday NW management "tried to mislead the public into believing that I had walked out of the negotiations" (after a dispute Thursday).

Kroll said Joseph Neikirk, NW vice president and chief negotiator, Thursday presented a "totally regressive" offer to the union membership, which is seeking job security guarantees in the labor dispute.

Neikirk claimed the proposal contained major new concessions, and Kroll flatly rejected it and walked out.

Further meetings have not been scheduled, and the NW bargaining team has returned to Roanoke from Washington, the site of the talks.

Enjoys National Identity

Butler Gains Respect in D.C.

By MARGIE FISHER
Richmond Bureau

WASHINGTON — There was a period when threatening phone calls and other expressions of resentment dogged M. Caldwell Butler for the part he had played in helping to topple a president.

To many, of course, he was a much-admired hero of the Watergate affair. His vote as a member of the House Judiciary Committee to impeach Richard Nixon was seen as an act of courage and wisdom.

In retrospect, Butler believes it was "probably a standoff" — whether his pro-impeachment vote helped or hurt him more.

But beyond a doubt it gave him a lasting national identity that few Virginia congressmen have ever achieved. Definitely, said Butler, "that's my scarlet letter."

Now, it is a moot question. But in the days immediately following the death of Republican senatorial candidate Richard Obenshain last month, it occurred to many that the national prominence Butler gained from Watergate made him the Republicans' best bet as a substitute candidate to throw against Democrat Andrew Miller.

Butler, along with other Virginia GOP loyalists, withdrew his name from any consideration to clear the way for John Warner.

In a recent interview, the 6th District representative stressed that he never considered "the possibility of making a contest out of it with Warner." Had Warner declined to seek the nomination, however, Butler felt he would have been "the logical choice."

Butler, with a "safe" seat in the House — he has no opposition in the Nov. 7 election — said he gave serious thought to a Senate race last month only because there was a chance Warner didn't want it and that, if he did, the Obenshain people wouldn't support him. Butler said he really has no Senate ambitions.

But despite his disclaimer, there are many people here who feel Butler is biding his time until he tries for higher office and that "the Senate is where he belongs."

The former Roanoke lawyer and state legislator is widely recognized here as a superior legal craftsman of high intelligence. He is, according to one source close to the Judiciary Committee, "about the brightest guy that Virginia has ever sent up here."

Butler is known for his "considerable floor savvy" and for his "artful, sardonic wit." He is widely respected for his effectiveness. "His intelligence and integrity command considerable attention," said one observer, adding that he is "a tireless worker when it comes to protecting the interests of his constituents."

But Butler has made some enemies. "Everyone respects him but not everybody likes him," said one source. "He can be abrasive ... goes for the jugular." Said another: "Caldwell locks horns and goes right to the mat. People are rarely neutral about him. They either love him or they hate him. He's antagonized some people. He has this redeeming sense of humor, but it has a cutting edge."

One of the areas in which Butler has been known to lock horns is in dealings with federal regulatory agencies. "Doing something about overregulation" by the federal government has been his prime interest. "People are so frustrated by what the federal government does to them," he said, adding he feels it is a major role of a congressman's office to run interference for his constituents.

Butler, 53, came to the House when Republi-

See Butler, Page B-2

Wampler's Constituents Get Plenty of Attention

By MARGIE FISHER
Richmond Bureau

WASHINGTON — Around Capitol Hill, Republican William C. Wampler is best known as "a strong constituent man."

That is because of the high priority he places on "casework" — or providing services to his constituents in Southwest Virginia's "Fighting 9th" District.

And it is largely on this basis that he is termed a "highly effective" congressman.

Wampler's chief aide, David Wright, estimates that his boss gets upward to 2,500 letters a month from Southwest Virginia residents asking for help. That is more than most senators get, Wright said, and the requests generally are for more "personal" type services than most congressmen are asked to provide.

Wampler's own estimation is that about 75 percent of his staff's time is devoted to constituency services. The emphasis on direct services is even greater in district offices which Wampler has in Pulaski, Big Stone Gap and Richlands.

Even those who disagree philosophically with Wampler's conservative views on issues give him high marks for serving well his district's interests.

"His votes accurately reflect his district. Nobody can fault him on that score," said one individual who has close contact with Wampler. "He is faithful to the nth degree of trying to do what he thinks the voters back home want."

Wampler, running for re-election against Democrat C. Champ Clark of Chilhowie, has been accused by his opponent of not putting forth his best effort in representing the coal and agricultural interests of the district.

It is an accusation that both Democratic and Republican sources in official Washington readily dispute. If anything, Wampler is frequently cited as being too provincial-minded.

Wampler, 52, has served in Congress longer than any other member of the Virginia delegation except Rep. David E. Satterfield III, D-3rd District.

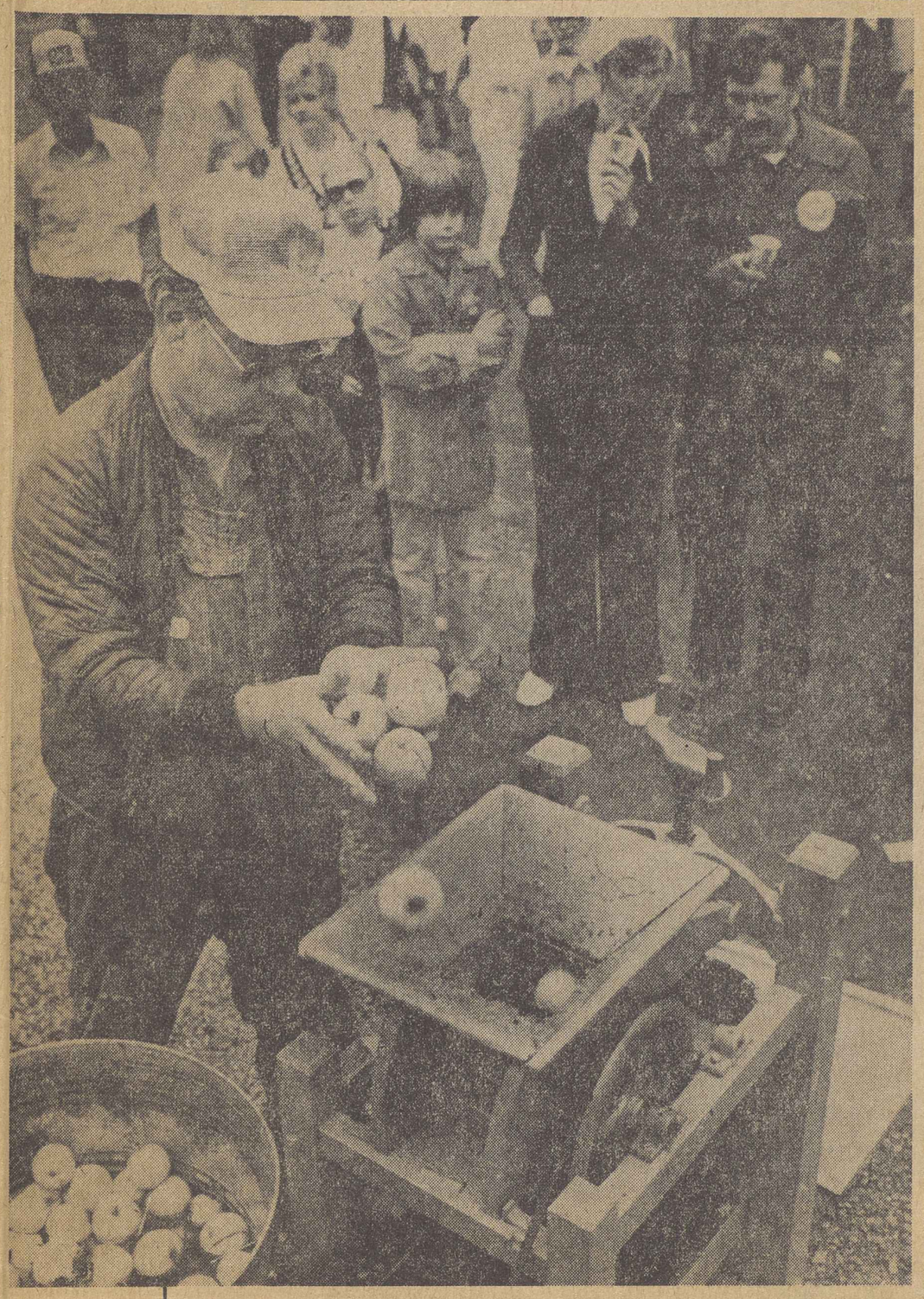
Wampler was first elected in 1952, but was defeated in 1954 and 1956 by liberal Democrat Pat Jennings.

Wampler, whose home is in Bristol, returned to his furniture and carpet business for a while and also served a stint as special assistant on the Atomic Energy Commission. In 1966,

See Wampler, Page B-2

Virginia INSIDE

Magistrates have been criticized for having too much power. Proponents say they protect citizens from potential abuses of Virginia's system of law. Magistrate Bobby Casey explains his profession. **Page B-2.**



Apple Squeezin'

Ralph Wimmer of Boones Mill, above, feeds apples into a cider press at Saturday's Boones Mill Apple Festival. And Ruby Wray of Boones Mill holds a spoon of apple butter upside down to check on the brew. Saturday's Festival included shows of crafts and apple products, blue grass music and a parade. Senatorial candidate Andrew Miller and Lt. Gov. Charles Robb appeared in the parade, along with a marching band from Franklin County High School, rescue squad vehicles and several floats.

Staff Photos by Wayne Deel

Wampler

From Page B-1

however, he defeated Jennings and regained his seat. He held on to it in 1974 and 1976 against tough competition from populist Democrat Charles Horne.

Aside from his reputation as a congressman devoted to his district, Wampler has not made a splash here, though those who know him tend to like him and respect him.

"There was a time," said one source, "when he was considered one of the bright young Republican stars, part of the Republican royalty almost." At that time, Wampler was married to the sister of Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, now the Senate minority leader. Baker is married to the daughter of the late, renowned Sen. Everett Dirksen.

Wampler has never really lived up to the potential, the source said, that many felt he had in those days when he had a Dirksen connection and Dirksen "was king of the mountain." Nevertheless, he added, "good things are said about his work" and "he's about the nicest fellow you'd ever want to talk to."

One detractor said that Wampler is "known more as a natty dresser and for his fantastic tan" than for his legislative record.

Others said, however, that it is rare when a House member — as one among nearly 440 — ever achieves a high level of recognition in this city and that "Wampler's personal style is not the type that would tend to project him into the limelight."

"He is very low key but he is very, very effective," said Fowler West, staff director of the Agriculture Committee where Wampler serves as the ranking minority member.

Wampler "commands a great deal of respect on both sides of the aisle." He is "probably the most effective minority member" to have served on the Agriculture Committee in recent history, West said, and he is "among the most effective Republicans" on the House floor.

The tall and handsome Wampler — nicknamed "Bald Eagle" — is seen as an affable gentleman — even by liberal Democratic congressmen, federal bureaucrats and lobbyists who say they cross swords with him regularly on the issues. Said one: "He represents his views in an effective way, but also in a way that doesn't cause hard feelings with anybody."

Several people who work closely with the Virginian cited his diplomatic talents in dealings with the majority members. Because "he doesn't try to obstruct the majority or to obstruct progress, majority members are usually eager to cooperate with him when he comes up with legislation."

"He doesn't try to grab every issue and run with it. He picks his issues ... He is more the persuasive type than the frontal assault type." When he is at odds with other members, he stands back to see if a solution can be worked out. His ability to mediate in a group is highly respected. And he is a more skillful parliamentarian" than many people realize.

From a legislative standpoint, Wampler said he feels a special duty on any issue that affects the economic development of Southwest Virginia. He is widely known for the push he has given agricultural research and for his staunch opposition to the controversial strip-mining bill signed into law by President Carter.

He has also taken a keen interest in the nitrate issue and has introduced a bill to bring about a uniform national policy for assessing cancer studies. The legislator feels there must be a way for scientifically weighing risk versus benefit of substances, like nitrate, which receive an indictment as a carcinogen.

"People today are afraid to eat or drink anything," he said, citing the number of food elements that various studies have linked to cancer. But the problem, as he perceives it, is that people are coming to mistrust the information because there is no comprehensive and scientifically sound policy for assessing it.

In addition to his prime Agriculture Committee assignment, Wampler is a member of the House's Select Committee on Aging where he devotes most of his attention to the problems of the rural elderly. His concern, he said, is that the rural elderly not be shortchanged in national legislation.

There are some who say that Wampler's conservative views on such issues as agricultural exports smack of the 1950s. A source within the U.S. Department of Agriculture said that while the department "is trying to expand trade with other nations, Wampler sometimes retards all attempts with an old '50s 'commies are bad' routine."

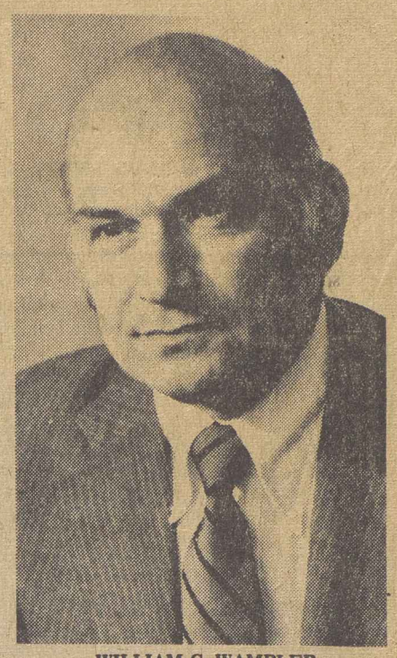
But even this type criticism is tempered with respect for Wampler's views.

"There are many national agriculture issues that don't really relate to the 9th District," said Chuck Frazier, with the liberal National Farmers Organization. "Mr. Wampler is very cooperative in trying to work out some of these issues and we recognize it is an extra burden for him, considering the district he represents. Let's say it this way — we appreciate the fact that he is willing to listen to our viewpoint on problems that affect the rest of the country but not his own constituents."

Wampler, who describes himself as a Republican "team player," complains — as do many other congressmen of both parties — about poor relations with the Carter administration. Contact between the White House and his office has been extremely limited, he said, since Carter took over.

From the White House perspective, Wampler's influence is apparently not regarded as crucial. The White House strategy for dealing with Republicans is to concentrate on Republican leaders, a source said, on the premise that lesser Republicans will go along.

Wampler, along with other Virginia Republicans, "can be counted on to always walk the Republican plank."



WILLIAM C. WAMPLER
Re-election Challenged Again

Wampler Opponent Would Back Airfield

Southwest Bureau

CHILHOWIE — Champ Clark, the Democrat challenging Rep. William C. Wampler for the 9th District Congressional seat, said Saturday he would support construction of two air fields in Israel if that was necessary to the success of Egyptian-Israeli peace talks.

With white collar crime in the federal government costing taxpayers between $2.5 and $25 billion a year, Clark said, the estimated $1 billion to construct the fields "would be a small sum to pay for bringing peace to a region that has known none for thousands of years . . ."

Butler

M. CALDWELL BUTLER
Considered Senate Bid

From Page B-1

can Richard Poff, now a Virginia Supreme Court justice, decided to retire in 1972. Butler had been minority leader in the Virginia House of Delegates. He had practiced law in Roanoke with former Gov. Linwood Holton and, like Holton, had been closely identified with the more moderate wing of the state's Republican Party.

As a GOP loyalist from a district generally known for its Republicanism, Butler supported the Nixon administration on most issues that came before the House of Representatives. To many he seemed the least likely member of the House Judiciary Committee to play a key role in the impeachment proceedings.

It has become something of a minor Washington legend how Butler stayed up late into the nights carefully studying the evidence against Nixon, listening also as his wife read aloud to him from "All the President's Men."

Butler came to the conclusion that Nixon was guilty and should be impeached. He joined with others in drawing up the articles of impeachment and became one of the Judiciary Committee's stars in the nationally telecast public hearings.

It seemed a difficult decision at the time, he says now. But that's because "feelings were running so strong" both for and against Nixon. Butler's stance "incurred wrath" among many people even though it won him the admiration of others. Nevertheless, he says he would repeat his vote if he had to now "with no hesitation."

Generally, Butler's political strength is felt to be stronger than ever before — as evidenced by the fact that no Democrat wanted to run against him in this election year.

As for his insistence that he's not interested in running for the Senate, Butler said he feels no need to because he's satisfied with the impact he can have on the nation's direction in the House.

He said he has not felt hindered as a member of the minority party in Congress. Unlike the Virginia General Assembly, which is also controlled by Democrats, minority party members "are much more respected here." Congress is "much more professional in that regard. So much of national legislation has no partisan consideration," and regardless of party affiliation, "your input is what you're willing to put into it."

Butler serves on the House Small Business Committee where he is the ranking minority member of the subcommittee on Antitrust, Consumers and Employment. On the Judiciary Committee, he is the ranking Republican on the subcommittee for Civil and Constitutional Rights — an assignment that has made him floor manager for such controversial questions as the time extension for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment and full congressional representation for the District of Columbia.

His major legislative interest for three years has been an overhaul of bankruptcy laws.

Miller Thinks VPI Vet School Possible Now

By MELVILLE CARICO
Political Writer

U.S. Senate candidate Andrew P. Miller said Saturday there is a strong chance Congress will appropriate $1.4 million for a regional school of veterinary medicine at Virginia Tech because he asked friends in the Senate for help.

The former attorney general held out high hopes for the school in campaign speeches to Democratic audiences in Franklin County and Radford — Republican Gov. John Dalton's home town.

The House passed a bill including the appropriation, but the original Senate version did not contain any funds for the school and Virginians who have been trying to get the veterinary school for years in Blacksburg were upset.

Miller revealed that he called U.S. Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, D-Mo., who is chairman of the agriculture subsidy of the Senate appropriations committee and explained the problem. He described Eagleton as a personal friend.

Eagleton took the matter to the House-Senate conferee and it was included in the Agriculture Appropriations Act now awaiting congressional approval.

Miller said the only stipulation on Virginia Tech's getting the funds is that the states of Maryland and West Virginia agree to participate with Virginia in making it a regional school at Blacksburg.

Miller told his two campaign audiences that this is an example of what an effective senator can do for his state, particularly when he is on a friendly basis with the Democratic majority in the Senate.

He said several senators will be coming to Virginia be-

ACT NOW
TELL ME MORE
This is the last week to register for NBC's fall term
Attend classes during the day

FURNITURE
VIRGINIA CAROLINA FURNITURE WAREHOUSE
WE HAD AN UNPRECEDENTED UNCLAIMED FREIGHT FURNITURE SALE SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th. HOWEVER, WE ARE STILL OVERSTOCKED. THE ITEMS LISTED BELOW ARE WHAT WAS LEFT.
THEY WILL SELL FOR THE PRICES INDICATED SUNDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 25 AND 26.
HOURS 10 A.M.-9 P.M. MON. THRU SAT.
SUNDAY HOURS 1 P.M.-6 P.M.
FREE DELIVERY—EASY CREDIT
WE HAVE IN STOCK A COMPLETE LINE OF VIRGINIA HOUSE IN DARK AND LIGHT PINE, AND ALSO IN OAK. DINING ROOM GROUPS, HUTCHES, BUFFETS, CORNER DRY SINKS. ANYTHING YOU MAY NEED FOR DINING AND ENTERTAINING.
6 PC. BEDROOM IN PECAN. TRIPLE DRESSER 2 MIRRORS, CHEST, BED AND NIGHT STAND. SUGGESTED RETAIL $749.95 ..... SALE PRICE $399.00
LEHY BEDROOM IN HONEY PINE. TRIPLE DRESSER. 2 MIRRORS, CHEST, BED AND ONE NIGHT STAND. SUGGESTED RETAIL $849.00..... SALE PRICE $429.00
9 PC. DINING ROOM BY BASSETT IN PECAN FINISH. BUFFET, HUTCH, TABLE AND 6 CHAIRS. SUGGESTED RETAIL $999.95 ..... SALE PRICE $599.00
MODERN 6-PC DINING ROOM IN CURLY OAK. TABLE, 4 CHAIRS AND CHINA CLOSET, REPOSSESSED, BUT LIKE NEW. RETAIL $1699.95 ..... OUR PRICE $899.95
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EARLY AMERICAN SOFA AND CHAIR. HI-BACK AND HERCULON COVER AND PINE TRIM. SUGGESTED RETAIL 379.95 ..... SALE PRICE $299.95
5-PC. BEDROOM IN WHITE AND GOLD TRIM. TRIPLE DRESSER, MIRROR, LARGE CHEST, COMMODE AND TESTER BED WITH CANOPY FRAME. SOLD, REPOSSESSED BUT NEVER USED. RETAIL $999.95 ..... OUR PRICE $599.95
ONE USED SOFA IN BROWN VINYL LIKE NEW ..... $
EARLY AMERICAN SOFA (74 INCH) AND MATCHING CHAIR. DURABLE HERCULON COVERS. SUGGESTED RETAIL $399.95 ..... SALE PRICE $
3 PC. SOFA, CHAIR AND LOVE SEAT IN RURAL FRENCH WOOD TRIM IN HONEY PINE AND NYLON PRINT COVER. SUGGESTED RETAIL $999.95 SALE PRICE $
SOFA AND CHAIR IN EARLY AMERICAN STYLE. WOOD TRIM IN PINE AND HERCULON COVER. SUGGESTED RETAIL $699.00..... SALE PRICE $
MODERN SOFA, LOVE SEAT AND MATCHING CHAIR IN NYLON PATTERN COVER—SUGGESTED RETAIL $799.00..... SALE PRICE—3 PIECES $
TRADITIONAL STYLE 3-PC. SOFA, CHAIR AND LOVE SEAT. BEAUTIFUL NYLON COVERS. SUGGESTED RETAIL $799.00..... SALE PRICE $
EXTRA SPECIAL
CLOSEOUT ON SPECIAL PURCHASE TIONAL CHAIRS. QUEEN ANNE, WI BACKS IN VERY FINE COVERS—TH SOLD FOR 10% ABOVE COST
—BEDDING—

Farm Family Committee

Mr. and Mrs. David Beyeler, Co-Chairmen	Waynesboro
Mr. and Mrs. John D. Alderson	Troutville
Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Copenhaver	Covington
Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Crummett, Jr.	Blue Grass
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lester	Forest
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth L. Robinson	Warm Springs
Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Rose, Sr.	Covington
Mr. and Mrs. Jack F. Smith	Fairfield
Mr. and Mrs. John D. Smith	Amherst
Mr. and Mrs. Garland Sprinkle	Buchanan
Mrs. Lester Strawn	Bedford
Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wertz	Salem
Mr. and Mrs. Reggie Wilburn	Amherst

Talk to the people setting farm policy and tell them what you think.

Hon. M. Caldwell Butler
U.S. House of Representatives
111 Post Office Building
200 S. Wayne Avenue
P.O. Box 1045
Waynesboro, Virginia 22980

Here's your chance.

Congressman Butler's Family Farm Conference

Monday, August 7, 10:00 a.m.
Buena Vista's Glen Maury Park

July 19, 1978

Dear Friend:

You can have your chance to talk with Federal and State officials who make farm policy at our seventh annual Sixth District Family Farm Conference. The Conference will be held Monday, August 7, in Buena Vista's Glen Maury Park beginning at 10:00 a.m. and concluding with a free barbecue for your entire family at noon.

James C. Webster, Acting Director of Governmental and Public Affairs, U.S. Department of Agriculture, will be our keynote speaker. Formal presentations will be very limited to allow plenty of time for you to ask questions and express your views. The Conference panel, consisting of myself and a number of Federal and State agency officials, will respond to your questions.

As in past years, my purpose is to give you the opportunity to question directly Congressional and agency officials about agricultural problems as well as to acquaint me with your concerns and problems.

It would be helpful for you to return the enclosed card letting us know that you plan to attend the Conference.

To reach Glen Maury Park from Interstate 81, take Exit 51 East to Route 60. Follow Route 60 to Route 501, and turn right on Route 501. Follow Route 501 to Tenth Street, and turn right on Tenth Street. Tenth Street leads into Glen Maury Park. Signs will be placed along the route in Buena Vista to assist you.

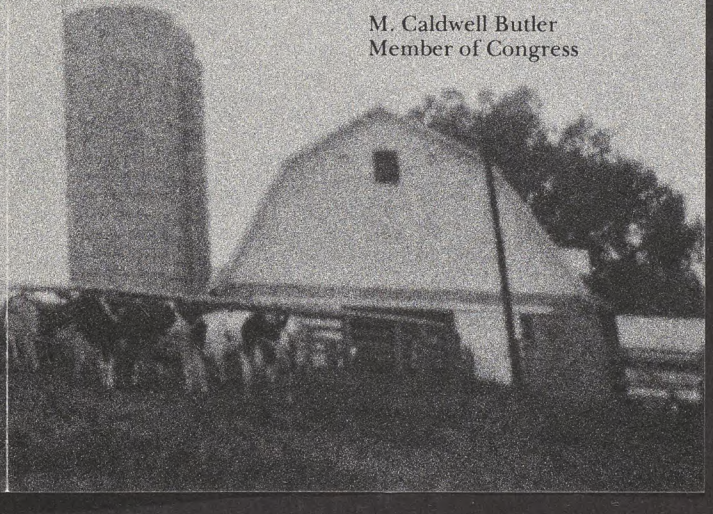
I hope you can join us for the Family Farm Conference on August 7 in Buena Vista's Glen Maury Park.

With kindest regards, I am

Very truly yours,

M. Caldwell Butler

M. Caldwell Butler
Member of Congress



Yes, we plan to attend Congressman Butler's seventh annual Sixth District Family Farm Conference and Barbecue to be held Monday, August 7 beginning at 10:00 a.m. in Buena Vista's Glen Maury Park.

We may be late for the Conference, but we will be there for the noon barbecue.

Number Attending _____ PLEASE PRINT

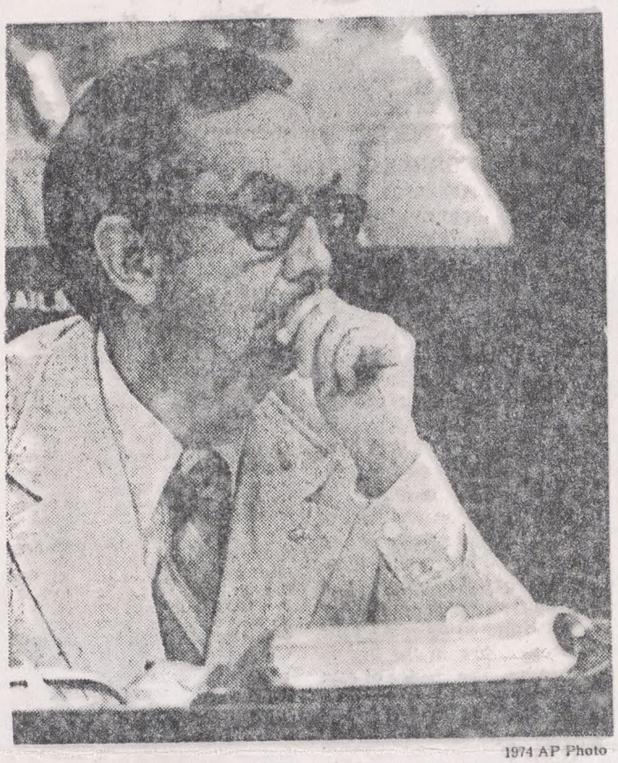
Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Sat., July 22, 1978

Richmond Times-Dispatch
Section B



1974 AP Photo

M. Caldwell Butler, During Impeachment Debate
Hostile Reaction Made Him Get Unlisted Phone

Shelley Rolfe's

By The Way

Recognition — Four Years Later

As the anniversary approached, Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-6th, was in Richmond being formally introduced as a cochairman of Richard D. Obenshain's campaign for the U.S. Senate.

No, Butler said in his deep voice that often is laced with acerbic humor, He just hadn't realized it. Here he was, facing TV cameras and pledging aid and comfort for Obenshain, and almost four years ago to the day he had faced TV cameras in Washington and, in a time of troubles, made an announcement that, by all odds, was momentous and historic.

He would, he had said, vote, as a member of the House Judiciary Committee, for the impeachment of President Nixon. What he said surely created tremors.

If a freshman congressman from the South, an area that Nixon had believed would remain loyal until the embattled end, said he would vote for impeachment, the sky most certainly was falling. Somewhat reluctantly, Butler discovered he had become an instant celebrity.

In Richmond the other day, with understatement lacing his voice, Butler said, "It did bring me a certain amount of recognition I would not have had otherwise."

IT IS RECOGNITION that has endured. Butler's decision — at the time he had called it an "agonizing" one — clearly hastened Nixon's fall. Questions had been addressed to Butler as a campaign co-chairman. Yes, he believed the Republican Party was emerging from the dark and defeat of its "Watergate syndrome." And any offer by Nixon to campaign for Obenshain should be firmly and politely declined. "I absolutely think he should not campaign," Butler said. For any Republican.

There had been another question for Butler. "How did Watergate change my life?" he repeated. "I'm always surprised by the number of people who still come up to me to say, 'I've always meant to tell you that I thought you did a good job.' This sort of thing doesn't happen infrequently, even now.

"I've also been pleasantly surprised that people aren't jumping on me anymore. Every now and then, people will come up to me to say, 'Now that we know all about Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson and things of that sort, do you really think you did the right thing?' Maybe five people at the most have given me that question recently.

"The general thrust ... the implication ... is that Nixon was no worse than his predecessors and he just got caught. ... That sort of thing." Butler hinted that a comparison of apples and oranges might be involved.

FOUR YEARS AGO, Butler, of course, had been jumped on — rather hard at times. The Nixon loyalists kept the faith, and some clung to it even after the finality of his resignation.

Butler recalled his 1974 run for re-election in a district that had given Nixon 73 percent of the vote in 1972. "I had a tough race," Butler said. He did win rather handily in a three-man field but failed to command a majority.

Speaking of the 1974 statistics, Butler said, "I don't know how much of that was traceable to hostile reaction to my impeachment vote, but it certainly still was around. The die-hard Nixon supporters held on to negative attitudes.

"But I find that seems to have disappeared. Back then ... I got phone calls at the house [in Roanoke]. You know, I finally changed my number to an unlisted number after my wife got calls on several occasions. We just don't get anything like that any more. Nobody is rude about it any more.

"I think people generally concede that the Judiciary Committee came out on the right side. I don't find many people who don't think Nixon should have been impeached." And in 1978, Butler faces up to a re-election campaign and finds himself in a candidate's dream world. He does not have opposition.

→

BUTLER HAS NOT READ "RN," which depicts history as seen through Nixon's eyes. "I guess if someone gave it to me, I'd try to read it," Butler said. "There have been so many of those books, and I really haven't read any of them. I haven't made any effort to read any of the books that try to develop or criticize the facts ... facts I've already been through.

"There was a time where I guess my a vanity was involved ... where I checked books and articles to read judgments of how the Judiciary Committee conducted itself."

It was suggested that virtually everything Butler read was laudatory. "Yes...," he said. "You've got some screwballs on the committee who could have really hurt the process, but everybody handled himself or herself well. I thought it was a pretty high level of debate. It was in contrast to what we went through this week."

Butler was talking of the committee's 19-15 vote earlier in the week to extend by 39 months the time for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. As "a matter of policy," Butler had opposed extension.

"The level of debate ... the exchanging of votes," he said. "It wasn't anything like what we did attendant to impeachment." It was not a call to statesmanship ... It was not our finest hour."

PANELISTS *(continued from page 3)*

LELAND E. BEALE
State Executive Director
Virginia State Agricultural
Stabilization and Conservation
Service Committee
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Richmond, Virginia

The Virginia State ASCS Committee has jurisdiction over local ASCS offices in more than 90 Virginia counties. ASCS provides emergency feed programs, emergency conservation measures to restore and reshape the land after natural disasters, agriculture conservation programs, production adjustment programs, tobacco allotment and marketing quotas, price support programs, storage structure and drying equipment loans, and the wool incentive program. ■

WILLIAM WELLS
Acting Director
Office of Special Pesticide Review
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C.

The Environmental Protection Agency classifies all chemicals for general or restricted use and reviews all suspect chemicals to determine whether or not to initiate action to remove them from the market. ■

COYT T. WILSON
Director
Agricultural Experiment Station
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and
State University
Blacksburg, Virginia

The Agricultural Experiment Station administers all research in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, the Department of Home Economics, and the Department of Veterinary Science. In addition to the traditional areas of research, they are redirecting their programs to give more attention to the problems of energy and quality of the environment. Research is performed at the facilities on the Blacksburg campus and at 9 outlying Virginia research centers. ■

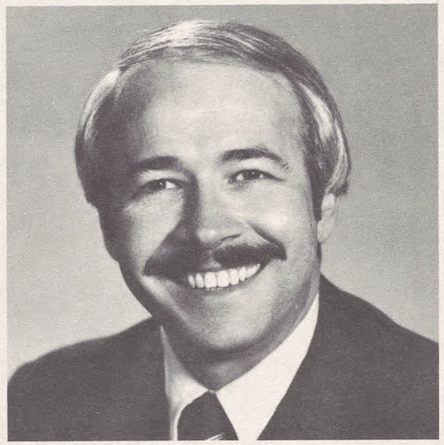
M. FRANK ELMORE
Director of Extension Programs
in agriculture & natural resources
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and
State University
Blacksburg, Virginia

Mr. Elmore coordinates VPI & SU's agricultural extension programs throughout Virginia. The purpose of the extension program is to help farmers acquire the knowledge and skills that are necessary to carry out their jobs on the farm and increase their net profits. ■

Congressman M. Caldwell Butler
Seventh Annual
Family Farm Conference
August 7, 1978
Glen Maury Park
Buena Vista, Virginia

The Farm Conference will begin promptly at 10:00 a.m. and break at noon for the barbecue lunch. Following brief opening remarks by Congressman Butler and Mr. Webster, panelists will respond to questions from the audience. Everyone is encouraged to express their views and ask questions. Panelists will be available for individual questions during the barbecue.

Congressman M. Caldwell Butler



James C. Webster
Acting Director
Government and Public Affairs
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Farm Family Advisory Committee

Mr. and Mrs. David Beyeler
Co-Chairmen ..... Waynesboro
Mr. and Mrs. John D. Alderson ..... Troutville
Mr. and Mrs. R.J. Copenhaver ..... Covington
Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Crummett, Jr. ..... Blue Grass
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lester ..... Forest
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth L. Robinson ..... Warm Springs
Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Rose, Sr. ..... Covington
Mr. and Mrs. Jack F. Smith ..... Fairfield
Mr. and Mrs. John D. Smith ..... Amherst
Mr. and Mrs. Garland Sprinkle ..... Buchanan
Mrs. Lester Strawn ..... Bedford
Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wertz ..... Salem
Mr. and Mrs. Reggie Wilburn ..... Amherst

PANELISTS

MAURICE P. ROWE
Secretary of Commerce and Resoures
Commonwealth of Virginia
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. Rowe is the member of the Governor's Cabinet responsible for all matters relating to the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry, and 17 other State agencies. The Department of Labor and Industry is responsible for numerous health and safety matters in agriculture. Under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Labor, it administers the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) in Virginia. ■

EDWARD A. RAGLAND
State Director
Farmers Home Administration
Richmond, Virginia

The Farmers Home Administration assists the development of rural areas through supervised credit for farming, business, industrial development, and housing and community facilities. Programs of specific interest to the farmer include emergency loans to offset losses from disasters and floods, farm ownership loans, farm operating loans, emergency livestock guaranteed feed loans, irrigation and drainage loans, grazing association loans, and resources and development loans. ■

DAVID GRIMWOOD
State Director
Soil Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Richmond, Virginia

The Soil Conservation Service is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's technical arm for soil and water conservation. It brings together several disciplines to help individuals, communities, and units of government with erosion and sediment control, land use, wildlife habitat, and agricultural waste management. ■

R.P. KUTTENKULLER
District Director
Small Business Administration
Richmond, Virginia

The Small Business Administration has a number of programs available to small farmers as well as the small businessman, including emergency financial assistance in case of natural disaster, long-term loans, management assistance, and aid in procuring government contracts. ■

(continued on back)

TRI-OMINIS CLUB OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

President	.	Mrs. Elvah Taylor
Vice President	.	Mr. Robert Sullivan
Secretary	.	Mrs. Louise Bowling
Financial Secretary	.	Mr. Richard Taylor
Treasurer	.	Mrs. Lucy Ellis

Mr. William Bowling
Mr. William Beane
Mr. Andrew Brown, Sr.
Mrs. Frances Brown
Miss Eva Boyd
Mr. Earl Boyd
Mrs. Velva Brown
Mr. Alphonso Banks
Mrs. Shirley Beane
Mr. Francis Brown
Mrs. Lillian Carter
Mr. Donald Dickerson
Mrs. Bobbie Dickerson
Mrs. Evelyn Jones
Mrs. Mary March
Mr. James Mumford
Mrs. Mary Mumford
Mrs. Ester Sullivan
Mrs. Thelma Williams
Mrs. Odessa Williams
Mrs. Sallie Whitten
Mrs. Pauline Wooley
Mr. Jessie White
Mrs. Mary White

AGAIN, WE SAY, MANY THANKS TO EVERYONE ° ° ° ° ° °

°°° °°°

°°°

PROGRAMME

7:00 - 8:15 P. M.

ANNOUNCER . Mrs. Elvah Taylor,
Secretary of Fidelity Chapter #54 O.E.S. of Va. PHA
President, Tri-Ominis Club

PRESENTATION . Mrs. Thelma Williams,
P.M. of Fidelity Chapter #54 O.E.S. of Va. PHA
Deputy Organizer O.E.S. of Va. PHA

BLESSING OF FOOD . Rev. Kenneth B. Wright,
Pastor, First Baptist Church, Roanoke, Virginia

MUSIC (Through Dinner Hour) Mrs. Sarah Pettigrew,
Roanoke Manpower Services
Assistant Pianist, High Street Baptist Church

GUEST SOLOIST . Miss Stephanie Marshall

8:15 P. M.

ROAST

ANNOUNCER . Mrs. Elvah Taylor

ROASTMASTER . Mr. Richard Taylor,
P.M. of Alleghany-Dunbar Lodge #109

ROASTER #1 . Del. Ray Garland,
Member, House of Delegates - Roanoke County and
Cities of Roanoke and Salem

ROASTER #2 Dr. W. Wendell S. Butler, III,
Physician and Surgery in Roanoke, Virginia and
Brother of Congressman M. Caldwell Butler

ROASTER #3 . Rev. A. Horatio Edwards,
Pastor, St. Paul United Methodist Church

ROASTER #4 . Mrs. Mamie Vest,
Mamie Vest Associates

ROASTER #5 . Mr. Milton Jordan,
Past Potentate, Alladin Temple #111
P.M. Alleghany Lodge #109

ROASTER #6 Atty. B. Purnell Eggleston,
Lawyer in City - Roanoke, Virginia

ROASTER #7 . Mayor Noel C. Taylor,
Pastor, High Street Baptist Church
Mayor of Roanoke, Virginia

ROASTER #8 . Mrs. Marjorie Seymour,
Roanoke City School Teacher
Chairperson of Roanoke Republican Party

ROASTER #9 . Mr. Cabel E. Brand,
Owner of Stuart McGuire Shoe Company

ROASTER #10 . Dr. M. Don Pack,
Superintendent, Roanoke City Schools

REMARKS Congressman M. Caldwell Butler

REMARKS and PRESENTATION . Mrs. Elvah Taylor

ROASTMASTER . Mr. Richard Taylor

Expressions of appreciation go out to all persons who in any way helped to make this program a success.

Special Appreciation goes to our Congressman M. Caldwell Butler for being the person he is and to accept a challenge such as this Roast tonight. It took a special person. Thank You - Congressman Butler ! ! ! ! ! !

-- Flowers are by Webber's Florist --

Bermuda Getaway

VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE AGENTS
80th ANNUAL CONVENTION
JUNE 21–25, 1978

SOUTHAMPTON PRINCESS HOTEL, BERMUDA

Agenda

wednesday

12:00–4:30	Welcome Rum Swizzle Party	Atlantic Lobby
6:00–7:00	Opening Reception	Main Pool
7:00	Past President's Dinner	King Charles Room
7:00	Board of Director's Dinner	TBA

thursday

7:30 a.m.	NAPAC Breakfast Bernard J. Burns Chairman, NAPAC	Atlantic Room B
9:00 a.m.	Opening General Session	Atlantic Room C

Welcoming Remarks:
Robert E. Mullen
President
VAIA

Keynote Address:
Arthur F. Blum, CAE
Executive Vice President
IIAA

Coffee/Coke Break

Company Executive's Panel:

Roger W. Gilbert
Senior Vice President
Great American Insurance Company

Robert Maudlin
President
Northwestern Insurance Company

Robert B. Morgan
President
Cincinnati Insurance Company

Robert E. Mullen
President
VAIA

James W. Newman
Deputy Commissioner of
Insurance, Virginia

James Wilson, Jr., CPCU
President
Mid-Atlantic Division
Kemper Insurance Companies

Robert K. Nein, Moderator
James A. Scott & Son, Inc.
Lynchburg, Virginia

12:00 noon	Board of Director's Meeting	Board Room

Afternoon Open

7:00 p.m.	Beach Reception & Barbeque Sponsored by our companies	Beach Area

friday

7:30 a.m.	Early Bird Breakfast A. L. Philpott House Majority Leader General Assembly of Virginia	Atlantic Room B
9:00 a.m.	Second General Session	Atlantic Room B

Legislative Panel:

M. Caldwell Butler
Representative
United States Congress

James W. Newman
Deputy Commissioner of
Insurance, Virginia

A. L. Philpott
House Majority Leader
General Assembly of Virginia

W. K. Adolphi, CPCU, CLU
Charles D. Pulman, Inc.
Alexandria, Virginia

Coffee/Coke Break

Company Manager's Panel:

Donald E. Edwards, CPCU
Insurance Company of
North America

Lawrence Fay
Selected Risks

George Smith
Great American Insurance Company

J. W. B. Thomas
Kemper Insurance Companies

Jackson Wright
Crum & Forster Insurance
Companies

Erik D. Topp, Moderator
Charles D. Pulman, Inc.
Alexandria, Virginia

12:30 p.m.	Golf Tournament Sponsored by Great American Insurance Company	Port Royal Golf Course
	Tennis Tournament Sponsored by Great American Insurance Company	Southampton Princess Courts

Evening Open

saturday

9:00 a.m.	ACORD Update Robert E. Merriman Executive Director ACORD Project	Atlantic Room C

VAIA Annual Meeting
Executive Session

Afternoon Open

7:00 p.m.	Farewell Reception	Atlantic Lobby
9:15 p.m.	Gala Banquet	Atlantic Rooms B & C

sunday

9:00 a.m.	Board of Director's Meeting	TBA

Depart for home

ladies' program

Thursday, June 22

9:00 a.m.	Bermuda Shopping Spree	Empire Room

Friday, June 23

9:00 a.m.	Culinary Demonstration	Empire Room
12:30 p.m.	Golf Tournament Sponsored by Great American Insurance Company	Port Royal Golf Course
	Tennis Tournament Sponsored by Great American Insurance Company	Southampton Princess Courts

Butler 'Roast' Draws Laughs

By JOANNE POINDEXTER
Staff Writer

M. Caldwell Butler has made a name for himself.

In fact, he has made many names, according to eight Roanoke Valley residents who roasted the 6th District congressman Saturday night.

Butler, the man of the hour during the Tri-Ominis Club's second annual "Celebrity Dinner Roast," laughed and blushed as his private and political life was unfolded in front of more than 75 of his constituents.

He was described as being "different" by his brother; as being "tight with the buck" by the mayor of Roanoke; as "courageous" by a minister; as a jealous man by his campaign coordinator; and as being a "lawyer's lawyer" by the lone Democrat on the podium.

His wife, according to the speakers, should get much praise for sticking with him.

Delegate Ray Garland, R-Roanoke, said the happiest day of his life was when the people of Roanoke sent him to join Butler in the House of Delegates; the second happiest day of his life, Garland said, "was when they sent him (Butler) to Congress."

Butler's wife, June, Garland said, is feisty; she stands up to Butler — "She has to."

But, Garland said, Butler is "generally considered to be one of the brightest and most competent men in the Congress of the United States, but when you consider the competition, that's not saying much."

Dr. W.W.S. Butler III, Butler's older brother, said he was the first in the family to notice Caldwell was different.

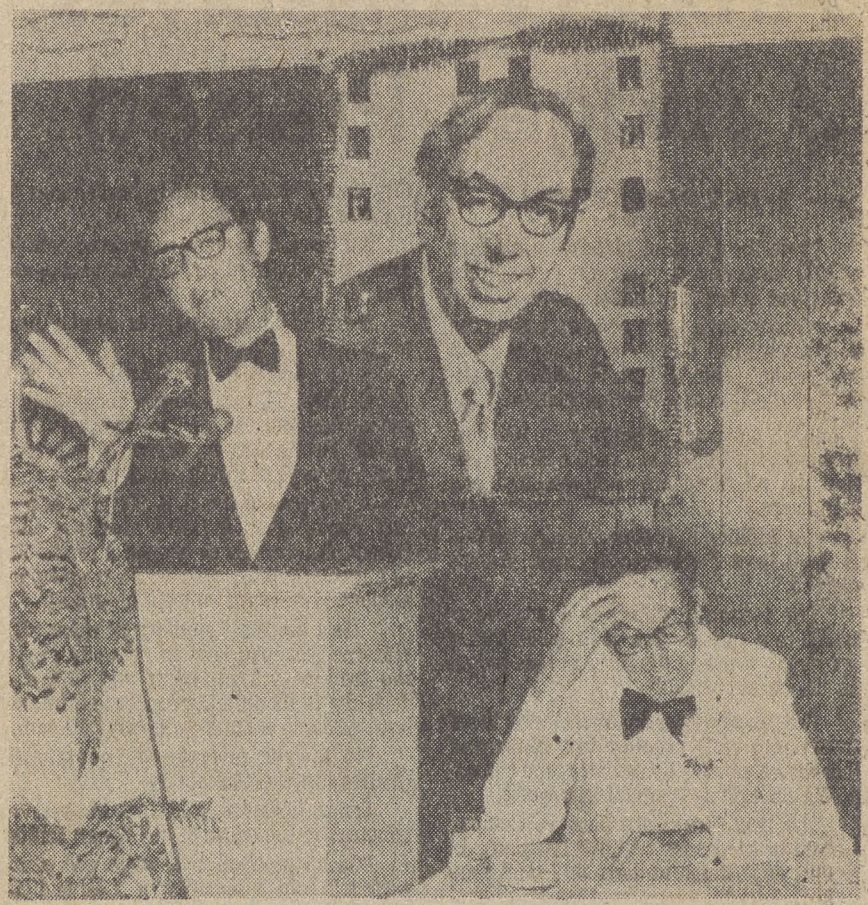
Caldwell came from a family of doctors and was the only male in five generations, his brother said, who did not become a physician.

The older Butler said he believes his brother and other members of Congress are sincere in their efforts to make health care available to everyone, but they want to do it with a "legislative fifth."

The political jokes were funny, and B. Purnell Eggleston, who had practiced law with Butler tried to show how honest the congressman is.

Once, Eggleston recalled, he and Butler were on the tennis court. Eggleston was praising the congressman, who replied, "Don't go getting honest on me."

Eggleston said the congressman's mother had urged him to be kind to Butler.



Staff Photo by Dan Doughtie

Butler (right) Just Stares at Table While Delegate Garland Talks

Mrs. Butler says her husband has no mechanical abilities, Eggleston said. "If you want to handcuff him, hand him a pair of pliers."

The Rev. A. Horatio Edwards said Butler has done a few notable things since he has been in Washington and has been courageous.

He had the courage to advocate F-15 fighter planes for Vinton and Salem.

The "M" in Butler's first name, according to Edwards, who said he had done some research, stands for "Manly. You could take that anyway you want to."

Even though Butler's friends insulted him, they had some good comments about him. They said he has done a good job in Washington and is never really unprepared.

Roanoke Mayor Noel Taylor said Butler is always willing to cast a vote. There has been one request, Taylor said, that Butler be used to fill in a 10-story hole inside the spiraling exit ramp of the city's new parking garage.

And while Butler had his share of laughs, he had the opportunity to lash out at his friends.

His stories about them were as funny as theirs about him. He told Taylor, who had noted that a tired Butler once fell asleep in church, that not all people who sleep during a sermon are tired.

And he agreed with Cabell Brand, president of Stuart McGuire and chairman of the board of directors of Total Action Against Poverty, that some people believe a roast is not good enough for him.

Some people, Brand said, think Butler should be boiled. Butler said he has been boiled.

The President and Mrs. Carter
request the pleasure of the company of
The Members of Congress and their immediate families
at a White House Promenade
on Saturday evening, May 20, 1978
at six-thirty o'clock

Please present invitation
at the East Entrance
Rain date May 22, 1978

Basket Supper

MAY 1 1978

111

Fisher Accepts Session Criticism

Continued From First Page

to a subcommittee on international trade policies.

Fisher conceded, however, that "it's a clumsy way to get information, coming all the way over here."

'PAY FULL FREIGHT'

He said that he plans to "pay full freight" for his wife, Peggy, even though the funds authorized for the trip include expenses for spouses.

Fisher said he asked Mary McLaughlin, one of nine congressional staffers who made the trip, to "keep as good a record as you can of identifiable expenses" incurred by Mrs. Fisher.

Fisher said it would not be possible to determine the cost of Mrs. Fisher's ride on the Air Force jet that brought the 46-member party here, and therefore he won't have to pay for that.

The plane, part of the fleet that is stationed at Andrews Air Force Base, will leave here today and take part of the delegation to London, for a weekend of rest and relaxation.

Then the jet and its 22-member crew will return to Portugal and pick up the remainder of the delegation Sunday morning, rendezvous with the others at London's Heathrow Airport, and head home Sunday afternoon. Except for Rep. David Bowen, D-Miss., who met the group here, the entire party also spent last weekend in London and Paris.

LEAVING EARLY

Among those leaving here early are Sen. John Sparkman, D-Al., and his wife, several of the 10 House members, and nearly all of the staffers.

"The conference runs through Saturday," Fisher said, "and since I came for the conference, I'm staying in Lisbon."

Having said that, Fisher took another hard swallow and admitted that he is worried about how his remarks will sit with his colleagues, some of whom are leaving early, skipping meetings or not reimbursing the cost of their wives' trip.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS

"I don't want to appear to be insufferably moral about this thing," Fisher said. "I don't want to be a stinker."

The $45,000 appropriated by Congress for IPU trips this year is supposed to cover all expenses, but with three meetings in 1978 instead of the usual two, Arthur Kuhl, the assistant secretary of the Senate who serves as executive secretary to the delegation, said it will be necessary to seek additional funds.

BUDGET SQUEEZE

The budget squeeze may have prompted the distribution of a note Wednesday night in the control room of operation CODEL (Congressional Delegation) IPU that announced "an assessment of 50 escudos per person" to cover the cost of a party honoring Rep. and Mrs. Robert McClory R-Ill., on their ninth wedding anniversary. The assessment worked out to $1.25 a head.

Another note, perhaps responding to grumbling about the continental breakfasts that are included in the cost of the rooms at the Hotel Ritz, reported that yesterday's breakfast meeting of the delegation would feature, and the words are underlined, "a full American buffet breakfast."

The 10-story Ritz, whose hilltop location offers a panoramic view of the city's busy harbor and red-tiled roofs, is "perhaps as fine a hotel I've ever been in," Fisher said as he gazed around one of the enormous sitting rooms off the main lobby.

TWO BALCONIES

The rooms occupied by the Sparkmans and the three other senators and their wives feature two balconies, open and enclosed, two walk-in closets, marble bathrooms with heated towel racks, a telephone, two showers and a tub, and six light fixtures.

Rooms assigned to the congressmen and staffers are only slightly less elegant.

Fisher said he didn't volunteer for the trip, but rather was picked by Rep. Lee Hamilton, D-Ind., "after he surveyed the scene carefully." Hamilton was to have been chairman of the House delegation, but canceled at the last minute.

This is Fisher's second congressional trip. The first one, to Nairobi, Kenya, was part of the U.S. UNESCO delegation.

"If you think this is a bash," Fisher said, "you should have seen that one in Kenya."

What would he do if he were invited to IPU's upcoming May meeting in Vienna and September session in Bonn, Fisher was asked.

"Vienna would be a dilemma," he answered. "But Bonn is out of the question before the election."

Fisher Attends Session, Accepts Criticism

By DONALD P. BAKER
Los Angeles Times/Washington Post News Service

LISBON — Rep. Joseph L. Fisher, D-Va., says that when he was invited to be a delegate to the Interparliamentary Union's spring meeting here he "swallowed hard ... and reached the decision to accept the criticism and come."

Fisher, whose congressional district includes Arlington and the northern half of Fairfax County, said it would be "chicken" to be scared off by "criticism that may not be well informed," although he added, "there's a limit on how much flak you can take."

Since his arrival here Monday, after stops in London and Paris, Fisher, like most of the 14 members of congress who are America's official delegates to the IPU, has faithfully attended the twice-daily debating sessions at which legislators from 75 countries are considering such issues as terrorism illiteracy and the neutron bomb.

Fisher hasn't allowed the steady procession of receptions and special events to interfere with his participation in the conference's agenda.

MISSED RECEPTION

Wednesday Fisher and Rep. J.J. (Jake) Pickle D-Texas, missed a reception for the American delegation at the home of Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares and were late for a luncheon with U.S. Ambassador Richard Bloomfield beacause they were drafting a statement on international economic problems.

"If I were in charge," Fisher said, "these meetings would be somewhat more modest and streamlined. But I make no apology for being here. In the private sector, and on the executive side, it's done without a thought."

Fisher said he realized that "you run the risk of criticism by you (the press) and my constituents" by attending an IPU session, a favorite of junketeering congressmen since 1889.

But at age 64, he said, "I can't wait 10 or 20 years" to pick up the insight he is getting here, which he considers of great value, especially in his assignment here

See FISHER, Page 15

Congressional Journey – III

This is another report on a trip to the Interparliamentary Union spring meeting in Lisbon by 14 members of Congress, including Sen. William L. Scott, Rep. Joseph L. Fisher and Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of Virginia.

Man in Charge of Trip Remains Calm Despite Elaborate Logistics

Continued From First Page

clave, he's certain it will not stretch.

The $45,000 does not begin to cover the actual cost of the trips, because much of the expense is charged to another federal agency, such as transportation to the Department of Defense, and embassy costs to the State Department.

The crew of the Air Force jet that is ferrying the delegation around numbers 22, including seven security officers who guard the plane around the clock.

The embassy's contribution includes providing 10 cars and drivers, and one bus and driver, that are being used to carry the delegates back and forth from the hotel to the convention center, where IPU meetings are being held, as well as to the embassy, and for shopping and sightseeing trips along the Portuguese coast.

No detail has been overlooked.

The embassy suite includes a check-cashing and money-changing desk, signup sheets for shopping and sightseeing excursions, and an English-language instruction sheet on how to gamble at the Casino Estoril.

Not every request can be granted, no matter how extensive the effort. Tuesday afternoon, for instance, Sen. William L. Scott, R-Va., told the embassy staff that he and his wife, Inez, wanted to go shopping between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.

CLOSED FOR LUNCH

Scott was told that nearly all stores in Lisbon are closed for lunch during that time. But Scott was so insistent he go at that time that the Portuguese woman assigned by the embassy to escort the Scotts was nearly in tears trying to find a shop that was open.

Scott showed his appreciation for the special attention yesterday by dropping off at the suite several picture books of Capitol Hill and an autographed Senate calendar.

Secretaries are on call in the event members of the delegation have any papers to be typed, and the room is staffed from 7:30 a.m. until at least 10:30 p.m.

An embassy employe has been assigned to coordinate each major social event on the IPU schedule, including tonight's special performance of the National Ballet at the Sao Luis Opera House.

SURPRISE PARTY

The suite has become the focal point of activities and tonight it will be the scene of a surprise party for Rep. Robert McClory, R-Ill., and his wife, Doris, who were celebrating their ninth wedding anniversary.

Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., chairman of the delegation, recalled that the McClory's attended their first IPU conference in Vienna in 1969, shortly after their marriage.

The physician who is accompanying the delegation, Army Col. Robert Holmes, came in handy in Paris over the weekend when the wife of Kuhl's boss fell on a wet cathedral step.

Eunice Kimmitt, wife of the secretary of the Senate, J. Stanley Kimmitt, suffered a broken left arm and kneecap.

Holmes examined Mrs. Kimmitt in his room at the Hotel Crillon and quickly called an ambulance.

'MAKE IT A POLICY'

"I make it a policy to locate a hospital when I arrive in a city," Holmes said, "just in case I have to find one in the middle of the night." In Paris, he had selected the American Hospital, and Mrs. Kimmitt was admitted.

A French orthopedic surgeon recommended that surgery be performed on both her knee and arm "and we elected to send her home," Holmes said.

Mrs. Kimmitt and her husband returned to Washington today, aboard a regularly scheduled Air Force "Nightingale" flight that interrupted its regular trip from Madrid to Frankfurt to pick up the Kimmitts in Paris.

The Air Force has two flights a week from Frankfurt that carry "medical evacuees" from hospitals throughout Europe, mostly military personnel, who are being transferred to stateside hospitals.

PASSING OUT ASPIRIN

Holmes said that because the French physician said the surgery should be performed within 72 hours, "I didn't feel justified in getting a Mission Scrambled (special flight) for her."

Since the group arrived in Lisbon on Monday, Holmes' practice has been limited to passing out aspirin, and Band-Aids, and cautioning members of the delegation to "take it easy. They go at an incredible pace on these trips," said Holmes, who is making his fourth or fifth congressional trip. Holmes is an internist at a Fort Myer, Va. clinic.

Col. Joseph Maupon is the military escort, and he has made so many of these trips that he stopped counting a long time ago, "especially those to Panama."

Maupin said he accompanied Sen. Scott, one of the Senate's premiere junketeers, on a trip to South America last August, "that The Post raised such a fuss about."

Maupin is the chief of a five-member military detachment (plus the aircraft crew) that stands ready to act whenever "someone puts a requirement on me."

Elaborate Logistics Mark Trip

Man in Charge Remains Calm as Pressure Mounts

By DONALD P. BAKER
Los Angeles Times/Washington Post News Service

LISBON — Arthur M. Kuhl, who is in charge of the $45,000 appropriated for trips by American congressmen to meetings of the Interparliamentary Union, paused in the lobby of the Ritz Hotel here today, did a little arithmetic in his head and concluded that "we'll probably have to go back for a supplemental appropriation this year."

The expense vouchers from this 12-day trip to England, France, Switzerland and Portugal will scarcely have time to clear before it will be time for the next meeting of the IPU, in Vienna in May.

Kuhl, who is assistant to the secretary of the Senate back home, is executive secretary of the U.S. delegation to the IPU, whose gatherings are so ambient that delegates have gradually expanded them from annually, beginning in 1889, to a record three for this year. The third session is scheduled for Bonn in September.

Congressional Journey – II

This is another report on a trip to the Interparliamentary Union spring meeting in Lisbon by 14 members of Congress, including Sen. William L. Scott, Rep. Joseph L. Fisher and Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of Virginia.

Kuhl has managed to keep his cool under the demanding pressure of a 46-member party that includes four senators and 10 House members, largely because he has had so much help.

In addition to the traveling party, which includes a doctor and a military crew, which helps tote baggage, Kuhl has the resources of the U.S. Embassy here.

"I turned myself over to the embassy and said take it from here, said Kuhl, who is making his first trip to the IPU, an organization of legislators from 75 nations that discusses world problems.

The embassy responded by assigning 22 employees to operation CODEL (congressional delegation) IPU.

Mission headquarters is a suite of rooms on the third floor of the Ritz.

The American delegation occupies all of the 28 bedrooms on the third floor, with the four senators pulling rank by getting larger rooms than the representatives.

At $28 to $35 a night, the cost of the rooms alone, plus similar ones in Paris and London, more than $10,000 of Kuhl's $45,000-budget, will be gone even with the 20 percent Embassy Discount accorded the delegation.

Kuhl said the annual appropriation has not been increased in several years, and what with inflation and a third con-

See MAN, Page 4

THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER

Clear Tonight With Low in the Low to Middle 30s, Mostly Sunny Tomorrow With High in Low 60s (Other Data on Page 61).

No. 27,961 Richmond, Virginia, Wednesday, March 29, 1978

Itinerant Sen. Scott Finds Lisbon at Its Best

By DONALD P. BAKER
Los Angeles Times/Washington Post News Service

LISBON — It had been an exhausting trip, with stops in London, Paris, Geneva, and Paris a second time, so Sen. William L. Scott, R-Va., seemed pleased that the opening ceremonies of the Interparliamentary Union spring meeting here were brief.

After the pageantry of the opening session, as most of the other 600-plus delegates from 75 nations headed for work sessions being held through Friday, Scott returned to the luxurious Hotel Ritz along with his wife and most of the other women who are accompanying their husbands on this all-expense-paid trip.

Scott, Rep. Joseph L. Fisher, D-Va., Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., three other U.S. senators, eight other congressmen and a number of congressional employees are representing the United States at the meeting here. They and their wives are flying on U.S. government jets, staying at the best hotels and eating fancy meals, with most of the bills being paid by the U.S. government.

When the Air Force jet that has skipped around Europe on the way to this meeting with Scott and the 49 other Americans touched down at Lisbon Airport Monday night, it marked the 38th country that Scott has visited at taxpayers' expense since he was elected to the House in 1966.

If Scott is the current king of Capitol Hill junketeers — he has plenty of rivals for the title — the conference now under way is the grandfather of junkets. Senators and congressmen and their wives have been coming to these meetings since 1889.

What began as an annual affair is now twice a year, and the schedule makers have a knack for picking the right place at the right time.

Portugal is now in spring bloom, and flowers are competing for space with drying clothes on the balconies of the apartment buildings that line the narrow streets of this sunny capital city.

Although the conference did not start until yesterday, the tour began last Wednesday at the beginning of what Congress likes to call its Easter work recess.

The chartered Air Force jet took off from Andrews Air Force Base for London. The group moved on to Paris on Friday, where most of them remained until coming here Monday.

The Scotts, however, were part of a smaller group that flew to Geneva Monday for six hours.

Scott met with Paul Warnke, the chief U.S. negotiator on the SALT talks, while his wife toured the city by bus.

In between the work sessions here this week, the delegation will be feted at a presidential palace reception by Gen. Ramalho Eanes, and can pick from a variety of events, including a trip to the shrine at Fatima, casino gambling on the shores of the Atlantic, bullfighting and a special performance of the National Ballet.

This is the third time in his 5½ years in the Senate that Scott has been a delegate to Interparliamentary Union meetings.

He previously attended meetings in Australia and Romania.

And after he bumped into a German delegate yesterday afternoon, Scott, who will retire when his term expires in January, said he started thinking about squeezing one more Inter-

See ITINERANT, Page 8

SEN. SCOTT REP. BUTLER REP. FISHER
They Are in Lisbon for Interparliamentary Union Meeting

Itinerant Sen. Scott Finds Portugal in Full Flower

Continued From First Page

parliamentary Union meeting into his travel log, in Bonn later this year.

The German delegate told Scott he recognized him because they had sat at the same table at a previous IPU meeting.

TRIP ON THE RHINE

"He told me he'd take me for a trip on the Rhine," said Scott, who said he didn't remember the German's name.

For a politician, Scott doesn't have much of a memory for names.

He said, for example, that during the London stopover the party "met with the British foreign minister, I don't remember his name. Some call him secretary of state. A young man, about 42. He seemed to be very knowledgeable."

Scott said his talk with Foreign Minister David Owen "covered a wide variety of subjects."

Scott did better when he tried to recall the name of the U.S. ambassador to Portugal, with whom he had breakfast yesterday. He reached in his pocket and pulled out an agenda prepared by the United States Information Agency that listed the name of Ambassador Richard Bloomfield, newly arrived here from Ecuador.

Although Scott didn't say why he skipped the opening committee meetings, he expressed disappointment that he didn't get the assignment he had hoped for.

OUTRANKED FOR 'PLUM'

As a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Scott said "it seemed reasonable" for him to be on the Interparliamentary Union committee on political questions, international security and disarmament, but two other senators along on the trip "wanted that committee and they outranked me."

Instead, Scott wound up on the committee on educational, scientific, cultural and environmental questions. It will debate the question of how to solve the increasing illiteracy as a threat to world development.

"I've got some literature in my briefcase on illiterates in the world," Scott said. "We need to find a way to educate the masses."

Asked whether he thought the leisurely schedule of the conference, along with the side trips to England, France and Switzerland, might be interpreted by some people as a junket, Scott shot back to the reporter: "Is it a junket for you?"

Scott insisted that the government "gets value for this."

The Interparliamentary Union differs from the United Nations and other international forums in that its delegates speak their personal views, rather than those of their countries, Scott explained.

"The State Department is helpful" in preparing position papers on the subjects to be discussed, Scott said, "but we can disagree. We're free to say and do as we please."

Scott said that "you could say the U.N. isn't needed. You could say that of any international gathering. Is it a junket when the president or the secretary of state visits from place to place?"

Scott pointed out that many of the delegates at the meeting represent poor, emerging nations. "We're one of the wealthiest nations in the world. If it's a junket for us, it's a junket for them, too."

The four senators and 10 congressmen all brought their wives, as did three congressional staff employees.

"The wives don't pay as a matter of protocol," Scott said. He said he and his wife get "room and board and transportation. That's it. No per diem."

Scott said that if they spend money on their own "it comes out of my pocket."

The senator said members of the delegation "can submit vouchers for other expenses, for which they would be reimbursed, but "I don't intend to do that."

Scott said his conservative political philosophy extends to his personal habits. "I might take a drink of wine, but that's about it. That holds my expenses down."

MEMBERS OF PARTY

The official party here is headed by Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Others in the Senate delegation are Robert T. Stafford, R-Vt., Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., and Scott.

The House delegation is led by Rep. Richardson Preyer, D-N.C., and includes Rep. Robert McClory, R-Ill., Edward J. Derwinski, R-Ill., Fisher, Butler, Lionel Van Deerlin, D-Calif., J.J. "Jake" Pickle, D-Texas, E. (Kika) de la Garza, D-Texas, Lawrence Coughlin, R-Pa., and David Bowen, D-Miss.

THE WHITE HOUSE

January 31, 1980

Dear June:

As you know, we will be having a White House briefing for Congressional spouses on foreign and domestic policy.

I hope you will be able to join me at 2:00 p.m. on February 5, 1980. A reception will follow the briefing.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Rosalynn Carter

Mrs. June Butler
c/o The Honorable M. Caldwell Butler
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

National Prayer Breakfast

Thursday, February 7, 1980

International Ballroom, Washington Hilton Hotel

Washington, D. C.

"Being a humble instrument in the hands of our heavenly Father, I desire that all my words and acts may be according to His will: and that it may be so, I give thanks to the Almighty, and seek His aid".

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths.

PROVERBS 3:5-6

Music during assembly by the University of South Carolina Choir
Dr. Arpad Darazs
Conductor

National Prayer Breakfast

FEBRUARY 7, 1980, 8:00 A.M.

PRESIDING ..... The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
U.S. Senator—Oregon

OPENING PRAYER ..... The Honorable Otto R. Skopil, Jr.
Judge, 9th Circuit Court of Appeals

Breakfast

WELCOME ..... The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield

GREETINGS ..... The Honorable Jack Brinkley
U.S. Representative—Georgia

OLD TESTAMENT: ..... The Honorable Neil E. Goldschmidt
Deuteronomy 8:11-20 — *Secretary of Transportation*

NEW TESTAMENT: ..... The Honorable Azie Taylor Morton
I Corinthians 13 — *Treasurer of the United States*

SONG ..... "Amazing Grace"
Led by the Honorable Bill Hefner
U.S. Representative—North Carolina
The Honorable William K. Brehm
Accompanist

PRAYER FOR NATIONAL LEADERS ..... The Honorable Sam Nunn
U.S. Senator—Georgia

MESSAGE ..... The Honorable Guy Vander Jagt
U.S. Representative—Michigan

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

CLOSING PRAYER ..... Admiral Thomas B. Hayward
U.S. Chief of Naval Operations

CLOSING SONG ..... "Halleluia"

Audience please remain in place until the President and Mrs. Carter have departed.

BOX 30 LEFT

ADMIT ONE

SPONSOR OF WASHINGTON MARDI GRAS BALL

WASHINGTON MARDI GRAS BALL ASSOCIATION

33rd Annual Mardi Gras Ball

Washington Hilton Hotel
International Ballroom
February 9, 1980
Doors open 7:30 p.m. General Dancing
Pageant 9:00 p.m.
Dancing following the pageant until 1:00 a.m.

LOUISIANA 1980 AMERICANS ALL

KREWE of LOUISIANIANS WASHINGTON MARDI GRAS BALL

This invitation admits one
member of the association
or an invited guest of a member.

International Club III

Mrs. M. Caldwell Butler
Mrs. Charles G. Rose
request the pleasure of the company of

—

at Luncheon

on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh of February

at 12:30 P.M. *o'clock*

R.s.v.p.
225-5431
Mary

Capitol Hill Club
Bolton Room

Out like a lamb a lamb (well, sort of). These Tazewell County

Roanoke Times. Mar. 31-1980

OIC seeks injunction to st

By JOEL TURNER
Municipal Affairs Writer

A federal judge apparently will decide whether job training money will continue for the Roanoke Opportunities Industrialization Center after today.

Chief Judge James Turk had scheduled a hearing today on OIC's request for a temporary injunction to halt the cutoff of jobs money for the agency. The money is scheduled to be stopped at midnight.

It was learned that attorneys for OIC and the Fifth District Employment and Training Consortium have discussed various alternatives for settling the case, but one source said today a voluntary agreement seemed doubtful.

He said there had been some overtures, but no concrete proposals.

The consortium's Policy Board has voted to cut off federal money for OIC at midnight because it said OIC failed to respond adequately to past audits.

James Ritchie, chairman of the policy board, was out of town and, apparently, no one would have the authority to make a voluntary settlement for the consortium, one source said.

OIC filed suit
Western Virginia
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The consortiu
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at Virginia Western

OIC plans to st
federal money, sa
Franklin.

Butler opens campaign, gets show of support

By MELVILLE CARICO
Political Writer

With a show of support from business leaders, Rep. M. Caldwell Butler made it official this morning that he will run for a fifth term in Congress.

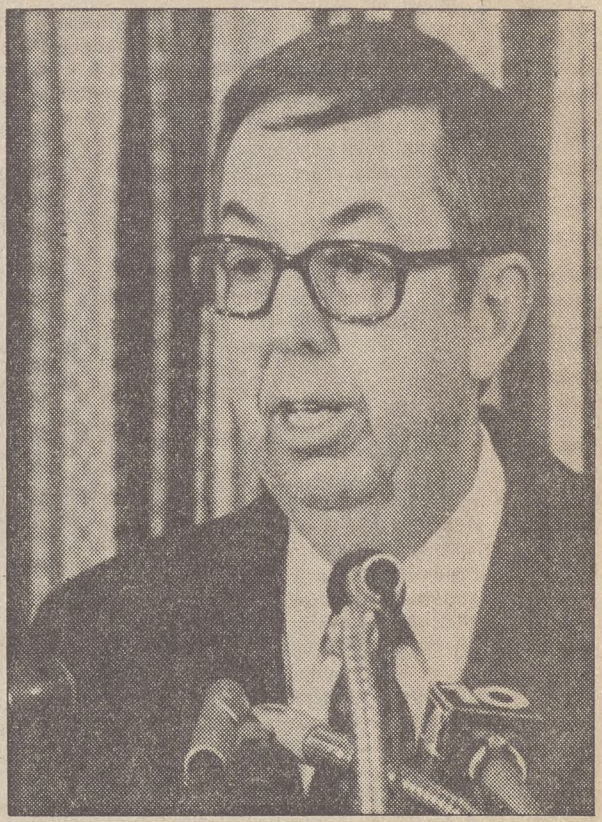
Chances are slim the Republican will have Democratic opposition, but Butler said he will be campaigning anyway this fall — in support of the Republican candidate for president.

Business leaders joined rank and file GOP officials in the district at a 9:30 news conference to show their support for the congressman. Those present included John Hancock, a Roanoke industrialist, and Warner Dalhouse, president of First National Exchange Bank.

Butler, who classifies himself as a moderate conservative, said he will be "pleased" to campaign with Ronald Reagan, who he feels has nailed down the Republican nomination for president.

But, he emphasized, he could campaign with any of the GOP hopefuls. When voters compare any of them to President Carter or Sen. Edward Kennedy "it should not be a difficult decision," he said.

See Butler, Page B-2



Staff photo by Betty Masters

Rep. Caldwell Butler announces candidacy

Carter Foreign Policy Rapped

By CHARLES V. REILLY
News County Writer

CLIFFORD — "Amateurism has been a trademark of U.S. foreign policy for the past three years," Sixth District Representative M. Caldwell Butler declared Wednesday while scoring President Jimmy Carter's handling of foreign affairs.

Butler made the comments at the Amherst County Chamber of Commerce's annual dinner held at Winton Country Club.

The Republican congressman accused the President of allowing the armed forces' capabilities to decrease while increasing spending on social welfare programs.

"The overwhelming majority of the American people cannot help but sense the disarray of United States foreign policy or the inadequacy of a military establishment that is increasingly less able to safeguard national interests beyond our shores," Butler told the audience of more than 100.

"This situation is not the result of an overnight, unpredictable succession of events," Butler remarked, "It is the result of a series of deliberate, inept policy decisions made over the last three years."

The recent events in Iran and Afghanistan have shown the U.S. and its allies' inabilities to deal with crises, Butler said.

Butler gave Carter low marks for reducing American commitments abroad and emphasizing human rights in foreign policy that although "laudable," proved to be "inflexible, naive, self-defeating and excessively moralistic."

"It led the Soviet Union to crack down hard on its own dissidents and to cut back drastically the emigration of Russian Jews."

"It cooled relations with allies such as South Korea," Butler continued.

"And it strained relations with other nations including Brazil, Argentina and Chile who understandably were insulted that the United States was, in effect, writing a report card on them."

"Whatever the merit of the idea, it was overdone," Butler said in summarizing Carter's human rights policies.

The United States is a world power and must be prepared to use sanctions "beyond that of moral rectitude," to provide leadership, the congressman said.

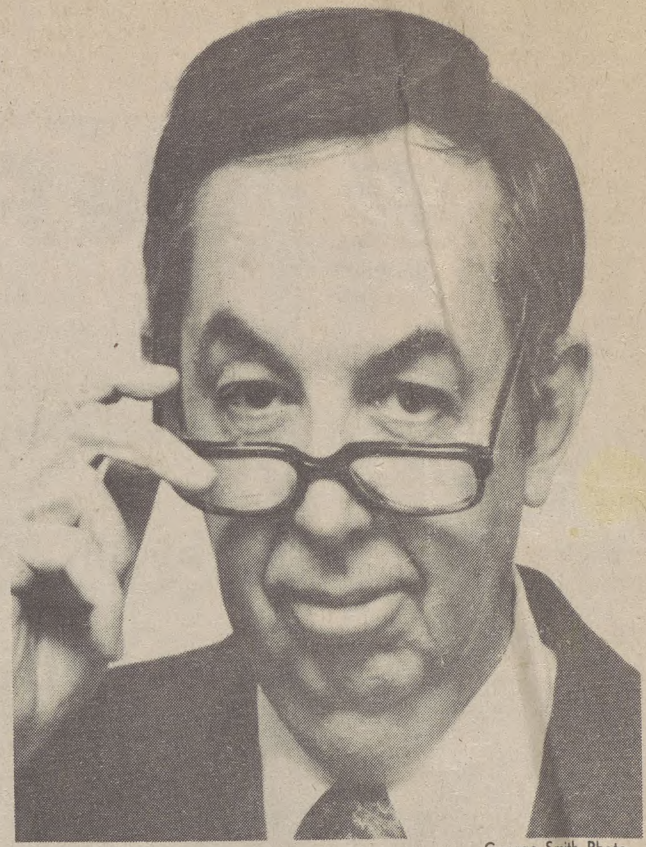
The administration has shown its "amateurism" in the field of foreign affairs on issues ranging from the Salt II Treaty to sending Muhammed Ali to Africa to lobby for a boycott of the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow.

The administration failed to do its homework on Salt II and negotitions were set-back two years, Butler said.

The president put West Germany in a tight spot by gaining their support for the neutron bomb and then changing his position without telling the German beforehand.

"The Olympic boycott was announced without prior consultation with our allies, subjecting them to internal pressures and unnecessary tests of loyalty at a most difficult moment — a classic example of the shortcomings of public diplomacy," Butler said.

"Excuse me for painting such a dark picture," Butler concluded.



George Smith Photo

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler scores Carter

Lynchburg - Thurs. April 17, 1980

Sixth District GOP nominates Butler

By BEN BEAGLE
Staff Writer

FISHERSVILLE — Sixth District Republicans — in a long convention that saw contests for lesser offices — Saturday nominated unopposed Rep. M. Caldwell Butler for a fifth term in Congress and sent a Reagan delegation of three to the GOP national convention.

Republicans in the Virginia Beach and Fairfax County area districts also gave front-running Reagan three delegates apiece.

In the 6th, or Roanoke, district, no Republicans seeking to represent George Bush at the national convention showed up to qualify before the nominating committee.

There was a showing for Bush as 345 delegates met at Woodrow Wilson Memorial High School here — as gauged by scattered applause when Eloise Fanch of Lynchburg spoke for Bush, saying, "There are George Bush supporters here."

There was a brief contest for the one of the three national delegation seats after Rex Pixley — already nominated as a Reagan alternate — attempted to be named a delegate.

Pixley lost, however, to Mrs. Gerry Walker of Bedford County and remained as an alternate. The other delegates are D.M. "Red" Ware of Fincastle and George Lennox of Waynesboro.

Alternates, in addition to Pixley, are John Voit of Roanoke and John Appleford of Highland County.

Contested elections for three regional vice chairmen in the big district that stretches from Roanoke to the middle Shenandoah Valley and Lynchburg indicated the strength of party members who recently gave the Augusta County GOP Committee a new look.

John F. Kiser of Augusta County, one of the organizers of the change, won a vice chairman's seat.

See GOP, Page B-6

GOP

From Page B-1

Ron Adkins of Roanoke County lost another of these positions to Steve Agee, a Salem lawyer who lives in the county by .79 of a vote. Kiser's margin over Phillip Knowles was .74 of a vote. (Republican conventions allow fractional votes.)

Pixley, of Amherst County, losing again, was not very close to John McIvor of Bedford County, who won the third seat.

Butler, cutting short a written text of his speech because the convention had lasted about two hours longer than expected, told the Republicans there is a possibility he will have Democratic opposition next fall.

"We are prepared for that possibility," he said.

The Sixth District Democrats meet June 7 in a nominating convention and Lynchburg lawyer Peter Ward has been mentioned as a possible candidate.

Criticizing the Carter administration for "a binge of public spending," Butler said "national security is our nation's first priority.

"We have an administration that ran against the Washington establishment for so long that it had great difficulty learning to function in it."

Butler said the country has to adjust its idea "of what the government can and ought to be asked to deliver.

"A national lifestyle based on abundant, inexpensive energy is bound to be altered."

The Republicans also named Richard Martin, a Roanoke County banker, as district chairman. Martin, who was unopposed, succeeds Lee B. Eddy of Roanoke County, who did not run again.

Frances Garland of Roanoke was returned to another term on the GOP State Central Committee and Howard Wilhelm of Staunton beat Lois Kindt of Wayneboro for one of the three seats. Lucy Lee Wilkins of Lynchburg was also named to the central committee.

Elected as delegates from the 2nd District in a meeting at Lake Taylor High School in Virginia Beach were James H. Campbell, Charlottes S. Christian and Peggy Abel, all of Virginia Beach.

The district convention also nominated Rep. G. William Whitehurst for re-election. He had no competition Saturday and so far has no Democratic opponent for the November election.

21 in House Are Millionaires

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House released the financial statements of its members yesterday. The Senate statements are due Monday.

At least 21 members of the House appear to be millionaires and anothr 28 could be, according to the disclosure forms.

Possibly the richest member is Rep. James M. Collins, D-Texas, who reported holdings of between $5.4 million and $11.2 million.

Also in the upper bracket are Reps. S. William Green, R-N.Y., who reported assets between $3.5 million and $4.7 million; Stewart B. McKinney, R-Conn., with holdings between $2.6 million and $5.8 million; Harold S. Sawyer, R-Mich., $1.8 million; Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y., between $1.5 million and $4.3 million; and Fortney Stark, D-Calif., between $1.9 million and $5.4 million.

Rep. Frederick Richmond, D-N.Y., whose vast stock holdings in Walco National Corp. and Walco Linck Corp., previously have put him in the millionaire category, shows assets of $550,000 and up.

However, he got a nice rate of return on those holdings. Richmond reported receiving $100,000 from a pension plan, more than $100,000 in dividends and at least another $100,000 in capital gains from the sale of some stock.

Here is a compilation of Virginia congressmen's disclosure statements.

There are three ranges of numbers behind each name. The first represents earned outside income. The second represents the estimated worth of the financial holdings. The third represents liabilities.

Democrats — Dan Daniel (5th District), $6,600 to $16,100; $40,000 to $170,000; none. Joseph L. Fisher (10th), $23,500 to $63,500; $350,000 to $500,000; $15,000 to $50,000. Herbert E. Harris II (8th), 7,100 to $22,600; $20,000 to $70,000; none. David E. Satterfield III (3rd), $4,450; none; none.

Republicans — M. Caldwell Butler (6th), $8,000 to $28,500; $70,000 to $165,000; $10,000 to $30,000. Robert W. Daniel (4th), $130,550 to $175,550; $1.26 million to $1.85 million; $65,000 to $150,000. J. Kenneth Robinson (7th), $140,500 to $375,000; $575,000 to $1.1 million; $5,000 to $15,000. Paul S. Trible Jr. (1st), $1,000 to $2,500; $55,000 to $120,000; none. William C. Wampler (9th), $8,050 to $11,050; $15,500 to $50,000; $30,000 to $100,000. G. William Whitehurst (2nd), $2,600 to $5,600; $5,000 to $30,000; $15,000 to $50,000

Archivist Chosen

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Dr. Robert Warner, a University of Michigan historian, was named yesterday to head the National Archives, keeper of the nation's historic documents and records.

May 21 1980 Richmond T. Dispatch

The Ambassador of the State of Qatar
Abdullah Saleh Al-Mana
and Mrs. Al-Mana
request the pleasure of your company
at a reception
to bid farewell
on Wednesday, June 4, 1980
from seven to nine o'clock

Regrets only
338-0111

4839 Indian Lane
Washington, D. C.

PROGRAM - SIXTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION - May 17, 1980
Wilson Memorial High School, Fishersville, Virginia

Registration - 9:00 am until 11:00 am
Call To Order - 10:00 am
Invocation
Flag Presentation
Pledge of Allegiance To The Flag
Reading of the Call
Remarks by District Chairman
Remarks by Candidates for National Committeewoman *
Election of Temporary Chairman
Remarks by Temporary Chairman
Election of Temporary Secretary
Appointment of Convention Officials
Selection of Temporary Committees
Meetings of Temporary Committees
Recognition of Honored Guests
Remarks on Behalf of Presidential Candidates *
Report of Credentials Committee
Report of Rules Committee
Election of Permanent Chairman
Remarks by Permanent Chairman
Report of Resolutions Committee
Keynote Address
Lunch
Report of Nominations Committee
Nominations and Elections for:
- Regular Members of the State Central Committee
- Regional District Vice Chairmen
- Delegates to the National Convention
- Alternates to the National Convention
- Presidential Elector
- District Chairman

Remarks by District Chairman-Elect
Nominations and Election for Sixth District Nominee for Congress
Acceptance Remarks by Sixth District Nominee for Congress
Other Business
Announcements
Adjournment

* - These presentations may be made at other times during the program to suit the travel schedule of the speakers

Oct 10 - 1980. Roanoke Times

Butler shows his wit as crowd awaits Bush

By BEN BEAGLE
Senior writer

George Bush, a Republican vice presidential candidate who dresses like a lawyer on his way to argue a genteel case, came late to a rally in Roanoke Thursday night, and it was a good thing 6th District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Roanoke, was there on time.

It was Butler, as master of ceremonies of the rally at the Roanoke Civic Center auditorium, who introduced everybody he could introduce and had a band play another stirring number.

"I'll tell you. George Bush is here. He's in town," Butler told the crowd of 1,200.

"You may have the impression I am stalling. You are a very perceptive audience."

Still Bush did not come. And Butler, who is not without reputation as a nimble, quick-thinking master of ceremonies, launched himself into what old-timers used to call a stem-winding speech. On home ground in Roanoke, Butler thrust deeply, if briefly, into the Carter administration.

He said that in the closing days of Congress, his office kept getting letters from the administration telling of federal money grants that were available.

"If there's any money that hasn't been given away in the last two weeks, I don't know where it is," he said. Warming considerably, Butler said Carter is "the most political president we've ever had. I've never seen anything like it."

There was a glance to the wings and it was obvious that Bush's entry — to more stirring music — was about to occur.

Butler ceased his hell-raising speech. "George Bush," he said, in self-analysis of his own speech, "eat your heart out."

Bush did enter dramatically as balloons exploded, a black-and-white Reagan-Bush banner fell down cleverly from the arch of the stage, and Secret Service men stood three-deep in the wings, from which the candidate had appeared.

Bush, who is not all that bad on his feet himself, explained his tardiness.

He had, he said, taxied in behind Sen. Edward Kennedy's plane at Woodrum Field. "That's the one (plane) with two left wings."

In truth, Bush had been on the ground in Roanoke since 4:30 p.m., arriving in a 727 jet and, even at that hour, resembling a lawyer. Kennedy really wasn't there at all.

At the airport, there were many Secret Service men, local and state police and those determined young men in nice suits who are always rushing intently about during political campaigns.

The drivers of the cars in the motorcade to the Hotel Roanoke seemed somehow innately Republican. At least, they all wore blue blazers and were immaculately groomed — which was in contrast to the national television people who were on the Bush plane and wore bluejeans and, in some instances, shirts with alligators on them.

Bush held a plane-side news conference that defied normal human hearing because of airplanes taxiing about. But the television people plugged wires into a device that allows their cameras to hear. Print news reporters who know what they are doing in an electronic age had tape recorders that heard for them. Those with mere pencils became hysterical.

At Hotel Roanoke, Bush retired to a third-floor suite, where he had eight-minute interviews with three television stations, a wire service and a newspaper. Those who were there said it was cordial.

Downstairs at the hotel, Republicans who had paid $100 apiece — 85 to 90 of them — gathered in the Pine Room for a reception.

Bush, at just about the time he was supposed to, came out of the elevator and moved through a crowd of convening educational people who had not paid $100 but received a brief handshaking demonstration from the candidate.

The doors to the Pine Room closed when Bush arrived, but various Republicans assured reporters that the affair was not distinguished by really fancy food. They did not say plain Republican fare, but that is probably what they meant. Moreover, they said, the highballs were very ordinary.

At the reception, these informants reported, Bush said largely what a Republican vice presidential candidate might have said to 85 to 90 Republicans who had paid $100 to attend this modest affair.

These Republicans were told, for example, that Ronald Reagan is a "peace candidate" and that he is a very nice, honorable and decent person.

As the crowd waited at the Civic Center, many members of it demonstrated the ancient folk art of politics — amateur sign-making.

There was one sincere effort that said: "Jimmy Carter Knows His Fate. Maybe That's Why He Won't Debate." This may not have been the cleverest sign ever written, but couplets are not easy to accomplish on homemade signs.

Another less fortunate placard avoided the correct spelling of the name of the presidential candidate himself. It said: "Reagon to the Rescue." But it was not a night for carping over spelling talent, although Republicans were not the only sign makers there. There were a few anti-Reagan signs, one of them saying, "Hello Reagan, Goodbye World."

It was, indeed, the kind of night in which the Rev. Horatio Edwards, a black Roanoke minister, predicted a Reagan-Bush victory as he gave the invocation.

The President's House

The President's House

This romantic mid 19th century painting
of the President's House was executed by an unknown artist
after a drawing of the White House
by the English artist William H. Bartlett.
Bartlett first visited North America in 1836 and steel engravings
based on his drawings began appearing in 1837.
These engravings were published in England, Germany, France
and the United States. They were immensely popular
and served as the source for oil paintings and watercolors
by many American and European artists.
The origin of The President's House is unknown.

In the foreground of the painting is Tiber Creek
which is now Constitution Avenue. The painting,
a gift to the White House in 1967,
hangs in the Oval Office of the President.

American Greetings®

With best wishes
from our family
for a
happy holiday season

Jimmy Carter *Rosalynn Carter*

Write-in challenging Butler

Conservatives endorse candidate

By ROLAND LAZENBY
Staff writer

Because the Democrats won't, Independent Paul Hollyfield says he will — run against 6th District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Roanoke.

Hollyfield, a 68-year-old retired Army colonel and Exxon employee, was named the write-in candidate of the Independent Virginians for Political Action when 30 or so members of the group met in Lynchburg Saturday.

The candidacy was created, Hollyfield said, because the group feels Butler has voted too often with the state's liberal Democrats against the state's conservatives.

"Since the Democrats chose not to run, we felt Mr. Butler was running blind unless someone got in there to tell him about his voting record," explained Hollyfield, who was the area campaign manager for George Wallace's attempts at the presidency.

The move "is a sounding board effort to find out how much oppostion there is to his recent voting record," Hollyfield said. "We're hoping to make him think."

Although Hollyfield said Butler is an "old friend" who has received his vote in the past, the write-in candidate said he believes Butler has not voted on some issues the way the constituents of the 6th District would have wanted him to.

Butler misjudged his constituents' feelings, the new candidate alleged, by voting for the Panama Canal Treaty, for a continuation of forced busing and for disallowing abortions for women pregnant by incest and rape.

Hollyfield, a Southwest Roanoker who owns the Old Monterey Golf Club in Northeast Roanoke, said he hopes Butler, an "honorable man," doesn't get angry over the candidacy.

Actually, Hollyfield said, he believes his opposition will serve to help Butler and make him stronger.

His write-in effort is operating on a tight budget, Hollyfield said, but he added he has received already pledges of support from the members of the IVPA.

Metro/State Roanoke Times & World-News

Sports
Classified Ads B

Tuesday Evening, November 4, 1980

19 indicted for conspiring to sell drugs

By JOHN WITT
Salem bureau

A Roanoke County Circuit Court grand jury Monday returned surprise indictments charging 19 people with conspiring to distribute drugs. Twelve of those indicted live in the Roanoke Valley.

The indictments stem from a court-ordered wiretap on the telephone of a county woman arrested on Labor Day in connection with a $500,000 cocaine deal, the Roanoke Times & World-News has learned.

The woman, Betty Kidd Flora, 44, was ordered held for grand jury action on the cocaine distribution charge following a preliminary hearing Monday. Portions of the hearing were closed. At the same hearing, an identical charge was certified against Thomas Martin Harp III, 27, formerly of Salem. Harp also was convicted during court Monday of carrying a concealed weapon when he allegedly sold the cocaine to undercover state police narcotics agents.

Harp and Mrs. Flora were unaware of Monday's grand jury action until they were arrested on the new drug conspiracy charges as they attempted to leave the courthouse after the preliminary hearing. They were jailed in lieu of $10,000 bond, in addition to the $50,000 bond each had posted earlier to secure their release on the cocaine distribution charge.

Three Colombians also charged in the Labor Day cocaine bust were indicted on conspiracy charges. Nancy Castro, Marie Torres and Dario Garcia were already in jail in lieu of $50,000 bond each. That bond was doubled Monday because of the indictments and because they are suspected of being illegal aliens.

Of those indicted, 12 are residents of the Roanoke Valley, one is from Lynchburg, one is from Halifax and five are from out of state. The indictments allege that all those named plotted to sell drugs within Roanoke County.

Commonwealth's Attorney John Lampros said the indictments were the most ever returned by a Roanoke County grand jury in connection with a single drug investigation.

Seven of the Roanoke Valley residents have been arrested on conspiracy charges. They are:

- Dennis R. Baldwin, 26, a car salesman who lives in the 2200 block of Grandin Road.
- Ronald Beverly Byrd, 31, a waiter who lives in the 1600 block of South Pacific Drive, Vinton.
- John Marvin Journell, 29, unemployed, Route 4, Salem.
- Robert Lawrence Payne, 38, a crane operator who lives in the 700 block of Dale Avenue Southeast.
- Arthur W. "Shorty" Overstreet, 39, a mill operator who lives in the 500 block of Dale Avenue in Vinton.
- Harry C. "Sonny" King Jr., 27, a carpenter who lives on Route 1, Goodview.
- Charles F. "Chuck" Murphy, 30, a musician who lives at Route 1, Catawba.

All those arrested since Monday have been released on $10,000 bond.

The indictments state that the drugs involved were schedule II controlled substances, a broad category including marijuana, cocaine and a variety of stimulants and depressants. Although the indictments named individuals from several states, the drugs were destined for sale in Roanoke County, according to the indictments. The indictments covered a period from July 1 to Sept. 3, the dates during which state police were intercepting calls on Mrs. Flora's telephone.

Dennis W. Robertson, special

Please see **Drugs**, Page **B-2**

Early morning voting line at Monterey Elementary School in Roanoke

Ex-owner charged in '75 laundry fire

By DOUGLAS PARDUE
Staff writer

The owner of a Roanoke laundry destroyed by fire five years ago has been charged with conspiring with a business associate to burn the building in a scheme to collect insurance.

Roger E. Gardner, 55, of Clarksville, Md., former owner of Ideal Laundry, and John Isaac Coles, 38, of Lansdowne, Md., were charged in a five-count indictment returned Oct. 14, but kept sealed until Monday when Coles was arrested.

The two were indicted just two weeks before the five-year statute of limitations ran out on the charges, federal authorities said.

U.S. Attorney John Edwards said Gardner already was in custody in Maryland, where he is serving a five-year prison term on a 1977 conviction for conspiracy to commit murder. No one was killed in that case, which involved tangled financial problems and was not related to the Roanoke laundry fire, authorities said.

According to the indictment released Monday, Gardner "solicited" Coles, who was the manager of a laundry Gardner owned in Baltimore, Md., to set fire to the laundry at 728 Church Ave., S.E. Investigators said they are not certain whether Coles actually received any money.

The first effort to burn the building in October 1975 failed, authorities said, apparently because fire doors contained the blaze until firefighters arrived. Damage from the first fire was estimated at $5,000.

Two weeks later, on Nov. 2, 1975, a second fire broke out at the building. This time, the building was engulfed when firefighters reached the scene.

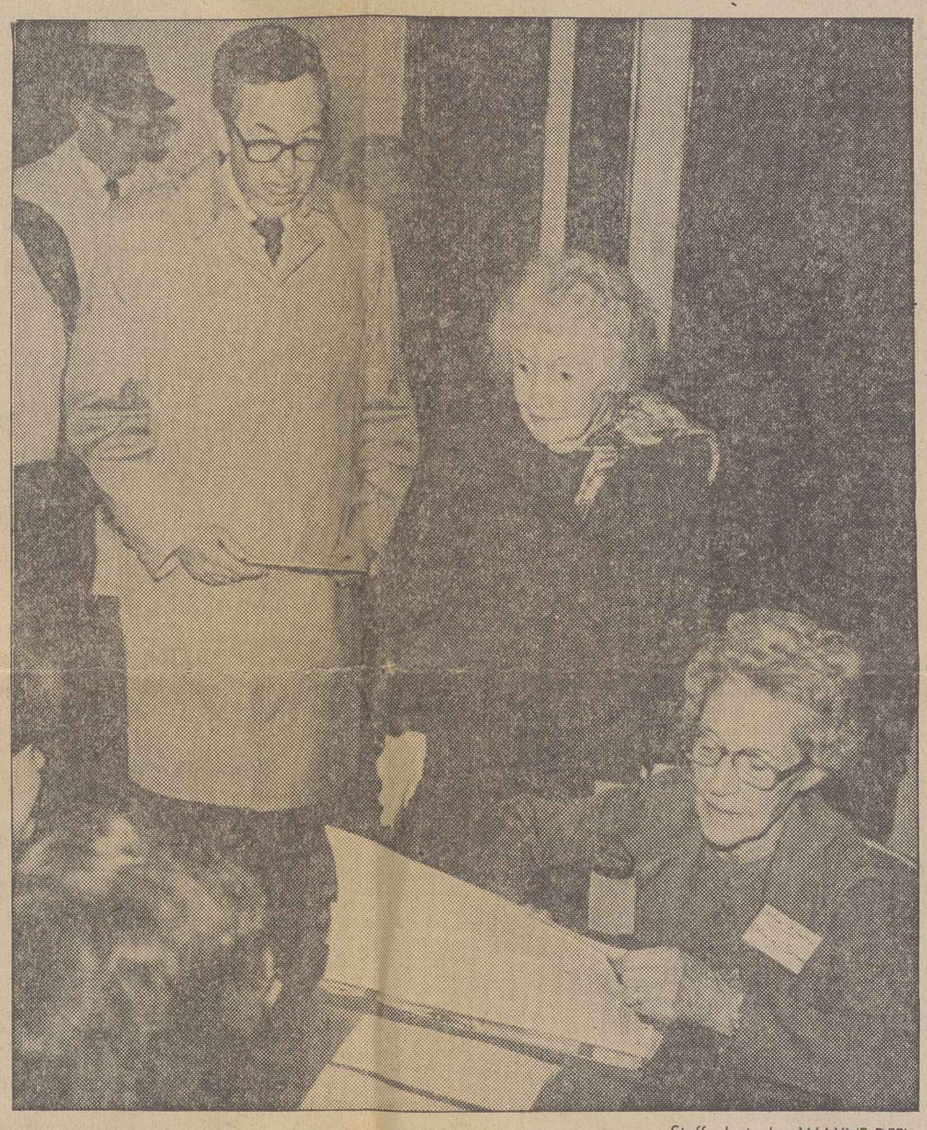
Arson was obvious, according to investigators. Firefighters found a garden hose taped to the laundry's gas pump for delivery trucks. The hose had been used to dump nearly 96 gallons of gasoline into the building, said Roanoke Fire Marshal Rawleigh Quarles.

Jules Keck, a U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agent in charge of the investigation, declined to say what led to the charges against Gardner and Coles. "We've got the evidence," is all he would say.

As part of the alleged scheme, Gardner arranged for more than $550,000 in fire insurance from the Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. in January 1975, authorities said.

At the same time, the indictment alleges, Gardner "permitted the business operations and financial condition" of the laundry to decline. He allegedly removed modern equipment from the plant and replaced it with "old, inefficient machinery."

Please see **Fire**, Page **B-2**



Staff photo by WAYNE DEEL

Rep. Caldwell Butler with his mother, Sara C. Butler, as election officer Catherine J. Cannady (seated) checks her name on the voters' list at No. 8 Fire Station in South Roanoke

Butler

Incumbent takes time to try to figure out write-in procedure

By BEN BEAGLE
Senior writer

When Rep. M. Caldwell Butler stayed for about four minutes in the voting booth at Crystal Spring School today, there was some speculation about why it would take a Republican congressman that long to vote.

"He doesn't know how to get the machine open. That's the problem," said an election official, adding Butler sometimes does have trouble with voting machines.

Not so, said Butler, emerging from the machine at this first stop on his rounds on a bitter, rainy November morning.

"I was trying to figure out — if anybody wanted to write-in — how they could do it," Butler said, the political significance of this being that Butler does have write-in opposition in conservative Paul Hollyfield for the 6th District seat in Congress.

Hollyfield's candidacy is not a peril to Butler winning a fifth term, but the Roanoke lawyer was out on a grim morning making the rounds of the precincts.

Later, Butler said it appeared to be very difficult to cast a write-in vote.

"I still have to show the flag, as it were," Butler said of this spirited precinct-visiting on a rainy day when he is assured of re-election.

Please see **Butler**, Page **B-2**

Staff photo by BOB PHILLIPS

Hollyfield passes out pencils at Bent Mountain School so voters can write in his name on ballot

Hollyfield

Rain restricts his handing out of pencils

By JACK CHAMBERLAIN
Staff writer

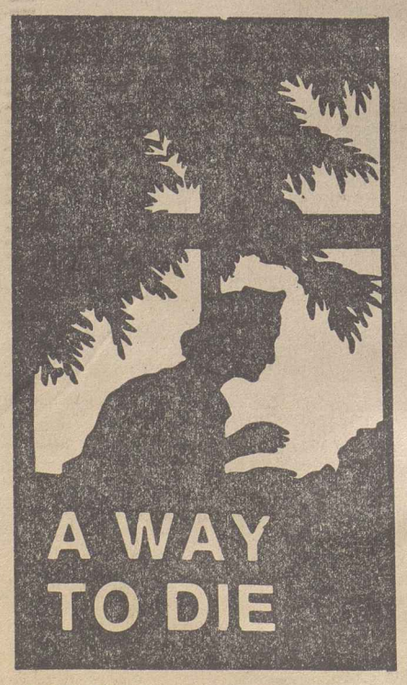
Paul D. Hollyfield of Roanoke County, a write-in candidate for Congress, said his friends call him Don Quixote, the fictional Man of La Mancha who tilted at windmills with a bent lance.

Hollyfield, 68, said he doesn't mind being a Don Quixote if 6th District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Roanoke, doesn't mind being a windmill.

Butler is expected to win his fifth term today, unopposed except for Hollyfield, who was tilting at the incumbent with fistfuls of short pencils.

The write-in candidate had three gross of pencils in the back seat of his car, those short ones given out at golf courses to keep score. Among other things, Hollyfield, a retired Army colonel and petroleum engineer, operates the Ole Monterey Golf Course.

Please see **Hollyfield**, Page **B-2**



Last of a series

Hospice boosted as cutting cancer treatment cost

By CHARLES HITE
Staff writer

It just didn't seem right, Dr. Josefina Magno told herself as she watched cancer patients — with no hope of cure — waiting to die in the hospital.

She saw hospital personnel treat cancer victims with sophisticated equipment and procedures, then throw up their hands when medicine had no more answers, no more million-dollar solutions, to offer.

"We did all we could for them, and then we did nothing," recalls Ms. Magno, then a cancer specialist at Georgetown University Hospital. "But when a person has lost hope, that's when he needs help the most."

She felt there must be some help the medical community could offer these patients, and she soon found an answer. During a month-long trip to England in 1976, she visited two hospices — home-like centers where medical specialists and community volunteers tried to make the last days of living as comfortable and as pleasant as possible for terminally ill patients.

The doctor, who turned to oncology — the treatment of tumors — after suffering breast cancer, became convinced that hospices were needed in the United States. But she realized there was a big stumbling block that had to be removed: finding a way to pay for this new concept in medical care.

In England, hospice care was integrated rather easily into the national health care system, which was set up to pay for nearly all medical treatment. In America, however, the payment for medical care falls largely on private insurance companies and on Medicare and Medicaid.

Ms. Magno knew she needed to demonstrate to the insurance companies why they should pay for hospice care.

As a first step, she pulled the records of 17 cancer patients at Georgetown who had died in a three-month period. She analyzed the payments made by Blue Cross/Blue Shield and discovered the costs of caring for the patients "were astronomical." The total payments ranged up to $27,000. National statistics estimate $23,000 is spent on the average cancer victim from the time of diagnosis to the time of death, usually a two-year period.

The doctor told hospital administrators she believed treatment costs for a dying cancer patient could be reduced as much as 30 percent if a hospice program were established to allow many patients to be treated at home or in a special unit at the hospital.

But hospital officials resisted the idea of setting aside any beds for an experimental hospice, she says, and understandably so. In a hospital, every bed must share in the administrative overhead. If the patient is at home, then the empty bed forces hospital costs up. The hospital also wasn't prepared at that time to offer the home visits and to organize and train the volunteers that are fundamental to hospice.

She turned to the Washington Home for Incurables, a nearby nursing home loosely affiliated with Georgetown. There, she set up an experimental six-bed inpatient unit where terminally ill hospital patients could be transferred and receive hospice care. In computing costs, she found patients could receive inpatient hospice care for $140 a day. If those patients had stayed at the hospital, she says, they would have paid about $250 a day.

While that cost comparison was impressive, the doctor realized it was far from persuasive, at least as far as insurance carriers were concerned. As she continued in hospice work, first as one of the founders of the Hospice of Northern Virginia in Arlington and later as executive director of the National Hospice Organization, she became even more convinced that the reimbursement issue would be crucial to the future of hospice in this country.

While few would dispute that reimbursement is important, there are those who say it may be overemphasized. One health planner in Virginia estimates that virtually all of the skilled medical care given to hospice patients in an inpatient facility are reimbursable through most health insurance policies or through Medicare or Medicaid. For hospice care at home, the planner says, estimates of reimbursement range as high as 70 percent.

It is widely accepted, however, that some sort of uniform data on the costs of hospice care is needed. But that data is virtually non-existent, says

Please see **Hospices**, Page **B-2**

Council roundup

Free-parking equity sought

By JOEL TURNER
Municipal affairs writer

By Jan. 1, Roanoke City Council wants all city workers in the downtown municipal complex to be treated the same on parking privileges for private vehicles.

The city is to provide free parking for all 750 workers in the complex or for no one.

Council voted Monday to direct City Manager Bern Ewert to submit a report by the new year for eliminating what some councilmen described as an inequity in the city's approach to free parking for workers.

About 80 high-level and supervisory employees in the Municipal Building and Courthouse are provided free parking, while other workers must pay. Most workers getting free parking have salaries above $20,000.

This has produced complaints of unfair treatment by some lower-paid workers.

Councilmen Charles Landis and Robert Garland said Monday they agree the arrangement is unfair.

In the meantime, council voted to approve Ewert's recommendation that the roof level of the Municipal Parking Garage be used for free parking for about 70 supervisory and management-level workers when construction begins on the courthouse next week.

It also approved his recommendation that members of council and other city boards and commissions be permitted to use the parking garage free when they are attending city meetings.

Ewert is recommending the use of the garage because the city will lose about 150 parking spaces on city-owned lots, including space for 60 city-owned vehicles, when courthouse construction begins.

But council stressed that approval of Ewert's recommendation is only an interim step, pending his report on a more equitable policy.

Ewert told council he agrees all workers in the municipal complex should be treated the same, saying he finds it difficult to make a distinction between who should get free parking and who shouldn't.

He said the city's approach "grew up over several years" before he became city manager.

Firemen get holidays

Roanoke city firemen will begin receiving two paid holidays a year — Thanksgiving and Christmas.

City Council voted Monday to grant two holidays a year to firemen, using existing manpower in the Fire Department without any extra costs.

Currently, all other city workers receive eight holidays a year.

Firemen asked council nearly two years ago for the same holiday benefits as other city workers, but Ewert and the city administration have opposed the move, saying the city couldn't afford it.

Ewert has also said that providing holidays without hiring extra firemen would have an impact on the Fire Department's service operations.

However, some councilmen and firemen have maintained that the city could provide some holidays through compensatory time off without having an impact.

At the request of Landis last month, council asked Ewert for a cost estimate on providing two holidays to firemen.

Acting assessor named

James McKenzie, Roanoke's chief of billings and collections, has been named the city's acting real estate assessor.

City Council has decided to readvertise for applicants for the real estate assessor's job, which has been vacant since this spring when Howard Turpin, who held the post, was demoted.

McKenzie's appointment as acting assessor was disclosed after a 90-minute closed council session Monday.

While McKenzie is working in the assessor's office, Gary Elander, city grants monitor, will serve as acting chief of billings and collections.

Both McKenzie and Elander work under the supervision of Finance Director Joel Schlanger, who also has temporary supervision of the assessor's office.

In the past, the assessor's office has been independent and reported directly to council. But it was temporarily placed under Schlanger's control more than a year ago when he began a seven-month study of the office.

In other action . . .:

Council, at its meeting Monday:

● Approved a 15 percent increase in taxicab fares as requested by cab companies. The fare for the first mile will increase from $1.50 to $1.70; the fare for two miles will increase from $2.30 to $2.70. The taxicab companies said the fare increase is needed to help offset rising prices for gasoline and other expenses.

● Was told that a groundbreaking ceremony for the new courthouse will be held at noon Friday in the parking lot beside the Police Department. This is the site for the $9.6-million courthouse.

● Approved an increase in city decals for some trucks recommended earlier by Ewert as a way to help balance the current budget.

● Approved an ordinance releasing the city's interest in the site of the Burrell Memorial Home for Adults so Roanoke Memorial Hospitals can acquire a clear deed to the property. Roanoke Memorial has offered to buy the Burrell property and to refurbish it and continue to operate it as a home for adults.

● Received a report saying that city police and postal carriers have agreed on a cooperative program to help deal with the problem of loose dogs biting and harassing postmen. Under the program, the postal carriers will notify police when they see dogs running at large.

Staff photo by DON PETERSEN

The crowd at neighborhoods forum at the Roanoke Civic Center

Neighborhoods forum

400 attend study kickoff

By JOEL TURNER
Municipal affairs writer

A country music band and a slide show of sights and voices of Roanoke added to the town meeting atmosphere that prevailed Monday night as an estimated 400 people gathered for the kickoff forum of Roanoke's neighborhoods study.

Those who attended heard promises from city government, volunteer agencies, businesses and planning consultants to form a partnership with the neighborhoods to deal with their problems.

And they heard an inspirational call from Mayor Noel Taylor to get involved in trying to build a new spirit in the city's neighborhoods.

The city distributed 15,000 fliers in recent days in an attempt to draw a big crowd to the forum.

Amid the hopes and promises of a new beginning for neighborhoods, however, were reminders that many areas have problems that are not new.

Crime, city services and youth problems led the list of concerns of residents at the forum and others who responded to a preliminary survey, consultants said.

Crime — a major issue for months — topped the list, followed by complaints about city services, including drainage facilities, trash collection and sludge.

The preliminary survey also showed widespread concern about commercial zoning and business development near residential areas. And residents are worried about speeding cars and poor housing conditions.

Consultants say they will use the survey results to help prepare a statement of problems as they begin working with individual neighborhood groups.

Representatives of about 20 neighborhoods voiced the concerns and goals of their groups as part of the forum's program, which lasted three hours.

They came from all sections of the city — from Williamson Road-Gainsboro, Old Southwest, Southeast, Garden City and the West End.

There was also a slide show featuring the voices and the sights of many neighborhoods. It was prepared by consultants who are being paid $111,000 in federal money to help with the project.

The study's overall cost is $150,000.

But while the neighborhood representatives had a lot of complaints, many speakers also cited assets in their areas on which they hope to build.

"We don't have problems. We have challenges," said Ron Smith, a spokesman for the Williamson Road area.

Ann Glenn, speaking for the Raleigh Court area, said her neighborhood is concerned about burglaries, vandalism, low water pressure and drainage problems.

Gary Foutz, speaking for Southeast, complained about sludge at the sewage treatment plant and crime.

The Rev. Kenneth Wright, speaking for Gainsboro, said the neighborhood is unique in many ways. He said it is the mother of all Roanoke neighborhoods because it is older than the city, but has been treated as a stepchild.

Florine Thornhill said slum conditions are so bad in the 10th Street and Moorman Road area that "you sometimes wonder if you are in the Star City of the South."

The Monday night session was the first part of a two-day event that includes panel discussions today with civic, neighborhood, volunteer and business leaders on issues raised at the opening session.

Drugs

From Page B-1

agent in charge of the statewide narcotics force, said Monday the conspiracy indictments are an indication that state police are concentrating their enforcement efforts on major drug dealers and distribution networks. More arrests can be expected, he said.

Robertson said the assistance of vice and narcotics officers in Roanoke and Roanoke County had been sought in rounding up those indicted Monday. He said the indictments resulted from the same investigation that led to the Labor Day cocaine bust.

Evidence concerning that operation was presented at the General District Court hearing Monday.

An undercover agent testified he called Mrs. Flora Aug. 24 to discuss a large-scale trade of marijuana for cocaine. She brought a sample of the cocaine to his motel room, the agent said.

The agent said that on the following day Mrs. Flora introduced him to Harp, who spoke of a "Colombian connection" in New York who could provide sizable quantities of relatively pure cocaine.

The agent said his superiors provided him with $68,000 in cash and about 600 pounds of Colombian marijuana with which to make a deal for the cocaine.

On Sept. 1, the agent said, Harp came to his motel room with Nancy Castro, who was identified as the Colombian connection. Harp pulled a one-pound bag of 60 percent pure cocaine from his boot, according to testimony, and was arrested as he was counting the $34,000 purchase price. In Harp's other boot, agents found a .38-caliber revolver.

Nancy Castro's purse was found to contain two ounces of 90 percent pure cocaine and the phone number of a room in another county motel, the agent said. At that motel, agents acting on a search warrant arrested Garcia and Mrs. Torres and found a suitcase containing another two pounds of 60 percent pure cocaine.

After the prosecution presented its evidence against Harp and Mrs. Flora Monday, defense attorneys asked Judge G.O. Clemens to close the remainder of the hearing in order to present evidence of police entrapment.

Lampros, the commonwealth's attorney, supported the motion, explaining that the next witnesses were to be a former undercover agent and a confidential informant. Revealing their names could endanger their lives and the safety of their families, Lampros said, and their testimony could affect other pending cases.

After hearing arguments in chambers, Clemens agreed to hear the entrapment defense.

Afterward, Clemens said he had certified the distribution charges against Harp and Mrs. Flora.

Hollyfield

From Page B-1

"It's a miserable day," Hollyfield said to a reporter accompanying him on his rounds of the polls. "I'm not going to stand out in this rain and hand out pencils."

The candidate was dressed for the occasion, however, in an Army-green trench coat and a brown hat he bought in Germany.

Hollyfield and his supporters of the Independent Virginians for Political Action feel Butler's voting record is too liberal. He announced his candidacy in mid-October, too late to get on the ballot and too late to get posters and other campaign literature printed. He said he spent most of his $2,000 to $2,500 campaign fund on newspaper ads.

"If enough people write in, it'll encourage another candidate to come out," Hollyfield said as he visited polling places on Bent Mountain in his Mercedes. "It may even encourage me to work (campaign) for the next two years, or it may encourage Butler to change his voting habits."

At Bent Mountain Elementary School, where Hollyfield votes, the candidate stepped into the voting booth with a short pencil in his hand.

Hollyfield emerged from the booth and chatted amicably with a woman about horses and handed her a pencil. Hollyfield owns many acres on Bent Mountain and knows a lot of people there.

Almost as an afterthought, Hollyfield dumped a fistful of pencils on the table where voters have their names checked off before voting.

"Bobby, have a pencil," he said outside, protected from the rain by a covered walkway. Bobby took the pencil, but he had already voted.

Ann Martyn asked Hollyfield to sign a petition supporting the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment in Virginia, but he declined.

"No. No, I'm opposed to it," he said.

"What's your name?" Ms. Martyn asked.

"Paul Hollyfield."

"Oh, yes," she said.

Hollyfield got back into his car and searched his pockets for the key. The key was in the ignition.

"I never do that," he said. "I must be excited this morning."

"You know, there's one thing about people," he said. "They're really nice. Every one of the places you go into and lay your pencils down, you always get a grin and a smile."

Hollyfield said he hopes he also gets a vote or two.

"I'm fully prepared to go to Washington, if I have the opportunity," he said.

Hospice

From Page B-1

Ned Peple, manager of provider support services for Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Virginia.

Peple and other members of a special hospice advisory committee to the Virginia General Assembly hope a two-year federal project financed through the Department of Health and Human Services will shed light on hospice costs. The study loosens Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement guidelines so that any hospice care is paid for patients in 26 hospices across the nation, including the one in Northern Virginia.

The study was to have begun last October, and state health officials and advisory committee members had hoped to use preliminary data as the basis for recommendations in a report they were asked to make to the legislature in January. The study was delayed and didn't begin until earlier this month. In the meantime, Blue Cross of Washington, D.C., began a similar study with the Hospice of Northern Virginia earlier this year. Peple says Blue Cross of Virginia may begin a study in January.

One of the key functions of the advisory committee, Peple and other members say, ties directly to the reimbursement issue: licensing.

While the state can ensure minimum standards are met by hospitals and nursing homes through a licensing procedure, Virginia law provides no authority for the state to license hospices. The only check the state has over hospices is through a review process that requires agencies that want to offer skilled and semiskilled medical care to apply for a certificate of need from the Health Department. Once the agency demonstrates a need for its services and the certificate is granted, there is no way for the state to force the agency to meet any standards for hospice care.

The committee, composed of representatives from the insurance industry, health planners and the three hospices now operating in Virginia, is setting down relatively basic standards for hospice care in its report to the General Assembly and is urging lawmakers to pass legislation establishing a hospice license procedure that will recognize the standards.

Peple, and William Shands, a representative on the committee from Life of Virginia, say that without licensing, insurance companies in the state aren't likely to reimburse clients for hospice care.

"It's a defensive mechanism for us," Peple says of licensing. "We don't want a bunch of 'Kentucky Fried Hospices' popping up in abandoned gas stations." Shands agrees. "We have to make sure we are providing a quality program."

Part of the reason insurance companies are interested in hospice coverage, Peple and Shands acknowledge, is that their clients demand it. A General Electric national contract with Blue Cross, for instance, provides for hospice coverage that would extend to GE employees in Waynesboro and Tidewater, Peple says. Blue Cross is arranging hospice payments for Tidewater clients utilizing the Riverside Hospice in Newport News.

In drawing up the list of standards hospices would be expected to meet, the committee has tried to be as flexible as possible, says Katie Webb, a planner with the Division of Resource Development of the state Health Department. The committee recognizes that hospice programs must be free to respond to particular community needs. But she says the standards will emphasize a strong home health approach, the need for some sort of inpatient facilities, and around-the-clock coverage of patient and family needs by an interdisciplinary team of specialists.

That hospice programs across the country vary so much in the types and amount of services they provide is part of the reason the reimbursement issue is more complicated than might first appear, Peple says.

The standard pro-hospice argument, for instance, postulates that hospice care is certain to be cheaper than hospital care because the patient spends most of his time at home. But Peple raises the possiblity that much of the care a hospice patient might receive at home — such as counseling from a social worker or aides to help with homemaking — are services that normally would never be paid in standard health insurance coverage.

Add to that, Peple says, the fact that hospice care can also include services to the patient's family — such as bereavement counseling when the family member dies. Those expenses could offset the money saved by the patient not being in the hospital, he says.

Peple acknowledges that many of the services can be provided by community volunteers. But he asks, "What happens if the (volunteer) enthusiasm for hospice dies down and the demand is still there? You go out and hire somebody." The volunteer rescue squads in Richmond, he points out, have recently approached local governments for support because of declining contributions.

Peple said hospice costs eventually will be shown to be about an even trade-off with charges associated with hospital care. And he believes one way the insurance industry might respond to hospice coverage is through lump sum coverage directly to the providers of the care.

This is known as "prospective payment," Peple says, and is based on the concept of finding an average cost for a certain type of care. Its advantage, he says, is that it gets insurance carriers out of the timely process of reviewing medical care, of deciding on a case-by-case basis such specific questions as whether a home health aide was really needed by a patient. It gives the providers of medical care — in this case, the hospice organization — the discretion of how to allocate the money awarded for the care of a patient.

Six youngsters find grenade in storm drain

Six schoolchildren found a hand grenade in a storm drain near their bus stop Monday, and a Roanoke County sheriff's deputy later detonated it at the Dixie Caverns landfill.

John Cosgrove, 12, and his friends saw a round object in the drain at the corner of Pin Oak Drive and Wipledale Avenue while they were waiting for the bus Monday morning. When they got home about 3 p.m., one of the children crawled down 5 feet into the drain and pulled the object out, Cosgrove said.

The object was muddy and had a label that said "hand grenade." "It scared us when we found out," Cosgrove said. They called the sheriff's office.

Deputy Mike McGuire came and wrapped the grenade in a blanket and took it to the landfill.

McGuire said the grenade was one of the new canister types. One pulls the lid off a canister grenade to detonate it.

The lid had been pulled off when he saw the grenade, McGuire said. He said someone probably had tried to detonate the grenade as a Halloween prank, but the grenade did not go off.

He said there was no danger of the grenade exploding unless the children had exposed it to heat or flame.

Fire

From Page B-1

The business was getting so bad that at one point "they were doing laundry without soap," officials said.

Nevertheless, after the laundry was destroyed, Gardner said the business was profitable. He said he had been clearing more than $2,000 a month. And, he talked of rebuilding "as soon as possible."

At the time of the fire, according to the indictment, the sprinkler system in the laundry was not working.

William Mauck, then manager of the laundry, said at the time that the sprinklers had been turned off for some time. According to the indictment, Gardner had requested that the sprinkler system be repaired, but "requested that it not be repaired until Nov. 3," the day after the fire.

In addition to the arson charges, Gardner is charged with mail fraud, for allegedly attempting to obtain insurance benefits fraudulently from two insurance companies, Fireman's Fund and Maryland Casualty.

Two years after the fire, the insurance companies agreed to a settlement of $140,000, authorities said. Federal officials said they don't know if the indictment of Gardner will have any effect on that settlement.

Butler

From Page B-1

He said he thinks Republicans in Roanoke are as well organized as they were in 1960, when Richard M. Nixon ran in vain against John F. Kennedy for the presidency.

Butler was GOP city chairman in those days and a man who likes to see the party volunteers at the polls.

"I check the stronger Republican precincts to make sure we've got 'em well covered," Butler said. After an hour and half, Butler appeared satisfied.

If Butler concentrated on the precinct workers of the right party, he did not ignore the opposition in the rain and all was amiable.

"How'd you get involved in this kind of thing?" Butler asked Dan Price, who was doing the work of independent John Anderson at Fishburn Park School.

Because he believed in his man, Price said. Good, said Butler.

At Raleigh Court No. 4 at Patrick Henry High School, Jennifer Andrews, dark hair wet from the rain, was passing out Jimmy Carter literature.

"Such a pretty girl, too," Butler said, offering to give her a ride home out of the weather. She declined.

On his way today, Butler encountered three PTA bake sales — election day institutions that even congressmen who are sure of a return to Washington do not ignore.

At Fishburn Park, he bought a loaf of whole wheat bread and cookies at Raleigh Court, saying "me and my wife we don't eat much . . . give me a dozen and drop them in a poke."

He encountered a motorized bake sale at Grandin Court School — set up in a motor home — and Butler marveled at this PTA ingenuity and said he might return for lunch, the bake sale including hotdogs.

Leaving Raleigh Court No. 3, Butler said, "That's a good precinct. You know why? No bake sale."

At his home precinct at Crystal Spring School, Butler met what most politicians consider absolute happiness.

"I want you to know how pleased I am with you," an elderly woman told him.

AFTERNOON WORKSHOPS
(continued)

GROUP IV. FOR THOSE SEEKING TO OBTAIN FEDERAL, STATE, MUNICIPAL AND PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRACTS

FACILITATOR: Freddie Jones, Executive Director, Minority Business Opportunity Committee, Richmond.

PANELISTS: John B. Harris, Executive Director, Virginia State Office of Minority Business Enterprise, Petersburg & Richmond.
John Harvie, Defense General Supply Center, Department of Defense, Richmond.
Willie Achebe, Regional Director, Virginia Regional Purchasing Council, Richmond.
Doug Hogge, Assistant District Director, Small Business Administration, Richmond.
Darwin Roupe, Director of Purchasing City of Roanoke, Roanoke.
Richard Burrow, City Engineer, City of Roanoke, Roanoke.
Earl Hill, Business Specialist, Office of External Affairs, General Services Administration, Region III, Philadelphia.
Patrick Sparrow, Contract Specialist, U. S. Forest Service, Roanoke.
Ernest L. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Revenue, Roanoke.
Robert Dinnerville, Chief, Supply Service, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Salem.

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* * * * * * * * * * * *

REPRESENTATIVE M. CALDWELL BUTLER

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

MINORITY BUSINESS CONFERENCE

Wednesday, September 3, 1980
Roanoke Civic Center
9:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

AGENDA

SIXTH DISTRICT MINORITY BUSINESS CONFERENCE

SEPTEMBER 3, 1980

ROANOKE CIVIC CENTER

REGISTRATION 8:30 A.M. - Main Exhibit Hall

* * * * * * * * * * *

9:00 A.M. INVOCATION AND WELCOME
The Honorable M. Caldwell Butler
Hayward Statum
Dr. A. Horatio Edwards

9:15 - 12:00 Noon CONCURRENT WORKSHOPS

Workshop A - a workshop for those participants not in business but seeking information about starting and managing a business

Workshop B - a workshop for those participants presently in business and/or seeking to improve existing business

12:00 - 1:30 P.M. LUNCH
GUEST SPEAKER: William B. Robertson

1:30 - 3:30 P.M. CONCURRENT WORKSHOPS

Workshop I - for those seeking to start a business

Workshop II - for those seeking management and technical assistance to expand or improve an existing business

Workshop III - for those seeking to obtain financial assistance to improve or expand an existing business

Workshop IV - for those seeking to obtain federal, state, municipal and/or private sector contracts

3:30 - 4:00 P.M. WRAP UP SESSION

4:00 P.M. ADJOURNMENT

* * * * * * * *

The U.S. Department of Commerce-MBDA and Title 2.1, Chapter 7.5, Code of Virginia, defines a minority business as one that is owned or controlled by one or more socially or economically disadvantaged persons. Such disadvantages may arise from cultural, racial, chronic economic circumstances or backgrounds, or other similar conditions. Such persons include, but are not limited to, Blacks, Puerto Ricans, Spanish-speaking Americans, American Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and all Vietnam veterans.

MORNING WORKSHOPS

GROUP A. FOR THOSE NOT IN BUSINESS BUT SEEKING INFORMATION ABOUT STARTING AND MANAGING A BUSINESS (Case study and dramatization, panel discussion and question and answer period).
FACILITATOR: Rodney Ferguson, Loan Interviewer, First and Merchants Bank, Lynchburg.
PANELISTS: Ronald R. Wesley, Attorney, Richmond.
Reginald R. Yancey, Attorney, Lynchburg.
Carol Brown, Small Business Administration, Richmond.
Arthur Hardeman, Employment and Training Specialist, Lynchburg Community Action Group, Lynchburg.

GROUP B. FOR THOSE MINORITY ENTREPRENEURS PRESENTLY IN BUSINESS SEEKING TO EXPAND OR IMPROVE THEIR EXISTING BUSINESS (Case study and dramatization, panel discussion and question and answer period).
FACILITATOR: Larry J. Saunders, Certified Public Accountant, Peat, Marwick and Mitchell, Roanoke.

AFTERNOON WORKSHOPS

GROUP I. FOR THOSE SEEKING TO START THEIR OWN BUSINESS
FACILITATOR: George Harris, Jr., Attorney - Roanoke.
PANELISTS: Willie Poe, Deputy Director, Small Business Administration, Richmond.
Catherine Harvey, Internal Revenue Service, Roanoke.
Thomas J. Hall, Peat Marwick and Mitchell, Roanoke.
Carol Brown, Small Business Administration, Richmond.

GROUP II. FOR THOSE SEEKING MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN EXPANDING OR IMPROVING AN EXISTING BUSINESS
FACILITATOR: Dr. Alex Williams, Colgate Darden Graduate School of Business, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.
PANELISTS: Luis Encinias, Regional Director, Minority Business Development Agency, Washington.
Owen C. Caldwell, Community Organization for Minority Economic Development, Lynchburg.
Sam J. Stern, Service Corps of Retired Executives, Small Business Administration, Richmond.
Carl G. Thurston, Service Corps of Retired Executives, Roanoke.

GROUP III. FOR THOSE SEEKING TO OBTAIN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO IMPROVE OR EXPAND AN EXISTING BUSINESS.
FACILITATOR: Stanley Hale, Executive Director, Southwest Virginia Community Development Fund, Roanoke.
PANELISTS: Gene Sullivan, Chief, Finance Division, Small Business Administration, Richmond.
Howard Wilkinson, Assistant Vice President, First and Merchants National Bank, Roanoke.
Stanley Jeffress, Loan Officer, Farmers Home Administration, Richmond.
Beverly A. Coleman, Project Coordinator, Roanoke Valley Business League, Roanoke.
Wesley Crone, Loan Guaranty Officer, Veterans Administration Regional Office, Roanoke.

Roanoke Times & World

VOL. 9, NO. 108 Thursday morning OCTOBER 16, 1980,

Staff photo by WAYNE SCARBERRY

Saying a mouthful Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Roanoke, hears what one of his younger constituents has on her mind Wednesday as he talks over lunch with second-grader Lisa Hodges at Garden City Elementary School. Story on Page B-1.

Paid Political Advertisement

ATTENTION VOTERS

6th Congressional District

THIS IS A POLL. PLEASE RESPOND!

The "Open Housing" law has been approved by the House of Representatives by one vote. The vote was 205 to 204. Caldwell Butler voted in favor of this bill. His vote could have been the deciding one.

Congressman Butler could have helped you on other legislation too. Here are some of the ways we feel he DIDN'T help you.

1. He voted to implement the Panama Canal treaties with continued subsidies to Panama.
2. He voted against the amendment to end forced busing.
3. He voted in favor of funding for the Federal Trade Commission which we consider to be a counter-productive agency.
4. He voted to make Red China a "most favored nation," which encourages trade with that Communist country.
5. He voted against requiring the President to secure congressional consent before giving aid to Nicaraqua.
6. He voted against the Hyde amendment for Medicaid funding of abortions to save a mother's life or to terminate pregnancies resulting from rape or incest.

These were important issues, involving national needs, and in our opinion, he voted wrong. And there were other issues where he took sides with Harris and Fisher against the other Virginia representatives. Action is needed! How much support is there in the 6th district for an OPPOSITON CANDIDATE?

Mark your ballot (below), cut it out and mail it to: P. O. Box 8247, Roanoke, Va. 24014

Clip

I will be glad to vote for a candidate who would NOT vote as Mr. Butler did on these issues. Yes ☐ No ☐

I will be willing to help a write-in candidate. ☐

NAME ..... ADDRESS .....

For more information call: .....

563-0400 345-7959 TEL. NO .....

(This ad paid for by INDEPENDENT VIRGINIANS FOR POLITICAL ACTION, Paul Hollyfield, Coordinator.

Looking for an Apartment?
Turn to Classified . . .

Paul Hollyfield will count votes Sat.

Man who came to lunch learns a little

By JACK CHAMBERLAIN
Education writer

Garden City Elementary School took a congressman to lunch Wednesday and Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Roanoke, handled it with aplomb.

Surrounded by first- and second-graders in the school cafeteria, Butler chatted amicably, shook eager, little hands and ate nearly everything on his tray — a ham, lettuce and tomato sandwich, macaroni salad, celery and carrot sticks, potato chips, a banana and milk.

He ate it all except for a few chips, a celery and carrot stick and the banana peel. The congressman seemed to have trouble penetrating the plastic bag of chips, but a second-grader across the table ripped it open with ease.

"I had forgotten what eating lunch with little kids was like," Butler said after 45 minutes in the cafeteria. "It's a long, drawn-out process. You can't be in a hurry."

It's difficult to talk and chew at the same time, he said.

Butler, home during the congressional recess, accepted Garden City's invitation to help promote National School Lunch Week. Asked by a reporter about plans in Congress to reduce federal aid to school lunch programs, Butler said he favors good lunches for children, but he thinks the government is carrying too much of the cost.

Before lunch, Butler — who is running for his fifth term — gave the pupils a civics lesson on the workings of the federal government and fielded questions.

The first question: Is Garden City Elementary going to get a gymnasium? Butler said he couldn't answer that one.

"When were you born?" a pupil asked.

"You mean what year?" Butler asked. "1925."

"Gosh!" a little girl gasped.

"I'm going to vote for Mr. Reagan," Butler replied to another query. Mr. Reagan, of course, is a Republican named Ronald. Cheers, applause and some boos followed.

"There's an awful lot of nice people who are going to vote for Mr. Carter, too," Butler added. Mr. Carter, of course, is a Democrat named Jimmy who is president.

Another pupil asked Butler if he has ever been in a courtroom. Butler said yes.

"When I worked for a living I was a lawyer," he said.

Butler then visited Charlotte Engleby's and Deborah Casey's sixth-graders.

The older pupils peppered Butler with questions like when is he going to retire and could he ask President Carter to visit the school for a talk. They also wanted to know what the president does and who can vote.

Please see **Lunch**, Page **B-4**

Lunch

From Page B-1

Butler said he thinks about retiring every two years when election time comes around, but many congressmen consider retirement after 20 years because federal retirement benefits are good.

"The problem in Congress is that many stay too long," he said. "You call me up in a year or two and remind me."

Butler said the president is too busy to visit Garden City.

"If he came to our school, would the students have to pay to see him?" a boy asked. No, Butler said.

"They're pretty bright kids," Butler said as he left the room for lunch.

Going through the lunch line, Butler met Hazel England, the cafeteria manager, who was wearing a Butler button she said he had pinned to her son's diaper in 1974.

Butler later expressed shock that so many Garden City children are getting free or reduced-price lunches, a program subsidized by the federal government.

"I'm supportive of the school lunch program, but I wonder how long . . . ," Butler told a reporter. Butler added, "The problem is the extent to which the government should be buying lunches for people who can afford to pay for them."

Twenty-six percent of the school's 345 pupils get free or reduced-price lunches, but the rate is 55 percent citywide. Full price is 55 cents in elementary and 60 cents in secondary schools.

The federal government spends several billion dollars annually on school lunch programs nationally, but Congress plans to reduce federal aid significantly this year.

After researching the pending school lunch bills, Butler said, "It's pretty clear that we're going to be lowering the subsidies and tightening the eligibility requirements (for free and reduced-price lunches). I think that's appropriate. I think that's the general feeling in Congress right now."

Roanoke City school officials told the School Board Tuesday night that the proposed reduction of federal aid will cost the city schools $50,000 to $75,000. Lunch prices may have to be increased 5 cents to make up the loss, Richard Kelley, assistant superintendent for business, said.

Carrie Nelson, director of food services, said federal lunch money to city schools totaled nearly $1.3 million last year. Another $87,000 came from the state, she said.

The federal government is paying 18½ cents for every lunch for which a student pays full price, 86½ cents for each lunch that costs a student 10 cents and 96½ cents for each free lunch.

This means the schools get more money by giving away lunches or selling them for 10 cents than from full-paying students. For each lunch that costs elementary pupils 55 cents and secondary students 60 cents, the government subsidy is only 18½ cents — a total of 73½ or 78½ cents.

Richmond Times-Dispatch

JOHN STEWART BRYAN III, *Publisher*
JOHN E. LEARD, *Executive Editor*
ALF GOODYKOONTZ, *Managing Editor*
EDWARD GRIMSLEY, *Editor of the Editorial Page*

Monday, December 29, 1980

Suspend Davis-Bacon

The half-century-old Davis-Bacon Act requires the paying of the "prevailing wages" in the community on any construction project financed wholly or partly with federal funds. The act may have been justified in the Depression days of the early 1930s when workers lacked the protection of minimum wage and other laws related to workers' rights and compensation. As far as the public interest is concerned, the act serves no constructive purpose today, but merely runs up the cost of construction projects because the "prevailing wages" as determined by the Department of Labor often are well above what construction workers actually are receiving on non-federal projects in the community and what contractors would pay if there were no Davis-Bacon.

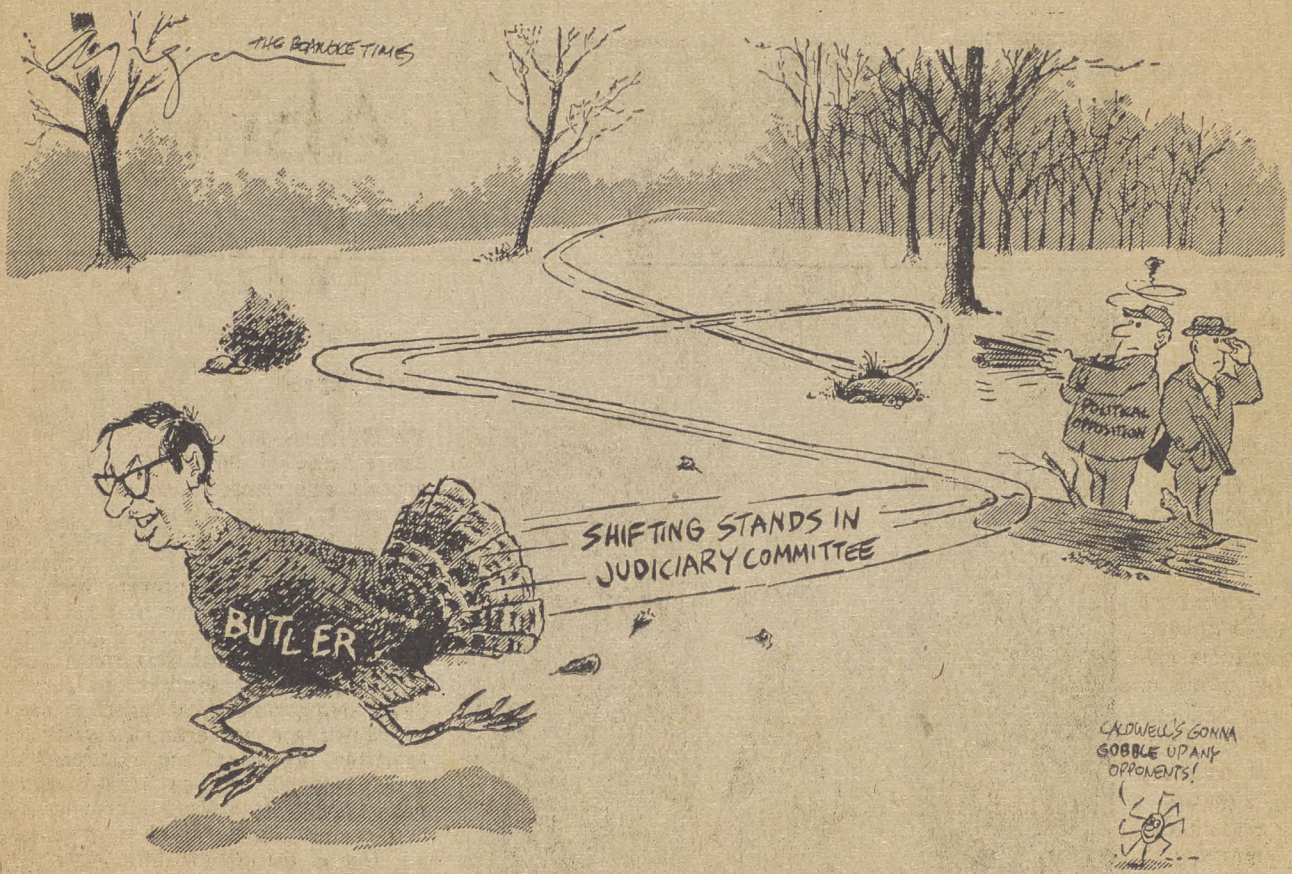
In his current weekly report to constituents, Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of Virginia's 6th Congressional District calls attention to the fact that while efforts to repeal Davis-Bacon have been unsuccessful in Congress, the act has a provision giving the president authority to *suspend* the law in the event of a national emergency. Rep. Butler is one of the sponsors of a resolution urging the president to exercise that authority so that during a suspension period of at least six months the effects of the act on the economy can be tested.

Presidents Roosevelt and Nixon each suspended the act, but since in

Butler

the first instance the suspension was during a world war and in the second the suspension was for only a little more than a month, neither case provided a real test.

When Ronald Reagan assumes the presidency in January, he could certainly justify acting on the basis of an economic emergency. He would be serving the public interest if he put the Davis-Bacon "prevailing wages" requirement aside for a specific period in order to see what the experience would be if contractors were not bound by the act's restrictions. "In this time of market unrest," writes Rep. Butler, "suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act would be a clear sign of the administration's intention to stand firm against inflation."



A Moving Target Is Harder To Hit

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National Park Service
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Veterans Administration (VA)
Department of Transportation (DOT)
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Department of Commerce
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State and Local Agencies

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Division of Purchases & Supply
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Martha Ogden
Susan Oliphant
Larry Saunders
Chauncey Spencer
Hayward Statum
Michael Terry
Jayne Thomas
Jessie Thomas
Hon. M.W. Thornhill
Clifton Whitworth

REPRESENTATIVE M. CALDWELL BUTLER

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT MINORITY BUSINESS CONFERENCE

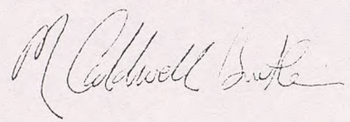
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1981
SHERATON AIRPORT INN
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
8:30 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

A MESSAGE FROM CONGRESSMAN BUTLER

Minority businesspersons share the same problems of any new concern and must develop viable strategies to participate effectively in the business operations and economic conditions of the 1980's.

Considering that the recently released unemployment rate for Blacks is a record 15 percent, the greatest contribution to relieving this situation is to strengthen the business community, particularly the Black business community.

Bearing this in mind it is my pleasure to welcome you to this Minority Business Conference. This is your opportunity to obtain basic information vital to the economic growth of your existing or planned business.



ABOUT THE SPEAKER

Margaret Z. Richardson, Executive Director of the National Minority Supplier Development Council (NMSDC) has been active in minority economic development since 1965.

As Executive Director of NMSDC, Ms. Richardson works closely with both the corporate and minority vendor communities to identify corporate purchasing needs to be filled by minority entrepreneurs, thereby enabling them to enter the mainstream of the free enterprise system.

We welcome Ms. Richardson today and are grateful for her willingness to serve at our minority business conference.

PROGRAM

8:30 - 9:00 A. M. — REGISTRATION
Lobby

9:00 - 9:15 A. M. — WELCOME AND OPENING SESSION
Ballroom

Honorable M. Caldwell Butler

9:15 - 10:15 A.M. — WORKSHOPS
(Held Concurrently)
Conference Center

10:15 - 10:30 A.M. — BREAK

10:30 - 11:30 — WORKSHOPS
(Held Concurrently)
Conference Center

11:45 - 1:00 P.M. — LUNCHEON
Ballroom

Presiding: Hon. M. Caldwell Butler
Invocation: Rev. Edward T. Burton
Pastor, Sweet Union Baptist Church
Roanoke, Virginia
Introduction of Speaker: David Rakes,
Minority Business Development Agency
Guest Speaker: Margaret Richardson,
Executive Director, National Minority
Supplier Development Council

1:15 - 2:15 P.M. — WORKSHOPS
(Held Concurrently)
Conference Center

2:15 - 2:30 P. M. — BREAK

2:30 - 3:30 P.M. — WORKSHOPS
(Held Concurently)
Conference Center

3:30 - 4:00 P.M. — WRAPUP
Willliam B. Robertson
Special Assistant, Office
of the Assistant Secretary
of Defense

WORKSHOPS

I. EXPLORING THE DISTRIBUTORSHIP AND FRANCHISE MARKET (conference room 1)
Moderator: Stanley Hale, Executive Director, SVCDF, Roanoke
Panelists: Phillip Ouzts, Director State Office, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
Hayward Statum, Entrepreneur, Salem
Carol Brown, Program Analyst SBA, Richmond
Hampton Smith, Entrepreneur, Blacksburg

II. BUSINESS INSURANCE, BONDING AND LOAN PACKAGING (conference room 2)
Moderator: Beverly Coleman, Roanoke
Panelists: John Harris, Exec. Dir., or William Mustard, Asst. Dir., VSOMBE
Michael Clark, President, Clark Insurance Agency, Richmond
Vernard Henley, President Consolidated Bank & Trust, Richmond
James Francis, CLCU, Davis and Stephenson Inc., Roanoke

III. BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR PROCUREMENT PROCESS (conference room 3)
Moderator: Larry Saunders, CPA, Roanoke
Panelists: Pat Esperti, Director of Purchasing, General Electric, Roanoke
Eugene Baker, President, National Assn. of Black Manufacturers, Washington
Stephanie Lee-Miller, Special Assistant to the Deputy Secretary, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington
Roger Vaden, Director of Purchasing, Craddock Terry Shoe Corp. Lynchburg

IV. FEDERAL PROGRAMS OF ASSISTANCE FOR MINORITY BUSINESSES AND THE FEDERAL PROCUREMENT PROCESS (conference room 4)
Moderator: Junius Haskins, Chief Executive Officer, COMED, Lynchburg
Panelists: Roosevelt Greer, Chief Financial Assistance Division, U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Washington
Freddie Jones, Director, MBDA, Richmond
Carl Ellison, Deputy Assistant Adm. for Minority Small Business, SBA, Washington
John Harvie, Small Business Specialist, Defense General Supply Center, Richmond
Major Clark, Staff Director, Small Business Ctte. U.S. House of Representatives

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

P

MEMORANDUM

Caldwell - NOV 30 1981

This editorial was in the Saturday, Nov. 28 edition of the Ledger-Star in Norfolk.

Thought you might like to have it. It's a nice tribute.

- Bill

C. William Whitehurst

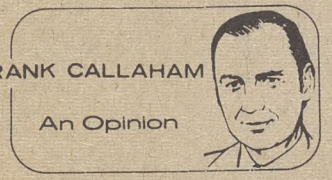
Departing congressman

Butler did GOP credit

The Sixth Congressional District lies a good number of miles to the west, but M. Caldwell Butler, the district's representative on Capitol Hill for most of the past decade, has attained a reputation across Virginia as an able lawmaker and astute Republican politician.

But the Roanoke attorney says he will leave Congress at the end of his present term. In a general statement on his decision, he observed "that some of my colleagues may have stayed too long in the House. And I have frequently thought that I do not want that said of me."

In truth, though, Mr. Butler is not staying long enough. He has served his district, his state and his country with energy and expertise. Noted for his



wit and his ability on his feet, he has adhered to a thoughtful, pragmatic brand of conservatism. During House Judiciary Committee hearings in 1974 on the impeachment of President Nixon, he took an active and helpful part in the proceedings and, despite the party link, voted for impeachment.

Caldwell Butler went to Washington after making an outstanding mark in the General Assembly. And his popularity within his district became so great that Democrats in time lost their enthusiasm for challenging him, much as an earlier generation of Democrats tired of tangling with his predecessor, Richard Poff — now a state Supreme Court justice — who was pulled into Congress by Eisenhower's coattails in 1952 and had no trouble staying around for 20 years.

So Sixth District Democrats, more than any others, have reason to rejoice at the news. But since the Reagan coattails last year helped the GOP build a 9-1 edge in the state's congressional delegation, Democrats generally may welcome the Butler retirement because it opens a slot that the party probably had written off as unwinnable.

Indeed, five Democrats' names appeared on *Ledger-Star* staff writer Jerry Alley's speculation list even as Mr. Butler announced he was stepping down. This list also included four Republican names, including Atty. Gen. J. Marshall Coleman, the defeated Republican candidate for governor this year.

The Republican lost no doubt brings special satisfaction to the 56-year-old Butler. For he's been working in the GOP vineyards long enough to remember when you had a hard time finding four Republican prospects for the entire state's congressional races.

Rep. Butler

Saw party burgeon

Roanoke Times & World-News

VOLUME 11, NUMBER 147 — NOVEMBER 24, 1981, ROANOKE, VIRGINIA — 25 CENTS DAILY

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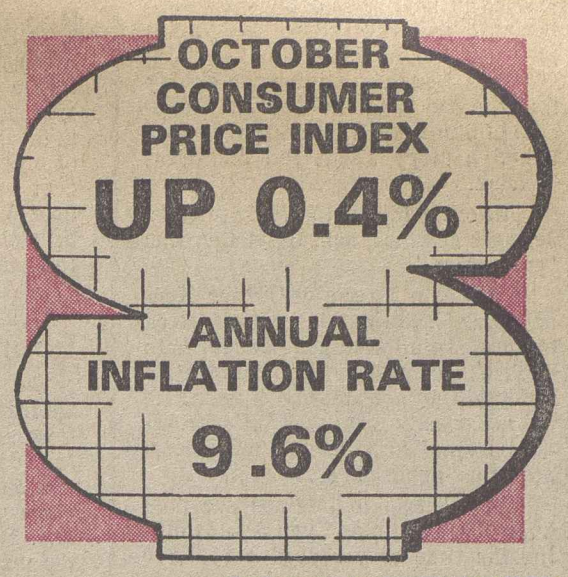
Please see **Inflation**, Page **A-10**



Staff graphic by ROBERT LUNSFORD

Staff photo by JACK GAKING

Rep. and Mrs. Butler at news conference

Butler confirms he'll quit in '82

By DAVID ROSENTHAL
Political writer

Sixth District Rep. Caldwell Butler always said it would be a cold day when he retired from the House of Representatives, and as snow fell steadily today outside the Patrick Henry Hotel, he did just that.

In a half-hour news conference, Butler, 56, confirmed reports that he would not seek re-election in 1982, after serving a decade in the House.

Attributing part of his decision to "homesickness," Butler said he would return to Roanoke to continue practicing law. Butler was associated with a private law firm in Roanoke before entering the House in November 1972.

The Republican legislator denied reports that his retirement was contingent on state Attorney General Marshall Coleman running for the 6th District seat next year.

"My retirement is not contingent on getting any person to replace me ... I am not presumptuous enough to select any person to succeed me. And I do not want to say publicly that there is one person I prefer over another," he said.

Butler said he had informed Coleman, a Staunton native, and other potential candidates of his decision not to seek re-election. "The reason I'm announcing so early is that I feel the people interested should be able to get their ducks in a row."

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Butler refused to enumerate the reasons for leaving a House seat in which he seemed safely ensconced. In his last two re-election bids, Butler ran without Democratic opposition.

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"Some of them are very obvious, some very personal, some generally known, others known only to me and my wife. I see very little profit in undertaking to enumerate them."

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Please see **Butler**, Page **A-10**

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Please see **Breather**, Page **A-10**

Butler

From Page A-1

"There's no good time to quit," he said, when asked whether his retirement could jeopardize a House seat held by the GOP since 1952. "The Republican Party needs to pull itself together ... In the long haul this should be a strengthening time for the party.

Butler said Virginia's GOP, long shut out of elected office, "probably got too fat too fast. You cannot simply announce that you are Republican and get elected."

Asked about his own plans, Butler said he had none beyond returning to Roanoke to practice law. "I don't see any openings (in the U.S. Senate), so I don't plan to go there."

Butler said he expected Sen. Harry Byrd Jr. to seek re-election in 1982. The congressman said he did not feel Republicans should challenge Byrd next year, even if the senator continued to run as an independent.

Butler, a Roanoke native, is a graduate of Jefferson High School, the University of Richmond and the University of Virginia Law School.

He narrowly lost his first bid for elective office, when he ran for Roanoke City Council in 1958. In 1961, Butler became the first Roanoke Republican elected to the House of Delegates, and he rose to become that body's minority leader.

In 1972, Butler won a special election to succeed 6th District Rep. Richard H. Poff, who was named to the Virginia Supreme Court. In that election, Butler also won his first two-year term in the House.

In addition to Coleman, another GOP candidate for Butler's seat is State Sen. Ray Garland of Roanoke.

"I'd much prefer that he (Butler) stay exactly where he is. Assuming his mind is made up, I would almost certainly become a candidate," Garland said.

Democrats being mentioned as possible candidates are Delegates C. Richard Cranwell of Roanoke County, Vic Thomas of Roanoke City and State Sen. Dudley "Buzz" Emick of Fincastle.

Tuesday evening

Roanoke Times & World-News

VOLUME 11, NUMBER 147 NOVEMBER 24, 1981, ROANOKE, VIRGINIA 25 CENTS DAILY

The weather

Cloudy tonight. Low in the low 30s. Sunny Wednesday. High in the mid-40s. See Page A-2 for details.

Inside

Metro/State

A redistricting plan that Republicans, blacks and civil liberties groups say will flunk court tests and Justice Department scrutiny if it gets past the governor's office was passed by the Virginia House of Delegates today. The 61-33 vote was close enough to give hope to Republicans that they could sustain a veto. **Page B-1.**

Katherine Prillaman, 34, a former cashier at Virginia Western Community College, pleaded guilty today to a charge of stealing state funds, but she contested the amount stolen. She was accused of taking at least $11,464. Her attorney told Roanoke Circuit Judge Kenneth Trabue that she believes she stole no more than $3,000. She will be sentenced Jan. 7. **Page B-1.**

The resignation of Roanoke City police officer C.L. "Jackie" Schoonover after television station WDBJ filmed him playing cards on duty was final and cannot be withdrawn, Roanoke Circuit Judge Ernest Ballou ruled today. **Page B-1.**

National

A Riverside, Calif., male nurse has been arrested and booked for investigation of murder at two hospitals in the deaths of 12 patients who received massive overdoses of the heart drug Lidocaine, authorities said. Page A-4.

Richard V. Allen, White House national security adviser, is facing new questions about the sale of his international consulting firm. He wrote in his government financial disclosure statement that he sold the firm in January 1978, but now says the sale occurred in January 1981, said White House counsel Fred Fielding. **Page A-5.**

International

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt sees no major changes in Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev's new offer on missile reductions in Europe, Schmidt's spokesman, Kurt Becker, said today. Schmidt "has actually taken over the function of an interpreter" between his American allies and the Soviet Union, Becker told a news conference. **Page A-2.**

Fifty workers have been evacuated by helicopter from a drifting British oil rig and seven seamen were rescued from a listing Norwegian freighter in the North Sea, where 90 mph winds have whipped up 45-foot waves. Twenty people are still aboard the rig, but oil company officials said they are not in any danger. **Page A-10.**

Sports

The Atlanta Falcons shut down any potential Minnesota rallies, so famous in past years, to win 31-30 in Monday Night Football and stay alive in the National Football Conference West title race. **Page B-4.**

Pittsburgh has beaten the No. 1 jinx and held the top spot in The Associated Press college football poll. Five other top-ranked teams have lost this season after gaining the position. **Page B-4.**

Other reading

- Tech-UVa football game finally becoming something of a fixture in Virginia. **Page B-4.**
- Patty McKinney inspires those around her to work a little harder. **Page B-6.**

Author Steven Kroll shows Bedford students how he wrote 'Space Cats'

—NewsFun

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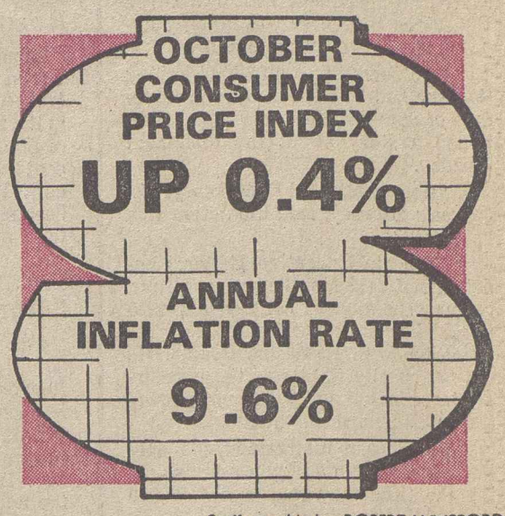

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AMC chief favors return to planned obsolescence

WASHINGTON (AP) — Gerald C. Meyers, chairman of American Motors Corp., says U.S. automakers should return to the days of "planned obsolescence" when car styles changed as often as hemlines, The Washington Post reported in its Tuesday editions.

"People used to buy a car because of how it feels, how it performs, yes, how it looks," Meyers told the Post in an interview. "That has grayed-out over the past four or five years with this deep concern for responding to energy, safety and emissions."

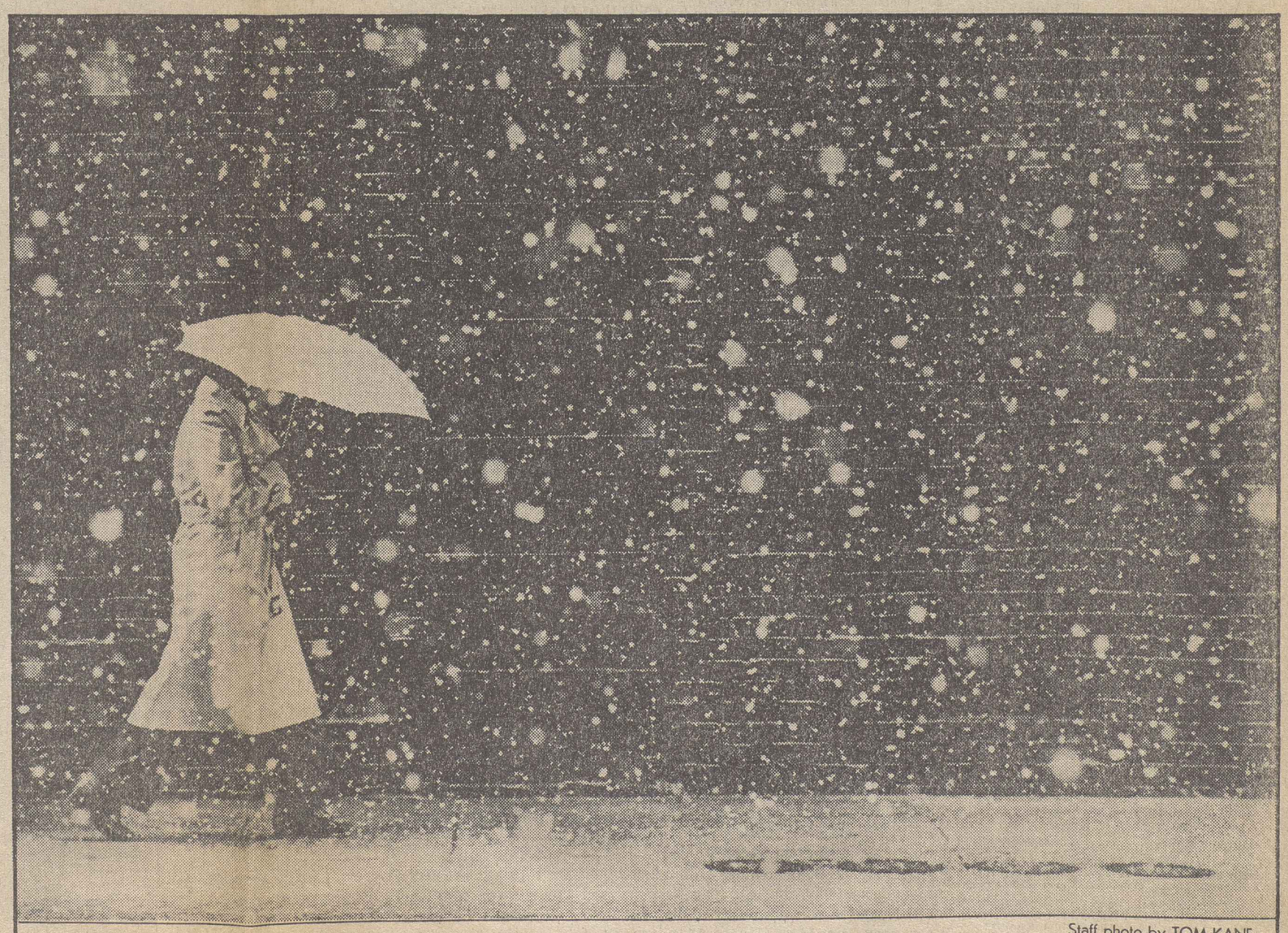
The next step for Detroit, he said, is for automakers to stop copying one another's designs and begin "satisfying the wants and the egos of consumers."

"It's time to return to planned obsolescence," added Meyers, who said he was not talking about "fins and chrome. That's phony. It's gone and I hope it never comes back."

Meyers said the next round of styling will give auto companies a chance to try some "unusual shapes" and make cars distinctive with electronic controls, displays and other interior options.

Autos also will be aimed at smaller segments of the public the way AMC's four-wheel cars are, according to Meyers.

"We're going to to strive for originality," he said. "We're going to take some risks."



Staff photo by TOM KANE

Dorothy Smith of Roanoke walks along Kirk Avenue en route to her job during the first snowstorm of the season today. Weather story on Page B-1.

Firing reporter unjustified, lawyer says

STAMFORD, Conn. (AP) — The decision by a Connecticut newspaper to fire an investigative reporter who shared an apartment with a Weather Underground fugitive was "totally unjustified," her lawyer maintains.

Rita Jensen was informed Friday that she had been fired by The Advocate of Stamford. The newspaper published a story about the dismissal Monday.

Attorney Michael B. Mukasey, Ms. Jensen's attorney, said the action was "premature."

Advocate Executive Editor Kenneth Brief said Ms. Jensen was fired because she allowed her newspaper to publish inaccurate stories about her relationship with Katherine Boudin. He did not specify what was the inaccurate information and would not elaborate on his published statement.

Ms. Jensen maintained she only knew Ms. Boudin as Lynn Adams during the time they shared a $135,000 cooperative apartment on Manhattan's upper West Side.

A fugitive for more than a decade, Ms. Boudin was arrested and charged with three other people in connection with the $1.6 million robbery of a Brink's armored car in Nanuet, N.Y., on Oct. 20 that left two guards and a policeman dead.

The day after the robbery, Ms. Jensen contacted her newspaper and said she had only learned of Ms. Boudin's true identity when she saw news reports about the crime.

"I saw the stories and pictures," Ms. Jensen was quoted as saying in the Oct. 22 edition of The Advocate. "She didn't come home last night and I knew it was her ... I couldn't believe it."

Newsday reported Monday that the 35-year-old reporter had been informed of Lynn Adams' true identity before Oct. 22. Neither Newsday nor the Advocate clarified when Ms. Jensen learned of Ms. Boudin's true identity.

Mukasey said Monday that he has been advising his client "not to make any public statements until her position with the investigation into the Brink's case has been clarified."

Official's daughter was not raped, N.J. lawyer says

TRENTON, N.J. (AP) — A lawyer representing the 25-year-old daughter of Gov. Brendan Byrne says the woman was not raped in an attack on the streets of New York as was reported earlier.

John Degnan, a former attorney general for New Jersey, said New York police had advised him the case involving Susan Byrne is closed because she will be unable to provide more details about the incident.

New York police reported a woman fitting Ms. Byrne's description told them she was attacked early Thursday morning on the upper East Side by two men she could not identify and that the incident involved a rape.

Getting It Right

In an effort to keep the record straight, the Roanoke Times & World-News corrects errors that occur in its news columns.

The text with the picture of President Reagan on Page One of Monday evening's Roanoke Times & World-News should have said, "The practice of loading the budget with unnecessary spending and waiting until the 11th hour ... on the assumption that it was safe from a presidential veto has gone on much too long ..." Part of the quote was missing in some papers.

Miss Your Paper?

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WEATHER WATCH

Virginia

Roanoke Valley

Cloudy tonight with the low in the low 30s. Sunny Wednesday with the high in the mid-40s. The chance of precipitation is 20 percent tonight and 10 percent Wednesday. Winds becoming northerly at 10 to 15 mph tonight.

Extended forecast

The Thursday-through-Saturday outlook for the Roanoke Valley calls for fair conditions Thursday and Saturday. There is a chance of showers on Friday. Highs averaging in the upper 40s to low 50s. Lows averaging in the upper 30s to mid-40s.

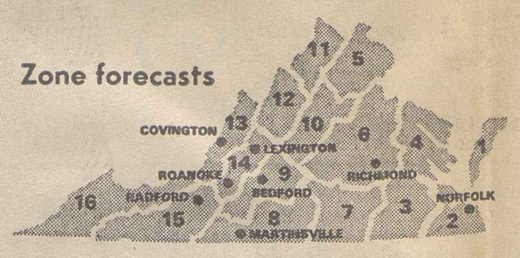
Virginia

Flurries in the mountains tonight. Partial clearing elsewhere. Low in the mid-20s to mid-30s. Wednesday mostly sunny. High in the 40s.

A look at record

The overnight low by 6 a.m. was 31 The record temperatures for this date are a high of 77 in 1973 and a low of 12 in 1970.

Zone forecasts



Zones 1, 2 and 3 — Eastern Shore, Greater Hampton Roads and Interior Southeast — Chance of rain this evening. Mostly cloudy and becoming windy tonight. Low in the mid-30s. Wednesday mostly sunny. High in the upper 40s.

Zones 4, 6, 7 and 8 — Central Tidewater and Virginia, Southeastern and Southwestern Piedmont — Partial clearing and becoming windy tonight. Low about 30. Mostly sunny Wednesday. High in the upper 40s.

Zone 9 — Southern Foothills — Partial clearing and becoming windy tonight. Low about 30. Wednesday mostly sunny. High in the upper 40s.

Zone 5 and 10 — Northern Piedmont and Foothills and Central Foothills — Partial clearing tonight. Low about 30. Mostly sunny Wednesday. High in the middle to upper 40s.

Zones 11, 12 and 13 — Northern and Central Shenandoah Valley and West-Central Highlands — Cloudy with a chance of flurries tonight. Low ranging from 25 to 30. Wednesday mostly sunny. High in the low to mid-40s.

Zone 14 — Southern Shenandoah Valley — Partly cloudy tonight. Low about 30. Wednesday mostly sunny. High in the upper 40s.

Zones 15 and 16 — Southern Highlands, Southwestern Mountains — Variable cloudiness and windy tonight. Low about 30. Mostly sunny Wednesday. High in the upper 40s.

Roanoke Valley

Temperature	
Maximum Monday	48
Minimum Monday	18
Mean	33
High year ago	52
Low year ago	38
weather year ago	rain and fog

Temperatures	
1 a.m. 34/1c.	7 a.m. 31/-1c.
2 a.m. 31/-2c.	8 a.m. 32/0c.
3 a.m. 32/0c.	9 a.m. 32/0.
4 a.m. 32/0c.	10 a.m. 32/0c.
5 a.m. 32/0c.	11 a.m. 32/0c.
6 a.m. 32/0c.	Noon 35/2c.

Rainfall	
24 hours ending 6 a.m.	.28
Total this month	.31
1981 total	26.73
Below Normal	8.60 inches

Noon report

Snow. Wind calm; humidity 92 percent; barometric pressure 29.80 falling.

The sun

Sets today 5:05 p.m.
Rises Wednesday 6:09 a.m.
Sets Wednesday 5:04 p.m.

Nearby cities

Readings as of 7 A.M.:

City	Sky	Temp.
Bluefield	snow	33
Charlottesville	not available	
Bristol	cloudy	38
Greensboro	cloudy	38
Danville	rain	37

Lake levels

(Up or down from full pond at 8 a.m.)
Smith Mountain ..... Down 2.6 ft.
Full pond 795 ft.
Claytor Lake ..... Down .30 ft.
Full pond 1,846 ft.
Carvins Cove ..... Down 23.2 ft.
Reading 8 a.m. Monday
Full pond 1,170 ft.

Heating degree days

Monday	32
Season total	818

*The degree-day figure, an index of fuel consumption, indicates how far the day's mean temperature went below 65 degrees.

Air quality

Reading at 11 a.m.
25 good

National

The nation's cities

ATLANTA:
Low tonight 38. Wednesday sunny, high 67, low 41. Monday's high 59, low 47, pcpn 0.18.

BOSTON:
Low tonight 31. Wednesday partly cloudy, high 41, low 32. Monday's high 41, low 30, pcpn 0.00.

CHARLESTON, W.Va.:
Low tonight 30. Wednesday partly cloudy, high 48, low 38. Monday's high 50, low 35, pcpn 0.29.

CHARLOTTE:
Low tonight 33. Wednesday fair, high 55, low 31. Monday's high 53, low 41, pcpn 0.38.

CHICAGO, Ill.:
Low tonight 30. Wednesday cloudy, high 45, low 34. Monday's high, 37, low 33, pcpn 0.00.

DALLAS:
Low tonight 55. Wednesday partly cloudy, high 77, low 57. Monday's high 70, low 44, pcpn 0.00.

MIAMI BEACH:
Low tonight 58. Wednesday sunny, high 76, low 60. Monday's high 76, low 64, pcpn 0.00.

NEW ORLEANS:
Low tonight 53. Wednesday partly cloudy, high 76, low 62. Monday's high 79, low 64, pcpn 0.07.

NEW YORK:
Low tonight 34. Wednesday sunny, high 42, low 32. Monday's high 41, low 33, pcpn 0.00.

NORFOLK:
Low tonight 37. Wednesday sunny, high 47, low 36. Monday's high 44, low 30, pcpn 0.00.

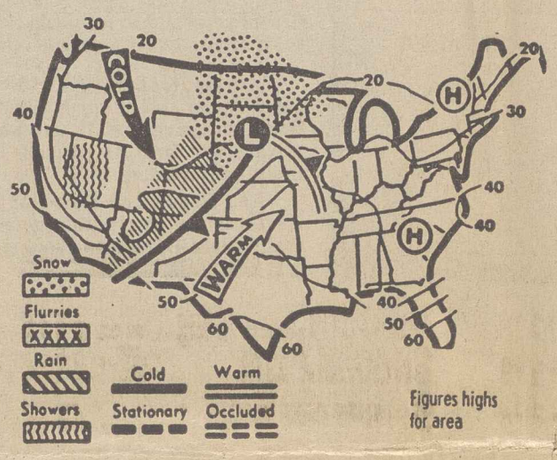
PITTSBURGH:
Low tonight 24. Wednesday partly cloudy, high 42, low 28. Monday's high 37, low 29, pcpn 0.00.

RICHMOND:
Low tonight 31. Wednesday sunny, high 47, low 31. Monday's high 46, low 27, pcpn 0.00.

SEATTLE:
Low tonight 35. Wednesday cloudy, high 46, low 35. Monday's high 49, low 36, pcpn 0.29.

WASHINGTON:
Low tonight 35. Wednesday sunny, high 48, low 34. Monday's high 47, low 34, pcpn 0.00.

Forecast



Cool

The National Weather Service forecasts cool weather for the Atlantic Coast states. Rain is predicted from Arizona to the central Plains, changing to snow into the Dakotas and Minnesota.

Summary

Rain and snow hit large sections of the West, the central Appalachians and the Mississippi and Ohio river valleys today as heavy winter storms continued across the northern states.

The latest storms have hit hardest in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and the National Weather Service said more snow and freezing rain may be in the offing for those states late tonight or early Wednesday, and the foul weather could spill into southern Michigan.

Two deaths Monday in Wisconsin were attributed to weather. Chicago & North Western Railway conductor Lyle Allen, 50, of Adams slipped on ice and fell under a freight train, La Crosse County authorities said. Winnebago County officials said Lori Ann Hess, 16, of Hartford, died, apparently of exposure, on U.S. 41 near Oshkosh.

An ice storm Monday paralyzed much of southeastern Minnesota, including Minneapolis and St. Paul. Children ice skated on the sidewalks of the Twin Cities and traffic was at a standstill as a coating of ice seemed to cover everything.

Even mail delivery was called off in the Twin Cities.

Police estimated that up to 600 vehicles were stuck on a stretch of Interstate 94 south of Elk River, Minn. between Rogers and St. Michael. Most drivers had to wait about three hours before the road was sanded and they could get started again. In Elk River itself, about 100 vehicles stacked up at the bottom of a hill before police blocked off the highway.

Hospitals reported bumps, bruises and fractures from people falling on the ice. There were scattered power outages as well.

In Arizona, meanwhile, an air-pollution alert issued Friday remained in force for the northeastern and south-central parts of the state for today through Wednesday, when winds from a Pacific storm are expected to break up the thermal inversion.

West Virginia

Rain and snow becoming scattered flurries tonight. Partly cloudy Wednesday. Low tonight in the 20s to low 30s. High Wednesday in the 40s.

North Carolina

Partial clearing tonight. Low in the upper 20s and 30s. Partly cloudy north and fair south Wednesday. High in the 40s and 50s.

Russia assails games

B-52s bomb desert as part of maneuvers with Egypt

WADI NATRUN, Egypt (AP) — Six giant B-52 bombers unloaded their 500-pound bombs today in a spectacular live ammunition demonstration as part of America's military exercises in the desert west of Cairo.

The bombers, which refueled over the Atlantic during the 7,500 mile, 15-hour nonstop flight from Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota, dropped 27 bombs each from an altitude of 1,000 feet.

The demonstration of long-range air power was part of Operation Bright Star, a month-long test in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

In Moscow, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda denounced the maneuvers as "the biggest provocation" against peace and stability in the Middle East. It said Bright Star was "tactical testing of methods of invasion ... to intimidate progressive forces of the region."

The bombing was the culmination of a three-day battlefield exercise involving 4,000 U.S. troops. It began Sunday with a helicopter assault by 600 American paratroopers and 400 Egyptian soldiers on two hills in the desert near Cairo West Airbase, 18 miles west of Cairo.

Also taking part were Soviet-built Badger bombers and MiG jet fighters and French-made Mirage fighters from the Egyptian air force plus U.S. A-10 and F-16 jets.

Two American AWACS — airborne warning and control system — planes were assigned to provide radar warning of the bombers' approach and to serve as aerial command posts.

Egyptian Defense Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala said the exercises "are a rehearsal for a possible joint operation" to protect the oilfields of the Persian Gulf.

"If any threat takes place in the Persian Gulf, I think the United States should do something to help those countries protect themselves from any invasion," he said.

He added, however, that Egypt and the United States would not give help to a threatened country unless the country asked for it.

"It's a chance for us to train with Egyptian troops, take their tactics and technical expertise and put them together with ours," said a U.S. military spokesman who asked not to be identified.

This is the second year of maneuvers in Egypt for the Rapid Deployment Force, which the Carter administration organized after the Iranian revolution and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Last year 1,400 Americans took part in the exercises with Egyptian forces.

Schmidt unimpressed with Brezhnev's offer

BONN, West Germany (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt sees no major changes in Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev's new offer on missile reductions in Europe, Schmidt's spokesman, Kurt Becker, said today.

Becker told a news conference that Schmidt "has actually taken over the function of an interpreter" between his American allies and the Soviet Union.

"The chancellor hopes that the secretary-general (Brezhnev) with greater trust meets the United States' willingness to negotiate," Becker said.

Soviet spokesman Leonid Zamyatin took sharp issue with the idea that the Soviet leadership lacked understanding of the United States.

"I don't know if...the statement is Herr Becker's own opinion...but if he has formed such an opinion that the Soviet leadership doesn't correctly understand the intentions of the American administration, that is not right. That is a false opinion," Zamyatin said.

The Soviet spokesman also reacted bitterly when Becker passed on the word that Schmidt, "since he himself was recently sick," was impressed with Brezhnev's vigor and his busy schedule.

Schmidt underwent surgery last month to have a heart pacemaker implanted, and Brezhnev is also thought to have a pacemaker.

"That his physical condition is good and that he is capable of work, that all is evidenced by the talks ... the number of the talks and the length of the talks he had yesterday," Zamyatin said.

Brezhnev spent some seven hours in meetings with West German leaders on Monday, he said, and listed Brezhnev's busy schedule today "to ... illustrate that the remarks of Herr Becker were not right."

Brezhnev on Monday night offered to reduce the number of Soviet medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe if the United States suspended its missile deployment plans while the two superpowers negotiate.

The offer, made in a speech during a dinner given by Schmidt, was a variation on a 1979 proposal rejected by the United States and its North Atlantic allies.

The 74-year-old Soviet leader offered to go a step further if the United States and NATO declared a moratorium on their plans to begin stationing 572 American Pershing 2 and cruise nuclear missiles in Western Europe in the fall of 1983.

"As a gesture of good will, we could unilaterally reduce a portion of our nuclear weapons of medium range in the European part of the U.S.S.R.," Brezhnev said.

He said this reduction would be "an advance on account, with the idea of moving toward a lower level on which the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. could concur" in the negotiations that begin Monday in Geneva.

"As far as our side is concerned," he said, "we would be ready to undertake the reduction not by dozens, but by hundreds."

Schmidt during a three-hour session with Brezhnev earlier Monday rejected the Soviet demand for a moratorium on the NATO plans. A spokesman for the chancellor said he told his guest if he wanted no new American missiles stationed in Europe, he must "take away" all the Soviet missiles targeted on Western Europe.

NATO contends that the American missiles are needed to counter the threat of some 600 Soviet missiles in the western part of the Soviet Union. These include about 250 mobile, triple-warhead SS-20s with a range of 3,100 miles and 350 stationary, single-warhead SS-4s and SS-5s, which have about half the range of the SS-20s.

The Soviets contend that these are already matched by American missiles aboard planes and submarines within range of Soviet territory, and that the deployment of 572 more in Western Europe is an attempt to shift the balance of power in America's favor.

Brezhnev rejected Reagan's offer to scrap the missile deployment plans if the Soviets dismantled their nuclear rockets aimed at the West. He said the United States was demanding unilateral Soviet disarmament "while against our country as well as our allies are directed hundreds of land-based and sea-based rockets and planes with atom bombs on board."

"It is clear that the Soviet Union would never stand for such a variation," he declared.

Simple test helps prevent disease that causes retardation in infants

BOSTON (AP) — A drop of blood from the heel can show whether a newborn baby suffers from a retardation-causing disease known as cretinism, and the illness can be largely prevented if doctors act on the blood-test results, a study says.

"It certainly can be controlled," Dr. Robert Klein of Dartmouth Medical School said of the affliction, which causes deformity as well as retardation. "Whether it will be depends on how conscientiously humans use these tests."

Blood tests for the disease have become widespread in the past five years for newborns in the United States.

The new study says the tests give doctors enough warning to start drug therapy before the children become irreversibly damaged.

For four years, Klein watched the progress of 63 youngsters whose disease was spotted early by the New England Regional Hypothyroidism Screening Program. Klein, who coordinated the study, published the findings in the Nov. 14 issue of the British medical journal Lancet.

Cretinism, or hypothyroidism, is an inherited disease that occurs when a child's thyroid glands do not produce enough of a hormone called thyroxine. It strikes one in every 4,000 children.

The 63 youngsters' disorders were spotted within three weeks of their births, and they were given daily oral doses of thyroxine. By age 3 or 4, their IQs averaged 106, which is normal. Without the treatment, Klein said their IQs would have been about 80.

However, he said the medical treatment does not prevent retardation in children who are born with obvious signs of cretinism, such as thick lips and a protroding tongue. These youngsters account for about 4 percent of all victims of the disease.

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Breather

From Page A-1

Annual salaries for top-ranking federal bureaucrats and members of the House will remain at their current levels in the wake of the dispute.

A conference committee of the House and Senate working on the spending measure had approved proposals to raise House members' salaries 4.8 percent and to raise the ceiling on top-level bureaucrats' pay to $57,500. But both proposals wound up being dropped.

The boost for House members would have been a raise of $2,911 a year. Their current salary is $60,662. Senators' pay would not have been increased.

With Reagan's signature, normal government operations were resumed.

Reagan said the measure he vetoed and his order to close "non-essential" offices and send an estimated 400,000 federal workers home were necessary because the bill was fiscally ruinous, paving "the way for higher interest rates and inflation, and a continued loss of investment, jobs and economic growth."

House Republican leader Robert H. Michel of Illinois said that from the president's viewpoint the issue was "how do I really make my point that I'm serious about this."

Democrats scoffed.

"The president wanted to have an occasion to call us 'budget-busters," Cranston said.

Rep. Richard Gephardt, D-Mo., said Reagan could have had anything he wanted, but he chose the simple extension of spending authority for political reasons.

"I think it's clear that the president has the majority in both the House and the Senate to get what he wants, if only he'd say what he wants. ... But it's his plan to keep the focus on the budget and the deficit, and blame it on the Democrats," Gephardt said.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., a harsh critic of Reagan all year, leveled his most pointed remarks to date, accusing the president of sheer political showmanship.

"It's an absolute and utter disgrace," O'Neill said of the veto. "This is positively an act he is putting on. He had no idea what the budget is."

Even Republicans were unhappy with the president's veto of the measure that was hammered out during a weekend of nearly non-stop negotiations between House and Senate conferees.

"We're the laughing stock of the nation. Let's get it over with and let's go home," Rep. Silvio Conte, R-Mass., told the House after Reagan's veto message was read aloud.

Democrats conceded in advance that they lacked the votes to override the veto and didn't bother to try.

The bill that Reagan vetoed would have provided funds for all executive-branch agencies and the federal court system through July 15. A catch-all spending bill is necessary because the only regular appropriations bill Congress has passed and Reagan has signed this year provides for congressional operations.

Reagan said the measure he vetoed granted him only $2 billion in cuts in domestic programs out of the $8.5 billion he asked for in September. "A few days ago, I offered to meet Congress halfway," he said, but $2 billion fell short even of that.

Congressional Democrats said, however, that the measure also provided for more than $1 billion less in foreign aid than the president sought.

"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," O'Neill said.

"The whole thing was a manufactured shootout at the OK corral," said Senate Democratic leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia.

Butler

From Page A-1

"There's no good time to quit," he said, when asked whether his retirement could jeopardize a House seat held by the GOP since 1952. "The Republican Party needs to pull itself together ... In the long haul this should be a strengthening time for the party.

Butler said Virginia's GOP, long shut out of elected office, "probably got too fat too fast. You cannot simply announce that you are Republican and get elected."

Asked about his own plans, Butler said he had none beyond returning to Roanoke to practice law. "I don't see any openings (in the U.S. Senate), so I don't plan to go there."

Butler said he expected Sen. Harry Byrd Jr. to seek re-election in 1982. The congressman said he did not feel Republicans should challenge Byrd next year, even if the senator continued to run as an independent.

Butler, a Roanoke native, is a graduate of Jefferson High School, the University of Richmond and the University of Virginia Law School.

He narrowly lost his first bid for elective office, when he ran for Roanoke City Council in 1958. In 1961, Butler became the first Roanoke Republican elected to the House of Delegates, and he rose to become that body's minority leader.

In 1972, Butler won a special election to succeed 6th District Rep. Richard H. Poff, who was named to the Virginia Supreme Court. In that election, Butler also won his first two-year term in the House.

In addition to Coleman, another GOP candidate for Butler's seat is State Sen. Ray Garland of Roanoke.

"I'd much prefer that he (Butler) stay exactly where he is. Assuming his mind is made up, I would almost certainly become a candidate," Garland said.

Democrats being mentioned as possible candidates are Delegates C. Richard Cranwell of Roanoke County, Vic Thomas of Roanoke City and State Sen. Dudley "Buzz" Emick of Fincastle.

Inflation

From Page A-1

The housing category had increased 1 percent or more for five straight months before October, and it had shown increases every month since declining 0.7 percent in July 1980.

Food and beverage prices also increased only a moderate 0.2 percent in October following a brisk 1 percent rise in September, the report said.

Prices at the grocery store rose an average of only 0.1 percent.

Clothing costs increased just 0.2 percent in October.

On the other hand, transportation costs rose 1.2 percent during, paced by a 1.2 percent increase in gasoline prices and a 3.1 percent increase in used car prices. New car prices declined 0.3 percent, but that covered mostly 1981 models being sold off at

will switch to a "rental equivalent" formula for calculating housing costs in 1983, thereby giving less weight to such factors.

Most of the criticism concerns the fact that the current system tends to overstate inflation when prices and home loan rates are rising. But analysts say the system also tends to understate inflation when prices and mortgage rates fall rapidly.

Providing evidence of that, the new report said that overall inflation would have risen 0.7 percent in October — an annual rate of 8.4 percent — if the rental equivalent formula had been used.

All of the figures are adjusted for normal seasonal variations in pricing.

Actions of lawmakers linked to contributions

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Automobile Dealers Association made campaign contributions totaling more than $500,000 to members of Congress who are trying to veto a regulation governing used-car dealers, says the public interest organization Congress Watch.

Spokesmen for several senators listed as receiving the contributions said after the report was released Monday that there was no connection between the campaign funds and their opposition to the regulation.

Congress Watch, which was founded by consumer advocate Ralph Nader, said the contributions were made over the 30-month period that ended last June.

The Federal Trade Commission issued an order in August requiring that used car dealers inform their customers of any mechanical defects they know about.

Congress, however, empowered itself last year to veto FTC regulations within 90 days of when they are issued. So far, nearly half the members of Congress have become co-sponsors of resolutions to veto the FTC used-car rule.

Of 206 House co-sponsors, 175 received a total of more than $476,000 from the car dealers association, Congress Watch said.

"If Congress vetoes this rule, it will be inviting business groups that can't make their case before an impartial decision-maker on the basis of the facts and the law to come to Congress and make their case on the basis of" the contributions, said Jay Angoff of Congress Watch.

Congress Watch said nine of the 13 representatives who got at least $7,500 are co-sponsors of veto resolutions and five of the six senators who received $9,700 or more are backing the veto move.

Penelope Longbottom, spokeswoman for the car dealers, declined immediate comment on the Congress Watch report, saying a copy of it had not been been given to the association.

Senators who received at least $9,700 and are co-sponsoring the resolution were James Abdnor, R-S.D.; Charles E. Grassley, R-Iowa; Ernest F. Hollings, D-S.C.; Paul Laxalt, R-Nev., and Steven D. Symms, R-Idaho.

Responding to Congress Watch, Grassley spokeswoman Beverly Hubbel said, "He's always been a champion of free enterprise. It is natural that business groups would contribute to that kind of candidate."

Mike Freeman, Abdnor's press secretary, said, "If Jim Abdnor were selling his soul to everyone who contributed to his campaign, he'd be hopelessly confused about how to vote. ... We took money from every person who approved of his voting record."

Hollings spokeswoman Mike Fernandez said, "There is no cause-and-effect relationship between contributions and votes. The senator believes the regulation is impractical and inoperable."

HONG KONG
Tailors IN TOWN

LAST 2 DAYS—TODAY & TOMORROW

New casino opens

The cold facts about dry ice **EXTRA C1**

Reagan's new federalism: bad precedent **COMMENTARY A9**

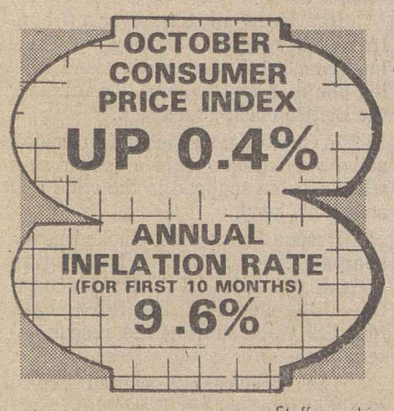
Tech's Casey happy 'the way things have turned out' **SPORTS B5**

Roanoke Times & World-News

★ VOL. 11, NO. 148 **Wednesday morning** NOVEMBER 25, 1981, ROANOKE, VIRGINIA 25 CENTS DAILY

Inflation hits lowest level since 1980

Major banks lower prime to 16%



Staff graphic

From wire reports

WASHINGTON — After a disastrous September, inflation tumbled to an annual rate of 4.4 percent last month as housing costs flattened out and food prices rose only moderately, the government said Tuesday.

The October figures, the lowest since the summer recession of a year ago, virtually guarantee that inflation for all of 1981 will be under 10 percent. And with another recession now under way, depressed consumer demands should keep the rate down in the months ahead.

The prime lending rate fell Tuesday as well. As a key element in their cost of funds dropped to its lowest point in a year, major banks lowered their prime a half percentage point to 16 percent — the lowest level since last November.

New York's Chase Manhattan Bank outpaced the competition by lowering its prime to 15.75 percent. Chase said it did so because other interest rates were falling and loan demand had slackened.

A falling prime rate — the bank's base lending rate charged its best corporate borrowers — has been widely predicted in the last few weeks. Sometimes the prime is discounted, and higher rates are charged small businesses and consumers.

Long-term lending rates, such as mortgages, are only affected to the point that the prime is a measure of other interest rates.

For the first 10 months of this year, inflation — as measured by the Labor Department's Consumer Price Index — was 9.6 percent, said department officials. For October, the inflation index increased 0.4 percent.

The new figures indicate that inflation for the year will dip beneath double figures, compared to 12.4 percent for 1980.

"It looks like we're seeing the beginning of a major downturn in the rate of increase in the Consumer Price Index," said Allen Sinai, vice president and senior economist at Data Resources Inc., an economic forecasting firm in Lexington, Mass.

Edward Yardeni, chief economist and vice president of the E.F. Hutton & Co. Inc. brokerage house, said the low-

Please see **Economy**, Page **A-10**

Rate to dive on All Savers

By MAG POFF
Senior writer

With interest in a precipitous slide, a First National Exchange Bank official predicts the All-Savers rate will tumble Monday to 8.5 percent.

Don Kinzer, FNEB vice president-investments, said that figure would bring the tax-exempt certificates in line with the dramatic drop in all rates.

It also makes this week's All Savers at 10.77 percent more attractive for investors than current rates on other instruments, including money market mutual funds and six-month market certificates.

The Nov. 30-to-Christmas rate on All Savers will be announced this evening after auctions of comparable U.S. Treasury bills. If it falls to 8.5 percent, Kinzer said, it will be attractive only to those in higher income tax brackets.

Only a matter of weeks ago, Kinzer pointed out, interest rates on the six-month money market certificates ranged above 16 percent and most brokerage houses were paying more than 17 percent on mutual funds.

Kinzer said many customers at that time extended maturities of investments and raced to purchase All Savers at the Oct. 1-2 initial price of 12.61 percent.

A perspective on events since then has proved the wisdom of those indi-

Please see **All Savers**, Page **A-10**

Staff photo by WAYNE SCARBERRY

Horses die in fire Firefighters poke through the smoky ruins of a stable in the Starkey section of Roanoke County Tuesday night searching for the remains of six horses that died in the fire. One was valued at $25,000 but not insured. Details on Page B-1.

Schmidt: U.S. stance puzzles Soviets

Talks with Brezhnev end; neither side gives ground on arms

From wire reports

BONN, West Germany — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Tuesday that three days of talks with Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev convinced him the Kremlin leadership still fails to understand the Reagan administration's position on arms negotiations.

The two leaders ended their official talks with little indication either side had budged from its position on arms control or East-West issues, a week from the start of U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva.

The West Germans stuck by their position of support for plans to deploy U.S. cruise and Pershing 2 missiles if the Geneva talks fail to produce agreement by the fall of 1983. There was no sign Brezhnev was prepared to accept U.S. proposals for eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

But the possibility of a face-to-face discussion of nuclear arms between the Soviet leader and President Reagan was boosted Tuesday with the disclosure by Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., that the Reagan administration has agreed to set a goal of holding a summit meeting next year.

And informed sources said the United States will propose a freeze on all American and Soviet short-range nuclear missile systems in Europe, in addition to the longer-range weapons, when the two sides meet in Geneva.

The U.S.-proposed freeze is designed to prevent circumvention of the plan by deployment of new short-range missiles to replace the longer ones covered by the zero proposal.

Brezhnev said during a speech Monday night that the Soviets were prepared to reduce part of their medium-range force in Europe in return for a moratorium on deployment of such weapons during the Geneva talks. Schmidt, appearing to speak for the West, has said the moratorium was unacceptable.

Schmidt told members of his Social Democratic Party that he had spent "a significant part" of his talks with Brezhnev trying to convince him of American goodwill on the question of negotiating a reduction of nuclear arms in Europe.

"It is more than clear that the Soviet leadership still cannot properly evaluate the intentions of the American leadership and its leaders," Schmidt said.

"We have, I repeat, tried for our part to clear away serious Soviet doubts about the credibility of the American position and of the readiness for negotiations of the American government."

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said Tuesday a recent exchange of messages between the United States and the Soviet Union "offers

Please see **Missiles**, Page **A-10**

Good morning

Sunny

Mostly sunny today with high in the mid to upper 40s. Fair and cold tonight with low in the upper 20s and low 30s. Sunny and not so cold Thursday with high in the 50s. **Complete weather report on Page A-2.**

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Chuckle

You've got to admit, it's a bit harder to be thankful on Thanksgiving Day when you're trying to lose weight.

Allen reportedly may resign if special prosecutor named

LA Times-Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Richard V. Allen, President Reagan's national security adviser, probably will resign if a special prosecutor is appointed to investigate his conduct, a high administration official said Tuesday.

The official's statement came as Sen. Charles H. Percy, R-Ill., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and 18 Democratic senators put pressure on the administration to name an outside prosecutor in the Allen case.

The Department of Justice currently is conducting a preliminary inquiry into Allen's receipt of $1,000 and two Japanese-made watches last January from a Japanese news group that interviewed Nancy Reagan with Allen's help. Allen has denied any unethical conduct.

Percy told reporters at a breakfast meeting that unless the administration names a special prosecutor, it will invite charges of a cover-up. Percy's statement had special significance because as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee he has direct and frequent contact with Allen.

The high administration official, who declined use of his name, said that if an outside prosecutor is appointed "the chances are very, very good that Allen will step down." He said the White House "knows it has a very serious problem in terms of political damage."

Percy, when asked at the breakfast session if a special prosecutor would be appointed, replied: "It's moving in that direction." Already, as a result of an FBI investigation, Allen is facing a credibility problem with Congress, Percy said.

An independent prosecutor may be necessary to clear up unanswered questions in the case, he said.

Please see **Allen**, Page **A-10**

Staff photo by JACK GAKING

M. Caldwell Butler, 6th District representative to the House of Representatives, tells reporters in Roanoke Tuesday he'll retire next year

Butler confirms retirement from House

By DAVID ROSENTHAL
Political writer

Caldwell Butler always said it would be a cold day when he retired from the House of Representatives, and as snow fell steadily Tuesday outside the Patrick Henry Hotel, he did just that.

In a half-hour news conference, the 6th District congressman confirmed reports that he would not seek re-election in 1982, after serving a decade in the House.

Attributing part of his decision to "homesickness," Butler, 56, said he would return to Roanoke to resume practicing law. Butler was associated with a private law firm in Roanoke before being entering the House in November 1972.

The Republican legislator denied reports that his retirement was contingent on state Attorney General Marshall Coleman running for the 6th District seat next year.

"My retirement is not contingent on getting any person to replace me . . . I am not presumptuous enough to select any person to succeed me. And I do not want to say publicly that there is one person I prefer over another," he said.

Butler said he had informed Coleman and other potential candidates of his decision not to seek re-election. "The reason I'm announcing so early is that I feel the people interested should be able to get their ducks in a row."

As for the nominee to run for the seat next year, Butler said he would "leave it to the party."

As for the possible candidates for the nomination, Butler said, "I'm going to let the press ferret that out for themselves."

Even before Butler's formal announcement Tuesday, Republicans had been speculating on who might be named to try to keep the 6th District seat in GOP hands.

The names mentioned included retiring Delegate Raymond Robrecht of Roanoke County; Roanoke state Sen.

Please see **Butler**, Page **A-10**

Retiring, not expiring

Congressman's wit spices a solemn announcement

By BEN BEAGLE
Senior writer

The morning pastries and the coffee were on the table just as they had been less than two years ago when 6th District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler had announced for a fifth term in Congress.

Some of the faces from old campaigns were there in the Patrick Henry Hotel's Continental Suite, as well as print reporters and radio and television persons who accounted for seven microphones and lights that made the room hot although there was snow outside.

It was at similar kinds of media events that Butler had announced new candidacies in the past. The message this time was different. He would get the air time and the newsprint, but he wouldn't be needing them this time.

The 56-year-old lawmaker read from a rather solemn text that said, lawyer-like, "I take this occasion to advise you that I do not intend to be a candidate for re-election in 1982."

Butler has been in Congress for almost a decade and the 6th District seat in the House of Representatives has been held by the Republicans since the first term of Dwight David Eisenhower. It was the end of something for both the reporters and the Republicans, regardless of who tries to succeed Butler in Washington.

Given these ingredients, the affair could have been a somber one for Republicans, possibly even for reporters, but Butler, once the reading of the prepared text was done, began to sprinkle the harsh November morning with the on-the-feet humor that sometimes bites and sometimes purrs.

He was asked how his colleagues took the news of his retirement and Butler said, "The response, predictably, was suicide threats and things of that nature."

Asked if he had called the White House, Butler said, "The White House

Please see **Wit**, Page **A-10**

A.M. DIGEST . . .

A quick look at today's top stories

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

Inflation rate turns down

After a disastrous September, inflation tumbled to an annual rate of 4.4 percent last month as housing costs flattened out and food prices rose only moderately, the government said Tuesday. **Page A-1.**

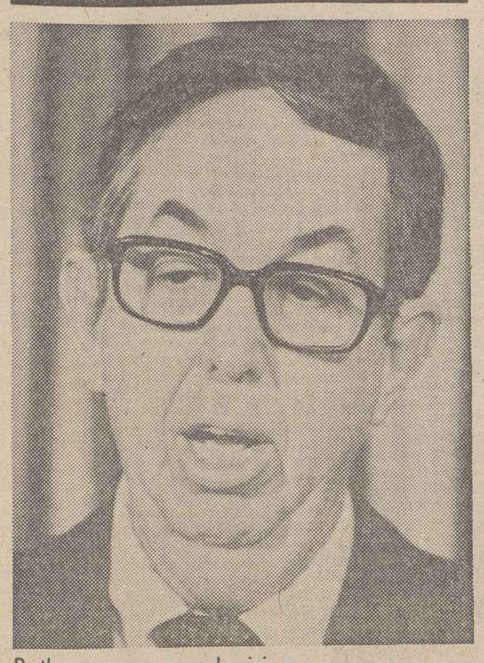
Tobacco switch promoted

The Reagan administration is being urged to end the tobacco price support program in the same way it is persuading farmers in many foreign countries to switch from cultivating illegal narcotics to growing more useful crops. **Page A-4.**

Veto underlines Reagan's will

President Reagan's one-day game of chicken with Congress over government spending was portrayed by administration officials as a warning to Congress of his resolve to slash the budget by more than $100 billion over the next two years. **Page A-4.**

LOCAL/STATE



Butler announces decision

Butler won't run again

Caldwell Butler, who has been quoted as saying that it would be a cold day when he retired from the House of Representatives, chose a snowy morning Tuesday to announce that he would not seek re-election in 1982, after serving a decade in the House. **Page A-1.**

6 horses die in Starkey fire

Six prized racehorses burned to death in their stalls beside the Old Starkey race track Tuesday night.One of the horses, a pacer known to West Virginia racing fans as Senator Swift, was valued at around $25,000. The other five were also valuable, although no amount was placed on them. W.P. Butler of Roanoke lost three horses in the fire, which officials said was probably arson. **Page B-1.**

Bank loot turns up

The money stolen in a Lynchburg bank robbery was found Tuesday in the car owned by the man police shot and killed soon after the crime, police said. **Page B-2.**

2 die in 'copter crash

A Kentucky mining company's helicopter, probably on a routine visit to coalfields in southwestern Virginia, crashed into the side of a mountain in Russell County Tuesday, killing two passengers and seriously injuring a third. **Page B-2.**

SPORTS

Bank to sponsor Va. 500

Virginia National Bank will sponsor the 27th annual Virginia 500 NASCAR stock car race April 25 at the Martinsville Speedway, and it will rank as the richest race of its distance in NASCAR history. **Page B-6**

Chisox take Piersall back

The Chicago White Sox Tuesday unveiled a new star-studded broadcasting family and announced the controversial Jimmy Piersall was returning to the fold. **Page B-6**

Getting it right

In an effort to keep the record straight, the Roanoke Times & World-News corrects errors that occur in its news columns.

A turkey dinner today from 5:30 to 6:15 p.m. at Waverly Place Baptist Church costs $1.50 for adults, $1 for children under 12, $5 for a family. A story in Tuesday's Extra section said the meal was free.

Roanoke Times & World-News

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Research team links cancer in sheep to virus

From wire reports

Scientists at Hebrew University in Jerusalem have proved that lung cancer in sheep can be transmitted by a virus, a finding that ultimately may have an impact on human cancer research, it was announced Tuesday.

The research team, headed by Professors Kalman Perk and Israel Hod of the university's agriculture faculty, said it isolated and refined a virus found in cancerous sheeps' lungs and used the virus to cause cancer in otherwise healthy sheep.

Perk said it was the first time scientists were able to obtain unambiguous proof that lung cancer can be induced by virus in domestic animals in their natural habitat.

MEDICINE

The virus was isolated and purified a year ago, Perk said. Healthy sheep, injected with the virus, were found to have active lung cancers when they were slaughtered last week.

Hod said the sheep lung cancer is similar to a rare type of tumor found in humans. In the past, he explained, it had been very difficult to study that form of human cancer because its infrequent occurence made it extremely difficult to collect reliable data.

The next step in the research, the scientists said, is to seek methods of treating the virus-caused cancer.

A university announcement said that the study of lung cancer in sheep began in 1971. In addition to the research carried out in Israel, Perk conducted studies on the virus during a sabbatical at the U.S. National Institutes of Health at Bethesda, Md.

Scientists have known for years that viruses are associated with some — but not all — kinds of cancer. Perk said, however, that this is the first scientific model that has produced such decisive results.

Another "first" was reported by a team of British researchers. For the first time, the researchers said, sickle-cell anemia and other common blood disorders have been detected in fetuses during the very early weeks of pregnancy.

The disorders were found by directly examining the genes of the fetus — a technique that might also be used to detect cystic fibrosis and other disorders, according to an editorial in the current issue of the British medical journal The Lancet, where the research was reported.

Doctors have been able since the mid-1970s to detect sickle-cell anemia and other disorders by sampling fetal blood, but the samples cannot be taken until about four months into pregnancy.

Earlier diagnosis of such disorders is important to the mother, whose health can be jeopardized by abortion late in pregnancy, according to the research team.

UPI photo

Egyptian and American paratroopers storm an 'enemy' position in the Egyptian desert during the final day of joint maneuvers Tuesday

B-52 bombs mark last day of war games

LA Times-Washington Post Service

WADI NATROUN, Egypt — U.S. B-52 bombers that had flown non-stop from North Dakota bombed a strip of barren desert Tuesday in an earth-shaking climax to joint Egyptian-U.S. military maneuvers that served to test the reflexes of the new U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

The strategic bombing raid in a bleak, undulating desert west of this tiny oasis capped the Egyptian phase of operation "Bright Star '82," a series of bilateral military exercises of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and the sultanate of Oman. Radical Arab states have labeled the maneuvers a "provocation."

Aside from the B-52s, the air show included precision bombing and strafing runs by U.S. F-16s and A-10s as well Egyptians flying Soviet-made Badger bombers and MiG-21s. Overseeing the entire operation was an Advance Warning and Control System (AWACS) radar plane.

Several hundred braided and bemedaled U.S. and Egyptian officers gathered under a protective canopy on folding chairs — set on a red carpet laid out over a rounded sand dune — to observe the day's exercises, which began precisely on time at 10 a.m. The exercises opened with the arrival from the south of six high-winged B-52s, flying single file after their 14-hour, 7,000-mile flight from Minot Air Force Base, N.D.

As a U.S. Air Force officer gave a running commentary over a loudspeaker and an Egyptian translated into Arabic, the giant planes flew past, each dropping its load of 27 500-pound bombs in a ripple of crackling thunder just a half mile before the makeshift reviewing stand.

New storm buffets West as snow reaches Virginias

By The Associated Press

A wintry storm Tuesday dropped foot-deep snows in parts of the Rockies and schoolchildren got an extra Thanksgiving holiday in scattered areas from Oregon to Virginia where an unexpected 10 inches was measured.

The Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul area were bracing for another assault of nasty weather on the heels of a "horrendous" ice storm, the worst to hit the area in 20 years.

The season's first serious snowstorm in the area swept into central Oregon and the southern Cascades, falling in places at the rate of 2 inches an hour. Some schools closed at Bend, which got up to 8 inches, and in Redmond, where 5 inches was measured.

The National Weather Service said 6 to 12 inches fell at Yellowstone Park in northwestern Wyoming.

In the East, snow fell across the Appalachians from the Virginias to southern Pennsylvania.

The rare pre-Thanksgiving snowstorm in Virginia left surprisingly deep accumulations in western and central sections of the state, making driving hazardous and closing some schools. There were dozens of minor auto accidents, but no serious injuries were reported.

During the night, 3 to 7 inches fell in the mountains of northwest North Carolina.

Snow emergency plans went into effect in three counties in western Maryland where state police reported icy roads and hazardous driving.

Freezing rain coated the Minneapolis and St. Paul on Monday, turning streets, highways and sidewalks into sheets of ice. Driving was fairly normal Tuesday, but the Weather Service was predicting that a new storm would move into the area by Wednesday.

Roger Downing, a spokesman for the Metropolitan Transit Commission, called Monday's ice glaze "nothing short of horrendous." He said snow should be no problem for the Twin Cities' 850 buses, but said "we could be in trouble again" if more freezing rain falls.

Meanwhile, the National Weather Service said a storm system centered over Northern California produced rain and gale-force winds along the central Pacific coast into southern Oregon.

Main Virginia roads reported clear after snowfall — Page B-2

North Sea storm batters shipping, uproots oil rig

LONDON (AP) — Gale-force winds churned 40-foot waves through the North Sea Tuesday, triggering widespread flooding in Denmark, Sweden and Germany and setting a storm-battered American-operated oil rig adrift off the Scottish coast.

At least three people were killed as the winds lashed shipping in the area and ferry services were severely hampered.

Heavy seas smashed over a fishing trawler between the Orkney and Shetland Islands off northern Scotland, killing one man and leaving two missing, the British coast guard said.

In Goteborg, Sweden, a Norwegian sailor was killed aboard a docked ship when a cable snapped in the wind and struck his head.

Rescue helicopters plucked seven seamen from a listing Norwegian freighter 45 miles off the Danish coast. One of the men died after falling back into the water during the rescue attempt.

The offshore rig, named Transworld 58, was set adrift when its eight anchor cables snapped in the Argyll oilfield about 200 miles southeast of the Scottish port of Aberdeen.

Six hours after the accident, the rig was reported drifting slowly with 20 men still aboard. Fifty others had been airlifted to safety.

But a spokesman for the Aberdeen office of Hamilton Brothers, the Denver, Colo., operators of the rig, said the men — all of them British — were not in danger. Three tugs were in pursuit in hopes of attaching a towline to the vessel. "We are keeping a close watch on the situation," he said.

Another rig, a Norwegian barge, snapped one of its eight anchors in the Ekofisk oilfield, 180 miles east of Aberdeen. But after drifting dangerously toward a stationary oil production platform 750 yards away, it was stabilized by a rescue tug.

A spokesman for Phillips Petroleum Co., the owners, said that 18 personnel were airlifted to safety but that there was no danger to the remaining 94 on board the barge or 82 others aboard the platform.

WEATHER WATCH

Virginia

Roanoke Valley

Sunny today. High in the mid 40s. Fair and cold tonight. Low in the low 30s. The chance of precipitation is 10 percent today and near zero tonight. Winds about 10 mph today. Sunny Thursday. High in the mid 50s.

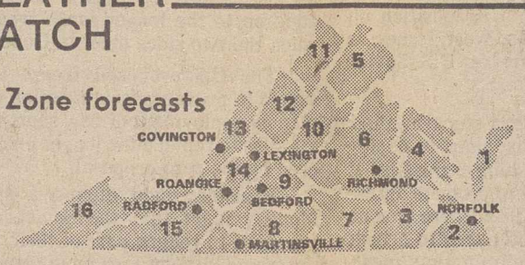
Extended forecast

Extended forecast for Friday through Sunday: Fair weather through the period and milder. High averaging in the 50s in the mountains and upper 50s to mid 60s elsewhere. Lows in the upper 30s to mid 40s in the mountains and upper 40s and low 50s elsewhere.

Virginia

Partly cloudy in the mountains and mostly sunny elsewhere today, high in the 40s. Fair and cold tonight, low from the mid 20s to the low 30s. Sunny and not so cold Thursday, high in the 50s except near 60 in the southeast.

Zone forecasts



Eastern Shore, Greater Hampton Roads, Interior Southeast, Central Tidewater — Mostly sunny today. Highs in the mid and upper 40s. Fair and cold tonight with lows in the low 30s. Sunny and not so cold Thursday. Highs near 60.

Northern Piedmont & Foothills, Central Virginia, Southeastern and Southwestern Piedmont, Central Foothills and Southern Shenandoah Valley — Mostly sunny today with highs in the mid and upper 40s. Fair and cold tonight with lows in the upper 20s and low 30s. Sunny and not so cold Thursday with highs in the 50s.

Southern Foothills — Mostly sunny today with highs in the mid and upper 40s. Fair and cold tonight with lows in the upper 20s and low 30s. Sunny and not so cold Thursday with highs in the 50s.

Northern and Central Shenandoah Valley, West Central Highlands — Partly cloudy today with highs in the low to mid 40s. Fair and cold tonight with lows in the mid and upper 20s. Sunny and not so cold Thursday with highs in the 50s.

Southern Highlands, Southwestern Mountains — Partly cloudy today with highs in the mid and upper 40s. Fair and cold tonight with lows in the upper 20s and low 30s. Sunny and not so cold Thursday with highs in the 50s.

Roanoke Valley

Temperatures

Maximum Monday	35
Minimum Monday	31
Mean	33
High year ago	52
Low year ago	38

Hourly readings

7 a.m.	31/-1C	2 p.m.	33/01C
8 a.m.	32/-0C	3 p.m.	33/01C
9 a.m.	32/-0C	4 p.m.	33/01C
10 a.m.	32/-0C	5 p.m.	33/01C
11 a.m.	32/-0C	6 p.m.	34/01C
Noon	35/02C	7 p.m.	33/01
1 p.m.	33/01C	8 p.m.	33/01C

Rainfall

24 hours ending 6 p.m.	0.64
This month	0.67
This year	27.09
Below normal	8.32

A look at record

The record temperatures for Wednesday are a high of 73 in 1973 and a low of 9 in 1950.

8 p.m. report

Fog. W 05. Humidity 96 percent. Barometric pressure 29.93.

Data from the Associated Press, National Weather Service, Appalachian Power Co. and Roanoke County Air Pollution Control Office

Nearby cities

	6 a.m.	5 p.m.
Bluefield	33 snow	36 drzl.
Bristol	38 cldy.	44 cldy.
Charlottesville	no reprt	38 fog
Danville	37 rain	37 cldy.
Greensboro	38 cldy.	41 cldy.

Water levels

Up or down below spillway at 8:00 p.m.

Carvins Cove	Down 23.2 ft.
Full pond	1170 ft.

Up or down from full pond at 8:00 p.m.

Smith Mountain	Down 2.9 ft.
Full pond	795.0 ft.
Claytor	Down .55 ft.
Full pond	1,846 ft.

Heating degree days

	Monday (Nov. 23) *2
Since July 1	818

*The degree-day figure, an index of fuel consumption, indicates how far the day's mean temperature fell below 65.

The sun

Rises today 7:09 a.m.
Sets today 5:04 p.m.
Rises Wednesday 7:10 a.m.

Air index, 5 p.m.

35, moderate

National

The nation

A winter storm system dumped snow over the northern Rockies and across parts of Oregon and northern California on Tuesday, while a second storm system spread snow and rain across parts of the East.

In the middle of the country, Minneapolis and St. Paul were bracing for another storm on the heels of a sleet storm, which closely followed 11 inches of snow that fell last week.

The storm in the West dumped 6 to 12 inches of snow at Yellowstone National Park in northwestern Wyoming, and snow fell at a rate of 2 inches an hour at some places in Oregon's Cascade Mountains.

A winter storm warning was issued through the night for northwestern Wyoming, and a storm watch was in effect through today for Utah. Travelers advisories were posted in Oregon, northern California, northwestern Nevada and central and eastern Idaho.

The storm was expected to moved eastward into the North Central states over the next few days.

In the East, snow fell over the Appalachians from the Virginias into southern Pennsylvania, with snow giving way to rain in northeastern North Carolina and eastern Virginia.

The storm dumped up to 10 inches in the mountains of Virginia. From 3 to 7 inches of snow fell in the mountains of northwestern North Carolina. Snow emergency plans went into effect in western Maryland, where 3 inches of snow fell.

A winter storm warning was issued for higher elevations of northwestern Virginia, and travel advisories were in effect for northern and central Virginia and the mountains of West Virginia.

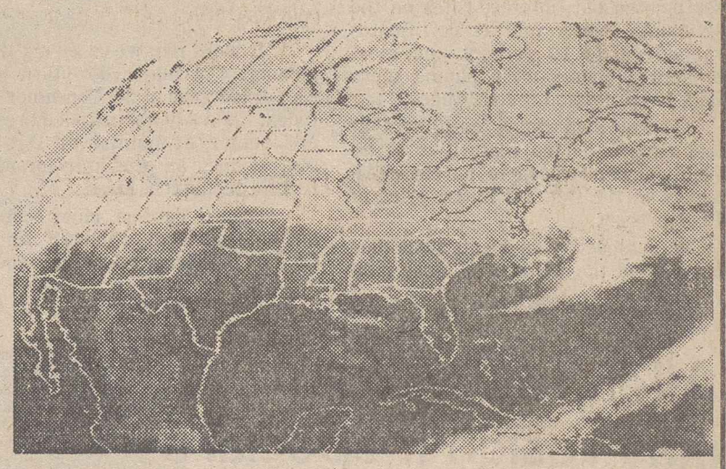
Temperatures around the nation at 2 p.m. ranged from a low of 25 at Bradford, Pa., to a high of 86 at Brownsville, Texas.

West Virginia

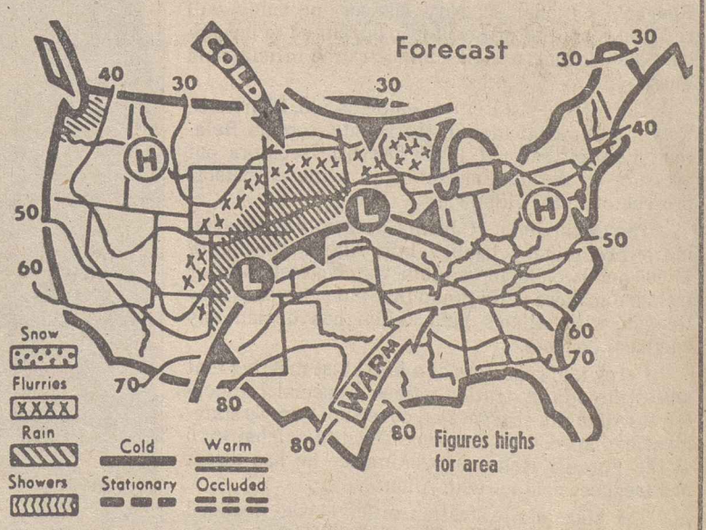
Partly cloudy today and tonight. Cloudy and warmer Thanksgiving Day. High toay from the low 40s to the low 50s. Low tonight from the upper 20s to the upper 30s. High Thursday from the mid 50s to around 60.

North Carolina

Fair with a warming trend today through Thanksgiving Day. High today mostly in the 50s. Low tonight mostly in the 30s. High Thanksgiving Day mostly in the 60s.



Tuesday's 8:30 p.m. satellite cloud picture shows snow clouds from a developing low stretching from the northern Rockies to the central Midwest. Clouds from an earlier storm still edge the mid-Atlantic Coast.



Wet West

The National Weather Service predicts rain or snow today for a large portion of the upper Midwest.

The nation's cities

ATLANTA: Partly cloudy. High 66. Low 38.

BOSTON: Sunny. High 36. Low 29.

CHARLOTTE: Fair. High 56. Low 38.

CHICAGO: Cloudy. High 48. Low 28.

LOS ANGELES: Partly cloudy. High 66. Low 57.

MIAMI: Sunny. High 76. Low 58.

NEW ORLEANS: Partly cloudy. High 75. Low 52.

NEW YORK: Sunny. High 43. Low 32.

NORFOLK: Sunny. High 48. Low 36.

ORLANDO: Sunny. High 75. Low 45.

RICHMOND: Sunny. High 50. Low 32.

WASHINGTON: Sunny. High 48. Low 34.

COMMENTARY

TRICKLE-DOWN THEORY

Cat-egorical criticism

MONTY S. LEITCH

A FRIEND clipped this poem for me from the Sept. 12 issue of "America," a church magazine. It's by Betty Lowry.

No More Kitty . . . Kitty . . . Kitty
I am tired of being a poem-object,
decorative accessory, conversation
piece, exterminator, security
blanket: I am CAT!
Show me the law that ranks scribble
above these, the decree that keeps
your dish on the table, mine
on the floor.
From now on you will consider
my image not as befurred stereotype
but as we are: equals sharing
a single habitat for convenience.
As for those constant put-downs
(from your lap, for example;
into the cellar, for example) —
no way!
It is time we totally changed
our relationship. *I* will write
the poems; catch your own mice
if you can.

I showed this to my cats, Dylan Thomas (who, you will remember, is a rather dyspeptic Republican who howls in his sleep and steals my seat every time I get up) and Carrie Chapman Catt (who, if such a designation could be applied to a cat, would be accurately described as a "dizzy blonde" and no credit to her distinguished namesake at all).

Neither is a great fan of poetry — Dylan thinks it's frivolous bunk, and Carrie says she can't understand it — but both humored me, with the understanding that I listen to their comments without interruption.

Dylan was terribly distressed by the militant tone. He began quite reasonably by pointing out that things weren't so bad for cats as all that; that no cat had to be a poem-object if he didn't want to, and if he did want to, well, then he deserved to be exploited.

He said that cats should appreciate their privileged lot in society, and be glad to be taken care of, even if that did mean eating on the floor — which, by the way, he never minded and couldn't understand why any proper cat would mind.

And as for the part about put-downs (he was ranting by the time he got to this part), didn't cats realize that you could only be put-down if you'd been raised up in the first place, and what was wrong with pedestals anyway! He didn't want to be an equal sharing a single habitat for convenience; he liked being pampered and didn't care at all if he didn't have a mousing career because sleeping all day in the house was nicer. And more feline, for goodness' sake!

I was afraid he was going to burst a gusset if he kept on in this manner so I ushered him out the front door rather brusquely with instructions to go buy himself something.

Carrie had been quiet through all this, but when Dylan stalked off through the yard she said rather haughtily, "He doesn't know what he's talking about."

Carrie, you must understand, is from a rough background. When she was just a kitten, her mother left her on my doorstep because her Tom had already left her with more mouths than she could feed. Carrie seldom mentions it, but I think she resents Dylan's more privileged family.

She continued: "He's never been a poem-object so he doesn't really know what it's like to be used and then left to fend for yourself. What skills does a country cat have? Mousing, of course, but you can't raise a family on mousing alone. Besides, employers always expect you to sleep in the barn when all they want from you is mousing.

"I think it's about time that cats did demand some respect, I mean, after all, what would you do without us? No one to stroke, no one to hold on your lap, no one to talk baby-talk to. That's difficult. We do deserve better than 'Little Friskies' on the floor."

Well, I was shocked. Both those felines get milk every day with their "Little Friskies" and Dylan even has his own pillow.

And as for Carrie, who would have expected political convictions from a silly little thing who jumps at her own shadow? She's so frail and delicate, so dependent and silly; how could I have known she had a mind, too?

They're poem-objects and decorative accessories, sure, but what's wrong with that? They're felines, aren't they? Don't I give them run of the house? Don't I treat them well?

By golly, if they want equal rights in this house, let them take equal responsibilities. Let them vacuum up their own hair and feed themselves.

Yessir, the day either one of them pours his own milk, he can eat at the table. I'll even catch the mice.

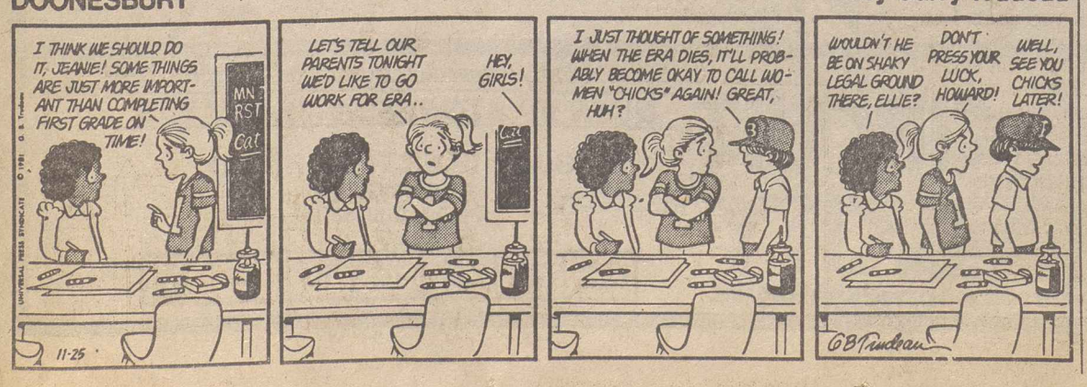
Sydney Harris says

When people imagine they are "weary of life" it is death they are weary of — for what they are living that makes them feel so is a form of death, either mentally, or socially, or spiritually.

There is no such thing as "useless knowledge," but there is a vast amount of useless information that dupes its possessors into pride of knowledge.

DOONESBURY

by Garry Trudeau



Dangers in new federalism

By NEAL R. PEIRCE

NO ONE COULD fairly deny President Reagan credit for taking a sincere interest in the U.S. federal system and elevating it to its most prominent position in American debate in well over a half century. Last Thursday the president even took the step — highly unusual if not unprecedented in modern-day White House communications — to designate federal questions as the sole theme for a press briefing covering the better part of an hour.

Yet as the other four correspondents and I walked out of the Oval Office, I felt no small measure of despair. Reagan had come close in the interview to confirming the view of skeptics who say his "new federalism" amounts to little more than reducing the federal role and shipping programs down to the states as fast as possible. I asked him, in his dream of American federalism, what should be the federal government's "domestic functions"? His sole answers: "national security" — and then, later in the interview, "interstate commerce" as well.

It was not that Mr. Reagan had not expressed the thoughts of many concerned and acute observers of federalism. He had restated the bedrock principle that it's generally far preferable to raise and spend taxes at the same level of government, be it federal, state or local. He had spoken out for block grants over the plethora of smaller categorical grants so often associated with "that extra layer" of federal bureaucracy that can smother locally administered programs.

He had spoken out for maximum feasible local control and discretion. He had pointed with pride to his administration's removal of hundreds of pages of cumbersome federal program regulations. He had pointed to his administration's active effort to identify potential revenue turnbacks to the states (though he could not say when they might actually materialize). And he had boasted, with legitimate reason, of his personal, ongoing consultations with state and local officials — more than 1,200 persons during his first 10 months in office.

Why, then, would one feel anything less than unfettered admiration?

First, because Mr. Reagan seems not to appreciate fully the turmoil into which his rapid, successive budget-cutting thrusts have thrown state and local budgets. The state-local sector absorbed $13 billion cuts, many times its proportionate share, in the first budget round. In September the president sought to excise another 12 percent from this same sector. In his interview he would give no guarantee that state-local aid — even general revenue sharing and the newly created block grants — might not suffer still more cuts in the Fiscal Year 1983 budget released in January.

Mr. Reagan pointedly ignored — despite direct quotations offered in questioning — the alarm flags raised by the nation's governors in hearings before the Senate Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, chaired by Minnesota's Sen. David Durenberger, R, in early November. The governors had warned of a condition of "disarray and chaos" in state capitals because of the deep and continuing federal cuts. National Governors Association Chairman Richard Snelling, R-Vt., had cited one Congressional Budget Office scenario suggesting that discretionary federal aid to state and local governments could virtually disappear by 1984, so great are the other pressures on the budget.

So the governors had said official Washington simply must, however painful politically, come to grips with the so-far sacrosanct "entitlements," ranging from Social Security to veterans benefits to Medicare and all indexed to an inflation-driven cost-of-living escalator. The defense budget can also no longer remain sacrosanct they said, nor can the prospect of modifying the biggest tax cut in U.S. history passed by Congress at Reagan's behest.

But Reagan, in the interview, dismissed Snelling's urgent call for a two-year moratorium on further cuts in aid to states and localities, so that they might catch their breath and institute some rational budgeting and planning. "It would be great if we could afford it," he said. The president mentioned no prospect of major budget cuts other than in federal grants to states and localities — even though that aid flow accounts for but 15 percent of the federal budget and is dwarfed by entitlements and defense spending. (There are reports an administraiton task force has found some potential economies in the multihundred-billion-dollar entitlements, however — perhaps $27 billion through 1984.)

There was perhaps one glimmer of hope for the governors: Reagan did not completely rule out the proposal of Georgia's George Busbee, D, for "a domestic summit involving the president, the bipartisan leadership of Congress, and (the governors') leadership so that we might gain general agreement on ultimate prime responsibilities for government programs, the budget targets we should all plan for, and the time frame in which we are going to reach those goals."

But Reagan did not embrace the idea, either. My impression was he would never submit himself to a true summit of equal constitutional partners unless he became convinced his own economic program was failing so seriously that an emergency bailout were necessary and he wanted partners to share the political responsibility.

The president brushed aside one long-cherished goal of the governors — a sorting out of federal-system roles with welfare and Medicaid becoming federal responsibilities and such fields as education and transportation passing totally to the states. He simply reiterated his long-held opinion that welfare costs are best controlled locally. He showed no openness to negotiating such questions with governors or others who differ with him.

The president also scorned a resolution, passed by the Western governors in Scottsdale, Ariz., Nov. 7, that the governors would flatly oppose further administration cuts in the discretionary domestic budget unless negotiations begin for "a significant sorting out of functions between the federal government and the states." Said Reagan: "Most of those Western governors are Democrats." In fact, they are divided — seven Democrats, six Republicans.

What the president at least professes not to grasp is that the chorus of protests by the governors, plus demands they be acknowledged as constitutionally equal partners, is bipartisan, broad-based and growing — a development that may mark a historic turn in federal-state relations.

Finally, the president demonstrated almost no sensitivity to the plight of the losers in the great new gulf of differentials in wealth developing among the states — such as the energy-poor ones versus those in the South and West with vast reservoirs of oil, gas, and coal which they can tax heavily. Sen. Durenberger has asked how such differentials jibe with a New Federalism in which vast program areas will be pushed down to the state level. He questions whether it's any way "fair to expect the states and localities that suffer from a declining economy to provide the same level of public services as those states flush with energy-related revenues?"

Any interstate disparities in wealth, said the president, are strictly the states' own problem. "The built-in guarantee of freedom is our federalism. That makes us unique. That is, the right of a citizen to vote with his feet." Any inequalities should be taken care of by "the marketplace." He apparently feels that the federal government has no obligation to people or states or places dealt crippling economic blows by the economic vagaries of the times.

Absent in this, to my mind, is the essential sense of nationhood and nationwide interdependence and mutual responsibility that ought to underpin any federalist philsosophy for our times. Thus my feelings of despair at the close of the Reagan interview. Yet I also reminded myself that this is a warm, outgoing man who really means others no ill. A remaining hope is that he is a politician who has shown — as recently as last week in his European nuclear policy — that when an old policy self-destructs, he can become the statesmanlike leader of a new one.

Neal R. Peirce writes a syndicated column on urban affairs. (c) 1981, The Washington Post Co.

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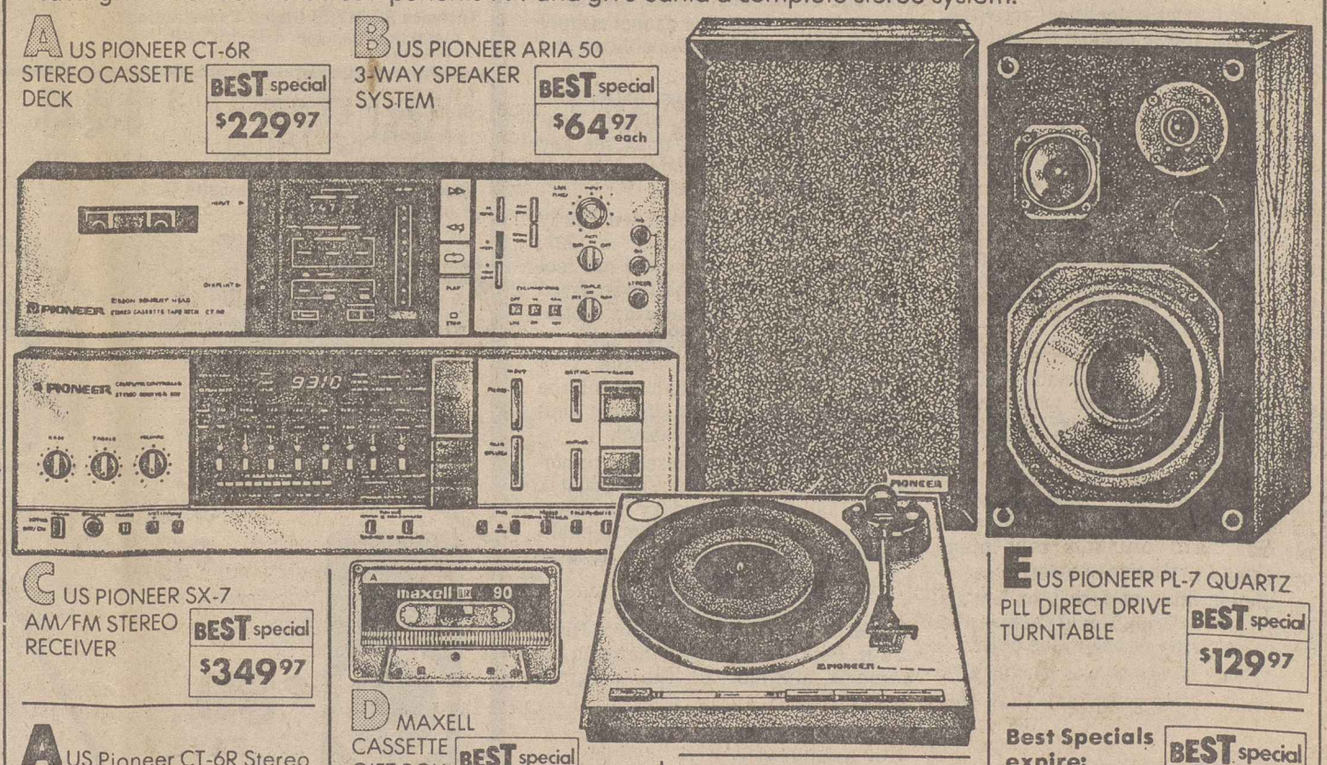

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All Savers— Economy——

From Page A-1

vidual investors, Kinzer said. Consider that:

● The six-month $10,000 money market certificates, if they were based on the most recent Treasury bid, would sell at 11.165 percent. That's down about 5 percentage points since the highs of late summer.

● Roanoke Valley banks have switched to the option of calculating interest on the average bidding of the last four weeks instead of on the last bid. This supports the interest this week at 11.779 percent.

● Anyone who bought an All Savers at the initial rate of 12.61 percent is earning more — tax-exempt — than the current fully taxed money markets. The same is true for the Oct. 5-30 rate of 12.14 percent now locked in for the year.

● The new ceiling on $500, 36-month money market certificates is 12.3 percent this week at banks and 12.55 percent at savings and loans. That means the market has returned to the normal situation of higher rates for longer investments.

The money market mutual funds at brokerage houses, Kinzer said, are tailing in the decline because they use a 30-day reporting base. He estimated most recent fund earnings at 12 percent to 13 percent.

Kinzer expects a rush Friday by people taking advantage of the 10.77 rate on All Savers. The rate at time of purchase prevails for the year's deposit, and individuals may exclude up to $1,000 in interest earned from them.

All Savers are sold in any amount of $500 or more.

Although rates may fluctuate somewhat, Kinzer does not expect a sizable upturn in the foreseeable future.

He attributed the drop to the weak economy and declining demand for credit. The market psychology has changed, Kinzer said, and investors see no credit demand during the next three to four months.

During the winter months, Kinzer said, interest rates should continue to decline.

Consumer interest is also falling.

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er rate was "not a temporary aberration."

The analysts attributed the hold down in prices to the dampening effect of the current recession.

President Reagan got a written briefing on the consumer price report at his mountaintop ranch at Santa Barbara, Calif., where he is vacationing for a week.

Murray Weidenbaum, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, told Reagan that further progress would be made in the months ahead, and pointed out that "lower inflation will help reduce the inflation premium in interest rates and should lead to further reductions in long and short-term interest rates," according to deputy White House press secretary Larry Speakes.

Meanwhile Tuesday, the Commerce Department reported that orders for durable goods plunged 8 percent in October, the biggest one-month drop in 2½ years and another graphic indication that a national recession is taking hold.

Orders for durable goods — cars, appliances and other fairly expensive items expected to last three years or more — had dropped in August and September, but by much smaller percentages.

The new report was in line with other recent government statistics that showed industrial production in October taking its biggest slide since spring 1980, retail sales dropping the most since spring of this year and unemployment rising to 8 percent, the highest rate since the 1975 recession.

The Labor Department said the inflation index rose a seasonally adjusted 0.4 percent last month, the smallest gain since July, 1980, when the economy also was in a recession, and well below the 1.2 percent in September and the 0.8 percent in August.

That October rise translated to 4.4 percent on an annual basis, compared to September's 14.8 percent and August's 10.6 percent annual increase.

Most of the slowdown in the October index was attributed to a sharp easing of housing costs, which had gone up every month since declining 0.7 percent in July 1980, department officials said.

Confidence wanes in Reagan, plan, ABC poll shows

LA Times-Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Americans enter the 1981 holiday season with gloomy expectations for themselves and increasingly critical of Ronald Reagan's handling of the economy, according to a new Washington Post-ABC News poll.

The poll shows citizens reacting defensively to the state of the economy by curtailing purchases. Three in five say they will cut back spending for Christmas gifts this year; four in 10 say high interest rates have forced them to forgo purchases this year.

The findings suggest a steady erosion of support for Reagan's approach to the economy. In the new poll, conducted by telephone from Nov. 17-22, 49 percent of those interviewed say they disapprove of Reagan's handling of the economy, while 45 percent say they approve. A month earlier, a Post-ABC News poll showed 54 percent approval and 39 percent disapproval.

Similarly, the new poll shows sharp concern over growing unemployment and dissatisfaction with Reagan because of it. A total of 57 percent say they disapprove of Reagan's response to the issue of unemployment and 34 percent say they approve, percentages much less favorable to the president than those recorded up to now.

By a narrow plurality of 47 percent to 41 percent, Americans still feel that the Reagan tax and spending cuts that took effect Oct. 1 will help rather than hurt the economy in the days ahead. But even those figures represent a decline for the president.

Allen

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The 18 Democratic senators wrote Attorney General William French Smith that he should have sought a special prosecutor "days ago" in the politically touchy case.

In a letter made public by Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, D-Mo., the Democrats charged that the department was conducting more than a preliminary investigation as called for by the Ethics in Government Act.

Noting that Allen is "a longtime associate and close confidant" of President Reagan, the Democrats said the Department of Justice "cannot credibly investigate high-ranking officials of the administration of which it is a part."

In calling for immediate appointment of a special prosecutor, the senators said: "The public has witnessed a familiar, depressing pattern of events: initial surfacing of a possibly serious allegation; hurried press conferences and unconvincing explanations from the White House and the Justice Department; contradictions between key principals; retractions and clarifications of the explanations; the surfacing of new and damaging allegations; and new reports of possible improper contacts between the White House and the FBI and the Justice Department."

Signing the letter besides Eagleton were Democratic Sens. Alan Cranston of California, Max Baucus of Montana, Jim Sasser of Tennessee, Paul S. Sarbanes of Maryland, Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut, Quentin N. Burdick of North Dakota, Carl Levin of Michigan, Alan J. Dixon of Illinois, Spark M. Matsunaga and Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, William Proxmire of Wisconsin, Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts, Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, Gary Hart of Colorado, Howard M. Metzenbaum of Ohio and David Pryor of Arkansas.

In a related development, Department of Justice sources said Smith knew in advance that FBI director William H. Webster was going to telephone Allen on Nov. 13, the day the Allen gifts case broke in the Japanese press. Subordinates in the department have questioned the propriety of Webster's conversation with the subject of an official inquiry.

However, Smith and Webster met for two hours Tuesday, and sources later said that Smith had not known Webster would pass on to Allen a key finding of the FBI's investigation when he called him. The finding was that Allen had been handed $1,000 in an envelope, and not $10,000 as a notation on the envelope and another paper in Allen's safe indicated.

It was also learned that Webster called Allen after being advised by some Department of Justice officials that they considered the Allen case closed without the need for further FBI inquiries. The FBI was later advised of this in writing. But the decision to close the case was overruled by department higher-ups, and FBI agents were sent back into the field.

Missiles

From Page A-1

some hope that a new and constructive dialogue" will result from the disarmament talks starting in Switzerland next week.

"I think the message is getting through," Haig told a meeting of U.S. Embassy personnel.

Meanwhile, the State Department said it hopes Brezhnev's willingness to consider reductions in the number of Soviet missiles targeted on Europe "is a sign that the Soviets are beginning to see the advantages of pursuing genuine arms reductions."

"A dialogue is under way, which in itself is reason for encouragement," the department said in a statement.

But the statement said that on its face, the proposal made by Brezhnev on Monday in Bonn is simply another version of an old moratorium proposal he has advocated since 1979.

"It contains nothing that is significantly new," the department said.

Percy, the Republican senator from Illinois, said that Brezhnev was committed to arms reduction, and cited the Soviet leader's failing health and age — he will be 75 on Dec. 19 — as well as uncertainty over whether Brezhnev's successor would have the same commitment, as reasons for the United States to work toward holding a summit meeting at the earliest possible date.

Butler

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Ray L. Garland; Staunton Delegate Arthur R. "Pete" Giesen; J.W. Langhammer of Roanoke, who has played a large part in Butler's re-election campaigns; Roanoke banker Richard Martin, chairman of the 6th District GOP Committee; Delegate Vance Wilkins of Amherst; and Roanoke lawyer William B. Poff.

Robrecht said in Richmond Tuesday that Butler had called him earlier to tell him he wasn't going to run again and to ask if Robrecht would be interested in the seat. Robrecht said he hadn't made up his mind yet.

Some Democrats also are being mentioned to run for the 6th District seat, which has been held by Republicans for 30 years. They include state Sen. Dudley J. "Buzz" Emick of Fincastle and Delegates C. Richard Cranwell of Roanoke County and A. Victor Thomas of Roanoke.

Asked about his political activities in the 1982 House campaigns and others, Butler said, "I would play the role I would be asked to by the candidate."

Butler, at times exhibiting a light tone, said he expected to remain active in party decisions, including consultations about candidates for the 6th District House seat.

Butler refused to enumerate the reasons for leaving a House seat in which he seemed safely ensconced. In his last two re-elections bids, he ran without opposition.

"It is the nature of decisions such as this one which I have made that the considerations or reasons which led to it defy accurate statement," he said in his prepared remarks.

"Some of them are very obvious, some very personal, some generally known, others known only to me and my wife. I see very little profit in undertaking to enumerate them."

Butler later said that to list his reasons for retiring would "distort the relative validity of one to the other.

"Being homesick was part of it."

Answering questions that followed, he said, "When you've been there for 10 years everything is so familiar ... your responses are almost reflex."

Butler also noted the contrast between spending a long weekend squabbling with House Democratic leaders and then flying into the peaceful Roanoke Valley, filled with "friendly faces."

"There's no good time to quit," he said, when asked whether his retirement could jeopardize a House seat held by the GOP since 1952. "The Republican Party needs to pull itself together ... In the long haul this should be a strengthening time for the party."

Butler said state Republicans have talked about the "two-party system for a long time."

"We would find a weak candidate and lose it or find a strong candidate" and win.

Butler said Virginia's GOP, long shut out of elected office, "probably got too fat too fast. You cannot simply announce that you are Republican and get elected."

Asked about his plans, Butler said he had none beyond returning to Roanoke to practice law. "I don't see any openings (in the U.S. Senate), so I don't plan to go there."

Butler said he expected Sen. Harry Byrd Jr. to seek re-election in 1982. The congressman said he did not feel Republicans should challenge Byrd next year, even if the senator continued to run as an independent.

Butler, a Roanoke native, is a graduate of Jefferson High School, the University of Richmond and the University of Virginia Law School.

In 1958, he ran a close but unsuccessful race for Roanoke City Council. But in 1961, in his second try for office, he became the first Roanoke Republican in the House of Delegates. He later became House minority leader.

In 1972, Butler was elected to the 6th District seat to succeed Rep. Richard H. Poff, who left Washington to become a member of the Virginia Supreme Court.

Wit

From Page A-1

is on its own ... the president was busy this weekend."

Questioned about a very long list of nuances of what his future in politics might be, the congressman replied, "I long ago learned not to answer that kind of question."

There is a stock question at such news conferences, obligatory for someone to ask, and it deals with what the officeholder in question considers to be his greatest achievements.

Easy for Butler, whom former President Nixon once called his favorite master of ceremonies.

"The answer is always that I have survived," the congressman said.

If the question must be asked, though, it has to be answered. Butler mentioned his role in the House Judiciary Committee impeachment proceedings against Nixon, saying it was joyless. And he said his work on a revision of federal bankrupcty laws has been an achievement, although it often falls on tough times.

Most congressmen do not become poetic when they announce they are retiring. Butler almost did.

He told of the late confusion in Washington over the budget and of President Reagan's veto of proposed spending. He said it is pleasing to fly from such controversy and land in a sunny Roanoke Valley on Monday and "get up the next morning and you've got snow-capped mountains."

Although the news conference at the hotel was called to announce he is retiring, Butler still has more than a year to go on his fifth term.

And Butler, the staunch Republican, said the Democrats in Congress should know by now "how inept they are and how they are overmatched by the president of the United States."

Butler said he will still be around, in private law practice in Roanoke, where he had been before he began picking off Democrats with one-liners as minority leader in the Virginia House of Delegates.

"I want you all to understand," he told the reporters, "the difference between retiring and expiring."

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Maneuvering begun on both sides should Butler step down today

By Dale Eisman
Times-Dispatch Staff Writer

With Rep M. Caldwell Butler, R-6th, apparently set to announce his retirement from Congress today, Democrats and Republicans in the General Assembly were busy yesterday maneuvering for position in the race to succeed him.

There also was speculation that Attorney General Marshall Coleman, a Staunton native who was trounced in the Nov. 3 gubernatorial election, would return to his home area to seek Butler's seat.

Butler has called a morning news conference in Roanoke to make the announcement. His staff was refusing to speculate yesterday on what he would say, but Republican sources in Richmond and on Capitol Hill said he had decided not to seek a sixth term in the House.

The Associated Press quoted one source as saying Coleman had been promised Butler's support.

Repeated efforts to reach Coleman for comment yesterday proved unsuccessful. During the weekend, he said he had not "closed the door" to a race if Butler stepped aside. Coleman ended his gubernatorial campaign with a debt estimated at more than $500,000.

Though he lost the 6th District to Democrat Charles S. Robb by just under 3,000 votes in the governor's race, Coleman's high name identification would give him an important advantage over virtually any other possible candidate. Support from Butler, a popular congressman who hasn't been seriously challenged for re-election since 1974, also would be a plus for him.

But Coleman's big loss to Robb statewide and his failure to carry even the usually Republican 6th District could create big fund-raising problems for him.

While Coleman was noncommittal yesterday, state Sen. Ray L. Garland, R-Roanoke, said he "almost certainly will become a candidate" if Butler retires. And Del. Raymond R. Robrecht, R-Roanoke County, who decided not to seek re-election to the legislature this year, said he would give a race for Butler's seat serious consideration.

Del. A.R. Giesen, R-Staunton, whom some Republicans were mentioning as another possible candidate, said he hadn't had time to think about what he might do if Butler retires.

Among Democrats, Del. C. Richard Cranwell of Roanoke County said he'd seriously consider running if Coleman gets in the race for the Republicans. "It's hard for me to avoid him," Cranwell said of Coleman. "It looks like he's just looking for a place to hang his hat."

Also figuring in Democratic speculation were U.S. Attorney John Edwards of Roanoke and state Sen. Dudley J. Emick Jr. of Roanoke County. Emick, however, said he is not interested in the seat.

Though sources in Washington said Butler's retirement from the House is set, there were suggestions that he has not foreclosed the possibility of a run for the Senate should U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. decide to retire next year. Rep. Paul S. Trible Jr., R-1st, is busy laying the groundwork for a Senate race in the event Byrd steps aside.

Times-Dispatch Washington correspondent Bill Miller contributed to this story.

Ozark to enter Norfolk market

NORFOLK (AP) — Ozark Air Lines, a St. Louis-based regional carrier serving the central and upper Midwest, announced yesterday that it will begin service Jan. 2 at Norfolk International Airport.

Ozark will be the 10th airline serving the airport. Initially, the carrier will provide one flight a day from Norfolk to Baltimore and St. Louis and one trip from Kansas City, St. Louis and Baltimore.

Richmond Times-Dispatch

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Sunday, November 29, 1981

Caldwell Butler's Service

When M. Caldwell Butler was elected to Congress from Virginia's 6th District, an Associated Press story commented:

"Nobody doubts that Butler is going to lend a little color to the House of Representatives. He certainly did to the Virginia House of Delegates."

The prediction was accurate. The freshman congressman soon became a national figure, his picture appearing in news magazines, and television news and talk shows featuring him. The reason was that while he had said during his campaign for Congress that he wanted to become part of the "Nixon team," as a member of the House Judiciary Committee he voted to impeach his party's leader.

Ironically, Mr. Butler, to use his own words, indulged in "liberal, far left activity" as one of a tiny handful of Republicans in the Virginia House of Delegates. In Virginia politics of the time (he went to the state House in 1962), the Republicans were the liberals, fighting the poll tax, calling for election law reform, pushing for open committee meetings, and urging more money for schools and public health. But party roles were different in Washington, and three years into his congressional service he reported that "I now find myself counted as among the most conservative members of the Congress of the United States."

In the Virginia House, where there was a grand total of five Republicans out of a membership of 100 when he was first elected, Del. Butler could have relatively little impact. In Congress, Democrats controlled the House, but not in such overwhelming numbers as to make a GOP voice — especially when added to those of conservative Southern Democrats — too weak to be heard. Rep. Butler's generally conservative votes have been cast in the cause of governmental economy and to try to protect the citizens from undue bureaucratic intrusion into their lives.

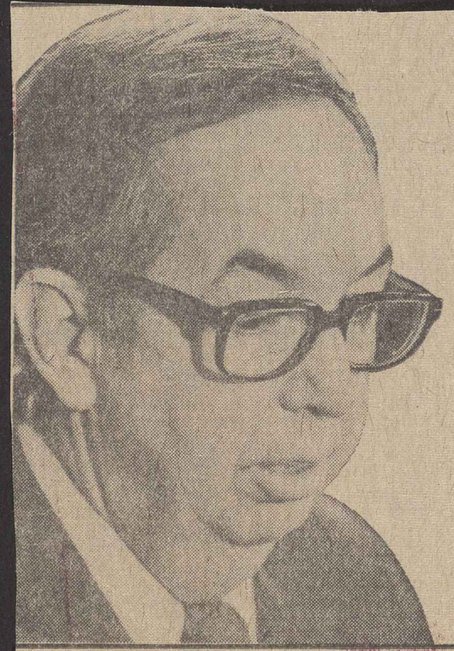
In announcing this week that he will not be a candidate for reelection to a sixth term next year, Rep. Butler said he had "no firm plans for the time beyond the end of my present term except to state that I look forward to returning to Roanoke," where he is "hopeful that my experiences in Washington will have enhanced my professional abilities and that there will be a place for me in the practice of law. . . ."

But he also declared that he will "remain actively involved in the Republican Party of Virginia," and he would not answer reporters' questions with a flat statement that he wouldn't again run for public office. Conceivably, a try for the U.S. Senate may be in the cards for the future.

Meanwhile, conservative residents of the 6th District and of Virginia as a whole are indebted to Caldwell Butler for the service he has rendered in Washington. He has been an able representative of a political philosophy that has been sorely needed at the Capitol.

Roanoke Times & World-News

VOL. 11, NO. 152 Sunday NOVEMBER 29, 1981, ROANOKE, VIRGINIA 50 CENTS SUNDAY



Choppy seas ahead for state GOP, Butler says

By BEN BEAGLE
Senior writer

Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Roanoke, says he thinks the Republican Party in Virginia is "heading for a difficult time" in the next few years.

Butler's comments came as he was interviewed by reporters and editors of the Roanoke Times & World-News last week after he announced he will not seek re-election in 1982.

The Roanoke Republican, one of the builders and winners of the state party in the lean times of the 1950s and 1960s, said that if state Republican leadership doesn't confer and work together, "we're going back to the same position ... where I started 20 years ago." In 1961, Butler became Roanoke's first Republican member of the House of Delegates. He later became House minority leader and was elected to Congress in 1972.

In Republican Attorney General Marshall Coleman's unsuccessful campaign for governor this year, Butler said, "the leadership of the party did not assert themselves" soon enough.

An interview with the retiring congressman — Page B-2

He said Coleman, taking advice from leaders, ran a campaign that made him look vastly different from the candidate who won, with black support, the attorney general's office in 1977.

"The real Marshall Coleman simply was not running," Butler said. "We turned our backs on the blacks." He said the campaign wrongly stressed opposition to postcard registration, two senators for largely black Washington, D.C., and the Voting Rights Act.

"To use these issues as the battle cry of the Republican Party" was wrong, Butler said.

Butler also said the state GOP convention should have nominated Tidewater state Sen. Herbert Bateman — who was backed by former Gov. Mills Godwin — to run for lieutenant governor rather than state Sen. Nathan Miller of the middle Shenandoah Valley. Bateman, he said, would have given the ticket better regional balance.

Too many Republicans, Butler said, felt a GOP victory in the statewide races was a foregone conclusion.

At the convention, Butler said, "we never had a feeling that we were doing any more than electing the governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general."

As for Coleman, Butler said, "I thought he had earned the right to run. I think he would have made a great governor."

Butler said the party, which had elected Republican governors since 1969 when Roanoker Linwood Holton went to the executive mansion, has to get over the idea that being a Republican assures victory.

Butler said Republican leaders like U.S. Sen. John Warner, outgoing Gov. John Dalton, Holton and members of the General Assembly should confer and move in concert. He said he would like to have a role.

The comments on the state of the party were in response to a question that asked if Butler sensed panic among Republicans in the 6th District, where the GOP has been successful for 30 years, now that he has said he will not run again.

Butler said district Republicans must "recognize that we've got to find a candidate" who can win. "If there is panic in the 6th District, then it's a help rather than hindrance" in getting the party working hard again, he said.

Butler said he believes that identification with President Reagan will be a help in next year's congressional elections in the state, but problems could develop "if this recession hasn't been turned around by 1982."

Butler again refused to name a favorite among several Republicans who might hold on to the 6th District seat next year and he said he wasn't discussing speculation that he may run for governor in 1985.

Butler said he would advise the party not to run anybody against U.S. Sen. Harry Byrd Jr. if Byrd runs for re-election as an independent.

Please see **Butler**, Page **A-14**

Butler

From Page A-1

He said Byrd is a supporter of Reagan's programs and to oppose him "would jeopardize the strength of the administration."

A candidate like Byrd, who has won big in Virginia in the past, "has not surfaced."

Butler was asked about Republican Rep. Paul Trible of the 1st District, who appears to be considering a challenge to Byrd.

"I don't think he's going to give up his seat to challenge Harry Byrd," Butler said.

If Trible should run, he said, it would mean another Republican House seat might be in jeopardy.

EDITORIALS

Byrd Will Retire

Sen. Harry F. Byrd's decision to retire at the end of his term — 13 or so months from now — probably came as a surprise to most Virginians. After all the Old Dominion has had a Byrd in the United States Senate for 48 years. Many regarded it an "until death do us part" arrangement.

If you were type-casting a political movie, "Young Harry" would be the courtly, senatorial-looking, man of honor and true-to-his-word character. In real life, he and his father were the standards by which Virginia fiscal conservatism was measured.

The wheel has gone full turn. The senior Mr. Byrd liked to complain that Franklin D. Roosevelt and his New Deal — originally a conservative philosophy — had left him behind in the mid-30s. He and his son never wavered from their fiscal responsibility line. Young Senator Byrd said Monday that President Reagan's policies are aimed at returning to that course.

Very likely there are a number of considerations which led the senator to his retirement decision. A couple of Republican polls have suggested he would have a harder time getting re-elected next year than he had six years earlier, but polls cannot predict accurately an election outcome almost a year in advance.

If re-elected, he would be 73 at the end of that term. That is not an unusual age these days and the senator appears to be in good health. But perhaps he and Mrs. Byrd have plans for other things they would like to do. He has been in public service in the Virginia legislature and the Senate since 1948. Surely, Virginians do not begrudge the couple some years together in private life.

Old Folks Meet

A great many special interest groups have banded together in the past two decades to serve their own needs. Why not? Who knows better what the needs are and how they should be addressed? The problem comes, of course, when these groups decide what they need the government should provide.

On Monday the third White House Conference on Aging began in Washington. It meets every 10 years to plan for the needs of the elderly f_r the next decade. In 1961 at the first conference, the Medicare program, which gave social Social Security recipients access to medical insurance, came into being.

Many people may confuse Medicaid, which is welfare, with Medicare, which is paid for by the recipients. The Conference on Aging will undoubtedly deal with the shaky Social Security system.

We have been hearing, of late, some so-called public servants talking of Social Security as welfare. It is not and was never intended to be a form of welfare. These elderly, 26 million at last count, have a right to expect Social Security to deliver what was promised and what they paid for, no more and no less.

As to the other issues facing the elderly at the conference, Medicare will probably be chief among them. For one thing, laws should be changed to allow the elderly to stay at home and receive care without having to go to nursing homes. For another , laws should be enacted which preserve the validity of the Social Security promise, not necessarily add to it.

And finally, it is time to quit thinking of the elderly as children. Nine out of every ten are able to take care of themselves and are content to do so. They are healthier than any elderly this nation has ever housed and they are receiving more benefits than any group of our population with the exception of children of a welfare mother.

This Conference on Aging should not turn into a political free-for-all but should tend to the business it was intended for. Conferees should be looking down the road to a time when the mid-50s group will be entering the "elderly" category and making preparations for preserving some dignity in their old age.

Man Talks Sense

Sixth District Rep. Caldwell Butler, of Roanoke, in the Valley where most Republicans had GOP bunting on their cradles and wore baby elephant-decorated swaddling clothes, delivered an interesting critique over the weekend on his party's performance during the gubernatorial campaign.

The 56-year-old congressman has just announced he will not run for re-election next year, but is a bit vague about his future plans. Monday, after Senator Harry Byrd's surprise announcement that he will not run for re-election next year, Mr. Butler said yes he would like to sit in the United States Senate but he doesn't want to be considered a candidate for the Byrd seat at this time.

He also declined to discuss speculation that he is interested in running for governor in 1985. So he is at least technically free to discuss the ills of the party without too obvious self-interest.

He said the party is headed for hard times in the immediate future and suggested:

- Strong leadership must be developed and the leadership must pull together,
- The party made a mistake in "turning our backs on the blacks this year,"
- That mistake was compounded by making battle crys of issues which sounded racist to blacks,
- Sen. Herbert Bateman would have given the GOP ticket stronger regional balance as the candidate for lieutenant governor instead of Sen. Nathan Miller,
- Too many Republicans felt a victory this year was a foregone conclusion.

Mr. Butler is politically shrewd and intellectually brilliant. With his dry, sometimes droll humor, he should be given a high place in the party councils — perhaps theoretician.

If and when he opts to run for statewide office , he will be a tough candidate to beat if the party takes his advice.

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Butler to Leave Congress Next Year; Coleman May Seek Seat

By Donald P. Baker
Washington Post Staff Writer

Five-term Rep. M. Caldwell Butler (R-Va.) announced yesterday he will retire from Congress next year, opening the way for J. Marshall Coleman, the recently defeated Republican candidate for governor, to seek the Roanoke area's House seat.

"As soon as it became known that he [Coleman] would be unemployed after January, I advised Marshall to include this among his options," Butler said. Coleman, a native of Butler's 6th Congressional District, declined to commit himself to the race, but said, at Butler's request, he "won't close the door to it."

Butler, who said he was homesick and frustrated with his life in Washington, said he is not planning to endorse a successor to the seat he has held since 1972. "A lot [of potential candidates] have expressed interest and I wanted to give them all plenty of time to jockey for position." Butler said. "The line is forming."

Coleman, who leaves office as state attorney general Jan. 16, said he is reluctant, for personal and professional reasons, to consider another political campaign so soon after his Nov. 3 defeat by Democrat Charles S. Robb.

Coleman lost the congressional district to Robb by about 2,000 votes. Even so Butler said yesterday Coleman's "base is pretty secure" in the traditionally Republican area, which runs from Harrisonburg to Roanoke. The 39-year-old Coleman, who was born in Staunton and grew up in neighboring Waynesboro, would face some obstacles in winning the GOP nomination, Butler said.

Coleman faces a substantial deficit from his gubernatorial campaign - estimated at more than $500,000 by some accounts - and has "some fence mending to do back here" in the district, the congressman said.

State Sen. Ray L. Garland of Roanoke said yesterday that he would "almost certainly be a candidate" and quickly sought to establish that he would be a stronger nominee than Coleman. "Most Republicans don't do well in the Roanoke area," said Garland, noting that that was his base.

Butler said other Republicans who have expressed an interest in succeeding him are Del. Arthur R. (Pete) Giesen Jr. of Verona and former delegate Ray Robrecht of Salem.

The GOP has held the sixth since 1952, but Butler said the party cannot asssume the seat is safe. "We now have a functioning two-party system in Virginia, and a weak candidate cannot be expected to elected automatically," he said. "It's a strong Republican district, every bit as secure as the governorship," Butler added, displaying the dry wit that has made him famous in the House.

Democrats C. Richard Cranwell of Vinton and A. Victor Thomas of Roanoke, both members of the state House of Delegates, said they would consider running. Also mentioned by Democratic leaders were State Sen. Dudley J. (Buzz) Emick Jr. of Fincastle, who was an unsuccessful candidate for his party's nomination for lieutenant governor this year, and John S. Edwards, whose term as U.S. attorney in Roanoke expires next week.'

Butler, 56, appearing with his wife, June, at a press conference at the Patrick Henry Hotel in Roanoke, said that he is in good health and plans to practice law there.

There was some speculation, however, that the move would put Butler in a position to run for the Senate next year, should incumbent Harry F. Byrd Jr., the chamber's only independent, decide not to run. Butler declined to comment yesterday on those suggestions.

Butler considered running for the Senate in 1978, following the death of GOP nominee Richard D. Obenshain. He then withdrew in favor of John W. Warner after Gov. John N. Dalton endorsed Warner.

On Capitol Hill, Butler is viewed as a witty, articulate conservative. He was among the Republicans on the Judiciary subcommittee who voted to impeach then-President Richard M. Nixon and more recently played a major role in leading opposition to extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

Roanoke Times & World-News

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Staff photo by JACK GAKING

Rep. and Mrs. Butler at news conference

Butler confirms he'll quit in '82

By DAVID ROSENTHAL
Political writer

Sixth District Rep. Caldwell Butler always said it would be a cold day when he retired from the House of Representatives, and as snow fell steadily today outside the Patrick Henry Hotel, he did just that.

In a half-hour news conference, Butler, 56, confirmed reports that he would not seek re-election in 1982, after serving a decade in the House.

Attributing part of his decision to "homesickness," Butler said he would return to Roanoke to continue practicing law. Butler was associated with a private law firm in Roanoke before entering the House in November 1972.

The Republican legislator denied reports that his retirement was contingent on state Attorney General Marshall Coleman running for the 6th District seat next year.

"My retirement is not contingent on getting any person to replace me ... I am not presumptuous enough to select any person to succeed me. And I do not want to say publicly that there is one person I prefer over another," he said.

Butler said he had informed Coleman, a Staunton native, and other potential candidates of his decision not to seek re-election. "The reason I'm announcing so early is that I feel the people interested should be able to get their ducks in a row."

Butler, at times exhibiting a light tone, said he expected to remain active in party decisions, including consultations about candidates for the 6th District House seat. "I want you all to understand the difference between retiring and expiring," he told about a dozen reporters.

Butler refused to enumerate the reasons for leaving a House seat in which he seemed safely ensconced. In his last two re-election bids, Butler ran without Democratic opposition.

"It is the nature of decisions such as this one which I have made that the considerations or reasons which led to it defy accurate statement," he said in prepared remarks.

"Some of them are very obvious, some very personal, some generally known, others known only to me and my wife. I see very little profit in undertaking to enumerate them."

Answering questions that followed, he said, "When you've been there for 10 years everything is so familiar ... your responses are almost reflex."

Butler also noted the contrast between spending a long weekend squabbling with House Democratic leaders and then flying into the peaceful Roanoke Valley, filled with "friendly faces."

Please see **Butler**, Page **A-10**

Butler

From Page A-1

"There's no good time to quit," he said, when asked whether his retirement could jeopardize a House seat held by the GOP since 1952. "The Republican Party needs to pull itself together ... In the long haul this should be a strengthening time for the party.

Butler said Virginia's GOP, long shut out of elected office, "probably got too fat too fast. You cannot simply announce that you are Republican and get elected."

Asked about his own plans, Butler said he had none beyond returning to Roanoke to practice law. "I don't see any openings (in the U.S. Senate), so I don't plan to go there."

Butler said he expected Sen. Harry Byrd Jr. to seek re-election in 1982. The congressman said he did not feel Republicans should challenge Byrd next year, even if the senator continued to run as an independent.

Butler, a Roanoke native, is a graduate of Jefferson High School, the University of Richmond and the University of Virginia Law School.

He narrowly lost his first bid for elective office, when he ran for Roanoke City Council in 1958. In 1961, Butler became the first Roanoke Republican elected to the House of Delegates, and he rose to become that body's minority leader.

In 1972, Butler won a special election to succeed 6th District Rep. Richard H. Poff, who was named to the Virginia Supreme Court. In that election, Butler also won his first two-year term in the House.

In addition to Coleman, another GOP candidate for Butler's seat is State Sen. Ray Garland of Roanoke.

"I'd much prefer that he (Butler) stay exactly where he is. Assuming his mind is made up, I would almost certainly become a candidate," Garland said.

Democrats being mentioned as possible candidates are Delegates C. Richard Cranwell of Roanoke County, Vic Thomas of Roanoke City and State Sen. Dudley "Buzz" Emick of Fincastle.

EDITORIALS / LETTERS

Caldwell Butler's decision not to run

"IT HAS been said at times that some of my colleagues may have stayed too long in the House; and I have frequently thought that I do not want that said of me."

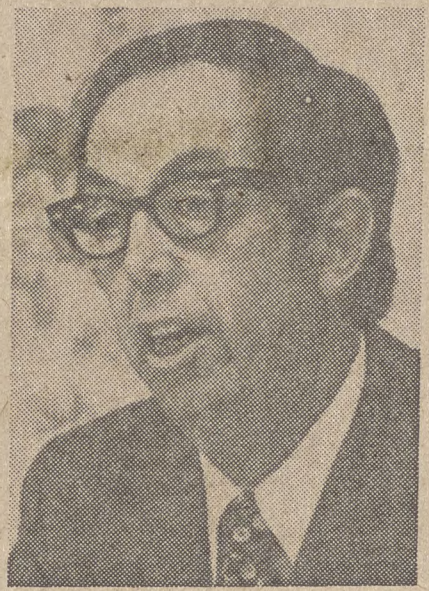
And so M. Caldwell Butler says he will not seek re-election to the 6th District congressional seat he has held since 1972.

The Roanoke Republican need not fear that he has stayed too long. He has a reputation for intellectual independence that would have seen him through any downturn in Republican fortunes in Virginia or the nation. He ran without meaningful opposition in his last two election campaigns.

For Republicans, he may not have stayed long enough. The party has held the 6th District post for 30 years. But this year has not been a Republican year in Virginia. The state elected an all-Democratic ticket to the top three state offices for the first time since 1965. The 6th District voted Democratic even though two of the GOP candidates were from western Virginia.

If the Reagan economic program turns sour by November 1982, a Republican candidate may indeed face unfavorable odds in a race against a popular Democrat.

But the Republicans do have potential candidates. The most intriguing possibility among them is Virginia Attorney General J. Marshall Coleman, who just lost the



Caldwell Butler

governorship to Democrat Charles Robb. Coleman waged a bad campaign based upon poor advice: He tried to change his image from that of a moderate Mountain Republican such as Butler to that of a Reagan-like conservative.

But should he seek Butler's seat, he would not be running against a presidential son-in-law; he would start with the best name identification in the field; and he would bring to the race his considerable talent and energy.

He might also profit from Butler's attitude toward the Reagan program: The congressman is a strong supporter and an intelligent critic. He admits that he has never been a confirmed supply-side economist, but has supported the president because his economic program is the only game going.

Butler is a party man, but he has a demonstrated ability to keep party loyalty in perspective. He was a part of the House Judiciary Committee during impeachment proceedings against Richard Nixon, and though he was a member of the president's party, he recognized early on the convincing nature of the evidence and refused to condone the Nixon conduct.

Butler is still young at 56. His name surfaces when political conversation shifts to the next governor's race. That's four years down the road, and it's hard to gauge prospects amid the background noise of the 1981 election and the uncertainties surrounding the congressional and Senate races of 1982.

For now Butler plans to practice law — a profession that should be more remunerative than his congressional job, and one that will not require him to maintain a second residence in the prohibitively expensive Washington, D.C., area.

He has served his constituents with distinction and good humor. If his successor performs nearly as well, the 6th District will be fortunate.

Editorials . . . .

An Excellent Man Bows Out

This is not a time for farewells to Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of the 6th District, but it is certainly an appropriate time to express regret that he plans to retire from the House of Representatives at the end of 1982, when his current term expires.

It is characteristic of Mr. Butler that he has put aside any worries about his own prestige, which some might consider diminished as he becomes a "lame duck" congressman, in order to give ample opportunity for an able successor to be selected.

Actually, he has little to worry about. A good indicator of his prestige is the fact that the last two times around he was unopposed for re-election.

He is still at the peak of his vigor at age 56 and it is to be hoped that after a suitable period of rest from the rigors of public office this exceptionally gifted and honorable man will again be available for public service to his state and nation.

When he retires at the end of next year, Butler will be rounding out a decade of distinguished service in Congress.

He had a real baptism by fire in his first term in the House when as a member of the Judiciary Committee he participated in the impeachment inquiry of former President Richard M. Nixon. He voted for impeachment of the man who had been nominated for high office by Butler's own political party, a task he referred to as "joyless."

He had the courage to denounce what he called the president's "obstruction of justice and abuse of power."

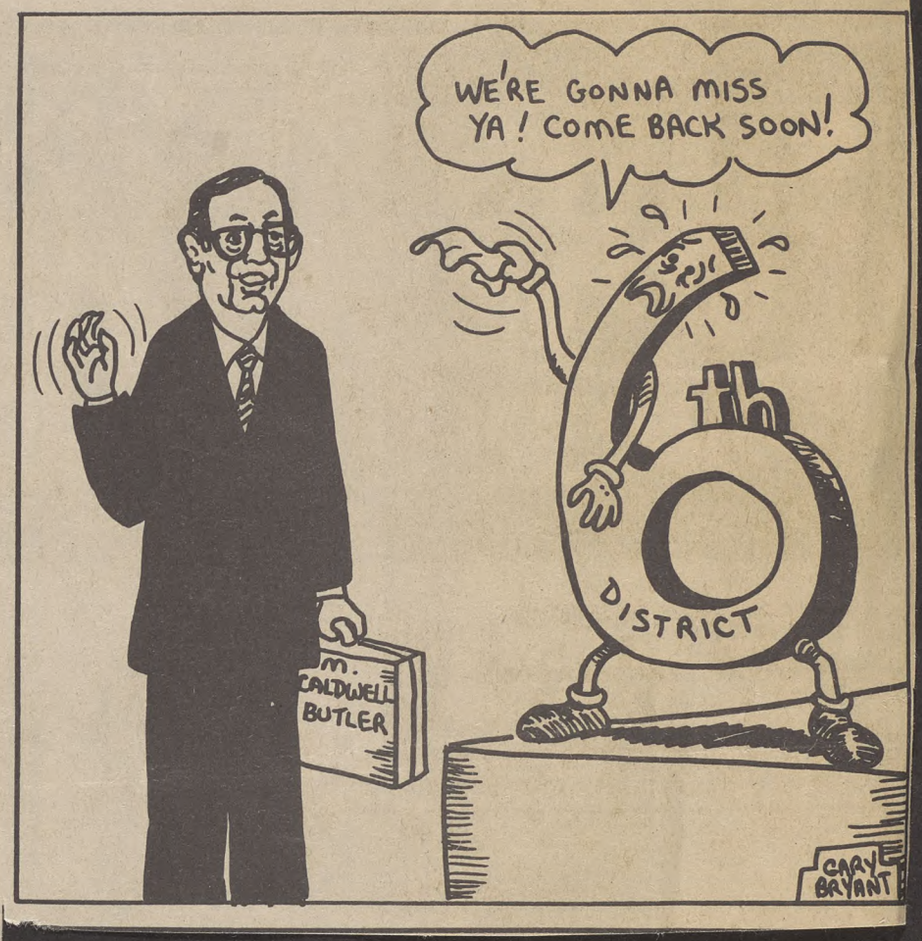
"If we fail to impeach," Butler said then, " we have condoned and left unpunished a presidential course of conduct totally inconsistent with the reasonable expectations of the American People."

Not only does Butler have the gift of eloquence, but he is also known for his wit. His quick sense of humor has defused many a potentially tense situation. He has that great quality, so rare among those in public office, of not taking himself too seriously.

Butler's visits to this area have been significant. Most of his farm conferences have been held here and these have been a most helpful means of expediting communications. His economic and minority affairs conferences have also been of real value to the district.

Though not a thing that attracted much publicity, Butler's important role in drafting revisions to the federal bankruptcy laws was a major achievement.

But first and foremost among his accomplishments is the fact that he has represented and continues to represent his constituents well in Washington.



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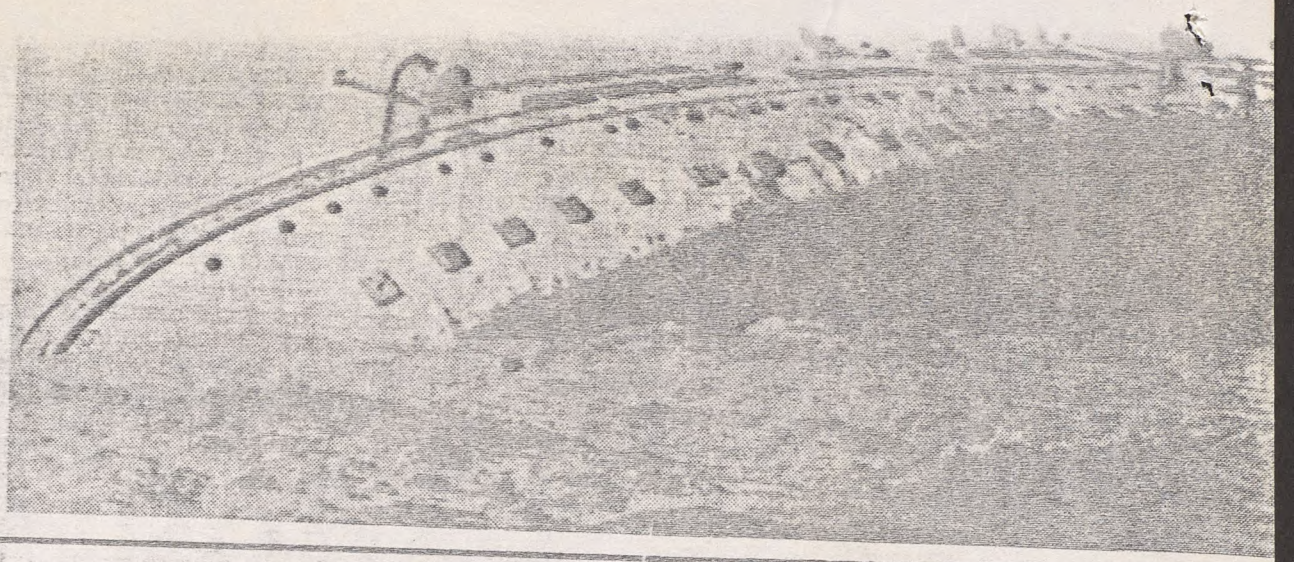
on side

The crew stands on the side of Philippine ship Reyna Filipina after it keeled over in Manila harbor yesterday, the victim of typhoon winds of up to 150 mph that hit the main island of Luzon. All on board the ship were reported safe, though elsewhere six deaths were reported as a result of Typhoon Irma. More than 50,000 people were left homeless.

AP Laserphoto



Butler retiring but not 'expiring'

By Dale Eisman
Times-Dispatch Staff Writer

ROANOKE — Admitting that "I cannot state exactly why I have chosen not to seek re-election," Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-6th, confirmed yesterday that he will not run for a sixth term in Congress next year.

The 56-year-old Roanoke native, his wife June by his side, said he plans to return to his home city to practice law, but will remain active in local and state Republican politics. "I want you to understand the difference between retiring and expiring," he told reporters.

Butler wouldn't rule himself out of a run for the U.S. Senate next year should incumbent Harry F. Byrd Jr. decide to retire. But he stressed that he expects Byrd to seek another term and so hasn't thought about running himself.

"I don't see any openings there, so I've made no plans to go there," Butler said of the Senate.

Butler denied reports that he has promised to support Attorney General Marshall Coleman, defeated earlier this month in the governor's race, to succeed him. He said Coleman and any of several GOP legislators who are said to be considering the race would make good candidates.

UPI Telephoto
Rep. M. Caldwell Butler
Can't give a reason

"I would not presume to select the person who would succeed me," Butler added. But he would, he said "expect to be a part of the consultations [among party leaders] endeavoring to determine who would be our best candidate."

Coleman said yesterday that he would be "most reluctant to run for personal and professional reasons," but that he had agreed, at the request of personal and political friends, not to rule himself out of the race.

Butler said he told Coleman, shortly after the latter's loss in the governor's race, that he would be retiring next year. "I let him know that this was one of the options that he should consider."

Among other potential candidates, state Sen. Ray L. Garland, R-Roanoke, who had said he was almost certain to run if Butler retired, sounded less sure yesterday. He is undecided, Garland said, but would step out of the race if Del. Raymond R. Robrecht, R-Roanoke County, steps in.

Robrecht was reported to be continuing to consider his options.

Del. C. Richard Cranwell, D-Roanoke County, meanwhile, seemed to be emerging as the most prominent Democratic candidate for the job. "I'll look at it ... as will many others," he said.

With Lt. Gov. Charles S. Robb's victory over Coleman in the district and the state in the governor's race, the Democrats would seem ideally poised to make a big effort to

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Area ..... B-
Ask Andy C
Bridge C
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Comics C
Dear Abby C
Doonesbury C
Editorial ..... A
Entertainment ..... C-

must take priority over their domestic economic problems.

"The decision to improve defenses cannot really be contingent on passing fluctuations in the economy," Weinberger said.

"There is far too much at stake. And frankly, the economy is always going to be in a state of flux, advancing or retreating," he said.

"Must be done"

"But our Soviet adversaries are not con[illegible] matters of this kind, and they've gone on advancing their military might without any respite whatever.

"So, it really comes down to the fact ultimately that if we wish to have any economy at all, we'd better stick to what must be done to reverse the relative declines [in U.S. military strength]," Weinberger said.

Weinberger's comments came after several governors complained during the three-day meeting about the economic strains caused by Rea-

come to believe that defense of this nation is more than military hardware or military systems.

"It gets down to the question of what it is we're defending," Thompson said.

"I would count among our national defense priorities the sound economy, economic op-

period of inflation, when you start from behind, and the other side has all the momentum, it takes a great deal of money to catch up.

"Hard course"

"And to guard against inflation, we do have to take in the federal government a hard course that others in the past

reduce expenditures elsewhere so that the total does not get to unmanageable levels."

The GOP governors ended their meeting by electing Thompson as chairman, replacing Virginia Gov. John N. Dalton. Gov. William Clements of Texas was elected vice chairman.

Butler says he'll stay active, but won't run for 6th term

Continued From First Page

capture a district held by the GOP since 1952. Their district chairman, Robert Lambeth of Bedford, was soliciting candidates even before Butler stepped aside, and he agreed yesterday that interest in the race should intensify.

Democratic prospects could be clouded, however, with the addition of reliably Republican Harrisonburg and Rockingham County, which had been in the 7th District, to the 6th District.

State Sen. Frank W. Nolen, D-Augusta, arguing for a run by Cranwell yesterday, suggested that the Democrats will need someone with a strong appeal in the Roanoke area to counter the big Republican vote that can be expected from Harrisonburg and Rockingham.

The 6th District, which Butler has held without a serious challenge since 1974, straddles Interstate 81 in western Virginia from Rockingham to Roanoke. Its eastern boundary is Lynchburg and Amherst County. Its western boundary is the West Virginia border.

Relaxed and reflective, Butler said yesterday that he has enjoyed his nine years in the House, but that the frustration of long weekends like the one he and the rest of the Congress just finished was a factor in his decision.

The lure of his hometown and lifelong friends also played a part, Butler said. "Being homesick was part of it," he added.

He has had colleagues, Butler said, who have endured suggestions that they have stayed in the House too long, "and I have frequently thought that I do not want that said of me."

Widely regarded as the most influential and intelligent member of the state's House delegation, Butler vaulted into the national limelight during his first term with his vote in the House Judiciary Committee to impeach President Nixon.

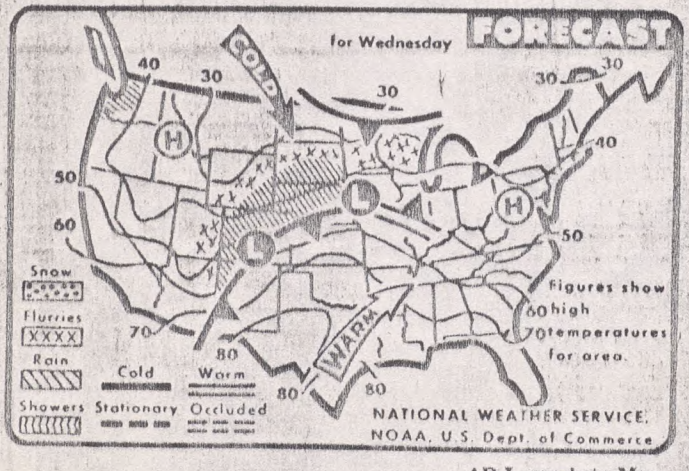
The freshman congressman, who had campaigned with Nixon in 1972, dropped his usual quiet drawl to denounce the president's "obstruction of justice and abuse of power" in the Watergate scandal.

"If we fail to impeach," Butler said then, "we have condoned and left unpunished a presidential course of conduct totally inconsistent with the reasonable expectations of the American people."

Nixon, Butler concluded, had been corrupted by power. And "the misuse of power," he argued, "is the very essence of tyranny."

Recalling the impeachment days yesterday, Butler said he was satisfied with the job he did and regarded it as one of his two or three major accomplishments in Congress.

The others? One was his work in drafting a comprehensive revision of federal bankruptcy laws, Butler said. The third, he said, was "survival."



AP Laserphoto Map

TODAY'S FORECAST — Snow flurries are expected in a band extending from Arizona to Wisconsin. Rain is forecast in an area from New Mexico to South Dakota and in parts of Washington and Oregon.

Los Angeles	59	68	
Louisville	42	45	.15
Memphis	44	54	
Miami	64	80	
Milwaukee	28	37	.05
Minneapolis-St. Paul	29	34	
New Orleans	57	70	.07
New York	33	42	
Oklahoma City	37	68	
Omaha	34	44	
Philadelphia	25	40	
Phoenix	52	83	
Pittsburgh	29	38	
Portland, Maine	20	38	
Portland, Ore.	39	50	
Raleigh	38	44	.36
Rapid City	27	45	
St. Louis	39	43	
Salt Lake City	36	64	
San Diego	60	66	
San Francisco	52	57	.16
Seattle	32	41	
Spokane	31	42	
Tampa	47	77	

National Temperature Extremes

Low: 11 at Houghton Lake, Marquette and Sault Sainte Marie, Mich., and Bradford, Pa.

High: 87 at Brownsville, Texas.

's Supermarkets
8AM-6PM

FABULOUS
THANKSGIVING BUFFET
Roast Tom Turkey

BARO
THANKSGIVING
—ENTREES—
Fresh Roasted Tom Turkey
Old Virginia Country Ham
Sliced Roast Beef
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Butler confirms retirement from House

By DAVID ROSENTHAL
Political writer

Caldwell Butler always said it would be a cold day when he retired from the House of Representatives, and as snow fell steadily Tuesday outside the Patrick Henry Hotel, he did just that.

In a half-hour news conference, the 6th District congressman confirmed reports that he would not seek re-election in 1982, after serving a decade in the House.

Attributing part of his decision to "homesickness," Butler, 56, said he would return to Roanoke to resume practicing law. Butler was associated with a private law firm in Roanoke before being entering the House in November 1972.

The Republican legislator denied reports that his retirement was contingent on state Attorney General Marshall Coleman running for the 6th District seat next year.

"My retirement is not contingent on getting any person to replace me . . . I am not presumptuous enough to select any person to succeed me. And I do not want to say publicly that there is one person I prefer over another," he said.

Butler said he had informed Coleman and other potential candidates of his decision not to seek re-election. "The reason I'm announcing so early is that I feel the people interested should be able to get their ducks in a row."

As for the nominee to run for the seat next year, Butler said he would "leave it to the party."

As for the possible candidates for the nomination, Butler said, "I'm going to let the press ferret that out for themselves."

Even before Butler's formal announcement Tuesday, Republicans had been speculating on who might be named to try to keep the 6th District seat in GOP hands.

The names mentioned included retiring Delegate Raymond Robrecht of Roanoke County; Roanoke state Sen.

Please see **Butler**, Page **A-10**

Staff photo by JACK GAKING

M. Caldwell Butler, 6th District representative to the House of Representatives, tells reporters in Roanoke Tuesday he'll retire next year

Retiring, not expiring

Congressman's wit spices a solemn announcement

By BEN BEAGLE
Senior writer

The morning pastries and the coffee were on the table just as they had been less than two years ago when 6th District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler had announced for a fifth term in Congress.

Some of the faces from old campaigns were there in the Patrick Henry Hotel's Continental Suite, as well as print reporters and radio and television persons who accounted for seven microphones and lights that made the room hot although there was snow outside.

It was at similar kinds of media events that Butler had announced new candidacies in the past. The message this time was different. He would get the air time and the newsprint, but he wouldn't be needing them this time.

The 56-year-old lawmaker read from a rather solemn text that said, lawyer-like, "I take this occasion to advise you that I do not intend to be a candidate for re-election in 1982."

Butler has been in Congress for almost a decade and the 6th District seat in the House of Representatives has been held by the Republicans since the first term of Dwight David Eisenhower. It was the end of something for both the reporters and the Republicans, regardless of who tries to succeed Butler in Washington.

Given these ingredients, the affair could have been a somber one for Republicans, possibly even for reporters, but Butler, once the reading of the prepared text was done, began to sprinkle the harsh November morning with the on-the-feet humor that sometimes bites and sometimes purrs.

He was asked how his colleagues took the news of his retirement and Butler said, "The response, predictably, was suicide threats and things of that nature."

Asked if he had called the White House, Butler said, "The White House

Please see **Wit**, Page **A-10**

Butler

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Ray L. Garland; Staunton Delegate Arthur R. "Pete" Giesen; J.W. Langhammer of Roanoke, who has played a large part in Butler's re-election campaigns; Roanoke banker Richard Martin, chairman of the 6th District GOP Committee; Delegate Vance Wilkins of Amherst; and Roanoke lawyer William B. Poff.

Robrecht said in Richmond Tuesday that Butler had called him earlier to tell him he wasn't going to run again and to ask if Robrecht would be interested in the seat. Robrecht said he hadn't made up his mind yet.

Some Democrats also are being mentioned to run for the 6th District seat, which has been held by Republicans for 30 years. They include state Sen. Dudley J. "Buzz" Emick of Fincastle and Delegates C. Richard Cranwell of Roanoke County and A. Victor Thomas of Roanoke.

Asked about his political activities in the 1982 House campaigns and others, Butler said, "I would play the role I would be asked to by the candidate."

Butler, at times exhibiting a light tone, said he expected to remain active in party decisions, including consultations about candidates for the 6th District House seat.

Butler refused to enumerate the reasons for leaving a House seat in which he seemed safely ensconced. In his last two re-elections bids, he ran without opposition.

"It is the nature of decisions such as this one which I have made that the considerations or reasons which led to it defy accurate statement," he said in his prepared remarks.

"Some of them are very obvious, some very personal, some generally known, others known only to me and my wife. I see very little profit in undertaking to enumerate them."

Butler later said that to list his reasons for retiring would "distort the relative validity of one to the other.

"Being homesick was part of it."

Answering questions that followed, he said, "When you've been there for 10 years everything is so familiar . . . your responses are almost reflex."

Butler also noted the contrast between spending a long weekend squabbling with House Democratic leaders and then flying into the peaceful Roanoke Valley, filled with "friendly faces."

"There's no good time to quit," he said, when asked whether his retirement could jeopardize a House seat held by the GOP since 1952. "The Republican Party needs to pull itself together . . . In the long haul this should be a strengthening time for the party."

Butler said state Republicans have talked about the "two-party system for a long time."

"We would find a weak candidate and lose it or find a strong candidate" and win.

Butler said Virginia's GOP, long shut out of elected office, "probably got too fat too fast. You cannot simply announce that you are Republican and get elected."

Asked about his plans, Butler said he had none beyond returning to Roanoke to practice law. "I don't see any openings (in the U.S. Senate), so I don't plan to go there."

Butler said he expected Sen. Harry Byrd Jr. to seek re-election in 1982. The congressman said he did not feel Republicans should challenge Byrd next year, even if the senator continued to run as an independent.

Butler, a Roanoke native, is a graduate of Jefferson High School, the University of Richmond and the University of Virginia Law School.

In 1958, he ran a close but unsuccessful race for Roanoke City Council. But in 1961, in his second try for office, he became the first Roanoke Republican in the House of Delegates. He later became House minority leader.

In 1972, Butler was elected to the 6th District seat to succeed Rep. Richard H. Poff, who left Washington to become a member of the Virginia Supreme Court.

Wit

From Page A-1

is on its own . . . the president was busy this weekend."

Questioned about a very long list of nuances of what his future in politics might be, the congressman replied, "I long ago learned not to answer that kind of question."

There is a stock question at such news conferences, obligatory for someone to ask, and it deals with what the officeholder in question considers to be his greatest achievements.

Easy for Butler, whom former President Nixon once called his favorite master of ceremonies.

"The answer is always that I have survived," the congressman said.

If the question must be asked, though, it has to be answered. Butler mentioned his role in the House Judiciary Committee impeachment proceedings against Nixon, saying it was joyless. And he said his work on a revision of federal bankrupcty laws has been an achievement, although it often falls on tough times.

Most congressmen do not become poetic when they announce they are retiring. Butler almost did.

He told of the late confusion in Washington over the budget and of President Reagan's veto of proposed spending. He said it is pleasing to fly from such controversy and land in a sunny Roanoke Valley on Monday and "get up the next morning and you've got snow-capped mountains."

Although the news conference at the hotel was called to announce he is retiring, Butler still has more than a year to go on his fifth term.

And Butler, the staunch Republican, said the Democrats in Congress should know by now "how inept they are and how they are overmatched by the president of the United States."

Butler said he will still be around, in private law practice in Roanoke, where he had been before he began picking off Democrats with one-liners as minority leader in the Virginia House of Delegates.

"I want you all to understand," he told the reporters, "the difference between retiring and expiring."

An interview with M. Caldwell Butler

'The one feeling I have developed is that the good Lord is looking out for us . . .'

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Roanoke, announced Tuesday he would not seek re-election in 1982 after serving a decade in the U.S. House of Representatives. Butler said he would return to Roanoke to resume practicing law.

After his announcement, Butler, 56, met with reporters and editors from the Roanoke Times & World-News and discussed his views on issues from the Reagan administration to his possible successor for the 6th District seat.

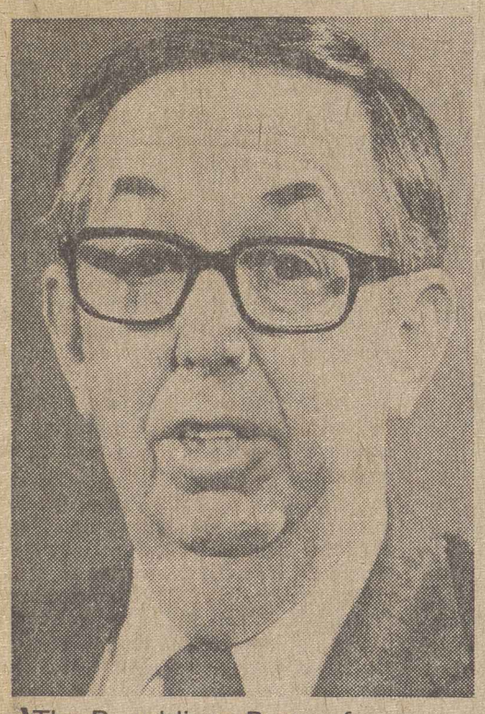
Q: The Reagan administration has recently been shaken, first because of comments by budget director David Stockman about the president's economic policy, then because national security adviser Richard Allen accepted money and gifts from Japanese journalists. Do these developments discourage you in any way?

A: I treat the Stockman thing and the Allen problem as two different problems. I think Richard Allen ought to leave, pure and simple. It's a little bit embarrassing to me as a Republican to find out I got stuck with that kind of problem. I thought we had learned a lot of lessons in Watergate, but it seems to me one of them is that you don't stretch your loyalty that far in public service. These errors of judgment are going to reflect somewhat on his integrity but more on his judgment. I think he ought to go.

With reference to Dave Stockman, I think he's been poorly served by the media, particularly in this circumstance where he was talking . . . for (publication) a little later. The intellectual musings that he went through while he was making these things are history, but they ought not to be printed that soon. I'm not upset about many of the things that he said. There are people within and outside the administration who wonder why we haven't had as prompt a recovery as we had anticipated, but I hope that doesn't jeopardize his career. Obviously there are people who think his credibility is damaged. I think he's one of the bright people. The intellectual achievement of putting together what he has been able to do has virtually changed the direction of our government and it's his doings.

Q: Are you one of those who wonders why we haven't had a prompter recovery?

A: I never was that strong a supply-sider to begin with, but I have always thought that this was the only show in town and we've got to go forward with it. I never rocked the boat but I felt we ought to give it a good try and I don't think we've given it a fair try. There are people who talk about turning around and rescinding the tax cut. I think that would be premature. I think what's indicated are more spending cuts and hanging tough on the supply-side approach. I'm encouraged by the news of the last two days with reference to inflation rates and interest rates. It seems to me that when we have the full impact of the cuts, that will generate cash flow and an atmosphere of less inflation and less or lower interest rates, and the recovery may yet arrive. The recession has achieved a greater depth than I ever anticipated but I still think it's important to hang tough till we've given this approach a fair try.



'The Republican Party of Virginia's going to have to start . . . moving in the same direction.'

Q: Stockman said one of the problems with the president's plan was that the defense budget was not being cut. Do you think defense spending should be reduced from the level that the president is asking?

A: I know that the Defense Department doesn't need all the money it always seems to need so I do think we can cut defense substantially. I agree with that approach, not with everything David Stockman said. But the Defense Department is riding high at the moment. I think there are belt-tightening approaches that wouldn't jeopardize our defense structure at all. There are ways to cut spending within the defense establishment without jeopardizing national security so I think we've just got to keep the heat on a good deal more than we have.

Q: Do you have any objections to specific defense systems such as the B-1 and the MX?

A: I have reservations about all of them but I have an alternate plan. I think we've got to go forward with our research and development for the MX and to go forward with the B-1. I'm not sure that the Stealth is ever going to appear. The anticipation of the Stealth is that it is supposed to make the B-1 obsolete and therefore useful for only a few years. But my examination indicates the Stealth is not much more than a concept at this point.

Q: There has been criticism that some people in the Reagan administration think a nuclear war is fightable and winnable. Do you think that feeling does exist?

A: I can't speak for the administration. It's one of the awesome questions that we have that's really disturbing — Where are we going in this weekly armaments race? The whole free world is a manifestation of real doubt about that. We're not getting the kind of pressure in the United States that the European countries are getting, but it's a problem. I think the approach that the president has taken within the last two weeks is statesmanlike and clearly indicates we have got to let the whole world know that the course of action that we are taking is in response to initiatives that the Soviets could take. And there must be a way for us to get together and unwind that growing cycle of responses to one another. I do not have any perception of what a winnable nuclear war would be beyond the . . . well, I just don't have any perception of what that would really mean. The losses are bound to be so significant on both sides that you would wonder what was left . . .

Q: In a recent interview, former ambassador Averill Harriman said he was frankly frightened by the Reagan administration's failure to begin negotiating arms control earlier with the Soviet Union. Do you think that concern is justified.?

A: My judgment of President Reagan is that he has a sense of timing that few public figures have ever had. I think that the timing of his most recent speech, for example, when the whole world was saying just what Averill Harriman was saying, and then to articulate it at that time in that fashion to more people than any president has ever spoken to . . . No, I can't be critical of him. It may be luck, but I think that we're getting credit for initiatives that we would never have gotten credit for in Western Europe. I think he has put Brezhnev on the defensive with reference to where the initiatives are coming from.

Q: Do you think there's a method to the bellicosity of this administration, that it is trying to send the message to the Soviets and to other potential enemies that they would have a tough person to deal with and that Reagan was trying to get this message across before he began making the moves toward negotiations?

A: Yes. I cannot say that the master plan was that great. As I say, it may be luck, but whatever it is I think he has a talent for recognizing when the time arrives to make a move of that sort.

On the domestic scene for example, his firm position on the PATCO strike certainly sent a message to the postal workers, sent a message to the Congress. On the continuing funding resolution last week, people never doubted for a moment when the president said he was going to veto the resolution and that he meant business. He knows how to send that message.

Q: After 10 years in Washington and with what you've seen in relationships between U.S. and Soviet Union, problems in the Middle East, will you leave Congress pessimistic or optimistic about the future? How do you feel today compared to when you went to Washington?

A: I cannot remember whether I was optimistic or pessimistic or none of the above 10 years ago. But the one feeling I have developed is that the good Lord is looking out for us and that the dumb things that I have seen presidents and congresses do and all of the things, the ineptitudes and things, that somehow, somebody is taking care of it. So I really don't feel that I could ever say that I'm pessimistic about the future. But there are moments when I have doubts about whether we have taken the right course or not. I have doubts about whether we are overshooting at the moment as we try to get federal spending under control. But I'm quite optimistic about the change in direction that we are taking in trying to straighten the private sector, in trying to get the federal government less involved in the day-to-day life of our people. I think that change in direction is good and I'm optimistic about where that's going to lead.

Q: Are you glad you went to Congress?

A: I'm glad I went; I would love to stay. It's a nice intellectual exercise. It's a nice opportunity to be helpful to people, it's a nice opportunity to have an impact on events and I enjoy that. The problem I have is that it's no longer the thing that I think I ought to be doing with my time. I've seen too many people just stay there and then the problem becomes survival.

They really worry about, "What am I going to do if I leave Congress?" And then that jeopardizes your whole judgment. I don't want to get to that point. I've been there long enough to master this system and I'm proud of the job I've done, I'm proud of what I do and the impact I can have on events. But I want to leave there while I'm free to make other decisions, career decisions, without worrying about jeopardizing my livelihood. If anybody asked me about running for the office I would recommend it.

Q: Are there any financial considerations in your decision to step down?

A: There's just no way anybody can comprehend another person's financial situation. I'd only accumulated a modest amount when I went there and I have never really been able to live with the salary that I have made, even while I was in Congress. I guess the situation is such that at this stage in my life, I have to say that the financial considerations were a very large part of it. I think I have to replenish my estate if I am going to be able to . . . if there is life after Congress.

I can't judge whether this situation is unique or not. But I have four children and all of them within various stages of college during the time that I was in Congress and I had to maintain a home in Washington and a home in Roanoke and the cost of living in Washington is out of proportion to what it is anywhere else in the United States.

We have to set our own pay and that process lends itself to demagoguery in the sense that it's mighty easy to get up and speak against a pay raise. But I would say we're making a mistake in not paying the Congress of the United States and the senior executives in the government of the United States . . . We've had a cap on for I guess four years in the neighborhood of $50,000 on many federal employees.

The premature retirement rate for these people is now approaching 90 percent. There's really a very shortsighted view in the Congress of what compensation ought to be.

Q: What do you think is a fair salary for a congressman?

A: I'm not going to presume to tell you that. Because I'm not too sure what the index ought to be except that it ought to be a comparable figure in the upper 5 percent or 10 percent of the salaried people of the United States, leaving aside the question of dual residential obligations and things like that. There ought to be a degree of independence in the salary scale, and I don't think we've achieved that. There ought to be a degree of independence that also does not make it so attractive that you want to stay on the job just for the pay.

'. . . You have to learn to contain yourself . . .'

Q: Your decision to step down next year has set off a scramble for a successor. You said you called some of the potential candidates to let them know of your decision. How many people did you call?

A: I had a very long list of people that I wanted to call before I made this announcement. I thought I had some security on the announcement and I also thought that Congress was going to turn loose of us on Friday and I could come home and devote a weekend and a Monday to it. But we had to stay in Washington and my security was breached, and so it changed the whole ball game.

The number was pretty extensive. I wanted to call the people who had been most helpful in me, particularly in getting me started in 1972 and those people who had worked with me along the way. During the course of that I would have called everybody who was a potential nominee. So then I had to go back and call that list just to let those people know who might be thinking of it. There are five or six I would say who indicated an interest in it from my telephone calls.

Q: The impression we got is that you contacted Attorney General Marshall Coleman fairly soon after the Nov. 3 gubernatorial election, which Coleman lost to Democrat Charles Robb.

A: Well I called Marshall Coleman the day after the election and I was the first congressman to call him, I think. I called everybody, but when I was talking to him I said, "Don't make any plans without discussing them with me because I want to tell you what my plans are." After that he came to Washington and we chatted. Now I cannot tell you what day that was.

Q: There's been some discussion among other Republicans that it would be a mistake to nominate Coleman for the 6th District seat because he didn't carry the district in the gubernatorial election and because it could be perceived as a political ploy to keep his name in the public eye. How do you feel?

A: I think that's entirely Marshall Coleman's judgment in the first instance and the party's in the second. But I don't think it would be a political ploy at all. He's a very talented young man and I think that he would have been . . . he's happiest in the legislative arena. I think he would if he considered it, if he ran for it and if he went to Congress I think he would find that that was what he most wanted to do.

Q: Will you stay neutral all the way through a party nominating convention or will you name a choice at some stage?

A: I'm trying to avoid expressing a personal preference. They're all my friends and I've worked for them and with them and they've worked for me. But I'm hoping that the leadership of the party will sit down and try to decide what our . . . who is most likely to win . . .

The problem is I think it's important that we have people who are sympathetic to what the Republican Party is trying to do. And people who can win. It seems to me that is the obligation of the leadership of the party to try to arrive at that person without too much bloodshed.

I'm going to work to counsel with them as they inquire of me but I don't want to be the one who goes out and says this one shouldn't and this one should. I'm real self-conscious about the obligations of an officeholder not to abuse the prerogatives of the office for that purpose. I announced early against the advice of some of my Republican friends simply because I felt the Democrats were entitled to the same opportunity and the same knowledge that this job was open.

I think getting the right guy in the slot is another problem. I think anybody interested in the office ought to come to me and let me tell him what the job is all about.

Q: What would you tell him?

A: I would tell him that you have to deal with the press all the time. And you have to learn to contain yourself and things of that sort, and I would tell him that it's a whole lot different than being in the General Assembly in Virginia. There are hectic days and weeks in the General Assembly. This is a continuing problem in the Congress. You have a staff of 18 people available to you. You've got constituent contacts as a daily problem. Our mail is somewhere in the neighborhood of 100-200 pieces of mail a day, some 50 of it demanding responses. You've got legislative problems addressed on a continuing basis in your committees . . . in the General Assembly for example, committees and the legislative body never meet at the same time. In the Congress they almost always meet at the same time. You have that sort of demand on your time and your intelligence. You have to learn to select staff, learn who you can rely on. You have to learn to rely on other members. I guess that's the whole legislative process.

It's a more hectic life and more demanding than the General Assembly ever is. You also have to not only maintain relationships with your constituents, but you have to maintain relationships with the rest of the membership, far more than you do in the General Assembly. You're there with them every day, you're not there just 60 days.

There again you have to spend more time with that, more time thinking about legislation and on top of all of this, constituent contact, daily legislation, you have specifically logistical problems of moving back and forth from the district to the Congress making priority judgments as to where you're going to allocate your time and resources.

And it's just plain hard work. What's nice about it is, the work you do is rewarding, satisfying and intellectually stimulating and you get to see where you have an impact. In the General Assembly I couldn't always see, especially being in the minority party. I had to plant a seed and then let it grow in the garden of the Democratic Party, which was often barren. So it was not quite that rewarding.

Q: Some 6th District Republicans have expressed almost a sense of panic that your leaving office at this time may lose the seat for the Republicans. Do you think it's time to worry about a thing like this?

A: You're durn right I think it's time to worry. I think we should have worried about a year ago when we were nominating the Republican ticket for this year. I think we have as a Republican Party, we have sort of a subliminal feeling that we've won these governor's elections the last three times and we're going to win this one and don't pay any attention to the polls. And we never had a feeling that we were doing any more than selecting the governor, the lieutenant governor, the attorney general.

I think that's a general feeling that we have to recognize that we cannot live with any longer. I think there is a sense of panic because I think they're suddenly realizing that being a Republican doesn't automatically get you elected. I think that's good for the party. In this district . . . what we've got to do is recognize that we've got to find the candidate that we can get behind and who articulates those views and then I don't think we will have any problem in electing him. But we sure have got to go to work. If there's a sense of panic in the 6th Congressional District, then that's a very good sign.

Q: Will Reagan be a help or a hindrance for you?

A: Ronald Reagan will be a help. He's a popular president and an able president and in my judgment we're on the right track. I know it's been said an awful lot of times but it's true, you can't undo in two years what it's taken us 25 years to create. But I think the people of our district want to move in that direction.

Q: Were you concerned that the recession might cause people to lose sight of that during the 1982 election?

A: Yes. I was on a panel at the American Bar meeting on the subject of the retooling of America. I was supposed to to tell them about what the Reagan economics program was and we'd just begun to realize that Wall Street wasn't responding as promised. And the question came up as what's the political effect of this on the president and it seems to me that I thought about that a long time; if this recession has not been turned around by 1982 it's going to create serious problems for Republicans seeking re-election in the House of Delegates.

Q: Is this why there's a panic in the 6th District? That you could win the election in the 1982 year but another Republican might not be able to?

A: I think that's true of any incumbent so it's really no particular credit to me, but we recognize that, I recognize that. That's why I think it's important to get somebody . . . to get the party to work and recognize that this thing's not going to be handed to us. I think that's going to pay dividends to the Republican Party from now on. I just think we got too fat too quick. We're going to have tough times and I think we better face up to it right now and start regrouping.

Q: What do you think the Republican Party or a statewide ticket did that it shouldn't have done this year?

A: Well, the ticket wasn't that balanced. I was a strong supporter of Herb Bateman because I thought it kept the spectrum of people who had been supporting the party together. The part of it that disturbs me is the leadership of the party just did not assert themselves early enough to really have the impact that they should have had on that convention and the selection of that part of the ticket.

And there was the overall feeling in the campaign that we could program our candidate to a particular part of the spectrum and still win. In my judgment, the real Marshall Coleman simply was not running. The part of it that I really feel bad about is we turned our back on the blacks. The blacks had elected Marshall Coleman (in the 1977 attorney general's race). I mean they were the marginal difference.

I know that if you took all the black votes away, Marshall Coleman still would have won, but there was just a feeling that Marshall Coleman had a broad spectrum of support (when he ran for attorney general), the broad spectrum of support that got him in. That was lacking this time. We just simply turned our back on the blacks and toward the end of it we zeroed in on three issues which I feel very strongly about. But they misled the electorate as to just exactly what the Republican Party stands for.

Q: The three issues were post card registration . . .

A: Post card registration is a nutty idea and D.C. representation in the Senate and the Voting Rights Act. Now I feel very strongly about what we've done to the Voting Rights Act or what we're trying to do. To use those issues as the battle cry of the Republican Party was a mistake. We'd already lost the blacks, but this not only ran them off, this mobilized them and I think this was a mistake.

Q: Why did you turn your back on the blacks? Was it a conscious decision?

A: There was overemphasis on that in an effort to bring into the party, into the Republican column, some people who had supported us in the past. If their leadership had been early on board this would not have been distorted out of proportion as it was.

All the leadership of the Republican Party has got to get together and pull together or we're going to find ourselves back in the situation we were when I started out 20 years ago.

Q: One of the criticisms of the Coleman campaign was that his advisers tried to paint him into something that he was not, that the image Coleman presented during the campaign was counter to everything that he had previously presented to the public. Do you think that was a problem of trying to paint him too conservative?

A: I don't want you to think that Coleman was manipulated. He got that advice and accepted it. But it destroyed the Marshall Coleman that I know as a very bright guy, quite capable of making up his own mind. I think the whole electorate was wondering when it was over, just what does Marshall Coleman really stand for.

It seems to me that the Republican Party stands for something and we should early on have put all that together and pulled all our people together instead of spending the campaign going out and trying to making sort of side trips into making some of the diehards come back into the party and that just distorted the whole thing. A program was lacking.

Q: You singled out the lieutenant governor's position as the one spot on the Republican ticket that you were most unhappy with. Did you have any problems with Coleman running for governor?

A: I didn't mean to imply that Nathan Miller was a mistake. If we could've had a fourth spot on the ticket we would've been very happy with him but we just didn't have a spot for him and Herb Bateman. We needed somebody from that end of the state and from the political spectrum.

Q: Were you happy with Coleman as head of the ticket?

A: I thought he had earned the right to run. I guess you're referring to those comments that somebody said that Kenneth Robinson or I would have been a better candidate.

I suspect there was a parade of anybody-but-Coleman people, I'm sure Roy Smith did it, went to see the governor, but this was pretty much in the cards from the time he got elected attorney general. He sure did work at it and nobody else in the state, myself included, had the resources, the energy or, I suspect, the desire to devote four full years to getting the nomination. So I can't say I was unhappy with it, and I think he would have made a great governor. He has ability that never came across in the campaign.

Q: You were never contacted by Governor Godwin or anybody, just to see if you would be interested in it?

A: I don't want to play games with you and I don't want to prevaricate but there's always, always whenever a nomination is at issue, there's always a list of people that are mentioned one way or another and there's always people who say, you know, you ought to run, and the longer you're around the more often they do it, depending on a lot of things, you take them seriously or not seriously depending on how your morale is that day. But in any event nobody ever seriously sat down with me and said, "We'll fund your campaign, you challenge Marshall Coleman and we'll get you the nomination."

Q: If they had done that would you have?

A: No.

'I'm glad I went; I would love to stay. It's a nice intellectual exercise.'

Q: The defeat of the entire Republican ticket in November has left things in disarray somewhat because the thinking always was that Wyatt Durrette would be the heir apparent to Marshall Coleman as the party's candidate for governor. Durrette's loss confused things a little more. Would you be interested in running for governor in 1985?

A: I really haven't made any plans beyond the next 13 months. I really think that we are heading for a difficult time in the Republican Party for the next few years unless we can pull the party together and find some strong leadership to point us in the direction in which we want to go, not too much around individuals but around a consensus of leadership and even though I'm out of office I'm going to hope that I will be a part of that.

The Republican Party of Virginia's going to have to start doing something, moving in the same direction. I think we've got to meet and get together and work out where we're going and recognize that we lost an election which we should have won and we lost some people whose natural home is in the Republican Party. We've got to figure out a way to get them back. But it's going to be awful hard to compete with the patronage now available to the Democratic Party.

Q: Why do you think it would be a mistake for the Republican Party to nominate someone against Harry Byrd next year?

A: In terms of the course of direction of our national policy, Harry Byrd is sympathetic to the direction Ronald Reagan is trying to take us. If the Republicans nominate anybody and Harry Byrd ran, I think it would put us in the position where we would jeopardize even that much support for the administration in the Senate.

Q: A final question. How much do you regret never having been elected to Roanoke City Council?

A: Well, it goes back to what I tried to say in the beginning; you asked me about am I optimistic or pessimistic and my response was well, somebody was looking out for us. I think the good Lord was looking out for me when I wasn't elected.

Viewpoint

Mr. Butler's Decision

Rep. Caldwell Butler's announcement this week of his impending retirement stirs both surprise and regret. Surprise because there was no doubt about his ability to win another easy victory next year. Regret because he has furnished a decade of able representation to the people of his Sixth District.

Actually, an aura of mystery surrounds Mr. Butler's formal statement. He offered neither a solid reason for quitting nor an indication of future plans. Some of his considerations, he said, are "known only to me" and "I cannot state exactly why I have chosen not to seek re-election." Later, speaking of a desire to familiarize himself with the district's newly-acquired territory of Harrisonburg and Rockingham County, he said he was "quite disappointed that I will have to curtail those plans." And, on the prospects of returning to his Roanoke law practice, "I am deferring all such decisions for the present."

Rather than speculating on the Republican congressman's inner thoughts — whether they relate to finances, health, or simply a desire to do something else — the better purpose will be served by contemplating a successor who can approach Mr. Butler's commendable record of service.

In this regard, one thing seems certain: party powers in the Roanoke end of the Sixth will pull every possible lever to retain their historical grip on district political affairs. Already they have advanced the names of assorted legislators from that area for the congressional seat. None of these "candidates," however, possesses either district-wide reputation or outstanding credentials.

Particularly with Harrisonburg and Rockingham added to the fold, we believe the time has arrived for the northern sector of the Sixth to assert itself. Now, as never before, it stands in a position to exert measurable influence within party ranks, ready to advance beyond the status of stepchild. More importantly, it can present for the first time a qualified candidate with appeal throughout the district.

Who is the individual? His name is J. Marshall Coleman.

At this early stage of the game — a half-year before the nominating process and almost a full year before the election — our mention of Mr. Coleman's name should not be construed as an all-out endorsement of his nomination or election. Politics being what they are, a firm commitment now would be premature. What we do suggest, however, is the presence of a man who not only can bring overdue recognition to the northern end of the Sixth, but who appears capable of representing the entire district in the best Butler tradition.

Doubters, of course, will point out that Mr. Coleman was unable to carry even his home Sixth in the recent governor's race. In reply, it can be stated, first, that it is unlikely he would be facing an opponent of Chuck Robb's popularity and, second, that he probably would not be afflicted with such albatrosses as runningmate Nathan Miller's alleged conflicts-of-interest and Mills Godwin's ill-conceived "civil rights" speech, among other negatives over which he had no control in the statewide campaign.

It is not too early for Republican leaders in the central Valley to begin "marshalling" their strength for the power struggle that is bound to come. Local Democrats, as well, should be surveying potential candidates and resolving not to surrender meekly to voices from the south.

Meanwhile, we join thousands of district voters from both parties in wishing Mr. Butler every success in whatever he undertakes upon his return to civilian life. He will be missed — sincerely missed — as our messenger in the halls of Congress.

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Time To Change, Rep. Butler Says

ROANOKE (AP) — Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., announced today he will not seek re-election in 1982.

Butler, who appeared at a news conference with his wife and his local office staff, refused to give any specific reason for his decision.

"While this decision is a very recent one, you may be assured that it is not lightly or hastily made," Butler said. "For me, it is clearly time for a change."

Butler, who has been in the House for 10 years, said he intends to return to Roanoke and practice law. He declined to be drawn into a discussion of whether he had any intention of seeking the seat of U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. Ind-Va., next year.

The names of potential candidates for Butler's seat cropped up even before Butler unveiled his decision.

The first was that of Attorney General Marshall Coleman, who just lost his bid for the governor's mansion to Lt. Gov. Charles Robb.

Some GOP sources said Butler's plans hinged on Coleman's willingness to run, while others considered a Coleman candidacy unlikely.

Butler said today it would be "presumptuous of me to select the person to succeed me in this office."

But he said he told Coleman after the gubernatorial race that running for the 6th District seat was an option he should consider.

State Sen. Ray Garland, who said "he would almost certainly become a candidate" if Butler retires, noted that Coleman lost to Robb in the 6th District and ran poorly in the Shenandoah Valley.

Other potential Republican candidates mentioned by party officials included Dels. Ray Robrecht of Salem and A.R. "Pete" Giesen Jr. of Augusta County.

While the Republicans looked for a candidate who could keep the seat held by the GOP since 1952, Democrats saw Butler's

(Turn to Page 2, Col. 6)

BUTLER

(Continued From Page 1)

decision as an excellent chance to regain the seat. Republicans now outnumber Democrats 10-1 in the state's congressional delegation.

"We very much wanted to have a candidate regardless of what the congressman does. This certainly gives us the chance to have a pretty good shot at it," said Robert Lambeth Jr., 6th District Democratic chairman.

Democratic Dels. Richard Cranwell of Roanoke County and Vic Thomas of Roanoke said they would consider running. Democratic leaders also mentioned State Sen. Dudley Emick of Fincastle as a possible candidate.

"We've already been thinking and planning, assuming that Butler would run," Lambeth said.

Butler will not seek re-election in 1982

By ESTES THOMPSON

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Staff photo

REP. M. CALDWELL BUTLER
He says he will practice law

Butler won't seek re-election

Continued from first page

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SALES—PARTS—SERVICE

The Richmond News Leader
Saturday, November 28, 1981

WEEK'S END

● On Wednesday, Virginia's Sixth District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler announced he will not seek re-election. And what does he regard as one of his chief accomplishments in that Disneyland on the Potomac called Washington? "Survival."

Richmond Times-Dispatch

JOHN STEWART BRYAN III, *Publisher*
JOHN E. LEARD, *Executive Editor*
ALF GOODYKOONTZ, *Managing Editor*
EDWARD GRIMSLEY, *Editor of the Editorial Page*

Sunday, November 29, 1981

Caldwell Butler's Service

When M. Caldwell Butler was elected to Congress from Virginia's 6th District, an Associated Press story commented:

"Nobody doubts that Butler is going to lend a little color to the House of Representatives. He certainly did to the Virginia House of Delegates."

The prediction was accurate. The freshman congressman soon became a national figure, his picture appearing in news magazines, and television news and talk shows featuring him. The reason was that while he had said during his campaign for Congress that he wanted to become part of the "Nixon team," as a member of the House Judiciary Committee he voted to impeach his party's leader.

Ironically, Mr. Butler, to use his own words, indulged in "liberal, far left activity" as one of a tiny handful of Republicans in the Virginia House of Delegates. In Virginia politics of the time (he went to the state House in 1962), the Republicans were the liberals, fighting the poll tax, calling for election law reform, pushing for open committee meetings, and urging more money for schools and public health. But party roles were different in Washington, and three years into his congressional service he reported that "I now find myself counted as among the most conservative members of the Congress of the United States."

In the Virginia House, where there was a grand total of five Republicans out of a membership of 100 when he was first elected, Del. Butler could have relatively little impact. In Congress, Democrats controlled the House, but not in such overwhelming numbers as to make a GOP voice — especially when added to those of conservative Southern Democrats — too weak to be heard. Rep. Butler's generally conservative votes have been cast in the cause of governmental economy and to try to protect the citizens from undue bureaucratic intrusion into their lives.

In announcing this week that he will not be a candidate for reelection to a sixth term next year, Rep. Butler said he had "no firm plans for the time beyond the end of my present term except to state that I look forward to returning to Roanoke," where he is "hopeful that my experiences in Washington will have enhanced my professional abilities and that there will be a place for me in the practice of law. . . ."

But he also declared that he will "remain actively involved in the Republican Party of Virginia," and he would not answer reporters' questions with a flat statement that he wouldn't again run for public office. Conceivably, a try for the U.S. Senate may be in the cards for the future.

Meanwhile, conservative residents of the 6th District and of Virginia as a whole are indebted to Caldwell Butler for the service he has rendered in Washington. He has been an able representative of a political philosophy that has been sorely needed at the Capitol.

Butler says he'll stay active but won't run for 6th term

Continued From First Page

capture a district held by the GOP since 1952. Their district chairman, Robert Lambeth of Bedford, was soliciting candidates even before Butler stepped aside, and he agreed yesterday that interest in the race should intensify.

Democratic prospects could be clouded, however, with the addition of reliably Republican Harrisonburg and Rockingham County, which had been in the 7th District, to the 6th District.

State Sen. Frank W. Nolen, D-Augusta, arguing for a run by Cranwell yesterday, suggested that the Democrats will need someone with a strong appeal in the Roanoke area to counter the big Republican vote that can be expected from Harrisonburg and Rockingham.

The 6th District, which Butler has held without a serious challenge since 1974, straddles Interstate 81 in western Virginia from Rockingham to Roanoke. Its eastern boundary is Lynchburg and Amherst County. Its western boundary is the West Virginia border.

Relaxed and reflective, Butler said yesterday that he has enjoyed his nine years in the House, but that the frustration of long weekends like the one he and the rest of the Congress just finished was a factor in his decision.

The lure of his hometown and lifelong friends also played a part, Butler said. "Being homesick was part of it," he added.

He has had colleagues, Butler said, who have endured suggestions that they have stayed in the House too long, "and I have frequently with his vote in the House Judiciary Committee to impeach President Nixon.

The freshman congressman, who had campaigned with Nixon in 1972, dropped his usual quiet drawl to denounce the president's "obstruction of justice and abuse of power" in the Watergate scandal.

"If we fail to impeach," Butler said then, "we have condoned and left unpunished a presidential course of conduct totally inconsistent with the reasonable expectations of the American people."

Nixon, Butler concluded, had been corrupted by power. And "the misuse of power," he argued, "is the very essence of tyranny."

Recalling the impeachment days yesterday, Butler said he was satisfied with the job he did and regarded it as one of his two or three major accomplishments in Congress.

The others? One was his work in drafting a comprehensive revision of federal bankruptcy laws, Butler said. The third, he said, was "survival."

Butler retiring but not 'expiring'

By Dale Eisman
Times-Dispatch Staff Writer

ROANOKE — Admitting that "I cannot state exactly why I have chosen not to seek re-election," Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-6th, confirmed yesterday that he will not run for a sixth term in Congress next year.

The 56-year-old Roanoke native, his wife June by his side, said he plans to return to his home city to practice law, but will remain active in local and state Republican politics. "I want you to understand the difference between retiring and expiring," he told reporters.

Butler wouldn't rule himself out of a run for the U.S. Senate next year should incumbent Harry F. Byrd Jr. decide to retire. But he stressed that he expects Byrd to seek another term and so hasn't thought about running himself.

"I don't see any openings there, so I've made no plans to go there," Butler said of the Senate.

Butler denied reports that he has promised to support Attorney General Marshall Coleman, defeated earlier this month in the governor's race, to succeed him. He said Coleman and any of several GOP legislators who are said to be considering the race would make good candidates.

UPI Telephoto

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler
Can't give a reason

"I would not presume to select the person who would succeed me," Butler added. But he would, he said "expect to be a part of the consultations [among party leaders] endeavoring to determine who would be our best candidate."

Coleman said yesterday that he would be "most reluctant to run for personal and professional reasons," but that he had agreed, at the request of personal and political friends, not to rule himself out of the race.

Butler said he told Coleman, shortly after the latter's loss in the governor's race, that he would be retiring next year. "I let him know that this was one of the options that he should consider."

Among other potential candidates, state Sen. Ray L. Garland, R-Roanoke, who had said he was almost certain to run if Butler retired, sounded less sure yesterday. He is undecided, Garland said, but would step out of the race if Del. Raymond R. Robrecht, R-Roanoke County, steps in.

Robrecht was reported to be continuing to consider his options.

Del. C. Richard Cranwell, D-Roanoke County, meanwhile, seemed to be emerging as the most prominent Democratic candidate for the job. "I'll look at it ... as will many others," he said.

With Lt. Gov. Charles S. Robb's victory over Coleman in the district and the state in the governor's race, the Democrats would seem ideally poised to make a big effort to

Continued on Page 2, Col. 4

WHEREAS, M. Caldwell Butler has faithfully and excellently performed his duties as a member of the United States Congress, serving in the House of Representatives from the Sixth Congressional District of Virginia since 1973, and has especially provided expertise in his service on the House Judiciary Committee of which he has become a senior member championing the cause of justice and judicial reform; and

WHEREAS, Congressman Butler has supported the efforts of our President to bring the nation through a period of economic reform and recovery, especially through his service on the House Committee on Government Operations where he has wielded the sword of fiscal restraint and responsibility in his close oversight of the performance of the federal bureaucracy; and

WHEREAS, Congressman Butler and his loyal and competent staff have consistently responded to the requests of all of his constituents for assistance in dealing with a sometimes unfathomable and intractable federal bureaucracy, and have done so with courtesy and determination, and

WHEREAS, Congressman Butler has dedicated a lifetime of service to the ideals and goals of the Republican Party and has always extended a helping hand to Republican candidates seeking all manner of public office throughout the Sixth Congressional District of Virgina, and has provided active leadership through years of growth in this party; and

WHEREAS, M. Caldwell Butler is a man of wit and wisdom, a man of independent thought and action, a man of good nature and sound judgment, whose qualities will be sorely missed in the halls of the Congress of the United States; and

WHEREAS, M. Caldwell Butler, in retirement from Congress will always be a man dedicated to his family, his community and his country;

Now therefore, be it RESOLVED that the members of the Republican Committee of the Sixth Congressional District of Virginia extend to Congressman Butler their sincere thanks for his long years of service to his country, party and constituents and wish him every success in his future endeavors which we know will include continuing leadership in the affairs of politics, government and law.

Be it further RESOLVED that this Resolution be duly executed by the Chairman of the Committee and delivered to Congressman Butler.

Duly executed this 19th day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighty one.

Sixth District Republican
Committee

By Richard E. Martin
Richard E. Martin,
Chairman

Attest:

Anne O. Renner
Anne O Renner,
Secretary

Roanoke Valley/State
Roanoke Times & World-News
Obituaries
Business
B
Thursday morning, February 11, 1982

Be prepared for funds loss, Butler warns

By GEORGE KEGLEY
Business editor

In an era of increasing economic uncertainty, states and localities must adjust "quickly and smoothly to the fact that the money that has been coming from Washington is not coming forever," said Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Roanoke.

Butler told the annual meeting of Roanoke Valley Chamber of Commerce Wednesday night that the tremendous governmental and economic expansion of the past 50 years cannot continue.

To meet the complex challenges ahead "even to a city of our good fortune," cooperation among people and governments must grow to get the job done, he said.

Butler said people must continue to adjust to changes in energy availability and cost, and localities must seek greater economic diversity for easier adjustment to technological change.

Celebration of Roanoke's Centennial is a time for inventory of "where we are, where we are going and where we would like to go," the 6th District congressman said at the Hotel Roanoke dinner.

In this anniversary year, Butler facetiously predicted that Mayor Noel Taylor will eat at least 324 chicken dinners and invoke divine blessing on every citizen and every square inch of the Roanoke Valley at least 221 times.

Starting his last year in Congress, Butler said business and government no longer can afford their confrontation and adversary relationship of the past.

Business should acknowledge more gracefully that government has legitimate functions to regulate economic activity for the public interest, he said. Business should try to understand the decision-making process of government, Butler said, and each must learn more about the other.

Business will never have an administration more dedicated to advancing its interest and it will never have a better opportunity to strengthen its relationship with the federal government than now, he said.

Butler predicted Congress will be less enthusiastic about President Reagan's substantial cuts in non-defense spending and more inclined to limit military expenditures. He said he will support Reagan's efforts to limit spending for non-defense programs when he can, but he believes substantial reductions also can be made in the defense budget.

At the end of this year, Butler will retire after five terms in Congress to join the Roanoke law firm of Woods, Rogers, Muse, Walker & Thornton.

Please see **Butler**, Page **B-5**

Butler

From Page A-1

"There's no good time to quit," he said, when asked whether his retirement could jeopardize a House seat held by the GOP since 1952. "The Republican Party needs to pull itself together . . . In the long haul this should be a strengthening time for the party.

Butler said Virginia's GOP, long shut out of elected office, "probably got too fat too fast. You cannot simply announce that you are Republican and get elected."

Asked about his own plans, Butler said he had none beyond returning to Roanoke to practice law. "I don't see any openings (in the U.S. Senate), so I don't plan to go there."

Butler said he expected Sen. Harry Byrd Jr. to seek re-election in 1982. The congressman said he did not feel Republicans should challenge Byrd next year, even if the senator continued to run as an independent.

Butler, a Roanoke native, is a graduate of Jefferson High School, the University of Richmond and the University of Virginia Law School.

He narrowly lost his first bid for elective office, when he ran for Roanoke City Council in 1958. In 1961, Butler became the first Roanoke Republican elected to the House of Delegates, and he rose to become that body's minority leader.

In 1972, Butler won a special election to succeed 6th District Rep. Richard H. Poff, who was named to the Virginia Supreme Court. In that election, Butler also won his first two-year term in the House.

In addition to Coleman, another GOP candidate for Butler's seat is State Sen. Ray Garland of Roanoke.

"I'd much prefer that he (Butler) stay exactly where he is. Assuming his mind is made up, I would almost certainly become a candidate," Garland said.

Democrats being mentioned as possible candidates are Delegates C. Richard Cranwell of Roanoke County, Vic Thomas of Roanoke City and State Sen. Dudley "Buzz" Emick of Fincastle.

JAN 2 6 1982

新聞　(第3種郵便物認可)

〝輸入制限法〟成立ムリ

日本が貿易障壁の除去に強い決意を示すことが重要だ――と語るバトラー米下院議員＝16日、東京の宿舎で

新年早々、米国から上下両院議員が続々来日、通商、安全保障両面から新しい揺さぶりをかけている。一九八二年の日米関係の緊迫化必至という予告を改めて裏打ちする状況である。これら対日強圧派の真意は、どこにあるのか。本紙は十六日、日米議員交流プログラムで滞日中の米議員団の有力メンバー、コールドウェル・バトラー下院議員（共和党、バージニア州選出）に会見して、意見を求めた。与党内でも「穏健保守派」を自認するバトラー議員は、このインタビューで①日本の貿易政策が保護主義的だとして、相互主義に基づく輸入制限の対抗立法を唱える〝ダンフォース上院議員らの主張は、米議会を代表する普遍的なものではない②日本市場の閉鎖性に関する米国の非難は、実態に沿ったものというより、多分に〝思い込み〟によるものだ③安全保障面での対日圧力も、日本の防衛努力の実情に対する無知から出ているものが多い――など興味ある見方を明らかにした。（聞き手＝大沢雄三、水谷大介記者）

米〝穏健保守派〟バトラー議員に聞く

米側に誤解多い

日本の努力もっとPRを

M・コールドウェル・バトラー米下院議員　バージニア州のリッチモンド大学卒業後、弁護士を開業。一九六二年から十年間、共和党出身の同州議会下院議員として活躍。七二年に中央政界に転じ、連邦下院議員に初当選。以来、五回当選。現在、政府活動、司法両委員会に所属。訪日は今度が初めて。滞日中は鈴木首相ら日本政府首脳と会談したほか、トヨタ自工本社なども見学、箱根では「ミニ下田会議」に出席した。五十六歳。

過度におびえるな

バトラー議員　米国側にはないような貿易上の障壁が日本にはあって、それが米国の対日輸出の邪魔をしているんだ――というのが、多くの米国の企業家たちの一般的な認識だ。日本側に関税面や非関税面での障壁がまだ多く、これらが除かれない限り、不均衡の抜本的な改善はとてもムリ、と彼らは考えている。いわゆる日本の貿易障壁なるものが、現実に存在するのか（米国人の）思い込みだけのものであるかはともかく、日本がこれを除去するために真剣に努力しているんだ、ということで米国人に心理的インパクトを与えられれば、それが米国側の対日輸出拡大の努力に結びつくと思う。

――現在の日米摩擦の主因は貿易の不均衡にあるが、こうした不均衡が生じる最大の原因は何にあると考えるか。

米国内には最近、もっと貿易を促進していかねばだめなんだ、という意欲が高まっている。このため税法や独占禁止法の改正の動きが米議会で進みそうだ。

こうした雰囲気の中で、日本が相当程度、貿易の障壁を改善すれば、米国の輸出が増え不均衡の改善につながると思う。従って、日本側は（米国の動きに）過度に脅威を感じる必要はないと思う。

大勢でない保護主義

バトラー議員　ダンフォース議員は、議会の関係委員長でもあり、（不均衡問題に対して）責任を負っているので、問題をより深刻にとらえて発言せざるを得ない立場にあると思う。ただ、彼が、今年の（中間）選挙で再選を目指している事実も指摘しておきたい。

私の感じでは、ダンフォース議員が言うほど、保護主義的なセンチメントは米国内に普遍的とは思えない。確かに多くの地域でそうした感覚が強いが、相互主義を標榜する通商法案の成立間違いなしとは、現時点では言えない。

私自身は今度の訪日で、ある種の確信を得たので、帰国したら、（この問題について）「それはいささかやり過ぎだ」と言ってやるつもりだ。日本が貿易障壁の除去に強い決意を示すことが重要なのは、もちろんだが。

議員というものは、選挙民の不満を和らげるには、その種の法案を通すのが早道と考えがちだが、貿易の妨げとなっている法律や制度を改めていくことで、そうした安易なやり方は阻止できると思うし、そのために全力を挙げるつもりだ。

――そうした通商面の対日不満と防衛面での対日圧力は、米国側で結びつけて考えられているのではないか。日本は巨額の対米黒字をあげながら、防衛費に注ぐカネが少なすぎると……。

バトラー議員　あくまでも一議員としての見解だが、日本は防衛努力をこんなにしているのだということを、米国内で十分に知られていないのではないか。つまり、日本側のPR不足だと思う。実際、昭和五十七年度の防衛予算は二兆五千八百六十一億円で、前年度比七・七五%も増額している。日本が平和憲法の下で軍事力増強に自ら限界を課し、平和主義者的志向の強いことを考えれば、これは大変な額だ。

が、これまで、グローバルな防衛役割を担ってきた米国は最近、その重荷をかなりおろさざるをえないハメとなり、一種托生（いちれんたくしょう）の間柄にある西欧パートナー諸国と、日本に対し、もっと分担を引き受けて欲しいという考え方に固まってきている。その上、景気後退に落ち込んでいるこのため（繁栄）しながら傍

COMMENTARY

Benson on El Salvador

Where have all the impeachment heroes gone?

By DAVID S. BRODER

EIGHT YEARS ago this spring, if one of them poked a head out the door, a crowd of reporters and cameramen would gather. If he or she jumped on an elevator in the Capitol, so many people would follow that the cable was in danger of snapping.

They were the members of the House Judiciary Committee, engaged in the historic task of preparing impeachment charges against President Richard M. Nixon. When they began their formal hearings, a rapt nation watched.

So well did the committee members do their work that at the end, rather than face floor votes in the House and Senate on the charges they prepared, Nixon resigned. His disgrace was complete — if less permanent than many of them supposed that August day.

But it is one of the ironies of history that few of the 38 men and women who served as Nixon's jurors have seen their own subsequent political careers flourish. Eight of the 38 were defeated for re-election or in bids for other offices within months of Nixon's own departure. Six more have met with subsequent political defeats and eight have retired — voluntarily or otherwise.

The latest two casualties came just last week, when Rep. Robert McClory (R-Ill.) yielded his district without a fight to a younger Republican redistricted into his territory, and Rep. Tom Railsback (R-Ill.) lost renomination to a conservative challenger.

By the end of this year, not more than 13 of the 38 will be left in Congress. Sens. William S. Cohen (R-Maine) and Paul S. Sarbanes (D-Md.) are the only members of the impeachment crew who have been able to move to the other side of the Capitol, and Sarbanes faces a fight for re-election in November.

Eleven others are seeking re-election to the House, among them four of the five senior Democrats on the impeachment panel: Chairman Peter W. Rodino Jr., of New Jersey, Reps. Jack Brooks of Texas, Robert W. Kastenmeier of Wisconsin and Don Edwards of California. Also still in the House are three junior Democrats, Reps. John Conyers Jr., of Michigan, John F. Seiberling Jr., of Ohio and Charles B. Rangel of New York.

But by the end of this year not more than four of the 17 Judiciary Republicans will remain in the House: Reps. Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, Trent Lott of Mississippi, Carlos J. Moorhead of California and Delbert L. Latta of Ohio.

Three of the alumni are on the bench. William L. Hungate, a Missouri Democrat who retired in 1976, is a Federal district judge. Harold V. Froehlich, one of the Republicans defeated in 1974, is a Wisconsin circuit judge. Rep. George E. Danielson (D-Calif.) has just been picked for the California court of appeals.

But the surprising thing is how ephemeral the Watergate fame proved to be for most and how poor a springboard that committee was to higher political office.

Four Democrats have failed in their bids for the Senate: Walter Flowers in Alabama, Ray Thornton in Arkansas, Elizabeth Holtzman in New York and Wayne Owens in Utah.

Holtzman recouped by winning election last year as Brooklyn district attorney, and others have kept a foot in the door of politics or public service. Edward Mezvinsky, the Iowa Democrat who was defeated for re-election in 1976, has changed states and become chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic party. Lawrence J. Hogan, the Maryland Republican who was beaten in the 1974 gubernatorial primary, is now the elected executive of Prince George's County and a contender for the Republican senatorial nomination to oppose Sarbanes. Jerome R. Waldie, who was unsuccessful in a bid for the Democratic nomination for governor of California in 1974, now serves on the California Agriculture Labor Relations Board. Robert F. Drinan of Massachusetts, who left Congress in 1980, now heads the Americans for Democratic Action. Henry P. Smith, III, a New York Republican who retired in 1974, is running the Federal Union, Inc., an organization promoting international cooperation.

Academia has claimed some of them. Drinan teaches law at Georgetown, Thornton is president of Arkansas State University at Jonesboro, and Barbara Jordan, the Texas Democrat, is on the faculty of the University of Texas.

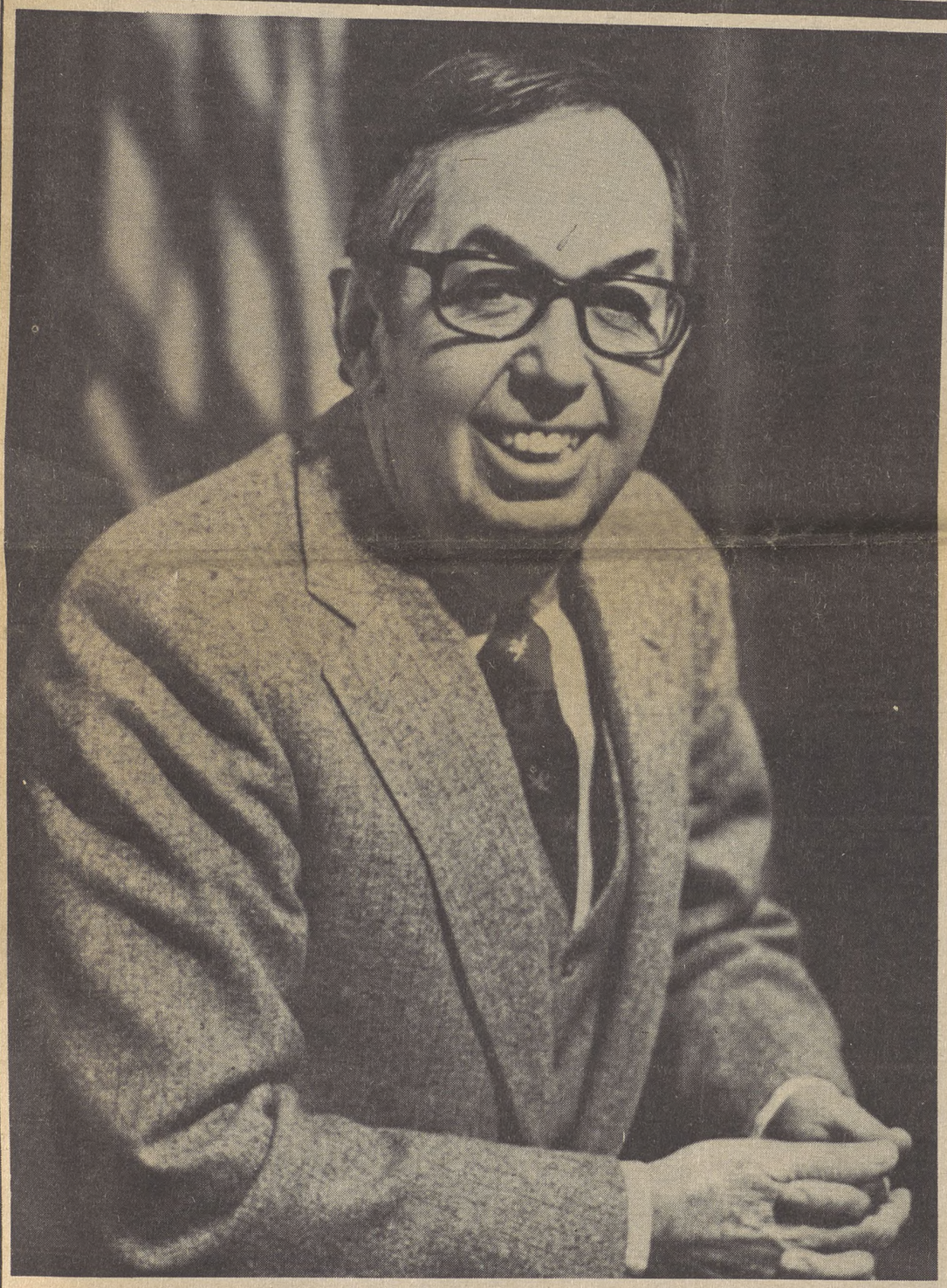
Republican Edward Hutchinson of Michigan and Democrat Harold D. Donohue of Massachusetts are retired. Flowers heads the Washington office of an energy firm. Law practices provide the livelihoods for retired or defeated Democrats Owens and James R. Mann of South Carolina and Republicans Charles E. Wiggins of California, David W. Dennis of Indiana, Wiley Mayne of Iowa, and Charles W. Sandman, Jr. and Joseph J. Maraziti of New Jersey. M. Caldwell Butler of Virginia will join them after his retirement at the end of this Congress.

But that employment is not available to Joshua Eilberg, the Pennsylvania Democrat, who was defeated in 1978 and convicted of conflict of interest charges. He was disbarred by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in 1979.

It is, on the whole, not an extraordinary history. But that is not disturbing. Congress is a representative body. And these representatives — no better or worse than most, as their careers show — stepped up and met their historic responsibility admirably.

David Broder is a veteran political reporter and analyst for The Washington Post.

HOUSE & SENATE CHAMBERS



Congressman Caldwell Butler

'The worst thing that I think could happen to a member is to stay here too long.'

by Robin E. Lord

THIS IS THE FIFTH AND FINAL TERM Congressman Caldwell Butler will serve in Congress. The 56-year-old Republican representing the 6th District of Virginia will retire from Congress in November. As one who has lived in the 6th District for the last few years, I was interested in finding out what prompted his retirement and how he views his 10 years in Congress.

I arrived at his office in the Rayburn Building at 2 o'clock on a Friday afternoon in early February. I signed my name in the guest book and sat down. Several minutes passed before the receptionist announced my name to the press secretary, Teresa Garland, who appeared from nowhere to say that the congressman would be with me shortly, and then vanished. With nervous anticipation, I glanced at the clock. It was now 2:45. The sound of typewriters caught my attention, but, as my eyes focused on the machines, I realized the secretaries were not manually attending the equipment. Later I learned that these were computerized typewriters used to produce letters answering constituents' inquiries.

At 2:55, the congressman emerged from behind a large oak door. He approached me, smiling, with hand extended and, in an easy, southern drawl said, "Hello, I'm Caldwell Butler. Sorry to keep you waiting. Won't you come into my office?" He led me into a spacious room adorned with tall wooden bookcases, a green leather couch, and a perfectly varnished oak desk.

Butler was educated at the University of Richmond, where he graduated Phi Beta Kappa, and the University of Virginia Law School. Even as a congressman, his clothes reflect his collegiate days. He was wearing a dark gray suit, blue and white striped button-down shirt, and a navy blue tie decorated with tennis racquets.

I asked Mr. Butler what changes had occurred in Congress since he'd been in office. He leaned back in his chair, crossed his legs, folded his arms, and pondered for a bit before replying. "I came here in 1972, so we've been up and down the hill in our relationship—in the power struggle—with the Executive Branch. We've had to fight the budget process and have seen the rise of the proletariat within the Democratic Party. There's been an increase in the strength of the caucus and qualified removal of the seniority system.

"We've had a shift to a Republican majority in the Senate. We have become a more unified group, almost to the degree that we have a parliamentary system."

I inquired how these changes affected him personally. He laughed, revealing prominent, pearly white teeth, and threw his hands up in the air.

"I've just reacted to them," he said, with a shrug. "I don't think I've altered my basic philosophy. I think I've been disappointed in the budget process. It has become more bogged down than I anticipated and may very well have fallen into disuse. I'm not satisfied with the changes in the seniority system, due to party discipline expressed through the caucus. The Democratic caucus has not done much for us. It has agreed to compromise in the independence of particular people, but I think it may very well have been a mistake to the extent that it allows both parties to develop a party position and then carry forward with it."

CONGRESSMAN BUTLER is a member of the House Judiciary Committee, where he serves on two subcommittees: Monopolies and Commercial Law; and Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice. He also is on the Committee on Government Operations, where he works on the subcommittees for Manpower and Housing and for Legislation and National Security. The congressman expressed disappointment in the subcommittees.

"Among the changes that have taken place is the proliferation of subcommittees and staff. I view this as a very poor use of our resources. It would be better if we had fewer subcommittees, better staff, and stronger staff on each of those subcommittees, and less dilution of legislative energies by number."

Among Mr. Butler's achievements during his decade in office has been the sponsorship of several bills that were enacted into law. The Government Cost Estimate Act, the Steel Industry Compliance Extension Act, and bills declaring the weeks of October 4-11, 1981 as "National Diabetes Week," May 3-10, 1981 as "Jewish Heritage Week," April 26, 1981 as "National Recognition Day for Veterans of the Vietnam Era," and October 23, 1981 as "Hungarian Freedom Fighters Day," all became law in the past year.

The veteran Republican affected a sheepish look when I questioned his retirement from Congress. He paused slightly before saying, "I've been embezzling money for a long time," then let out a hearty chuckle. Pushing his black framed glasses closer to his blue eyes, he said, "I just know it's time for a change. I've been here 10 years. I was 10 years in the General Assembly of Virginia before that. I think I stayed there one term too long. The worst that I think could happen to a member is to stay here too long. It gets to the point where you are bored. Or, if you're not bored, you are fearful of what you will do elsewhere if you are unemployed, and either of those things affects your quality of representation here. So I want to get out while I'm still enjoying the job."

The congressman sat up abruptly and folded his hands on top of the desk. He continued, "Now I'd be less than direct if I didn't also state that the pay in this job is one of the major considerations. I'm not leaving for better opportunities. I like the job, I like the people I work with, and I'm happy in it, but I cannot accumulate an estate. In fact, that which I had before I came to Congress has essentially depleted."

I asked him what it was like to be the congressman for Reverend Jerry Falwell. He hesitated and repeated the question before answering. "I ran into Jerry at a recent prayer breakfast and he was cordial, as always. He expressed his disappointment that I was retiring and offered not one word of criticism about my record, although we appear to disagree on many areas in which his Moral Majority is active. I do not recall any direct statement from him to me in any of those areas. So my relationship with Jerry Falwell is very pleasant. I view him as a good friend and supporter, and, if there are disagreements, they're no greater than I have with any other of my constituents."

I ASKED THE CONGRESSMAN about his recent visit to Japan and what the United States can learn from the Japanese.

"The Japanese have a much better relationship between government and business than we have in the United States. There's simply an adversary relationship in this country. By contrast, the Japanese seem to have a very good relationship, including active government participation in the planning and development of new industrial efforts, marketing efforts, and manufacturing efforts.

"I'm not enough of an expert to know about how you achieve that in this country. They enjoy a loyalty on the part of the employees that we don't have in this country. The Japanese somehow have the work ethic down pat. Their industry seems to be better along in modern relations than ours. To a degree this may be a product of being bombed out in World War II, but I think our country will retool, and I expect that we'll be good in the next 10 years. At that time, we may find ourselves in a better position than the Japanese.

"We have a quarterly syndrome in this country that requires management to measure its performance to a far greater degree than the Japanese. This is our long-range planning and is not an immediate demand for results in the business world. As a result of this, we are dropping behind in many of the research and development areas of private industry."

The outcome of the trade imbalance? According to Mr. Butler, it's "somewhere in the neighborhood of 18 billion dollars.... I fully expect the Japanese to make, as they're already doing, some substantial changes in the economic and tariff barriers. The tobacco industry, which is part Virginia's base, gives me the impression that as far as its production, there aren't that many substantive changes in what the Japanese propose to do insofar as the economic tariff barrier. If that's the case, then I think we are perfectly within our rights as a government to insist that they do more, and I think we will. The question is, are we going to pass reciprocity legislation, which is just a sophisticated name for protectionism by my definition, and whether we do this now, or are we going to give them another chance?"

I asked the congressman how he felt about his congressional experience.

"I'm very comfortable with the use I've made of the last 10 years of my life. It's been a good experience and, yes, I have altered my perception of the world and people generally. I don't know whether it's growth, maturity, simply change of life, or passage of time, but I have an entirely different feeling toward the job than when I came here. I no longer view it as such a great challenge. I think ordinary people can be good congressmen if they apply themselves. I think the policy-making congresspeople do is a process that involves a lot of hard work and careful thought. I have tried to recognize this and be more careful in my judgment than when I first came here. Overall, I'm comfortable with what I've done—not totally satisfied, but nobody ever is."

When I asked him how he saw himself politically, philosophically, and personally, the congressman paused for a moment, brought his two index fingers up to his lips, and then replied, "Through rose colored glasses." □

THEY BUILT ROANOKE

M. Caldwell Butler
Sixth District congressman

Richard M. Nixon, then vice president of the United States, came to Roanoke campaigning for the presidency in 1960. Among those who greeted him enthusiastically was the local Republican chairman, M. Caldwell Butler, a young lawyer who had never held public office. Nixon won the presidency, though not in 1960. And Butler won plenty of political offices. Fourteen years after their initial meeting in Roanoke, Butler found himself, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives' Judiciary Committee, voting for the impeachment of Nixon in the Watergate hearings. For a freshman Republican, sweating out the heat of summer 1974, as well as the possible renunciation by his party superiors, the vote demonstrated a courage and an integrity that his constituents have since come to take for granted.

In 1950 he had a law degree from the University of Virginia, a law practice in Roanoke, and a wife, June, with whom he would eventually have four sons. In 1958 Butler ran for Roanoke City Council and lost by 14 votes. It was the last election he would ever lose in his current career.

That career took off in 1961, when he became the first Roanoke Republican elected to the Virginia House of Delegates since 1901. Republicans were a rare species in the 1961 House of Delegates; Butler was one of five in the 100-member House. When he departed, 10 years later, he was respected for his wit and his eloquent tongue-lashings, which he delivered frequently as House minority leader. He championed numerous policies that have since come to pass: abolition of the state poll tax, fairer assignment of legislative committees by the speaker of the House, and annual meetings by the General Assembly.

Ironically, Butler rode the wave of Nixon's landslide victory to Congress in 1972, when he trounced two opponents for the vacated seat of Rep. Richard Poff. The wit and the tongue-lashings accompanied him to Washington. He remains a valued source of quotations to the political reporter, whether he is denouncing Rep. Charles Diggs of Michigan; calling for the pooling of federal retirement programs; opposing an amendment to the Constitution that would ban school busing; berating Congress for "overkill" in spending; or, as the tardiness of scheduled speaker George Bush forced him to do as the emcee at a Roanoke Republican rally in 1980, extemporaneously denouncing Jimmy Carter for being so "political."

He is the son of the woman who helped start Roanoke's public library. Now he is helping to write some of the history that we find inside.

Tar Heel Talk

Watergate and an honest man

By JACK BETTS
Daily News Editorial Writer

When the Watergate break-in occurred 10 years ago this morning, M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke wasn't even a congressman yet.

He was running with the backing of President Richard Nixon, and neither could have guessed that Butler would play a key role in Nixon's fall barely two years later.

Betts

Butler was one of those conservatives from the South, like Ervin and Baker in the Senate, who would seek the truth, apply the law and stand for principle.

A lanky, courtly Virginian known for his intellect and sharp wit, Butler had two distinctive characteristics: He was a conservative Republican, and he was an honest man.

He was a believer in Richard Nixon. Indeed, Butler rode into office partly on Nixon's Watergate coattails. The President had campaigned for him and considered Butler the ideal, pragmatic conservative.

The President's men were counting on Butler to help defend him in the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry. But as the months of 1974 passed, their confidence turned to dismay as Butler gradually discovered the truth about Richard Nixon.

I was working then in the Washington bureau of the Landmark newspapers, including the Daily News & Record and the papers in Roanoke and Norfolk. My assignment was to find out what Butler would do — defend the President or defend the U.S. Constitution.

I could see the doubts in Butler's mind growing as the spring turned to summer. Much of the committee's work was behind closed doors, and I spent hours with other reporters on stake-outs, waiting for Butler to come out. I'd follow him through the tunnels under the Rayburn House Office Building back to his office, trying to worm out nuggets of information.

It was tedious work. Butler obviously was troubled. He told me he did little else but read the evidence mounting daily before the committee. At night, his wife June would read him passages from Woodward and Bernstein's *All the President's Men.*

Butler desperately searched for the evidence that would exonerate Richard Nixon and allow him to continue the administration that Butler otherwise supported so strongly.

Butler was aware of the political consequences, too. A colleague had joked that if Butler voted against Nixon, "Every pickup truck in the Shenandoah Valley will be up here by dusk."

By mid-July, Butler had quietly reached the conclusion that Nixon was guilty. Butler would vote for two articles of impeachment — abuse of power and obstruction of justice, but no more.

He also knew that if the committee were divided on partisan lines, the impeachment inquiry would be suspect and would only further divide the country. He thought it important that there be a bipartisan consensus. He joined a group of Republicans and Southern Democrats on the committee working to draft suitable articles of impeachment that all the committee could support.

Reporters covering the inquiry were a hardened lot by this time. We had heard all the horror stories, and nothing seemed to surprise us. But when the committee began deliberating the impeachment articles in late July, there were few who were not moved by the oratory of members of the committee — especially the Southerners and the conservatives, whose votes would legitimize the proceedings.

The words of Rep. James Mann, D-S.C., were so quiet you could barely hear them as he told how he would vote against Nixon. Columnist Mary McGrory wrote that "his words fell like stones in a pool."

Butler went through those agonies but more so because it was his fellow Republican in the White House. "Watergate is *our* shame," he told the committee and a national television audience. "Those things happened in the Republican administration while we had a Republican in the White House."

But the president had committed high crimes and misdemeanors, Butler went on, delivering his opinion, as another columnist wrote, like one of the Founding Fathers.

"In short," Butler said, "power appears to have corrupted; it is a sad chapter in American history, but I cannot condone what I have heard; I cannot excuse it, and I cannot and will not stand still for it... but there is no joy in it for me."

A short while later, the committee approved the first of three articles of impeachment. The President lost badly. Butler, Mann and the other swing votes joined in on a 27-11 vote to impeach the President.

When the session was over, Butler hustled out of the committee room. I chased him down the hall.

It's the tritest question in journalism, but it was the one thing I wanted to know. How do you feel, I asked Butler.

"How do you think I feel," Butler said, wiping the corner of his eye. "How would you feel?"

Ten days later, Richard Nixon resigned after a unanimous Supreme Court decision led to the release of tapes proving Nixon's involvement in the coverup from the beginning.

The release of the tapes had a curious effect on Nixon's last defenders in Congress. They scrambled to catch up with those like Butler who had seen the truth earlier and had the courage to act upon it.

Butler must have wrestled from time to time for having turned on his president. But unlike Nixon, he could sleep knowing that he could be proud of what he did.

Diogenes searched in vain for an honest man. In Caldwell Butler, he would have found one.

Daily News June 16 - 1982
Bill Workin

Tues. evening. Nov 2, 1982

Metro/State

Roanoke Times & World-News

Staff photos by WAYNE SCARBERRY and JACK GAKING

Getting out the vote

Congressional candidate Jim Olin is greeted by Roanoke City Democratic chairman Granger Macfarlane at polls (top photo); Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, doing last-minute campaigning for Olin's GOP rival Kevin Miller, hands out literature to Harwell M. Darby Jr. at Crystal Spring School Precinct.

Roanoke Valley/State Roanoke Times & W

Staff photo by BETTY MASTERS

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler (right) works on speech for Republican rally while behind him (from left) former Gov. Linwood Holton, GOP hopeful Marshall Coleman and Gov. John Dalton talk.

Coleman claims Robb 'looking down his nose'

By DAVID ROSENTHAL
Political writer

ELECTION '81

As he waited to speak Thursday night at a rally for Roanoke Valley Republicans, gubernatorial candidate Marshall Coleman sat smugly, cradling a folded newspaper in his lap. He knew the paper contained a little item that would energize his campaign workers and boost the momentum he says he is gaining.

Gov. John Dalton loosened up the crowd by blasting Democrat Charles Robb's views on some racially charged issues that have provided the basis for recent Republican attacks.

Then Coleman took his shot, taking advantage of some remarks Robb made Tuesday to employees of a Northern Virginia consulting firm.

Said the Republican candidate, "I'm just going to read one thing from this newspaper . . . (Robb said), 'We have an enormous reservoir of talent here in Northern Virginia. This room is obviously not filled with typical residents of Virginia, because most of you have several advanced degrees and are at a high strata in terms of intellectual capacity.' "

Robb's comments came Tuesday as he spoke to employees at BDM International, a McLean consulting firm.

For Coleman, who was making a half-day tour through Southwest Virginia, those remarks provided an easy target for some quick political gain. In brief stops Wednesday in Bristol and Salem, Coleman chided Robb for "looking down his nose" at Virginians who reside west of the Blue Ridge.

Robb has scheduled campaign visits in Southwest Virginia Saturday and Sunday.

Tennessee Gov. Lamar Alexander, who praised Coleman at the Bristol appearance, said he was astonished by Robb's remark. "You could make a slip like that in the last days of a campaign and change its whole direction," he said.

A few hours later in Salem, Republican celebrants, who included former Gov. Linwood Holton and 6th District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, reacted with indignation. They loudly booed Robb.

That "slip" was not the only item Coleman used Wednesday to criticize Robb, though.

As Republicans leaders had done Tuesday night, Coleman concentrated on some issues — Washington, D.C., voting rights and postcard registration — that Robb has used to court black voters. Coleman said, however, that those issues were not racial matters.

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Roanoke Times & World-News

Obituaries
Business
B

Wednesday evening, November 3, 1982

partment stores, including outlets at Tanglewood and Crossroads malls in Roanoke and University Mall in Blacksburg.

Woolco has been a great tenant, Armstrong said, but Tanglewood "has been hampered by the one-story building. It doesn't do much for efficiency and movement of traffic between the two levels."

Armstrong said he was negotiating to locate a department store like Thalhimers, Ivys, Sears or Montgomery Ward for a two-story operation.

A high-fashion store will have first priority, he said.

Armstrong envisions razing the Woolco building and constructing two stories with 50,000 to 60,000 square feet on each floor. The mall would be extended into the new store area for additional space near the entrance. The Woolco store has about 105,000 square feet of space.

Leggett, Penney's and Miller & Rhoads stores have two stories at the other end of the mall.

In the changes, Armstrong also six weeks. Most of the remainder will open by Feb. 1, Armstrong said.

Among the new shops under construction are a General Nutrition Center; B. Dalton, Bookseller; the Junction, a men's and women's ready-to-wear shop; a new C&P Telephone Co. telephone store; Peanut Shack; a t-shirt store; one-hour photo store; World Travel Service; Villa Pizza; and corn dog and stuffed potato shops.

The second-floor food court and specialty shops on the first floor are "pretty well leased up," Armstrong said. The minimalls indicate what "we intend to do with Tanglewood in the 1980s."

The minimalls are "not bowling alleys with stores on each side. They will have fine amenities with nice architectural treatment," he said.

"I feel great" about prospects for a bi-level department store, Armstrong said. It will give "complete flexibility to meet the challenge of Valley View (the mall on Hershberger Road to be started next spring). It gives us all the options with no limits."

Staff photo

Jake Repass (left), general superintendent of Tanglewood Mall, and Carl Grubb, superintendent for Boxley Construction, look over plans for minimall

In the search for a two-story tenant, catalog and family ready-to-wear stores are not ruled out, Armstrong said. He's looking for "optimum use" of the space "to complete Tanglewood as it should be done."

The best chances will be with companies already in Virginia. Armstrong said he was looking at stores in Tidewater and Northern Virginia.

"There are a lot of ifs. We are talking to a lot of people. Certain people want to be in Roanoke."

pays this year.

Cosby said Tuesday Salem should be able to pay that well without spending any more money on schools than it does this year. He expects a 1983-84 school budget of approximately $9.8 million.

Roanoke County has been operating Salem's schools under contract for a decade, but Salem is setting up an independent system beginning with the 1983-84 school year.

The proposed pay scale is on the agenda for the Salem School Board meeting next week, although the board may not act on it then. In another report to the board, Cosby has recommended that only one city elementary school be closed next year.

There will be a public hearing at the meeting on closing the schools. Cosby had suggested closing two of the city's five elementary schools, G.W. Carver and Conehurst. In the latest report, he recommends closing only Conehurst.

This year's top pay for Roanoke County teachers with master's de- [illegible] — 11 percent more than Roanoke County and 24 percent more than Roanoke City.

In a memorandum to the School Board, Cosby says, "No increase in local revenue will be required."

This year Salem is paying Roanoke County $5 million for school operations and $600,000 as final payment for the school buildings being bought from the county. Cosby's anticipated operating revenue includes both of those amounts and $3.2 million in state aid, for a total budget of $9.8 million.

Cosby said Tuesday he doesn't know if that will be accepted by the City Council and taxpayers, but "I don't see how they could be unhappy with that." He recalled that the feasibility study on a separate school system he wrote two years ago concluded it wouldn't cost any more than a joint one, and might be cheaper.

And he said it fulfills his earlier promise to pay Salem teachers as much or more than their counterparts in the other systems.

Please see **Salaries**, Page **B-4**

'Bad night'

GOP's many defeats disappointing to Butler

By JERRIE ATKIN
Staff writer

"If only you were running, we wouldn't be sitting here chewing our nails," a woman told Rep. M. Caldwell Butler Tuesday night at Republican headquarters in Roanoke.

The lead for Butler's 6th District seat in Congress had just changed again, putting Jim Olin, the Roanoke Democrat, in the lead.

"It's a bad night for Republicans," Butler said as he watched television results listing Democratic victories in House, Senate and governor races.

He didn't know whether or not the problem was Reagonomics.

"You see people going down. I don't know why. I sure didn't think the Democrats would do so well."

He couldn't hear. The place was too noisy even though he and others frequently bellowed "Quiet!" when Roanoke Valley tallies were announced.

He finally gave up. Without knowing whether his successor would be Republican Kevin Miller for whom he campaigned so vigorously, Butler and his wife escaped the noisy, smoky, crowded quarters and went home to hear the results in peace.

The popular Roanoke congressman said he

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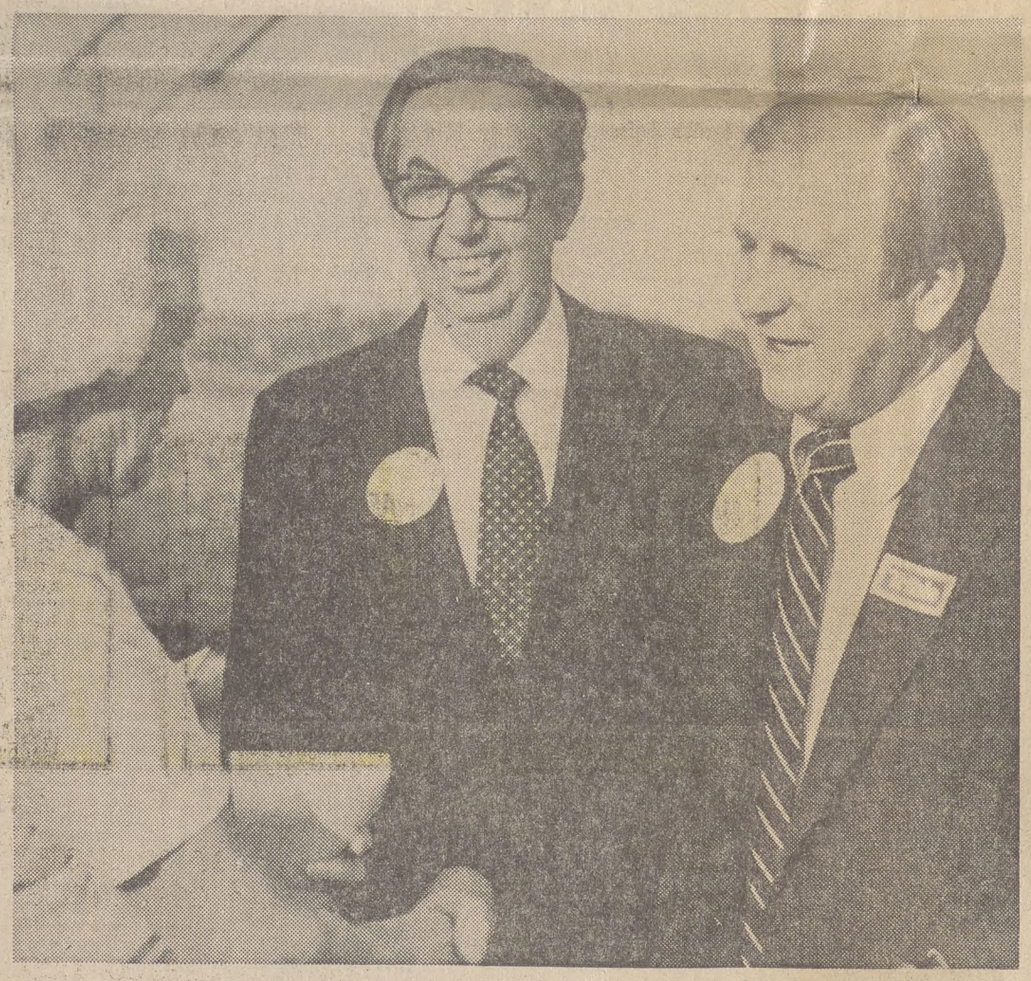


Staff photo by BETTY MASTERS

Caldwell Butler and Kevin Miller campaign a few days before election

Olin 'considering what messages are' in win

By BEN BEAGLE
Senior writer

On the morning after an election in which he had made political history in the 6th Congressional District, Jim Olin was answering phone calls and considering raking leaves.

The history was made when Olin beat Republican Kevin Miller of Harrisonburg to return the district seat to the Democrats after 30 autumns of firm GOP control.

Olin said he is "considering what the messages are" in his win.

Most successful candidates for the U.S. House of Representatives do not seem bothered on the morning after by the fact that they will have to run again in two years.

Olin did not seem bothered by this necessity.

Olin's win was made possible by big wins in Roanoke County and Roanoke City. The county, where Republicans have run well for years, went Democratic this time. In Lynchburg, a conservative, hilly city by the James River, Olin did not win, but he ran well enough.

He ran well enough to cancel out Miller's superior performance in the upper Shenandoah Valley — Miller's home country of Rockingham and Augusta counties and the cities of Harrisonburg, Staunton and Waynesboro.

And, although he said he didn't want to speculate about what might happen two years from now, Olin discussed the possibility that GOP state Sen. Ray L. Garland of Roanoke may be his opponent 24 months from now.

"He might be (the GOP candidate) for all I know," Olin said.

It was Garland who seemed to have the Republican nomination at hand and was beaten by Miller at a spring nominating convention in Fishersville. And it was Garland who could have been expected to run better than Miller in the Roanoke Valley, a area of the district that has 37 per cent of the population.

"I wouldn't have stood for different things" in a run against Garland, Olin said, but "it would have changed the campaign completely."

Olin said "both of us would have been strangers" to the northern end of the district where Miller lives.

Two years from now, Olin said, he would have a record and "a lot more friends . . . by that time Lynchburg will be voting for me."

As for the northern end of the district, Olin said, "there was a little poison tongue campaign going on" with accusations that Olin had a liberal stand on labor, that he wanted to cut defense spending by as much as $30 billion.

Olin also said there was "an underground campaign" in Miller's end of the district by what he called the "Falwell influence." The Rev. Jerry Falwell of Lynchburg is the inventor of the Moral Majority, also called the "Christian right."

"I don't know how active that was in the upper valley," Olin said, but voters in the Roanoke end of the district "rejected those things because they knew me."

★ ★

At 62 and a winner, James Randolph Olin is a retired General Electric executive, a resident of South Roanoke and a departure from the usual conception of a Democrat.

He has a flat accent, still tempered by the North, and when he makes his points, they are firm, like those delivered in the board room.

Please see **Messages**, Page **B-2**

Roanoke Valley voters backed Olin, Davis

By JOEL TURNER
Municipal affairs writer

Roanoke Valley voters backed a winner and a loser Tuesday.

They provided Democrat James Olin with the big hometown margin that he had relied on to win the 6th District seat in Congress.

Valley voters also gave a slim majority to Democrat Lt. Gov. Dick Davis in the U.S. Senate race, but it was not enough to offset the strength of Republican Paul Trible in other areas of the state.

Davis carried the valley by 985 votes, winning about 51 percent of the vote. But he ran much weaker than he did a year ago when he carried the valley by more than 8,000 votes in his winning race for lieutenant governor against Republican Nathan Miller.

A year ago, Davis carried all three valley localities — Roanoke, Salem and Roanoke County. But Trible won in Salem and the county Tuesday, while narrowly losing the valleywide vote.

Davis carried Roanoke by about 3,600 votes. That was much smaller than his 6,800 margin last year.

Davis ran behind Olin in city voting, indicating that voters were splitting their ticket — voting for the hometown Democrat for the House and the Republican Trible for

Please see **Valley**, Page **B-2**

How one is leaving with good conscience

U.S.A.

A TALE FOR GRANDCHILDREN

By Ernest B. Furgurson
Chief of The Sun's Washington Bureau

Washington—The walls of 2330 Rayburn are bare, the bookshelves empty. Cardboard boxes are stacked helter-skelter. Only half-joking, staff members ask casual visitors if they would like to see their resumes.

Their boss, Caldwell Butler of Virginia, is leaving after this lame-duck session. So are 77 other House members. But unlike most, Mr. Butler is going voluntarily.

Although he is a Republican, his seat was not in danger; he ran unopposed his last two times out. He was not enfeebled by seniority; he turned 57 in June. He was untainted by scandal and highly respected by his colleagues.

But he decided a year ago that this fifth term would be his last. And also unlike many colleagues, he decided to go home—to Roanoke—rather than stay in Washington as lobbyist or lawyer.

One of the reasons I chose him as an example from all those departing is that he had so many positive reasons to stay. The other was that I was fairly sure what his answer would be when I asked him what were his highest and lowest points as a congressman.

Leaning back behind his broad desk, he started to respond but was interrupted by a call from a cabinet member seeking his support on the MX vote.

Then he confirmed my assumption. He maintained that he did not know whether it was his high point, or low. But without hesitation, he reminisced about voting as a freshman Republican to impeach Richard Nixon.

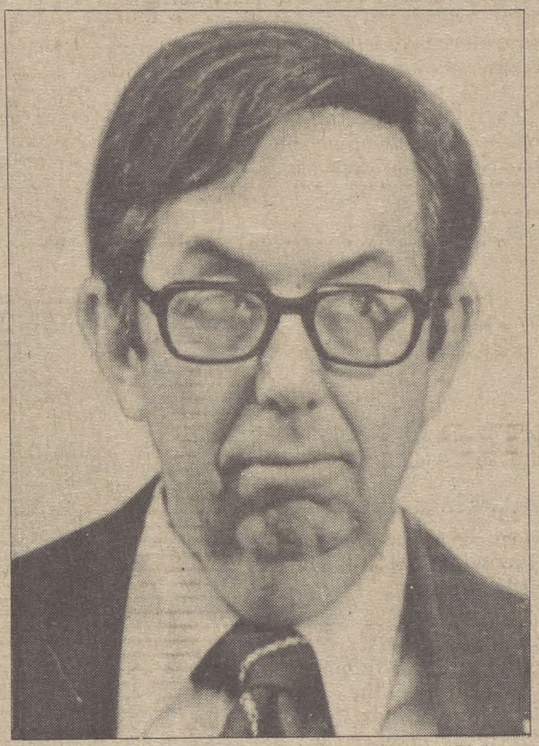
In 1974, Caldwell Butler was coming up for reelection for the first time. Less than two years earlier, his conservative district had voted 74 percent for Mr. Nixon over George McGovern. He himself had gotten just 55 percent.

As a member of the House Judiciary Committee, he was one of those whose consciences were on public display in the impeachment hearings for weeks on end. Before that first record vote, he agonized. It was not as easy then as it seems in retrospect.

But when he stood up to break with most of his fellow Republicans, he spoke with conviction. "We cannot indulge ourselves the luxury of patronizing or excusing the misconduct of our own people," he told his colleagues.

And then he explained his vote: "If we fail to impeach, we have condoned and left unpunished a course of conduct totally inconsistent with the reasonable expectations of the American people. . . . My present inclination is to support articles incorporating my view of the charges of obstruction of justice and abuse of power. But there is no joy in it for me."

Indeed there was not. He was a longtime Nixon booster. But he also had gone to law school at Thomas Jefferson's university, and was steeped in the Constitution.



1974 photo

REPRESENTATIVE CALDWELL BUTLER
. . . vote to impeach Nixon is his "scarlet letter"

Although he was renominated by the GOP that year, Mr. Butler got only 45 percent of the November vote. He survived because the Democrats split most of the rest with a right-wing independent who campaigned against the incumbent's impeachment stand. But as time passed, the 6th District liked its sometimes cantankerous congressman more.

"High or low, it's my scarlet letter," he said of all that yesterday. "It's going to be around my neck. But I'm still very comfortable with it. . . . In fact, it helped make me the perfect candidate for my district. The moderate-liberal Democrats couldn't criticize me and it eroded their ability to field a candidate against me."

Looking back at Watergate, he said: "I'm satisfied the good Lord elevates people to situations where they're needed. There was nothing in Peter Rodino's record [as Judiciary chairman] to indicate what he would do. He was naturally cautious to a fault. But that in this case gave public opinion a chance to catch up with what we were doing. . . ."

In retrospect, he said, he would have put aside office and floor duties to give full time to studying the impeachment evidence. Although in that case the decision was clearly indicated, "we could have railroaded Nixon without realizing it, because there were no rules of evidence, against hearsay. We should build in more safeguards for evidence" should such a situation arise again.

Mr. Butler does not leave Congress with the frustrations some departing members express. But he explains that decision in terms familiar to them all.

"I'm in the hole financially," he said bluntly. "I've got four kids and have put them through 19 years of college. I should be accumulating an estate but I've been systematically depleting it. I saw no way in prospect if I stayed here."

Aside from how he personally fares on $60,662 plus expenses, Mr. Butler thinks "Congress undervalues its services. That's an implication about what we can pay our judges and federal officials, too. It's bad for our future."

And so he is going back to Roanoke, to practice law, with the feeling that he likes the substance of his work here but not the job as such. "The enthusiasm and the challenge are not there anymore. It's not frustration, because that's a matter of expectations, and I know what we can reasonably expect. . . ."

Still, he blames a lot on the Democratic leadership and thinks the Democratic caucus is "completely out of hand" the way it controls what the House does. If there were a chance of a Republican majority, he might stay on despite everything.

Under these circumstances, and considering the way congressional reforms have made each session one long tax and budget procedure, Mr. Butler believes "the quality of the legislative product is not what it ought to be."

He also is willing to say the same thing about many of today's legislators, although he puts his choicest remarks about some GOP senators off the record. The gist is that some senators fall short of brilliance, and some younger representatives give more time to devising one-minute appearances on live congressional TV than to learning their business.

By contrast, Mr. Butler leaves with far greater respect for professional public employees—the dreaded "bureaucrats" of so much campaign rhetoric—than he brought to Washington.

When he gets to Roanoke, he intends to start work January 1. He is going to catch up on maintenance of his house and yard. He is going to load up the bookshelves he had built along his upstairs hall.

And he is going to wait for some grandchildren to come along. Like most grandfathers, he has a story of high adventure waiting for them, and for their grandchildren. Unlike most such stories, his is true. It began that winter of '74. . . .

Butler

From Page A-1

governor," he said. "There's no question about it — if it were handed to me I'd be very much interested in it."

But Butler has gone into "considerable debt" during 10 years in Washington, with homes here and in Roanoke and the responsibilities of educating four children. "When you get to a certain point you realize you ought to have accumulated something and I have not. I'm not crying about it . . . I'm not leaving for the big bucks." Butler said, though, that he has made a commitment to his law firm to re-establish himself professionally and to his family to catch up financially.

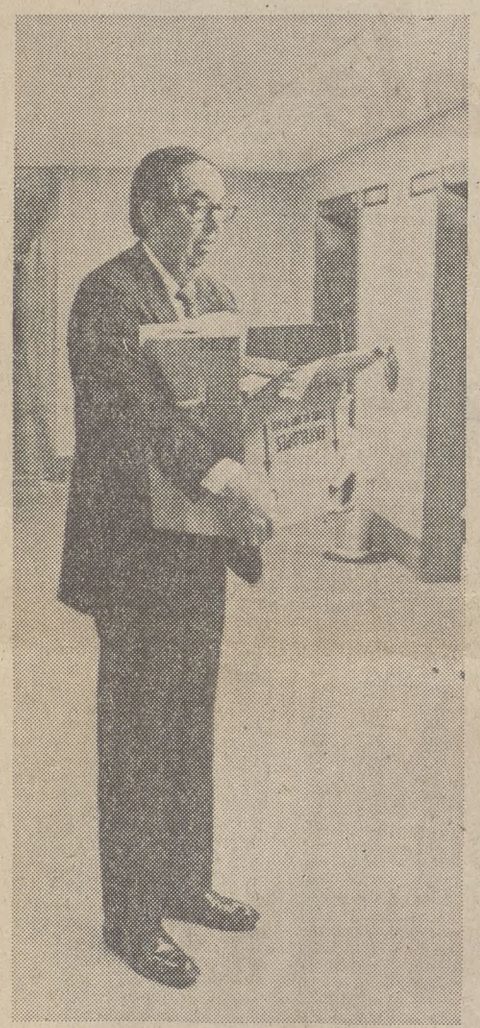
"I'm devoting no thought or energy to a further political career until I get over that hurdle and that would take me well past the next gubernatorial election. I'd like the (governor's) job . . . but I don't see how it's going to work out, so I've just kind of dismissed it."

Butler gave serious thought last fall to running for the seat of retiring U.S. Sen. Harry Byrd Jr. Trible had a head start for the GOP nomination, Butler said, and that "eliminated the draft potential from my point of view."

But, Butler said, his decision not to challenge Trible stemmed essentially from the same financial considerations that led to his retirement from the House.

Those close to Butler believe that, as a moderate Valley Republican, he has felt some degree of rejection from the conservatives who make up the party's power base.

"It's a shame. He ought to be sitting in the U.S. Senate right now," Jeff Gregson, a former member of Butler's congressional staff, said. Gregson, who has served as executive director of the state party, said Butler may feel some disappointment that the party never sought him out. "He would have liked to have been recognized more by the party leadership in Virginia for the reputation and respect he developed in Washington."



A box of papers for storage in the Rayburn building

Holton, his close friend and political ally, says Butler could change his mind about running for governor in 1985. "He'll say 'no' if you ask him now. But he's interested. He understands that it's one of the greatest jobs in the world."

Holton said a broad base of Republicans could organize for Butler after recognizing that he would be their best candidate. "He's very shy about getting into a scrap with other Republicans. But if it didn't look like it would be a blood bath (for him to go after the nomination) he'd do it."

Many politicians say Butler would have had no trouble being elected governor or senator if he had been willing to fight for the nomination.

Indeed, Butler appears to be a man with few political enemies. "Everybody views Caldwell as being a competent, efficient-type legislator," Delegate Richard Cranwell, D-Roanoke County, said.

"I'm very high on him," 6th District Democratic Chairman Granger Macfarlane said. "He's a man of character, integrity, a person of wit and humor. He's represented the desires of the people of the district well. I don't think he's got any enemies at all."

But Butler remembers all too well the lean years of the Virginia GOP — the days, as he often says, when state Republicans could hold their conventions in a phone booth; when there were only a handful of Republicans in the General Assembly and few were willing to take on the Democratic machine that controlled the state.

"I have never felt like I was going to indulge in the luxury of shouldering aside another Republican for the nomination. It's a luxury the Republicans don't need," Butler said.

"He never knew the art of self-promotion," Richard Cullen, a Richmond lawyer who once served as Butler's press aide, said. "His efforts were always for a higher cause — what's good for the people he's represented — and he built that reputation of being one of the most effective and fairest men in Congress through quiet, hard, industrious work."

Cullen recalls "how proud members of both parties were" at the way Butler handled himself during Watergate. "He did his state, his country and his party proud" and could have easily used it to promote himself politically. Yet, Cullen remembers, "I was under strict orders to never try to get publicity for him out of the Judicial Committee inquiry."

Butler, after serving as the first GOP caucus chairman in the General Assembly, was elected to Congress in 1972, succeeding Radford Republican Richard Poff, who had held the 6th District seat for 20 years.

Butler had been boosted by the Nixon landslide. He billed himself as a member of the Nixon team, and, as Cullen remembers it, had "a special relationship" with Nixon from the days they had worked together in Virginia for Holton.

In 1974, though, Butler announced he would back impeachment charges against Nixon. He told the Judiciary Committee and a nationwide television audience that "if we fail to impeach . . . (we) will have condoned and left unpunished a presidential course of conduct designed to interfere and obstruct the very process which he is sworn to uphold; and we will have condoned and left unpunished an abuse of power fatally without justification . . . In short, power appears to have corrupted . . . I cannot and will not stand for it."

It was an agonizing period for Butler. There were pressures from Republicans from across the district, the state and the nation to support Nixon.

Looking back, he recalls that sentiment in Virginia was divided. There was some "harsh criticism" and a few ugly, threatening telephone calls to his home. But many of the letters he received were thoughtful and understanding of his position and the responsibility he felt. "I felt I was under a minimum of threat."

Press secretary Teresa Garland of Roanoke helps Congressman Butler clean out his files

Gregson remembers that after his televised speech Butler had him call GOP leaders in the 6th District to see if they still wanted him as a candidate for re-election that fall. Butler wasn't sure he could count on their support.

Butler conceded that the strain caught up with him later. "Quite frankly — after the event, during the unwinding phases — I was, for several months, conscious of the fact that I must have been under some pressure."

He said he had "difficulty relaxing . . . concentrating . . . was a little short-fused, perhaps. After you've been through an experience like that you can't suddenly walk away from it (but) I was surprised that it took me as long as it did to really get back to the feeling that I was back up to speed."

He said he's had no contact with Nixon since 1974 and admits "I'd be a little self-conscious if I had occasion to run into him now. I'm really kinda relieved . . . I think the guy should have retired more gracefully than he has. He keeps boppin' up."

Butler's role in Watergate is part of his legend. At a recent party for current and former staff members, a Washington comedian, Joan Cushing, joked that Nixon would be sending Butler a farewell gift: "a leather-bound copy of the articles of impeachment so you'll be reminded how you got to be so well known so quickly in Washington."

Butler hopes he will be remembered for more than Watergate. He said he did not come to Washington thinking he could solve all the country's problems single-handedly. Service in the state legislature had shown him that was not the way the process works.

But in the Congress, much more than in the General Assembly, "any member who wants to get involved in a particular issue can have an impact." He feels he has "stayed on top of the job" and left his mark, particularly regarding matters that have come before the Judiciary Committee.

In terms of what he has put on the books, Butler is proud of the bankruptcy reform act he worked on for several years. He acknowledges that there is some criticism of the law and refinements are necessary. But "the changes we made have placed this country in a position where we are able to take care of all the business failures in a time of recession in a very orderly way. If we hadn't had those reforms we would have real problems today."

Butler is pleased that the change he recommended six years ago for the Voting Rights Act — the "bail-out" provisions for the states — was finally adopted.

Other accomplishments? "It's hard to explain to people. But I feel like the things we have prevented from happening are the things about which we should be proudest. You know, this Congress is populated with a lot of people who would solve every single problem with a new federal program. And anytime we can shoot down or prevent one of these expensive, Band-Aid programs I feel like we've made some progress."

Butler said he considers it an accomplishment that there have been no changes in the U.S. Constitution. "We've been under a lot of pressure" on proposals involving the Equal Rights Amendment, voting representation for the District of Columbia, prayer in the schools, abortion and a balanced federal budget. "Every one of them has been flawed and I guess I want to take some credit for having insisted that if we were going to change the Constitution we do it right. So that's another thing I feel pretty good about. We haven't made any changes in the Constitution of the United States while I'm here, but we survived."

He said he's felt good about his relationships with others in the Virginia delegation, with his colleagues on the Judiciary Committee and, especially, with "a subversive Republican group called the Wednesday group."

The Wednesday group, Butler said, "started out with a bunch of liberal Republicans" getting together for drinks and a round-table discussion once a week. It still has more liberals than moderates, but when Butler served as chairman he "quietly added people from the South, people with a more conservative approach."

Today, the group seems to represent the GOP intelligentsia of Congress. It is composed of "the bright people . . . not very doctrinaire in anything . . . but a pretty good

Please see **Last**, Page **A-17**

Newspaper ads teach you: What! Where! When!

SPORTS

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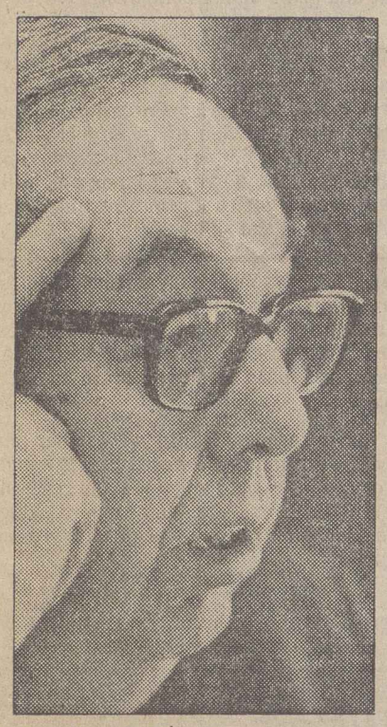
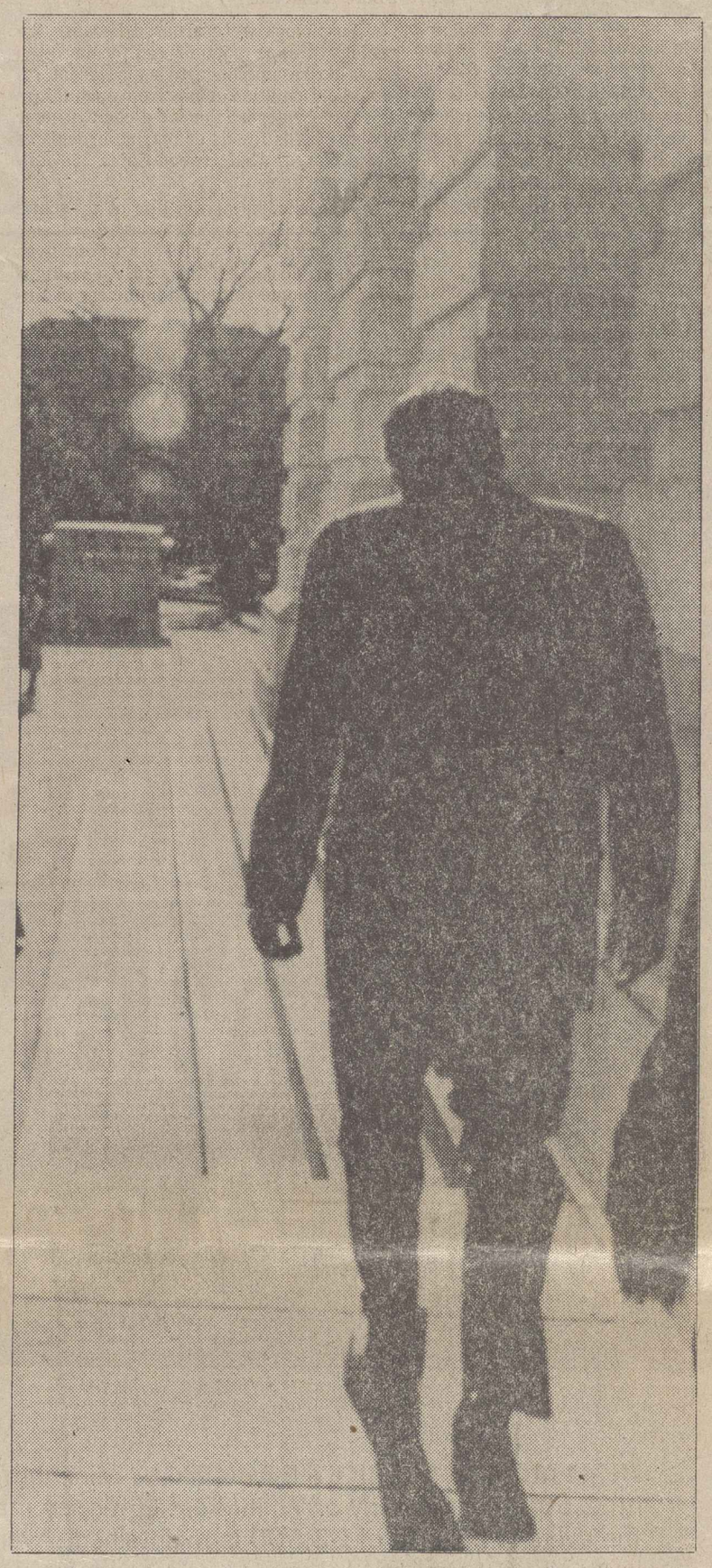
Roanoke Times & World-News

★ VOL. 13, NO. 165 **Sunday** DECEMBER 12, 1982, ROANOKE, VIRGINIA 75 CENTS SUNDAY



Caldwell Butler

"I hope that I will be so busy practicing law that I will not for a moment stop to realize that I am no longer in Congress."



Making an exit from the House during last days in Congress

Mr. Butler leaves Washington

By MARGIE FISHER
Senior writer

Staff photos by JACK GAKING

WASHINGTON — To get to the handsome desk where the unfinished business of the 97th Congress awaits him, long-legged M. Caldwell Butler must first negotiate the obstacle course of boxes stacked in his office.

The stacks get higher each day, a poignant reminder that Butler is dismantling a 10-year career in the House of Representatives.

He is packing it up and getting ready to go home to Roanoke.

Washington and Lee University, which paid tribute to Butler with an honorary degree four years ago, will take some of his records. Paul Trible, the U.S. senator-elect, will take over the 6th District constituency files since Trible plans to establish an office in Roanoke. Some things will be sent to Butler's residence; others, including the desk he is buying from the government, will go with him into private law practice.

With mock dismay, Butler looks at everything that must be cleared out. "If you see anything you want," he says to visitors, "help yourself."

Friends who drop by from neighboring offices laugh at his jokes and the logistical problems of his departure. A thin mist gaiety marks the round of farewell parties for Butler and his wife, June — including one given by their long-time friends from Roanoke, former Gov. and Mrs. Linwood Holton.

But there is also evidence of genuine regret that Congress is losing one of its most respected members.

Recently, "Sunday Morning," a CBS news program, explored why some of the most qualified congressmen — people with experience, good reputations and every expectation of re-election if they'd wanted it — decided not to run again in 1982.

Butler was featured on the show. He was described as "a conservative Republican whose stature among his peers derives from his excellent mind and his absolute fairness." The commentator said, "He's leaving because, well, the job doesn't pay what a man such as this can earn on the outside" and also because Butler had become concerned that he might lose touch with constituents if he stayed in Washington any longer.

Butler emphasized financial considerations when he announced last year that he was giving up his 6th District seat. As he prepares to turn things over to Democrat James Olin of Roanoke, Butler says he has no regrets about that decision.

Butler takes pride in his political accomplishments and the representation he gave those who elected him. He is proud that, during his public life, which includes 10 years in the Virginia legislature, "I have maintained my own self-respect and intellectual integrity and have the respect of the people that I've worked with. I feel pretty good about that."

But there is sadness for the 57-year-old Butler as he closes out an important phase of his life.

In an interview with the Roanoke Times & World-News, he revealed that his stand during the Watergate impeachment hearings, which earned him national prominence, may have cost him a GOP leadership role in Congress.

Even after nearly a decade, he senses "some resentment" from other Republicans for the part he played in toppling the presidency of Richard Nixon.

It is never articulated, he said. But "there's still a lot of strong feeling" that Republicans on the House Judiciary Committee who did not support Nixon during the impeachment hearings were traitors and "that we belong more to the liberal or moderate wing than the conservative people who are controlling the party."

Despite his efforts to build the state Republican Party, despite the esteem he's earned in Washington, despite his frequent signals of interest in the governor's office or the U.S. Senate, Butler has never been vigorously courted or promoted for statewide office by the state GOP hierarchy.

Butler speaks of such disappointments without bitterness, although he recognizes that the time for such opportunities is probably gone for good.

"I think the job of governor is a pretty high honor. There's a lot of things I would like to do if I were

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Richmond Times-Dispatch
Sunday, December 12, 1982

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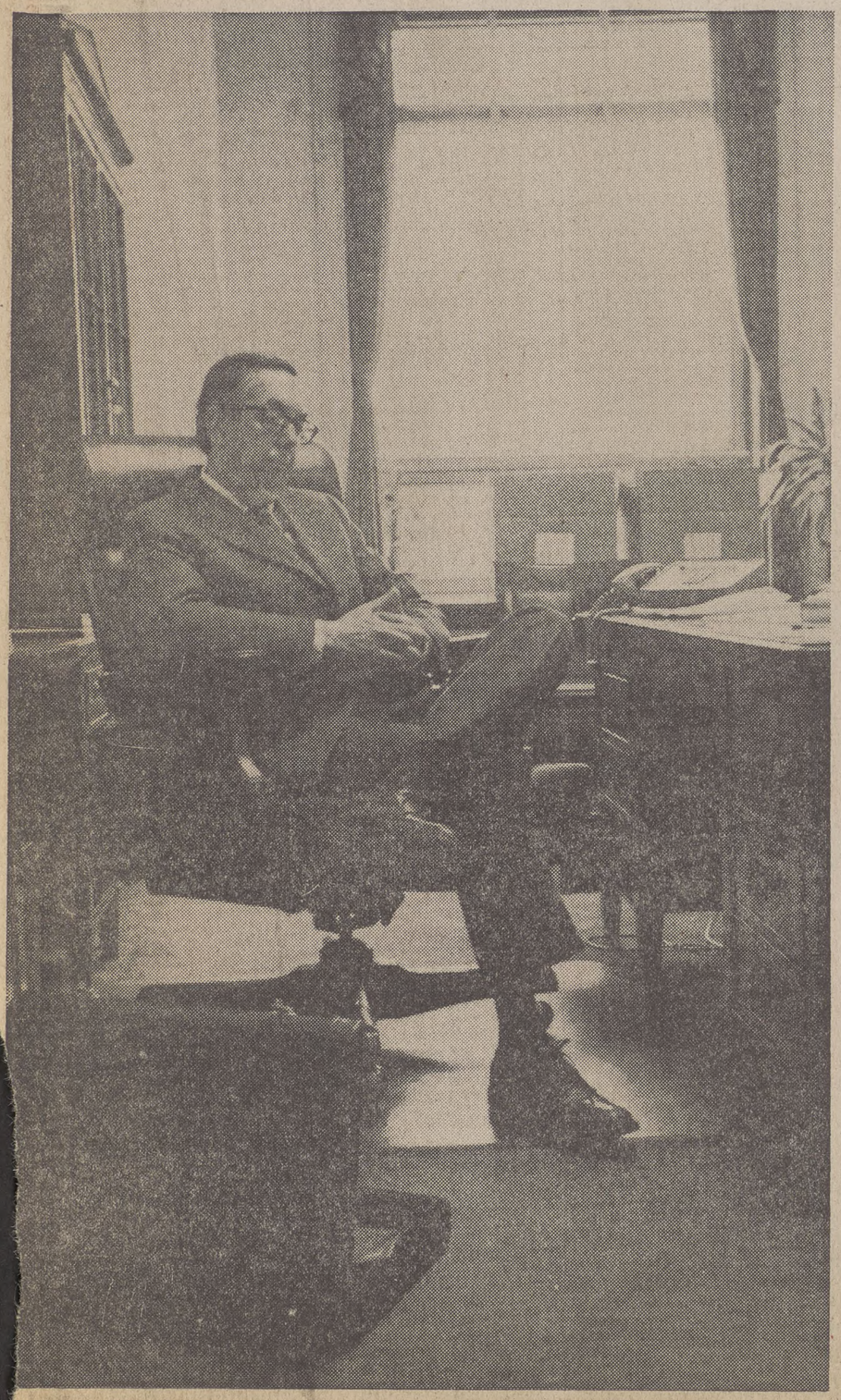
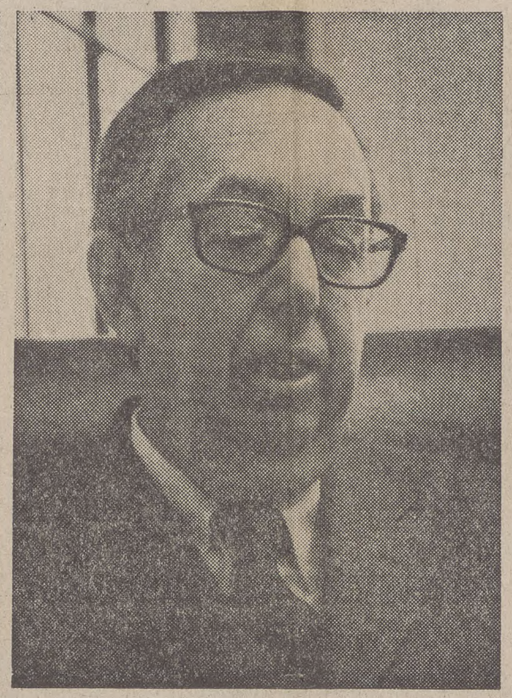
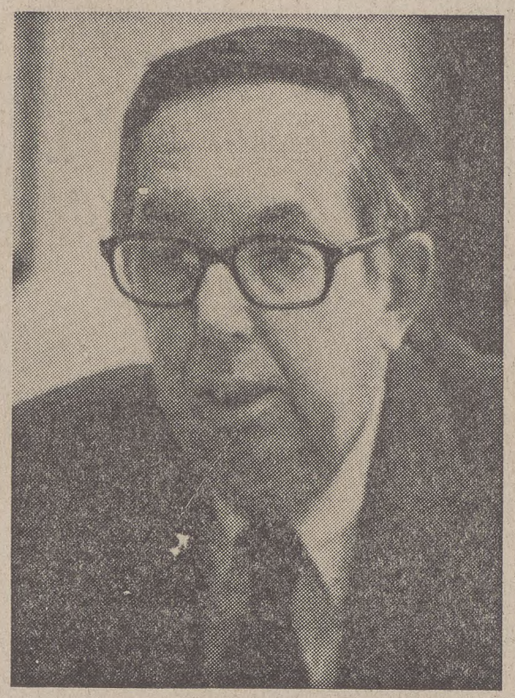
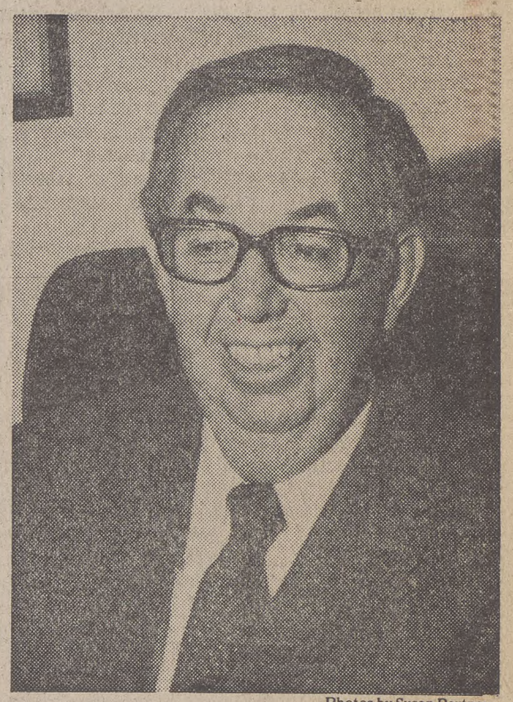


'Politics has been a constant challenge...'







Photos by Susan Portney

'I want to get back and live with the kind of people I've lived with most of my life'

Butler nears an end to legislative career

By Bill Miller
Times-Dispatch
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — M. Caldwell Butler's House office is bare nails poking from stripped walls, packing boxes sitting everywhere and a full-color plaster cast of the Virginia seal lying on a chair. Butler is moving.

Beginning 20 years ago, Butler spent a decade journeying to Richmond every January as a member of the House of Delegates. Ten years ago, he set up a second home in Northern Virginia and began commuting as the 6th District representative. This is not the first time he has reordered his life, but this, at the age of 57, is a retirement. After two decades, he is leaving politics, returning to law and Roanoke.

"You make a decision — who knows why? Why'd you marry the woman you did? Enter your profession? It was clear to me this job was moving. The challenge was disappearing. If I was going to make a change, I ought not to wait until it was too late; I'll be as much a former congressman in four years as now. I believe it's important to have some turnover.

"Homesickness is part of it. I didn't come from the plains of Texas. The Roanoke Valley is a beautiful area. I want to get back to it.

"And, you don't make deep personal associations here. It's the nature of the job. When the weekends come, when you'd normally relax with your friends, they've dispersed and you have to disperse to make speeches or look after your people. I want to get back and live with the kind of people I've lived with most of my life."

Money also played a part. House members earn about $60,000 — more than most people, but anyone not rich in his own right will tell you it isn't enough. Butler said as much when he said he was quitting.

"It was embarrassing. I'm genuinely concerned. . . . A lot of people are not making it. I've had demands on my resources — college expenses hit me while I was here — that others don't have. I think it's a sad commentary that Congress doesn't have the courage to pay itself the salary it ought to have to compete in the job market. We're not attracting anybody to Congress from the middle-aged group with profesional or business experience unless they have money."

It's not that Butler thinks members of Congress have a right to earn more than other people do. "I'm quite sure you could . . . find someone who'd take the job for the minimum wage, but you're going to get

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'The Roanoke Valley is a beautiful area. I want to get back to it.'

Butler's career nears end

Continued From First Page

what you pay for."

It's just that sort of candid outspokenness that characterized Butler's political life. Even his friend, financial manager and campaign chairman, Jay Langhammer, knows that. "He has a delightful sense of humor, but he gets grumpy with the people around him. He is demanding. He thinks so far ahead of everyone else, he wants everything to move with him," said the Roanoke businessman.

Now, Butler seems quite relaxed, a leg draped over the pull-out writing shelf of his desk. His every answer begins with a joke, signaling his relaxed frame of mind; and also suggesting self-consciousness at question after question about himself.

Throughout his political life, Butler moved in his own style, seeking not the spotlight, but to "do my thing where I've found myself." Literally, his has been the ironic success story.

Believed in two-party politics

Butler started as a young lawyer believing in two-party politics. It was the late 1950s. Democrats controlled Virginia's political machinery with iron fists.

"Oh, it was just something to do. Something extracurricular," Butler recalled. "I started by running for Roanoke City Council in 1958. The Good Lord, in his wisdom, saw fit that I wasn't elected, but I was hooked.

"Politics has been a constant challenge, until more recently. It's also a pretty worthwhile use of your energies. In a lot of situations, when people come to you, you can't help them and that's frustrating. After you've been in this business for a while, there's a lot you can do for a lot of people and that's rewarding."

Of Butler's first race, Linwood Holton, his friend, political ally and former law partner, recalled, "I was chairman of the party; if not, I was the spiritual head anyway. I stirred all that up — running Republicans. I stirred Caldwell to run for City Council. I was sitting in his living room when the results came in. He lost by 13 votes to a podiatrist. He was very discouraged. He hates to lose. He never lost again."

Despite his loss, Butler was hooked. "By 1960, with the presidential election, we had built a pretty strong Republican organization. So in 1961, I ran for the legislature. We won. And had a pretty good base going for the Republican Party there."

His Republican partisanship stems from his sharing the party ideology of "solving problems by letting people do it for themselves, without directions or intrusion from the government." But his partisanship is inherited, too. His great-grandfather, James Alexander Walker, was a House member and his grandmother, Willie Walker Caldwell, was a Republican National Committee member.

Became House minority leader

In the House of Delegates, Butler asserted his partisanship and became the leader of its five Republicans. "He used to be pretty good at pulling the donkey's tail," said Holton. "Once, the Democrats had voted through this reapportionment plan and, at the request of Gov. Lindsey Almond, they declared it an emergency bill. The only emergency probably was getting it passed before the Democratic primaries or something.

"When it came up in the House, Caldwell stood up and asked what the emergency was. No one could tell him. They said, 'Go ask the governor.' Caldwell said, 'Okay, I will. Will you give me a recess?' They couldn't believe it. When he went to see Almond, of course there wasn't any emergency."

After a decade, Butler's enthusiasm waned. In 1969, Holton was campaigning to become Virginia's first Republican governor since Reconstruction. Mid-way the campaign, Butler told him he wasn't going to run again. "I told him I knew he didn't think I was going to be elected governor, but I did," Holton recalled. "I told him I needed him in the General Assembly for at least two more years. He stayed on and was invaluable to me as the minority leader.

"The best thing he ever did was put me together at breakfast with Roy Smith, the Democratic chairman of the Appropriations Committee. After that, whenever Roy Smith and I teamed up for something, we usually got it."

He was swept into Watergate

Butler did make good his threat to quit the General Assembly. In 1972, he ran for the 6th District seat to replace Rep. Richard Poff, whose earlier campaigns Butler had been chairman of. In Washington, he was quickly swept into the Watergate brouhaha, and emerged a celebrity.

Jack Smith, Roanoke Valley Chamber of Commerce executive, recalled that shortly after Butler was elected, he went home to give a speech. He had run, Smith said, on the slogan, "You'll know he's there." When Butler stood up, "he began by saying that he sure hoped his new constituents knew he was there 'cause no one else did."

What really happened was quite different. "Dick Poff had advised me to get myself onto the Judiciary Committee. He said it was a nice, quiet place to be a part of the process. I've not taken any more of his suggestions."

The Judiciary Committee, of course, considered impeaching Richard Nixon. Butler came to be written up as the Southern Republican whose speech saying the committee had to vote for impeachment collapsed Nixon's defenses and helped force him into resigning.

Despite that premature climax in his House career, Butler went on to serious and less-noted work. "He has a very active and agile mind; is a very independent thinker. And very expressive," said a Judiciary Committee lawyer.

His colleagues valued him also and quickly voted him into The Wednesday Group, a semi-official liberal-to-moderate organization of Republicans. He was its chairman from 1979 to 1981. As a member and chairman, he is credited with pushing the group to study issues he thought deserved attention. "If he felt something was falling through the cracks, he'd ask for research and use it to focus attention on the issue. It didn't matter what the issue was," said a group staffer.

Supported president, defied administration

Nor did it matter what anyone else thought. While he supported President Reagan, Butler defied the administration and supported the Legal Services Corporation legislation. His stance, however, earned him praise from the civil rights community, something he did not get that often. He and the the civil rights leaders were particularly at odds when the Voting Rights Act came up for renewal and revision recently. Taking an unyielding conservative position, Butler was the only Judiciary Committee member to oppose reporting out the bill that eventually became law.

Then, Buter said it was unfair to continue making Virginia get local and state voting laws approved by the Justice Department before they took effect and that the arbitrariness of the newly written exemption clause would keep Virginia from winning an exemption. Supporters of the clearance provision said Virginia's leaders still pass discriminatory laws and that they need someone to oversee them until their attitudes change.

It is indicative of Butler that after the bill became law, he proposed that the state create a commission to survey all voting laws to ensure they were not discriminatory, which would enable the state to qualify for an exemption after 10 years.

He has dealt with controversy

Besides the Voting Rights Act, Butler has dealt with abortion, prayer in school and the Constitutional amendments for everything from equal rights to balancing the federal budget. In 1978, he became Congress' leading expert on bankruptcy laws, according to Judiciary Committee lawyers who worked with him on rewriting them.

Butler is credited generally with being "responsible for the whole committee staff and his colleagues doing a better job," said one committee lawyer. "He is an outstanding lawyer, superb on the Constitution. He would keep pointing things out and we'd keep doing things better and better to satisfy him."

This is not to say Butler doesn't have critics. Most criticism has been of his positions and from people who disagreed with him, as on the Voting Rights Act.

Milder criticism has come from those who find him too inflexible, too unpolitical. A former aide once complained that he wouldn't listen to the political way of accomplishing things, preferring just to throw out his idea and let it rise or fall on its own merits.

Butler conceded, "No, I've never been good at coalition building. It's my responsibility to make political decisions. I think that's the right approach. You point yourself in the right direction and go. Sometimes, you have to compromise and I've been graceful about that, but I've never been good at putting together a coalition. It's just not my inclination."

Butler acknowledged that coalition builders are usually more successful, but added, "at what price?"

Historically, most men have not voluntarily surrendered the stardom of Capitol Hill. Butler said he never got that much out of it. "You can't when you look around and see everyone's as ordinary as you. A congressman shouldn't take himself that seriously. It's not that great a job."

Besides, he added, Washington is "an unnatural existence.

"If I have to explain it, I'm not sure you can understand it, but you have this constant situation where you have a great deal of staff help. You get away from the individual work you do. As [Rep] Bob Giamo told me, the staff makes idiots of us by doing all our work. Then you have this rat race of having to be in two places at once. And you live in two houses, neither of which qualifies as a home."

After leaving, Butler will become a senior partner in Woods, Rogers, Muse, Walker and Thornton. He envisions "nine-to-five days, being able to make social commitments and keep them; being able to spend time with my children, who are all four grown and gone; being able to last a full set of tennis without being too out of shape; doing my share in the community and church, and maintaining my house — all those things that go with the ordinary life of a lawyer.

"And, I hope, with less frequent trips to the bank" to borrow money.

Butler favors federal plan to repair roads, bridges

By OZZIE OSBORNE
Senior writer

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler today described a federal highway-repair and jobs program as "a fine proposal" and said he hopes it's approved by the lame-duck session of Congress opening Monday.

"Evidence is clear that this country's roads and bridges are in bad shape and something must be done about them," Butler said.

The program would be financed by a 5-cent-per-gallon increase in the federal gasoline tax. That would pay for $5.5 billion in highway, bridge and mass construction projects and create about 320,000 jobs.

Butler said while he supported the program, he thought it should carry two provisions: The money should be targeted to the problem, not necessarily to areas where unemployment is highest, and provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act should not apply to the work.

Davis-Bacon provides that contractors bidding on federal work must pay their employees the prevailing wage rate for that locality.

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler
Calls plan 'a fine proposal'

The act was adopted in 1931 to protect local labor from the competition of cheap, imported labor. It has been vigorously criticized as having outlived its usefulness and having cost taxpayers billions of dollars. Critics of Davis-Bacon say it added $140 million to the cost of Interstate 66 in Northern Virginia alone.

In other comments today, Butler said:

- He doesn't expect President Reagan's MX missile proposal to be brought up at the lame-duck session.
- He does not favor the administration's idea of making the 10 percent federal tax cut effective Jan. 1 instead of July 1.
- He thinks nothing — "to my great disappointment," he says — will be done about the financially troubled Social Security system at the forthcoming session.

Butler said that if Congress ever approves a missile deployment plan, he thinks it will approve the one Reagan outlined Monday. That proposal calls for deployment of the huge MX missile in a string of silos at Francis E. Warren Air Force Base near Cheyenne, Wyo.

"If pressed, I'd support the proposal," Butler said. "But I don't expect it to come up during the remainder of my tenure."

The deployment problem is one Congress eventually must face, Butler said.

Butler said he's against making the tax cut effective Jan. 1 because it would increase the federal deficit. He added:

"I think the deficit is one of the problems that is really overwhelming, and we should not aggravate it."

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Butler

From Page B-1

The congressman said there are several Social Security proposals he finds acceptable. He said the retirement age could be progressively stretched out to 68, coverage could be broadened to include federal employees and others, and cost-of-living increases could be held to 4 percent.

He said he is against raising taxes any more than already scheduled.

"But that's probably what's going to happen," Butler said. "The Democrats don't know how to solve problems except by raising taxes."

Butler guessed the lame-duck session of Congress will end by Dec. 15. It will be his last because he is retiring at the end of his term after representing Virginia's 6th District for 10 years.

EDITORIAL

As Butler prepares to depart . . .

ROANOKE'S Rep. M. Caldwell Butler is a Republican to the core, but he's a Republican who thinks for himself.

This independent streak asserted itself again this week when the retiring 6th District congressman spoke out on the issues likely to confront the lame-duck session of Congress and to haunt succeeding sessions.

Butler is strongly in favor of a federal highway-repair and jobs program to repair the nation's crumbling infrastructure and to create jobs for idle Americans. But he is against creating additional budget deficits. So he favors a 5-cent-per-gallon gasoline tax to finance the work.

He adds to the proposal two common-sense suggestions. One is that the money be spent where the improvements are needed and not necessarily where unemployment is high. This should not be a make-work program, but a genuinely productive effort to put back into repair the basic facilities on which our national prosperity depends. If the money is frittered away on make-work projects, we will simply be digging ourselves a deeper hole.

His other suggestion is that the Davis-Bacon Act not apply to this program. The Davis-Bacon Act is a product of the 1930s. It requires that contractors bidding on federal projects pay "the prevailing wage rate" for that locality. In practice, the prevailing rate has come to mean the highest union rate, and federal contractors have been required to pay higher wages than non-government contractors. The program to rescue our infrastructure should be designed as an economy run and not as a gravy train.

Butler's support for the president's economics program has always been conditional. He has applauded spending cuts and deplored deficits. He is being consistent when he expresses his opposition to moving up next year's tax cut by six months — from July 1983 to January 1983. He is also being consistent with the economic realities. Budget deficits in the $200 billion range cannot be tamed by cutting taxes.

The congressman doesn't expect the president's proposal for basing the MX missile to come before the lame-duck session of Congress. If it does, "If pressed, I'd support the program." His apparent reluctance is understandable: The MX represents a lot of money for an uncertain level of security.

On Social Security, Butler fears that nothing will be done in this session. His ideas for solving the problem follow the paths of common sense: gradually stretching out the retirement age to 68, broadening coverage, and modifying cost-of-living benefits.

In his thoughtful approach to these issues, Rep. Butler sets a good example for his successor.

Roanoke Times & World-News

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Legal Board Members Avoid Joining 'Em by Representing 'Em

Mary McGrory

POOR

We have to consider the possibility, in reference to the brouhaha over the Legal Services Corp. board, that the Great Communicator failed to transmit clearly to his appointees what he wanted them to do.

He may well have said, "Demolish it." They must have heard him say, "Impoverish it."

How else can it be explained that his choices have been soaking Uncle Sam in a shameless manner? They are acting like the poor people Reagan cites so often: the food stamp recipient who buys vodka with his change, the welfare queen in her Cadillac.

When his efforts to kill the agency failed—Congress and the American Bar Association are unaccountably fond of it—the president started packing the board with saboteurs. They did better as buccaneers, running up bills more than double those of their predecessors.

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler (R-Va.), a member of the House Judiciary oversight subcommittee that is looking into the board's expenses and a man given to measuring his words, observed, "It sounds like the first thing they do was to go and put all four feet and a snout into the trough."

Reagan has had it in for Legal Services since his days as governor of California, where the local agency kept bringing, and winning, class-action suits against his rich friends, the agribusiness growers.

The Republicans are furious. Seven House members fired off an indignant letter to the president and told him he would do well to surrender in his long war against Legal Services. Rep. Harold S. Sawyer (R-Mich.), who is hardly the bomb-throwing kind, told the president that the conduct of his appointees was "an embarrassment to us and becoming a political liability to you."

Sawyer, who for more than 30 years was an attorney in Michigan and became a senior partner in a 70-member law firm, is an ardent partisan of Legal Services. His firm contributed $10,000 a year to the agency.

"You can't tell people to stay off the streets and then not give them access," he says. "Sure there have been abuses. There was that Connecticut case where they represented someone wanting a sex change. But there are few."

Sawyer is only one of many Republican congressmen who sigh that they could provide Reagan with distinguished Legal Services board members who would gladly serve for nothing.

Among the abuses, the contract of Legal Services Corp. President Donald Bogard has stirred special fuming and cackling around Washington's yuletide punch bowls.

Bogard approached government service the way lawyers approach their arrangements with private corporations, Butler notes. That is, in the spirit of greed.

The sweets provided Bogard, whose deal with the government was negotiated for him by William F. Harvey, chairman of the board and a former law professor of Bogard, are truly startling. He gets, in addition to his $57,500 salary, a full year's severance pay, benefits and expenses if he is fired.

He gets unlimited room and board, two trips a month to his Indianapolis home until June and a membership in a private club, presumably to compensate him for the tedium of consorting with the poor.

Dan Rathbun, 23, a divinity school student, is Reagan's odd idea of a Legal Services "client" representative for the poor. Rathbun's qualification as a poor person is that he has declared financial independence from his family, although his parents still claim him as a dependent.

He will not, in any case, be poor for long. He has collected $1,032.07 in consulting fees in two months.

The board's fees are so high that Butler remarked sardonically that he was not sure the oversight subcommittee could afford their testimony. They charge $29 an hour just to think about Legal Services.

As usual, when confronted with the spectacle of the rich getting richer, the administration was ambivalent. White House counselor Edwin Meese III said he thought where "they donate a lot of time and the law provides consulting fees, they should take consulting fees."

In the midst of the furor, William Olson, who has received $19,000 in consulting fees in the year he has been on the board, went on the McNeill-Lehrer report, and took the offensive. He called the current scandal a "smokescreen" raised by certain congressmen who resent the fact that the new board no longer funds "the left and their leftist constituencies."

His adversary on the program, Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.), pointed out that one of the signers of the protest letter to the president is Republican Rep. Henry J. Hyde, an ardent conservative from Illinois. "The suggestion that Hyde is a leftist front is, frankly, pretty funny."

Frank says he believes that this particular Washington Christmas story will have a happy ending. "Reagan has made the Legal Services stronger politically than it has ever been."

Justice Asks Court For Delay in Ruling On Bankruptcy Law

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Staff Writer

Justice Department officials yesterday asked the Supreme Court to delay the effective date of its ruling invalidating the nation's bankruptcy system after the lame-duck Congress failed to enact a new bankruptcy bill.

The department sought the delay until March 25 reluctantly, and only after receiving a specific request from Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. (R-Tenn.) and assurances from congressional leaders that the new bill will be a priority item for Congress when it reconvenes.

The court must act before Dec. 25 to forestall what some see as total disruption of a system designed to bring some order to the management of both private and business financial crises.

Lawyers say that its "limbo" status would mean, among other things, that banks would not make loans to some failing businesses and people could be put out of work.

It was the second delay the department has requested since the bankruptcy law was declared unconstitutional in June.

"I am deeply concerned," Attorney General William French Smith told congressional leaders on Dec. 10, "that the judiciary and the nation might conclude that, in the view of Congress, judicial decrees concerning constitutionality are not to be taken seriously."

The failure was "irresponsible and borders on the criminal," Rep. M. Caldwell Butler (R-Va.) said in an interview.

"We spent time in the lame-duck session on bills going down an endless road to nowhere—domestic content, jobs, immigration, cruise ships, love boats and any number of unanimous consent requests for the innocuous. Yet we couldn't find 40 minutes to consider this bill."

Businesses in trouble, ordinary private debtors, creditors and consumers are all dependent on the bankruptcy system to manage financial crises when they arise, and the system is used to protect failing companies during periods of reorganization.

The current problem began last spring when the justices said a new bankruptcy system, designed to streamline the process, unconstitutionally gave too much power to bankruptcy judges without giving them the life tenure and other protections that insulate the rest of the federal judiciary from political pressure.

The court stayed its ruling until Oct. 4 to give Congress time to act. When Congress missed that deadline, the Justice Department won another extension until Dec. 24. This week, Congress failed to meet that deadline.

One proposal, backed by Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D-N.J.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, would make full federal judges out of the bankruptcy judges.

The potential windfall for the administration—227 new plum judgeships—brought objections from some Democrats and lobbying from the White House, reportedly including presidential adviser Edwin Meese III.

The judiciary, jealous of its elite status, fought the proposal as unnecessary, and proposed that decisions of bankruptcy adjudicators simply be ratified when necessary by existing federal judges. Chief Justice Warren E. Burger became involved in the fray.

The consumer credit industry, and dozens of other groups, all of whom make substantial campaign contributions, took the opportunity to demand their special interest amendments totally unrelated to the constitutional questions.

Included among the proposals was one that would level debtors to the poverty line before giving them a fresh start after declaring bankruptcy.

The credit industry tried to take the bill "hostage," said Jonathan Rose, assistant attorney general for the Office of Legal Policy. "I think the industry shot itself in the foot," Rose said, noting that the department has received assurances from House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr. (D-Mass.) that when Congress reconvenes the House Judiciary Committee will consider no special interest amendments before acting on the new bankruptcy system.

All the parties to the bankruptcy controversy question the intentions of the others. Some in the judiciary and on the Democratic side of Congress charge that the White House and Justice Department have "politicized" the issue because of the judgeships involved.

Some administration officials, in addition to attacking the consumer credit industry, suggest that the judiciary is simply trying to preserve its prerogatives.

To say good-bye to Caldwell and June Butler

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By Lin and Jinks Hotton

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The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Sabotaging Legal Services

EVEN OPPONENTS of the administration's efforts to abolish the Legal Services Corporation must give the administration credit for ingenuity. The strategic attacks and counterattacks, the creative use of the recess appointment power and the bold regulatory assaults at the last minute illustrate the determination and resolve of the corporation's foes. But while these efforts have confused and frustrated backers of legal services for the poor, they have not succeeded in convincing Congress or the public that we can do without this program.

The courts have guaranteed free legal services to the indigent in criminal, but not civil cases. Until the creation of the corporation in 1974, attorneys to represent those who could not afford to pay were provided by volunteers, often through local legal aid societies. The corporation was created to supplement this fragile and fragmented system with a permanent corps of federally paid lawyers, based in neighborhoods, who could assist the poor. In some areas of the country, most notably California, the legal services lawyers went far beyond providing standard individual legal services and brought class action suits on behalf of the poor against businesses and state and local governments. The man who was then governor of California—and feeling the brunt of much of this activity—is now president of the United States, and he wants to abolish the Legal Services Corporation altogether.

Because Congress will not go along, and stubbornly keeps appropriating money for the corporation's work, another lateral attack was devised: load up the corporation's board with those who can be counted on to subvert its work. That's what the president thought he had done, but last week he withdrew eight nominations—the board has 11 members—that have not yet been confirmed by the Senate and indicated some of them would be replaced by individuals who are even more zealous in opposition to the program. The president can make a new set of recess appointments as soon as Congress adjourns, and these people will continue to serve, even though unconfirmed by the Senate, until the next Congress adjourns. Thus, even a board that has not a single member who has been confirmed can continue to make decisions binding on the corporation.

This week, four proposed regulations will come before the current lame-duck board of directors. They would, if adopted, prohibit class actions, the most efficient and effective means of vindicating the rights of large numbers of citizens, and severely hamper the work of poverty lawyers in a number of other ways.

Perhaps it is asking too much of such an avowed foe of the Legal Services program, but the president could mend some fences with Congress and help the poor in a time when they need all the help they can get by putting an end to all this fooling around with the program. Accept the fact that Congress will not let it die, find some people who are conservatives but who see merit in it, and put them in charge. There is broad support in Congress for some changes that would clarify the rules for class actions and set guidelines for this important work. But there is also a determination to save the program, because it is truly worth saving. Killing it by bits and pieces, regulations and recess appointees just won't work. There's a real need for poverty lawyers out there in a country savaged by recession and unemployment, and all who are concerned about the fate of those who suffer will not let the program die.

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As a footnote to the above, we give you a quotation from Rep. Caldwell Butler, the Virginia Republican who is retiring this year: "It sounds like the first thing they did was put all four feet and a snout in the trough."

Mr. Butler was speaking of the administration's appointees to the Legal Services board and the consulting fees they have billed the government. Chairman-designate William Harvey, for example, has submitted $25,028 in consulting bills for the first 11 months of this year. Overall, the 11-member board collected $156,201 in consulting fees through November. Members are entitled, we should add, to reimbursement for expenses and consulting fees for the time they work. But previous members billed the government far, far less.

Do these men have to give the impression that they're getting rich in the process of cutting programs for the poor?

The New York Times

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Sovereignty at Sea

For all the chaff about diplomats sunning themselves, Jamaica's Montego Bay was a fitting place to launch the Law of the Sea. No sea was more lawless than the Caribbean when privateers made Jamaica their sanctuary. Where better to announce a constitution for all the seas? For once, the creaking machinery of the United Nations worked. The sea law's authors earned their dip.

The Reagan Administration disagrees. It dissents so strongly from a few provisions in an omnibus charter that it refused to join 117 signers. But its objections are cranky and narrow. They betray the bipartisan labors of previous Administrations and set back the cause of international accommodation.

Mr. Reagan concedes the treaty's many virtues. It would end a chronic cause of conflict by establishing a uniform 12-mile territorial limit. Just as usefully, it gives hope of ending debilitating economic wars by fixing economic zones 200 miles out from shore. It serves the global naval powers by assuring unimpeded passage through 116 straits. It creates safeguards to protect the marine environment and protect the freedom of marine research.

What the Administration dislikes is the treaty's share-the-wealth approach to seabed mining. A decade ago, in a unanimous vote, the General Assembly asserted that the seabed's mineral riches were the common heritage of mankind. On that principle, after laborious negotiations, more than 100 nations voted to create an authority that would license seabed miners and give the world's poorer nations a slice of the profits.

Washington now proposes to bypass this feature by signing a separate mining treaty with West Europeans. But the experts doubt that this can work. Such an end run risks extended legal challenge, clouding the title that mining companies need before pouring millions into the sea. There is, in any case, a glut of manganese, copper, nickel and cobalt. So mining seabed nodules is unlikely to be commercially attractive until the end of the century.

But assume the United States is being not just greedy but principled and is defending American values and concepts of property. Does that justify a course of isolation and obstruction, and creating the impression that America wants the benefits of the sea law while refusing even a single concession to a global consensus? Does that justify walking away from compromises struck in good faith by three previous American Administrations?

Although Britain and West Germany have delayed signing to please Mr. Reagan, they are prudently joining a preparatory commission so that they have a voice in the preliminary rule-making. The United States is the only major industrial and maritime nation boycotting the commission.

•

The Reagan team has what sounds like a plausible rejoinder. This is a new Administration, with a mandate to question the policies it inherited. But its new broom sweeps in only a few corners; the President does not hesitate to invoke past commitments and bipartisanship to sell arms to El Salvador or Awacs to Saudi Arabia. And in the case of arms control, as apparently with the new Law of the Sea, he aims to observe treaties and derive their benefits without assuming responsibility for augmenting international codes.

The Law of the Sea deserves support. Rarely do disparate nations transcend ideology to propose practical remedies for global afflictions. Their comity needs to be nourished, patiently and generously. If American sulking at Montego Bay was diplomacy, then Sir Henry Morgan, buccaneering out of Jamaica, was a Sea Scout.

Chiseling on the Poor

Adding yet more insult to injury, the Reagan appointees assigned to wreck legal services for the poor have been feeding on the program.

William Harvey, the law professor serving as the supposedly unpaid chairman of the Legal Services Corporation, has billed it $25,000 for consultant services this year. His fellow board member, William Olson, is bagging $19,000 for part-time work. The Reagan board, unconfirmed and uncomfirmable by the Senate, has doubled the board costs of the corporation it is trying to kill.

Is this poverty chiseling the final insult, or does the President have more mischief to inflict?

He has already stretched beyond tolerable limits the power to appoint board members and evade the Senate confirmation process. When the Senate seemed bent on confirming six relatively independent board members while withholding approval of Mr. Harvey and Mr. Olson, the President withdrew all the nominations. And he vowed to replace not the two chief wreckers, but the six who harbored some sympathy for Legal Services.

Whither the spirit of voluntarism that Ronald Reagan summoned in the land? We get freeloading instead. Mr. Harvey doesn't like to fly to and from home in Indianapolis, so he bills the corporation for two days' driving time each way, at the consultant rate of $221 a day. Mr. Olson defends his fees as needed to recruit able directors. Incredulous members of the House have recalled that leaders of the bar once served cheerfully without fee to support this program.

Representative Caldwell Butler, a Virginian not known as a flaming liberal or social engineer, put it nicely: "I'm a Republican and we bring in these Republicans to take charge of this corporation in an effort to reform it, and it seems an awful lot like the first thing they do was to go and put all four feet and a snout into the trough."

So much for lean, limited government. It's time for the President to stop fighting and start saving Legal Services.

James J. Kilpatrick

Post 12/29/82

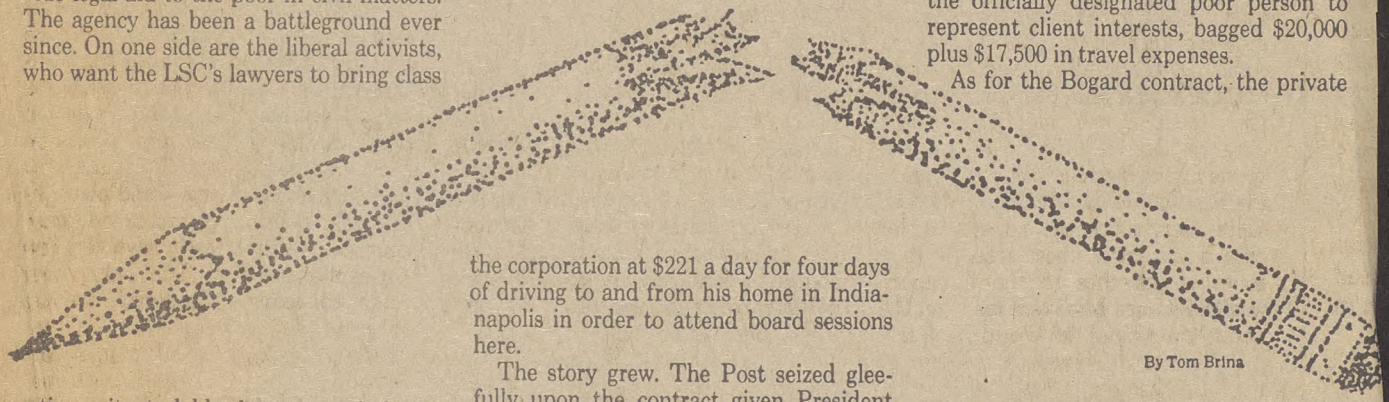
The Post's Legal Services 'Smear Job'

This month's flap over the Legal Services Corporation may have had no more than a ladycracker's impact across most of the nation, but here in Washington the story went off with the bang of a cherry bomb. Let me pick up a few missing pieces.

For the record: Congress created the Legal Services Corporation in 1975 to provide legal aid to the poor in civil matters. The agency has been a battleground ever since. On one side are the liberal activists, who want the LSC's lawyers to bring class action suits, to lobby in state capitals for social legislation and to seek sweeping changes in the law. On the other side are the conservative standpatters, who want the LSC's lawyers to stick to aiding poor persons in such areas as small judgments, evictions, divorce and government services.

In point of fact, the great bulk of the LSC's work has been in the conservatives' areas, but the activists have controlled policies and staff from the beginning. President Reagan, a longtime critic of the corporation, proposed to reverse the situation last year. He nominated nine persons to a new board of directors, headed by William F. Harvey, but the Senate refused to confirm his choices. A couple of weeks ago the president withdrew all his nominations. Meanwhile the board had elected a new corporation president, Donald Bogard. He took office on Dec. 13.

The big bang came two days later. The Washington Post broke the story under a Page One headline: "Legal Service Appointees Get Fat Fees." The gist of it was that the Reagan nominees have been collecting "large consulting fees," at a rate "at least twice as large as those paid to any previous board." In the first 11 months of 1982, board members had been paid $156,200, compared with $72,000 for the former Carter board in all of 1981. Chairman Harvey, it was reported, had billed the corporation at $221 a day for four days of driving to and from his home in Indianapolis in order to attend board sessions here.



By Tom Brina

The story grew. The Post seized gleefully upon the contract given President Bogard. It contains a clause by which the corporation will pay his dues in a private social club of his own choosing. For several days The Post regaled its readers with juicy tidbits intended to show that the Reagan crowd, as a congressman viewed it, had all four feet and a snout in the trough. "It is disgusting," said a Post editorial. The New York Times weighed in with its own me-too editorial, "Chiseling on the Poor." The Times was outraged that one Reagan nominee, Washington attorney William Olson, had "bagged" $19,000 for part-time work.

As a smear job—and that is precisely what it was—The Post's reporting had all the beauty of John Randolph's mackerel in the moonlight. The job both shined and stunk.

Why were the 1982 per diems double those of 1981? The Reagan board put in 28 days on corporation business in 1982, the Carter board only 12 in 1981. The per diem rate had been raised by Congress from $192 in 1981 to $221 in 1982. The Reagan members followed the identical practices of the Carter members in terms of fees and travel expenses.

The $19,000 that Olson "bagged" represented $29 an hour—about one-fourth of the going rate for a Washington lawyer. The Times did not mention that board member Josephine Worthy, who serves as the officially designated poor person to represent client interests, bagged $20,000 plus $17,500 in travel expenses.

As for the Bogard contract, the private club provision parallels the same provision in the contracts of his predecessors—a fact The Post grudgingly acknowledged three days after the story broke. Bogard's contract assures him a year's severance pay, double the severance period provided for last year's president, Dan Bradley, but the circumstances are different. To accept the post as head of the LSC, Bogard resigned from Stokely-Van Camp, where he was chief of litigation, and agreed to move his family from Indiana to Washington. With dissolution of the Reagan board, Bogard now has been left high and dry. Bradley had no such obligations or uncertainties.

Viewed objectively, with the facts in perspective, the story never was much of a story. Most of us in my business, which is the news business, were taught as cubs to keep our reporting fair, balanced and neutral. Reading The Post, you kind of wonder whatever became of those elementary rules.

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More on Legal Services

Post 12/29/82

WHAT'S THE right rate of compensation for the people who run the Legal Services Corporation? Their job is to provide legal aid to people who cannot afford their own lawyers, and it continues to seem indecent to us that the people in charge should exploit their positions to run up their per diem payments and perquisites to unusually high figures, even if they're not exceeding the rate set by law. But the corporation's chairman and president have their defenders, and on the opposite page we publish a column by James J. Kilpatrick making the best case possible for their conduct. Readers will note that there is no difference between us with regard to the facts. It is a matter of interpretation and judgment.

Mr. Kilpatrick mentions that the current board's consulting fees are 117 percent above those of its predecessor. The 15 percent rise in per diem accounts for part—but obviously not all—of the difference. Some of the rest can be ascribed to the example of the board's chairman who, for instance, charged the government $221 per day for driving here from Indianapolis, because he doesn't like to fly. Mr. Kilpatrick also notes that one year's severance pay granted, by Mr. Harvey, to incoming board president Donald Bogard, is a departure from previous practice. We can understand why Mr. Bogard, appointed by a lame-duck board, would want such protection. But should the government grant it?

Certainly this board has not been so generous with the clients whom Legal Services is supposed to serve. Presidential counselor Edwin Meese III points out that none of this would have gone on if the Legal Services Corporation had been abolished as the president advocated. True enough. But Congress explicitly and emphatically voted to continue this program. If the leaders of the current board continue to compensate themselves generously while working to cut legal services to the poor, they should expect to be criticized. We say it again: the conduct of the board's leaders is disgusting. Does the president want to endorse such conduct by reappointing them?

The Washington Post METRO

Caldwell Butler: A Maverick To the End

"For years we Republicans have campaigned against corruption and misconduct.... But Watergate is our shame."

—Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, 1974

By Saundra Saperstein
Washington Post Staff Writer

He was a freshman in Congress, a quick-witted, tart-tongued southern conservative from the Republican stronghold of Roanoke. He was elected to Congress in the Richard Nixon landslide of 1972, and if anyone could be counted on during the agonies of Watergate, it was surely Rep. M. Caldwell Butler. Or so many Virginia Republicans thought.

But in the steamy summer of 1974 Butler surprised them, announcing from his seat on the House Judiciary Committee that he would vote for Nixon's impeachment. "For years we Republicans have campaigned against corruption and misconduct . . . . But Watergate is our shame," he said. "I cannot condone what I have heard, I cannot excuse it, and I cannot and will not stand still for it."

Butler is retiring after a decade in Congress, and he leaves no less the maverick than he was when he came in. Recently, he set his sights on two of his own party's appointees.

See BUTLER, B5, Col. 3

Rep. Butler: A Maverick To the End

BUTLER, From B1

Two weeks ago, two Republican directors of the Legal Services Corp. testified before an investigative subcommittee about the large consulting fees they charged the government in a program for the poor. Butler again smelled misconduct, and wasted no words in saying so: "It sounds like the first thing they did was put all four feet and a snout in the trough," drawled Butler. This time, no one was surprised.

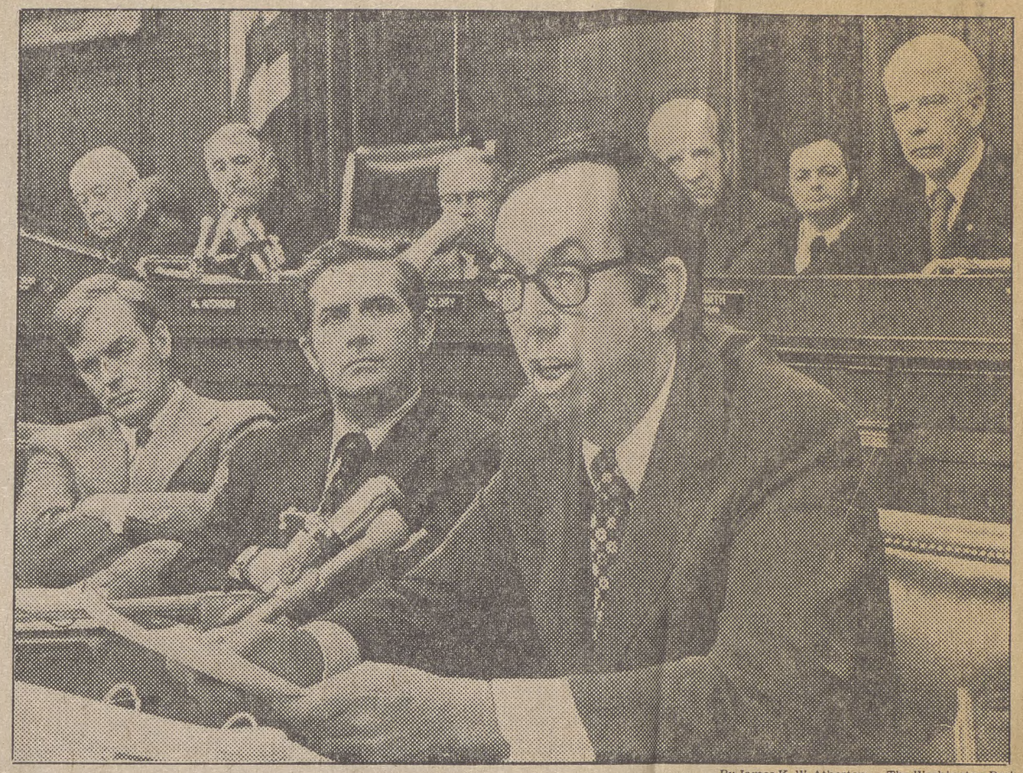
After 10 years of watching Butler follow his own drumbeat, veering left on occasion to argue against a constitutional amendment banning busing and veering right most often to vote with his conservative Virginia compatriots, his House colleagues may not have always understood him. But they did know, as Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.) said, that Butler's actions over the legal services fees and Watergate were born of "the distaste he would have for people not living up to ethics."

Butler, a gangling man of receding chin and toothy smile, is a true Mountain Valley conservative. His voting record is staunchly pro-Reagan, and his views are deeply traditional, the stuff of the Shenandoah Valley where he was born.

He was one of the leaders in the battle against extension of the Voting Rights Act last year. Under the act, a civil rights measure passed in 1965 to ensure more blacks had an opportunity to vote in the South, Virginia must get clearance from the Justice Department for any change in its election laws. Butler said that although the act is a "monumental piece of legislation that has done a lot to improve" election procedures in his own state, it provides no incentive for states to "get out from under" the burden of reporting every law change to Justice.

Butler was one of a tiny band of House conservatives, including all of the state delegation except Northern Virginia Rep. Frank R. Wolf, to vote last year against the extension in a lopsided 389-to-24 roll call that followed months of heated debate.

Still, the 57-year-old Butler often could be found fighting on opposite sides from his Virginia colleagues. "I have probably been more on the liberal side on the abortion issue than the Virginia delegation . . . also on other social issues," he said last week reflecting on his years in the House. "It's not because I'm a liberal, a moderate or a conservative, but because I'm a lawyer."



By James K. W. Atherton — The Washington Post

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler makes statement at 1974 Nixon impeachment hearings. Beside him is Rep. Lawrence J. Hogan (R-Md.)

Butler said he has not found "a satisfactory way for a right-to-life amendment" to meet constitutional requirements. He also has voted to allow the use of federal funds for abortions because he feels it is unconstitutional to "deny abortions, which are perfectly legal, to poor people . . . just because they are poor."

Butler began his political career more than 20 years ago in his native Roanoke when he ran successfully for the Virginia General Assembly and became the leader of a band of Republicans so outnumbered by the Democratic majority that they got appointed only to committees that never met.

Arthur R. (Pete) Giesen Jr., a Richmond colleague, recalled that their GOP group became known in Virginia as the "constructive obstructionists" for their fights against certain Democratic measures. Because the Democrats had a special advisory council—a mainstay of the old Byrd machine, according to Giesen—Butler had the Republicans set up a panel of their own, which traveled around the state holding hearings on such issues as election reform.

"Even then, Butler had his great wit and sharp tongue, and the media loved him," Giesen said.

Butler honed those skills in Congress, where his caustic wit was both a blessing and a curse. He was known as a "very demanding person, a perfectionist" who held high standards for himself and others and would sometimes turn his caustic tongue on those who didn't measure up.

But his humor could also be self-deprecating. When fighting a losing battle in 1975 for an amendment to the Voting Rights Act that would provide states such as Virginia with an escape clause, Butler dubbed his measure "the Impossible Bail-Out Amendment." Its requirements were so strict that many northern states would not have qualified, said former aide Kenneth Klee. Still, Butler argued it would provide some incentive for states to improve their minority voter participation.

When Butler came to the House in 1973, the Judiciary Committee was not his first choice of assignments. Yet it is on Judiciary that he made his name — first during the Watergate hearings and later by working with Rep. Don Edwards (D-Calif.) to shepherd a massive and complex revision of the country's bankruptcy laws through Congress.

Last June, a portion of that law was declared unconstitutional and Butler spent his last days in Congress seeking passage of a compromise bill hat would have kept the system going. "He's trying to work, work, work," Edwards said a few days before the session ended. "But I think it's hopeless." The bill died after House and Senate failed to agree on a compromise.

One former aide said "few members will give themselves to issues like bankruptcy that are not politically sexy. Few have the willingness and the mental power. Butler has both."

During the Watergate days, Butler was one of the Judiciary Committee's "Fragile Coalition," a group of three southern Democrats and four Republicans who became the swing votes for impeachment. As the group worked to draft proposed articles of impeachment, Butler was the technician. "He was always the one saying, 'No, you can't use that word, it doesn't provide this. Or let's try the sentence this way,'" recalled a lawyer who worked on the drafting.

Now Butler has left Congress to practice law in Roanoke, partly for financial reasons—he has sent four children through college and maintains two homes—and partly because he believes it is time to go. "I am 57 years old, and if I'm going to have another career, the change would have to come in a year or two," he said in a recent interview. "I'm satisfied I don't want to stay here forever."

Some of those who don't share his political philosophy say Butler is the type of representative the House can ill afford to to lose. "If we have to have a conservative Republican around," said Rep. Robert Kastenmeier (D-Wis.), "it might as well be Caldwell Butler. He is a man of excellent mind."

Friday, December 31, 1982

The Virginian-Pilot

Editorials

Caldwell Butler's legacy

The end of the lame-duck session of Congress brought down the curtain on the congressional career of Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, a Roanoke Republican who decided that 10 years in the House was enough. At 57, he would rather practice law in western Virginia for the rest of his working days than write laws in Washington, D.C. That's an unusual decision in two respects.

First, given the full-time nature of congressional work and the heady atmosphere of the nation's capital, most lawmakers don't leave voluntarily. Generous pensions have induced more congressmen in recent years to resign when they were ready to retire. It is still the exception for a man in his fifties.

Secondly, those who do depart, voluntarily or at the behest of the voters, have a tendency to stay on in Washington. Many of them cultivate the life of political hangers-on for the obvious benefits — high pay, short hours and job security — that consultants or Washington lawyers representing out-of-town clients can command. The old saying, "They never go back to Pocatello," isn't limited to Idaho.

It is refreshing, then, to note Congressman Butler's decision, even as we regret the departure of one of the more respected and able members of the House. By returning to Roanoke, he will undoubtedly impart a bit of wisdom to the community about the ways of presidents and bureaucrats. A leadership resource such as that should be prized by any town.

We have not researched in detail Mr. Butler's record, primarily a conservative one on issues, but we will never forget his role on the Judiciary Committee during the Nixon impeachment hearings. A man of less substance, having gone to Congress only two years before on President Nixon's coattails as did Mr. Butler, might have been readily persuaded by party loyalists to support the president. Mr. Butler supported his own conscience and that of his colleagues instead, and with memorable rhetoric.

Rep. Butler

"For years we Republicans have campaigned against corruption and misconduct," he declared. "But Watergate is our shame. I cannot condone what I have heard, I cannot excuse it and I cannot and will not stand still for it."

More recently, when the committee looked into the conduct of two Reagan administration appointees to the federal Legal Services Corp. and found they had charged the government large consulting fees, Mr. Butler again said what had to be said without partisan restraint: "It sounds like the first thing they did was put all four feet and a snout in the trough."

Such refreshing candor is always welcome, but too often absent, in government. It will be missed when the 98th Congress convenes without Mr. Butler.

Whatever he has given his constituents, Caldwell Butler gave politics a good name. A public man can hardly perform a more useful service in a free society.

A Tribute to
The Honorable M. Caldwell Butler and Mrs. Butler
United States House of Representatives
1972-1982

March 4, 1983
The Hotel Roanoke

The Honorable John N. Dalton ..... Welcome and Introductions

The Reverend Clay Turner, Rector
St. John's Episcopal Church ..... Invocation

Dinner

The Honorable John N. Dalton ..... Acknowledgment of Messages

Mrs. John N. Dalton ..... Tribute to Mrs. Butler

Mr. Frank G. Clement ..... Tribute

Mr. Richard E. Martin ..... Presentation

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The Honorable M. Caldwell Butler

Butler is elected director of bank

OCT. 21 '83

Former Rep. M. Caldwell Butler has been elected a director of Dominion Bankshares Corp. of Roanoke. Butler, who retired in December after 10 years in the House of Representatives, is a partner in the law firm of Woods, Rogers, Muse, Walker and Thornton.

A Roanoke native, he practiced law here from 1950 to 1972. During a decade in the Virginia House of Delegates, Butler was chairman of the Joint Republican Caucus from 1964 to 1966 and House minority leader from 1966 to 1972. In Congress, he served on the House Judiciary Committee during the impeachment hearings of former President Richard Nixon. He was on the House Committee on Government Operations and the American Revolution Bicentennial Board.

WOODS, ROGERS, MUSE, WALKER & THORNTON

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Roanoke Times & World-News

Saturday, March 5, 1983

Dalton leads high praise for ex-Congressman Butler

By MARK LAYMAN
Staff writer

A former governor, members of the General Assembly and local elected officials were among the couple of hundred people — most of them Republicans — who packed a banquet room in the Hotel Roanoke Friday night to pay tribute to the 20-year political career of Caldwell Butler.

The decade he spent as the Republican congressman from the 6th District were "always pleasant and always enjoyable," Butler told the $15-a-plate gathering. "I liked it very much. . . . (But) many times I (wondered) why I was in Congress when I'd prefer to be home in Roanoke."

The praise from his political teammates and supporters Friday night helped to lift the "heavy burden" of "feeling like I wasn't doing enough for my family and friends" while in Washington, Butler said, his voice trembling.

It was one of the few serious moments of the dinner, which Butler, former Gov. John Dalton and the other speakers tried to keep light.

The longtime friendship between Butler and Dalton provided grist for laughter and reminiscences for both men. Dalton set the tone for the evening when he recalled beginning his law practice in Radford about the same time, the early 1950s, that Butler hung out the shingle in Roanoke. "You might call us the 'Over the Hill Gang,'" he quipped.

Maybe it wasn't so fortunate that Butler lost his bid for Roanoke City Council a few years later, and went on to become a member of the House of Delegates and U.S. Congress, Dalton said. If he had won a seat on council, he probably would have continued as a lawyer in Roanoke . . . "and have made a million dollars."

As minority leader in the House of Delegates, "nobody on either side of the aisle could match (Butler) in debate," said Dalton, who, with Butler, was one of only a handful of Republicans in the General Assembly in the 1960s. As a freshman congressman on the House Judiciary Committee, Butler's agonized decision to vote for President Nixon's impeachment "drew respect from people across the nation," Dalton said.

Please see **Butler**, Page **A-6**

Staff photo by BOB PHILLIPS

M. Caldwell Butler speaks at dinner in his honor Friday night at Hotel Roanoke

Butler

From Page A-3

There was a prolonged standing ovation and whistles when Dalton asked who would like to see Butler run for office again. "If he had wanted to stay another 20 years, the people would have continued to elect him," Dalton said.

Butler took home letters of praise from President Reagan, Sens. John Warner and Paul Trible, several members of the state's congressional delegation, Roanoke Mayor Noel Taylor and Roanoke County Board of Supervisors Chairman May Johnson.

Among the crowd were Delegates Steve Agee and A.R. "Pete" Giesen, Lynchburg City Councilman Joe Freeman and Roanoke County Treasurer Fred Anderson.

State Sen. Ray Garland was there and was singled out for a few friendly pokes from Butler. "He taught me humility," the former congressman said with a grin.

Since taking a position with the law firm of Woods, Rogers, Muse, Walker and Thornton in Roanoke, Butler said, attorney Frank W. Rogers Jr. "has replaced Tip O'Neill as my father figure."

Local civic leader Frank Clement praised Butler as a congressman who "always put the interests of Virginia first. . . . It's hard to find a flaw in his record." And Richard Martin took the microphone to admit, "It's kind of lonely being 6th District Republican chairman without Caldwell Butler."

Law Library Receives Butler Papers

(continued from page 1)

area of Watergate or researching the legislative history of the Bankruptcy Act," Wiant said.

"Our students will benefit greatly from the presence of these papers because they offer an explanation of the events not generally available from other sources," she added.

Included in the Butler materials are taped interviews with Butler concerning the impeachment hearings.

"Those audiotaped interviews with Representative Butler conducted by Wayne Woodlief, a Washington correspondent, represent the only known oral history of the House Judiciary Committee impeachment proceedings against President Nixon," Wiant noted.

A native of Roanoke, Butler received his undergraduate degree from the University of Richmond and his law degree from the University of Virginia. He practiced law in Roanoke from 1950 until his election to Congress in 1972. He was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates, where he served as minority leader, in 1962.

During his 10 years of service in Washington, Butler was part of many important activities in the Congress. He participated in the impeachment inquiry of Nixon and the confirmation hearings of Vice Presidents Ford and Rockefeller. He was a member of the House Judiciary Committee, where he served on the Subcommittee of Monopolies and Commercial Law and the Subcommittee of Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice.

He was the ranking Republican on the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights. He was also a member of the Committee on Government Operations, where he served on the Subcommittee on Manpower and Housing and the Subcommittee on Legislation and National Security. He served on the Republican Task Force on Congressional Reform, the Republican Task Force on Crime, and the Republican Task Force on Election Reform.

In 1978, Washington and Lee awarded Butler its honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

"I have always considered that honorary degree from Washington and Lee the highest honor I received during my congressional career," Butler said recently. "I have always had the greatest respect and admiration for Washington and Lee University."

Butler explained that he felt it appropriate to give his papers to the W&L law school since he was representing the Lexington area in Congress, adding that "I am grateful the university accepted my offer and has been kind enough to take these materials off my hands."

The Hall Law Library at Washington and Lee's School of Law is named in honor of Wilbur C. Hall, the late Virginia practitioner and law school graduate. The library's collection currently numbers more than 200,000 volumes and has tripled in size during the past 10 years. The library occupies 50,000 square feet of Lewis Hall, the law school building that opened in 1976.

SOME OF THE PAPERS given to the W&L law library by former 6th District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler are examined by Sarah K. Wiant, librarian. (Mason photo for W&L)

The News-Gazette

The best-read newspaper in the Rockbridge area

WEEK'S WEATHER
Temperatures and precipitation for the week ending March 7: Tues. 52-43, .02 in. rain; Wed. 63-27; Thurs. 71-28; Fri. 79-31; Sat. 72-36; Sun. 66-48, .11 in. rain; Mon. 68-51.

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ets Preview Report

isting building to building a new facility with or without an attached work farm.

"Of the latter two options, the cost is not materially different," Phillips said.

Of the proposed $1.7 million project, the state possibly would reimburse the localities for all but $225,000 with the remaining money to come proportionately from the county at one-half and the two cities at one-fourth each.

Phillips said the facility should be built between Lexington and Buena Vista adjacent to land available for a farm unit.

He said that the jail would be run by a staff separate from the Sheriff's Department and that some positions might be eligible for state funding.

(continued on page 10)

W&L To Receive Butler's Papers

M. Caldwell Butler, former U.S. Representative from Virginia's 6th Congressional District, has given the bulk of the personal papers from his five terms in Congress to the Wilbur C. Hall Law Library at Washington and Lee University.

BUTLER

Butler, a Republican, did not seek reelection for a sixth term and is currently a partner in the Roanoke law firm of Woods, Rogers, Muse, Walker & Thornton.

On two previous occasions, Butler had given personal papers to the W&L law library, and that material is already a valuable part of the library's special collections. He first gave the library most of the papers surrounding his participation in the impeachment inquiry of former President Richard M. Nixon. Later, he gave the Hall Law Library his notes and other items generated by his participation in drafting bankruptcy reform legislation.

By giving Washington and Lee the remainder of his papers, Butler has provided an extremely valuable addition to the law library collection, said Sarah K. Wiant, law librarian and assistant professor of law at Washington and Lee.

"These papers will be a rich resource for scholars working in the

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EDITORIALS / LETTERS

Roanoke closes its centennial year

ROANOKERS rang out their city's centennial celebration the way they started it off — with a rousing New Year's Eve party on the City Market. An estimated 8,000 people showed up, about twice the number expected.

It was a good party to end a good year of celebration. The Roanoke Centennial Committee, planning and coordinating a wide array of centennial events during 1982, did an excellent job. As for the party itself, thanks go to its co-sponsors — the Roanoke Area Market Association, the city Parks and Recreation Department, radio station WROV, and Downtown Roanoke, Inc.

1982's centennial activities renewed a sense of community in Roanoke. The use of the City Market as a major focal point for centennial festivities was especially welcome. Response throughout the year demonstrated conclusively that Roanoke has a healthy appetite for communitywide public events. In agreeing to continue supporting centennial-like affairs, City Council has increased the odds that the spirit of '82 can be extended through 1983 and beyond.

It's a tribute to the good sense of the vast majority of Roanokers that no major incidents were reported at the New Year's Eve party. When a crowd is double the expected size, it's not always easy to keep things in hand. Another sign of good sense: Most City Market partygoers seemed conscientious about finding trash receptacles, rather than using the streets, for their empty cups and other debris.

Still, a few of those who gathered weren't content simply to sip champagne, simply to listen and dance to the records, simply to follow the rules of civilized behavior. Police had to make several arrests.

With a crowd so big, especially on New Year's Eve, that's probably inevitable. Still, it should serve as a warning flag: Such parties *must* be kept under control, or the spirit they are intended to foster will be dealt a severe setback.

Judging from their work of the past year, the organizers of centennial and City Market events will do all they can to prevent such problems. But doing it depends not only on those who organize the events but also on those in the general public who attend them.

Caldwell Butler, private citizen

IF WE have to have a conservative Republican around," The Washington Post quotes liberal Democratic Rep. Robert Kastenmeier of Wisconsin as saying, "it might as well be Caldwell Butler. He is a man of excellent mind."

Agreed, to a point. But let's modify Kastenmeier's remark: The country *needs* to have conservative Republicans around, as well as liberal Democrats, and it's a shame that more from both camps aren't of Butler's caliber.

After 10 years in Congress, and 11 before that in the Virginia House of Delegates, Butler is no longer an elected official. When the 1983 Congress convened this week, the representative from Virginia's 6th District was not Butler but Roanoke Democrat James Olin.

Butler left Congress not because he lost an election, or decided to run for another office, or had grown too old to serve, or faced a tough re-election battle. He chose to leave. What's more, he's returned to Roanoke to practice law, which is also unusual. A more common destiny for ex-congressmen still in their active years is to stay in Washington and parlay their contacts and experience into lucrative "consulting" or lobbying jobs.

But then, much about Butler's career is unusual. As a member of the House Judiciary Committee in 1974, he was faced with the momentous task of assessing the Watergate charges against President Nixon. Nixon's coattails in 1972 had helped pull Butler into Congress, and Butler in those days was no shoo-in for re-election. Nevertheless, the congressman decided the president had committed impeachable offenses: Butler joined a minority of the committee's Republicans in voting with the Democrats to send articles of impeachment to the House floor.

Later, Oval Office tapes (the "smoking gun" tapes) made it clear to almost everybody that Nixon had to go. But eventual confirmation of the correctness of Butler's actions wasn't mere luck. For in studying the evidence available earlier, Butler — unlike some of his GOP colleagues on the committee — understood the implications of what he was studying, and he had the courage to act on that understanding.

The impeachment proceedings gave Butler's career an odd twist. As a freshman congressman in 1974, he won national fame. Later, as a legislative veteran, he labored in relative obscurity — respected by congressional insiders for his work in such fields as immigration policy and bankruptcy law, but no longer in the spotlight.

Through it all, he demonstrated a conservatism far deeper than the shallow squawking of the New Right. Butler's commitment to equal justice led him to fight Reagan administration efforts to dismantle the Legal Services Corp. His commitment to ethics in government led him to blast questionable actions by Republican as well as Democratic appointees. His commitment to the Constitution led him to oppose attempts to clutter it with unworkable amendments favored by many who call themselves conservative.

M. Caldwell Butler

Sometimes his stands — as in his opposition a few months ago to extending the Voting Rights Act — were perceived as *more* conservative than those of most Republican legislators. When he departed from the positions predominant in his party, whether to the left or to the right, it usually paid to look at his reasoning.

Butler's vote against extending the Voting Rights Act, for example, stemmed from disappointment that it didn't include ways for places with clean records to get out from under the act's requirements. He did not oppose the idea of guaranteeing voting rights, but he wanted to give states and localities an incentive for doing better jobs of it on their own.

Those who categorized his position as ultraconservative might not have been aware that Butler as a state legislator fought for repeal of Virginia's poll tax. Or that his political ally and former law partner, ex-Gov. Linwood Holton, led the way in appointing blacks to responsible positions in state government. One wonders where Butler would have stood, even though the Voting Rights Act wasn't amended to his liking, if approval of its extension hadn't become a foregone conclusion.

Too often, political debate is nothing more than the shouting of empty slogans and the protection of parochial interests. Sometimes, though, competing ideas are debated knowledgably and intelligently, and everybody benefits. Butler brought more than the usual share of knowledge and intelligence to Capitol Hill.

Emergency boost

VIRGINIA'S emergency medical services officials are proposing a fair and comprehensive solution to the problem of shrinking funds for training and equipping the state's rescue squads: the "Ten for Life" plan.

The plan's main virtue is simplicity: It would add $10 on every conviction for state-code moving violations. The extra money — estimated at $2 million to $3 million a year — would be allocated through existing programs both to rescue squads on a matching basis for equipment purchases and to emergency medical services (EMS) agencies for coordination, training and communications networks.

The burden of the plan falls on the "user," or in this case, the "abuser" of the state's roads. It will add no bureaucracy or court costs, and it will use an existing equipment-grant program that has been operating successfully since the late 70s.

In addition to providing money for perennially pinched rescue squads and EMS agencies facing drastic cuts in federal funding, the plan would help in other areas:

- It would make possible a part-time state medical director for EMS. The position has been authorized by the General Assembly, but funding has been held up.
- It would assist the State Police in setting up an air medical-evacuation system, one that would not compete with private systems.
- It would fund a modest beginning in collecting and evaluating statistics from rescue squads and EMS agencies to spot gaps in services.

There will be many "user fee" proposals before the legislature late this month. Very few will be as carefully worked out or as badly needed as "Ten for Life."

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Editorials

Service To The Poor

Righteous indignation was much in evidence at a congressional oversight hearing on the Legal Services Corporation. Feelings of outrage were aroused not by how the agency is doing its job, but by its broad members' generous hand in paying themselves for services rendered.

The Corporation's role is to hand out federal money appropriated to fund locally administered legal aid programs around the country. Since these programs are meant to benefit the poor who could not otherwise afford legal services, it struck some congressmen as odd that the board had been paying itself quite well.

Although board members do not receive regular pay, they are entitled to bill the Corporation for "consulting fees" and all expenses while on board business. Since January 1, the panel learned, the 11 members have charged the Corporation a total of $155,201 in fees, plus $87,896 for expenses. Some of them collected more than others.

Republican members of the oversight subcommittee seemed to be especially rankled, no doubt in part because some of the chief offenders were Reagan appointees and thus were making the GOP look bad. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, a Virginia Republican, directed testy comment at two board members in particular, William F. Harvey and William J. Olsen. At $29 a hour, or $221 a day, they had collected respectively $25,028 and $19,726 in consulting fees.

This moved congressman Butler to a modest flight of rhetoric, to wit: "I'm a Republican and we bring in these Republicans to take charge of this corporation in an effort to reform it, and it sounds an awful lot like the first thing they do was to go and put all four feet and a snout into the trough."

Harvey vented a certain amount of indignation of his own in reply, declaring the fees to be "small sums for a very large amount of work." Well, maybe. But we rather lean to the view of another Republican subcommittee member, Rep. Harold S. Sawyer. He more mildly echoed Butler's views, saying the sum collected by the board members "seems kind of generous" for those in overall charge of legal services to the poor.