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*farm bill memo*

Bzlen.  
Cantus.  
Aid

# Inventory - Resources

- 1. Agriculture 109
- A. Butz 38
- B. Ass't Sec. 147
- C. L/A

## 2. Related Dept's.

- A. Commerce
- B. State
- C. HUD (?)
- D. Labor (?)
- E. For. Aid

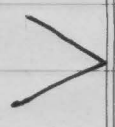
## 3. White House

- A. Max
- B. Lynn
- C. Zerk (?)
- D. Senior Staff
- E. TI
- F. V/TI



## 4. Congress

- ✓ A. House Ldrs. (Rep)
- B. Whips (Rep)
- C. Agric. Commit
- D. Other Rep Ldrs.
- E. Democrats.



## 5. Private Sector.

### A. Farm groups.

1. F/Bur.

3. Beet.?

2. Other.

4. Poultry?

### B. Other list.

✓ Tobacco.

1. Bryce

2. Irond.

3. Chamber.

4.

## 6. Congressional Districts - How?

## 7. RNC - who

- 
1. Cannon / Delaney / Aguir. calls.
  2. Tom Downing
  3. Gibbons
  4. Safterfield
  5. Fugaz.
  6. Mills / TI
  - 7.



Necessary

1. Materials (see 25)
2. Dear Colleague - what? msg.
3. Prospects list - Reg.
4. Prospects " - Dem.
5. Firm up supporters.
6. Contact switch
7. Assignments - votes.
8. Reports on contracts.
9. Speeches.
10. Hill meetings
11. Invitations
12. Place
13. Time
14. Sponsor.
15. Ad Hoc Ides. - identify
16. Laman Baker.
17. Opponents - list mc's.
18.  $\pi$  calls - list
19. Friday Plan
20. Sat. Plan
21. Monday "
22. Tues "
23. Opposition activity -
24. Hill staff - list. , Taylor, etc.
25. Arguments.
  - A. Region D
  - B. Crop.
  - C. City m/c's.
26. Neutralization - who, how?
27. Cotton argument.
28. W/Use guests -  $\pi$ , b'fast??
29. L/A mtg - MAX
30. Visit Rep. Ides - Rhodes
31. DRO - Satterfield
32. Key calls.
  - A. HAK
  - B. V/P
  - C.
- 33.



GENERAL LIST OF FARM VETO CONTACTS  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>COMMITTEE(S)</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
Abnor	Public Works & Transportation	225-5165
Adams	Budget	5-3106
Andrews (N.C.)	Education & Labor	5-1784
Andrews (N.D.)	Appropriations	5-2611
Annunzio	Banking & Currency	5-6661
Ashley	Budget	5-4146
Badillo	Judiciary	5-4361
Barrett	Banking & Currency	5-4731
Beard (R.I.)	Education & Labor	5-2735
Bennett	Armed Services	5-2501
Bevill	Appropriations	5-4876
Biaggi	Education & Labor	5-2464
Biester	International Relations	5-4276
Bingham	International Relations	5-4411
Boggs	Banking & Currency	5-6636
Boland	Appropriations	5-5601
Bowen	Agriculture	5-5876
Breaux	Merchant Marine & Fisheries	5-2031
Breckinridge	Agriculture	5-4706
Brinkley	Armed Services	5-5901
Broyhill	Budget	5-2576
Burke (CA)	Appropriations	5-7084
Burke (MASS)	Ways & Means	5-3215



<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>COMMITTEE(S)</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
Burleson (TEX)	Ways & Means	225-6605
Byron	Interstate & Foreign Commerce	5-2721
Carter	Interstate & Foreign Commerce	5-4601
Casey	Appropriations	5-5951
Chappell	Appropriations	5-4035
Cochran	Public Works & Transportation	5-5865
Conyers	Judiciary	5-5126
Daniel, Dan	Armed Services	5-4711
Davis	Armed Services	5-3176
Delaney	Rules	5-3965
Derrick	Banking & Currency	5-5301
Downing	Merchant Marine & Fisheries	5-4261
Duncan (ORE)	Appropriations	5-4811
Evins (TENN)	Appropriations	5-4231
Fascell	International Relations	5-4506
Flood	Appropriations	5-6511
Flowers	Judiciary	5-2665
Flynt	Appropriations	5-4501
Fountain	International Relations	5-4531
Fraser	International Relations	5-4755
Giaimo	Appropriations	5-3661
Ginn	Merchant Marines & Fisheries	5-5831
Goodling	Education & Labor	5-5836
Grassley	Agriculture	5-3301
Green	Ways & Means	5-6271



<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>COMMITTEE(S)</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
Hagedorn	Agriculture	225-2472
Haley	Interior & Insular Affairs	5-5015
Hammerschmidt	Public Works & Transportation	5-4301
Hebert	Armed Services	5-3015
Henderson	Public Works & Transportation	5-3415
Hillis	Armed Services	5-5037
Howard	Public Works & Transportation	5-4671
Hubbard	Banking & Currency	5-3115
Ichord	Armed Services	5-5155
Jeffords	Education & Labor	5-4115
Jenrette	Agriculture	5-3315
Jones (ALA)	Public Works & Transportation	5-4801
Jones (N.C.)	Agriculture	5-3101
Jones (OKLA)	Ways & Means	5-2211
Jones (TENN)	Agriculture	5-4714
Karth	Ways & Means	5-6631
Kasten	Government Operations	5-5101
Keys	Ways & Means	5-6601
Landrum	Ways & Means	5-5211
Latta	Budget	5-6405
Levitas	Public Works & Transportation	5-4272
Long (LA)	Rules	5-4926
Lott	Rules	5-5772

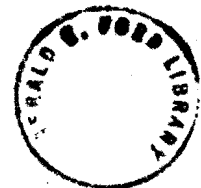




<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>COMMITTEE(S)</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
McCloskey	Merchant Marines & Fisheries	225-5411
McCollister	Interstate & Foreign Commerce	5-4155
McDade	Appropriations	5-3731
McDonald	Armed Services	5-2931
McEwen	Appropriations	5-4611
McKay	Appropriations	5-0453
Madden	Rules	5-2461
Mahon	Appropriations	5-4005
Mann	Judiciary	5-6030
Mathis	Agriculture	5-3631
Matsunaga	Rules	5-2726
Mazzoli	District of Columbia	5-5401
Metcalfe	Interstate & Foreign Commerce	5-4372
Milford	Public Works & Transportation	5-3605
Mills	Ways & Means	5-2506
Mineta	Public Works & Transportation	5-2631
Minish	Banking & Currency	5-5035
Mink	Education & Labor	5-4906
Mitchell	Armed Services	5-3665
Montgomery	Armed Services	5-5031
Moore	Agriculture	5-3901
Morgan	International Relations	5-4665
Moss	Interstate & Foreign Commerce	5-7163



<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>COMMITTEE</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
Murphy (ILL)	Rules	225-3406
Murphy (N.Y.)	Interstate & Foreign Commerce	5-3371
Murtha	Appropriations	5-2065
Myers (IND)	Appropriations	5-5805
Myers (PA)	Public Works & Transportation	5-2565
Nedzi	Armed Services	5-6276
Nichols	Armed Services	5-3261
Nix	International Relations	5-4001
Ottinger	Interstate & Foreign Commerce	5-6506
Passman	Appropriations	5-2376
Patten	Appropriations	5-6301
Pepper	Rules	5-3931
Pike	Ways & Means	5-3826
Pressler	Education & Labor	5-2801
Preyer	Interstate & Foreign Commerce	5-3065
Price	Armed Services	5-5661
Quie	Education & Labor	5-2271
Railsback	Judiciary	5-5905
Rodino	Judiciary	5-3436
Rogers	Interstate & Foreign Commerce	5-3001
Rooney	Interstate & Foreign Commerce	5-6411
Rose	Agriculture	5-2731
Runnels	Armed Services	5-2365



<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>COMMITTEE</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
Ryan	International Relations	225-3531
St. Germain	Banking & Currency	5-4911
Satterfield	Interstate & Foreign Commerce	5-2815
Schroeder	Armed Services	5-4431
Schulze	Banking & Currency	5-5761
Sebelius	Agriculture	5-2715
Shuster	Public Works & Transportation	5-2431
Sikes	Appropriations	5-4136
Skubitz	Interstate & Foreign Commerce	5-3911
Smith (NEB)	Education & Labor	5-6435
Snyder	Merchant Marine & Fisheries	5-3465
Solarz	International Relations	5-2361
Spence	Armed Services	5-2352
Stanton, James	Public Works & Transportation	5-5871
Steiger (WIS)	Ways & Means	5-2476
Stratton	Armed Services	5-5076
Sullivan	Merchant Marine & Fisheries	5-2671
Symington	Interstate & Foreign Commerce	5-2561
Taylor (N.C.)	International Relations	5-6401
Teague	Science & Technology	5-2002
Thompson	Education & Labor	5-3765
Thone	Agriculture	5-4806
Tsongas	Banking & Currency	5-3411



<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>COMMITTEE</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
Treen	Armed Services	225-4031
Van Deerlin	Interstate & Foreign Commerce	5-5672
Vigorito	Agriculture	5-5406
Waggoner	Ways & Means	5-2777
Wampler	Agriculture	5-3861
Winn	International Relations	5-2865
Wilson, Chas. (TEX)	International Relations	5-2401
Wolff	International Relations	5-5956
Wright	Budget	5-5071
Yates	Appropriations	5-2111
Yatron	International Relations	5-5546
Young (TEX)	Rules	5-2831
Zeferetti	Education & Labor	5-4105



Farm Veto Contacts for  
Secretary Kissinger

International Relations Committee

Telephone

Biester	5-4276
Bingham	5-4411
Fascell	5-4506
Fountain	5-4531
Fraser	5-4755
Morgan	5-4665
Nix	5-4001
Ryan	5-3531
Solarz	5-2361
Taylor (NC)	5-6401
Winn	5-2865
Wilson (Tex.)	5-2401
Wolff	5-5956
Yatron	5-5546

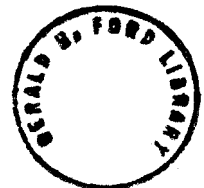


Farm Veto Contacts for  
Secretary Simon

Ways and Means Committee

Telephone

Burke (Mass.)	5-3215
Burleson (Tex.)	5-6605
Green	5-6271
Jones (Okla.)	5-2211
Karth	5-6631
Keys	5-6601
Landrum	5-5211
Mills	5-2506
Pike	5-3826
Steiger (Wis.)	5-2476
Waggoner	5-2777



Farm Veto Contacts for  
Secretary Schlesinger

Armed Services Committee

Telephone

Bennett	5-2501
Brinkley	5-5901
Daniel (Va.)	5-4711
Davis	5-3175
Hebert	5-3015
Hillis	5-5037
Ichord	5-5155
McDonald	5-2931
Mitchell (NY)	5-3665
Montgomery	5-5031
Nedzi	5-6276
Nichols	5-3261
Price	5-5661
Runnels	5-2365
Schroeder	5-4431
Spence	5-2452
Stratton	5-5076
Treen	5-4031

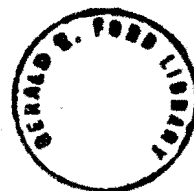


Farm Veto Contacts for  
Secretary Butz

Agriculture Committee

Telephone

Bowen	5-5876
Breckinridge	5-4706
Grassley	5-3301
Hagedorn	5-2472
Jenrette	5-3315
Jones (NC)	5-3101
Jones (Tenn.)	5-4714
Mathis	5-3631
Moore	5-3901
Rose	5-2731
Sebelius	5-2715
Thone	5-4806
Vigorito	5-5406
Wampler	5-3861





Farm Veto Contacts for  
Secretary Morton

Interstate & Foreign Committee	Telephone
Byron	5-2721
Carter	5-4601
McCollister	5-4155
Metcalfe	5-4372
Moss	5-7163
Murphy (NY)	5-3371
Ottinger	5-6506
Preyer	5-3065
Rogers	5-3001
Rooney	5-6411
Satterfield	5-2815
Skubitz	5-3911
Symington	5-2561
VanDeerlin	5-5672

Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Breaux	5-2031
Downing	5-4261
Ginn	5-5831
McCloskey	5-5411
Snyder (Ky.)	5-3465
Sullivan	5-2671



Farm Veto Contacts for  
Secretary Dunlop

Education and Labor Committee

Telephone

Andrews (N.C.)	5-1784
Beard (R.I.)	5-2735
Biaggi	5-2464
Goodling	5-5836
Jeffords	5-4115
Mink	5-4906
Pressler	5-2801
Quie	5-2271
Smith (Neb.)	5-6435
Thompson	5-3765
Zeferetti	5-4105



Farm Veto Contacts for  
Attorney General Levi

Judiciary Committee

Telephone

Badillo	5-4361
Conyers	5-5126
Flowers	5-2665
Railsback	5-5905
Rodino	5-3436

Rules Committee

Delaney	5-3965
Long (La.)	5-4926
Lott	5-5772
Madden	5-2461
Matsunaga	5-2726
Murphy (Ill.)	5-3406
Pepper	5-3931
Young (Tex.)	5-2831



Farm Veto Contacts for  
Secretary Coleman

Public Works & Transportation

Telephone

Abnor	5-5165
Cochran	5-5865
Hammerschmidt	5-4301
Henderson	5-3415
Howard	5-4671
Jones (Ala.)	5-4801
Levitas	5-4272
Milford	5-3605
Mineta	5-2631
Myers (Pa.)	5-2565
Shuster	5-2431
Stanton, James V. (Ohio)	5-5871



Farm Veto Contacts for  
Secretary Hills

Banking & Currency Committee

Telephone

Annunzio  
Barrett  
Boggs  
Derrick  
Hubbard  
Minish  
St. Germain  
Schulze  
Tsongas

5-6661  
5-4731  
5-6636  
5-5301  
5-3115  
5-5035  
5-4911  
5-5761  
5-3411



Farm Veto Contacts for  
Director Lynn

Appropriations Committee	Telephone
Andrews (ND)	5-2611
Bevill	5-4876
Boland	5-5601
Burke (Calif.)	5-7084
Casey	5-5951
Chappell	5-4035
Duncan (Ore.)	5-4811
Evins (Tenn.)	5-4231
Flood	5-6511
Flynt	5-4501
Giaimo	5-3661
McDade	5-3731
McEwen	5-4611
McKay	5-0453
Mahon	5-4005
Murtha	5-2065
Myers (Ind.)	5-5805
Passman	5-2376
Patten	5-6301
Sikes	5-4136
Yates	5-2111
Budget Committee	
Adams	5-3106
Broyhill	5-2576
Latta	5-6405
Wright	5-5071



MAR 21 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 20, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF *M.L.*  
SUBJECT: The Farm Bill

The Farm Bill passed the House today, 259-162, after rejecting a Findley recommittal motion, 118-297.

An amendment to lower dairy support prices from 85% to 80% of parity, was passed.

Also passed yesterday was an amendment to lower cotton target prices from 48¢ to 45¢ per pound. (Still unacceptable to USDA)

These amendments reduced the cost of the bill by an estimated \$375 million from the \$1 billion cost of the Committee bill.

A veto looks easily sustainable, but we will get a hard lobby from John McCollister and other Midwest Republicans for you to sign the bill. They have already started.

bcc: Don Rumsfeld  
Bob Hartmann  
~~Jack Marsh~~  
Ron Nessen



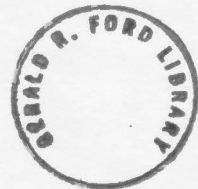
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 31, 1975

TO: Jack Marsh

FROM: William T. Kendall *WTK*

An old friend of mine, **Tom Mader**, who works for **Common Cause** called to say that they remain **OPPOSED** to the **Farm Bill** and will support a veto. Thought this might be of interest to the President, if he has not gotten the word.





APR 8 1974

COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

April 7, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR

Max L. Friedersdorf  
2d Floor, WW

SUBJECT: Meeting with the House Agriculture Committee  
Minority Staffers

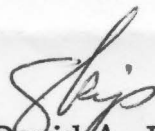
Wayne Sharp, Jim Murphy and I met on April 4th with Hyde Murray and Steve Allen, both Minority Associate Counsels to the House Agriculture Committee.

The purpose of the meeting was to introduce ourselves and to generally discuss international agricultural matters.

Murray and Allen strongly recommended that the President veto the farm bill. They warned that this legislation is a test case, and if the President signs it, or if he vetoes it and the veto is overridden, it will give substantial impetus to action on a new omnibus farm bill which is now being worked up in the House Agriculture Committee. In their view, the omnibus bill will contain the following provisions, among others:

- (1) Establishment of a grain reserve.
- (2) An increase in the parity price for milk.
- (3) A broadening of the Food Stamp Program.
- (4) An increase in donation programs such as the School Lunch Program.
- (5) Increases in the P.L. 480 Program.
- (6) A billion dollar program for the purchase of beef for export.

Murray in particular noted the indication of the strength of the Democratic Caucus on this bill. For example, while 71 Democrats voted against the bill, no Democrat spoke against the bill on the floor. Urban liberal Democrats such as Joe Fisher of Alexandria who would normally vote against such a farm bill, voted for it. Murray believes that the President's signing of the farm bill would further substantiate the power of the Democratic Caucus, and that it would be a major political mistake to sign it. He is hopeful that the conferees will adopt most of the Senate provisions to make it easier to veto it.

  
David A. Hartquist  
General Counsel

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the conference report.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and the speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 243, noes 166, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 134]

AYES—243

Abdnor	Hagedorn	Murtha
Alexander	Hall	Myers, Ind.
Andrews, N.C.	Hamilton	Myers, Pa.
Andrews, N. Dak.	Hammer-	Natcher
Annunzio	schmidt	Neal
Ashley	Hanley	Nichols
Aspin	Hannaford	Nolan
AuCoin	Harkin	Nowak
Badillo	Hawkins	Oberstar
Baldus	Hayes, Ind.	O'Neill
Baucus	Hays, Ohio	Ottlinger
Beard, R.I.	Hébert	Passman
Bedell	Hefner	Patman
Bergland	Henderson	Patten
Bevill	Hicks	Patterson, Calif.
Biestler	Hightower	Pattison, N.Y.
Bingham	Hillis	Pepper
Blouin	Howard	Perkins
Boggs	Howe	Pickle
Bolling	Hubbard	Poage
Bonker	Hughes	Pressler
Bowen	Hungate	Preyer
Brademas	Ichord	Price
Breaux	Jeffords	Quile
Breckinridge	Jenrette	Railsback
Brinkley	Johnson, Calif.	Randall
Brooks	Johnson, Pa.	Rangel
Brown, Calif.	Jones, Ala.	Reuss
Brown, Ohio	Jones, N.C.	Richmond
Broyhill	Jones, Okla.	Riegle
Burke, Calif.	Jones, Tenn.	Risenhoover
Burke, Mass.	Jordan	Roberts
Burleson, Tex.	Karth	Rodino
Burlison, Mo.	Kasten	Rooney
Burton, John	Kastenmeler	Rose
Burton, Phillip	Kazen	Rostenkowski
Carney	Keys	Roush
Carr	Kindness	Runnels
Carter	Krebs	Ryan
Casey	Krueger	St Germain
Chappell	LaFalce	Schroeder
Chisholm	Landrum	Sebelius
Clay	Latta	Seiberling
Cochran	Leggett	Sharp
Corman	Lehman	Shipley
Cornell	Livitas	Sikes
D'Amours	Litton	Simon
Davis	Lloyd, Tenn.	Sisk
de la Garza	Long, La.	Skubitz
Derrick	Lott	Slack
Diggs	Lujan	Smith, Iowa
Dingell	McCloskey	Smith, Nebr.
Dodd	McCollister	Snyder
Duncan, Ore.	McCormack	Solarz
Edgar	McDade	Spence
Edwards, Calif.	McEwen	Staggers
Ellberg	McFall	Stanton,
English	McHugh	James V.
Evans, Colo.	McKay	Stark
Evans, Ind.	Madden	Steed
Evins, Tenn.	Mahon	Steiger, Wis.
Fisher	Mann	Stuckey
Fithian	Martin	Sullivan
Flood	Mathis	Symington
Florio	Matsunaga	Taylor, Mo.
Flowers	Meeds	Taylor, N.C.
Flynt	Meicher	Teague
Foley	Metcalfe	Thompson
Ford, Tenn.	Meyner	Thone
Fountain	Mezvinisky	Thornton
Fraser	Mineta	Traxler
Fulton	Mink	Treen
Fuqua	Moffett	Tsongas
Gaismo	Mollohan	Ullman
Gibbons	Montgomery	Vander Veen
Ginn	Moore	Vigorito
Grassley	Moorhead, Pa.	Waggonner
Green	Morgan	Wampler
Guyser	Moss	Waxman
	Murphy, Ill.	Weaver

White  
Whitten  
Wilson,  
Charles, Tex.  
Winn

Wirth  
Wright  
Yatron  
Young, Alaska  
Young, Ga.

NOES—166

Abzug	Erlenborn	Motti
Adams	Eshleman	Nedzi
Addabbo	Fascell	Nix
Ambro	Fenwick	Obey
Anderson,	Findley	O'Brien
Calif.	Fish	O'Hara
Anderson, Ill.	Ford, Mich.	Peysser
Archer	Forsythe	Pike
Armstrong	Frenzel	Quillen
Ashbrook	Frey	Rees
Bafalis	Gaydos	Regula
Barrett	Gilman	Rhodes
Bauman	Goodling	Rinaldo
Beard, Tenn.	Gradison	Robinson
Bell	Gude	Roe
Bennett	Haley	Rogers
Biaggi	Hansen	Rosenthal
Blanchard	Harrington	Rousselot
Boland	Harris	Roybal
Brodhead	Harsha	Ruppe
Broomfield	Hastings	Russo
Brown, Mich.	Hechler, W. Va.	Santini
Buchanan	Heckler, Mass.	Sarasin
Burgener	Heinz	Sarbanes
Burke, Fla.	Helstoski	Satterfield
Butler	Holt	Scheuer
Byron	Holtzman	Schneebeli
Cederberg	Horton	Schulze
Clancy	Hutchinson	Shuster
Clawson, Del.	Hyde	Spellman
Cleveland	Jacobs	Stanton,
Cohen	Jarman	J. William
Collins, Ill.	Johnson, Colo.	Steelman
Collins, Tex.	Kelly	Steiger, Ariz.
Conable	Kemp	Stratton
Conlan	Ketchum	Studds
Conte	Koch	Symms
Cotter	Lagomarsino	Talcott
Coughlin	Lent	Van Deerlin
Crane	Lloyd, Calif.	Vander Jagt
Daniel, Dan	Long, Md.	Vanik
Daniel, Robert	McClory	Walsh
W., Jr.	McDonald	Whalen
Daniels,	McKinney	Whitehurst
Dominick V.	Madigan	Wiggins
Danielson	Maguire	Wilson, Bob
Delaney	Mazzoli	Wilson,
Dellums	Michel	Charles H.,
Derwinski	Mikva	Calif.
Devine	Millford	Wolf
Dickinson	Miller, Calif.	Wylder
Downey	Miller, Ohio	Wylie
Downing	Minish	Yates
Drinan	Mitchell, Md.	Young, Fla.
Duncan, Tenn.	Mitchell, N.Y.	Zeleferetti
du Pont	Moakley	
Early	Moorhead,	
Edwards, Ala.	Calif.	
Emery	Mosher	

NOT VOTING—18

Clausen,	Gonzalez	Roncalio
Don H.	Hinshaw	Shriver
Conyers,	Holland	Stevens
Dent	Macdonald	Stokes
Eckhardt	Mills	Udall
Esch	Murphy, N.Y.	
Goldwater	Pritchard	

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Dent for, with Mr. Conyers against.

Mr. Murphy of New York for, with Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts against.

Mr. Shriver for, with Mr. Hinshaw against.

Mr. Holland for, with Mr. Goldwater against.

Mr. Roncalio for, with Mr. Mills against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Stephens with Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Esch with Mr. Udall.

Mr. Don H. Clausen with Mr. Gonzalez.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report just agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

TO ESTABLISH AN AD HOC SELECT COMMITTEE ON OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution, (H. Res. 242), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 242

Resolved, (a) That pursuant to rule X, clause 5, the Speaker is authorized to establish an ad hoc Select Committee on the Outer Continental Shelf to consider and report to the House on the bill H.R. 6218, a bill to establish a policy for the management of oil and natural gas in the Outer Continental Shelf; to protect the marine and coastal environment; to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act; and for other purposes, and on any related matter on this subject within the jurisdiction of the three committees named in part (b) of this section which may hereafter be referred to it by the Speaker.

(b) The select committee shall be composed of 16 Members of the House appointed by the Speaker from the following committees: (1) the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; (2) the Committee on the Judiciary; (3) the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The Speaker shall designate one of the members as chairman.

Sec. 2. Insofar as applicable the provisions of rule XI, clauses 1 and 2 shall apply to the select committee.

Sec. 3. To enable the select committee to carry out the purposes of this resolution, such committee is authorized to utilize the services of the staffs of those standing committees of the House from which Members have been selected for membership on the select committee.

Sec. 4. (a) The select committee is authorized and directed to transmit its findings and report to the House on such matter as may have been referred to it and on which it has acted as soon as practicable, but no later than January 31, 1976.

(b) Any bill and accompanying report of the select committee shall be subject to the rules of the House in the same manner as though it had been reported from a standing committee of the House.

Sec. 5. The committee shall expire upon completion of the legislative process, including final disposition of any veto message, with respect to all legislation reported by the committee.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. O'NEILL) is recognized for 1 hour.

(Mr. O'NEILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, this resolution is for the purpose of establishing an ad hoc select committee of 16 Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker from the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Merchant

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
April 28, 1975

M

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKE R

I checked with Don Webster re attached. Bill Baroody and farm organization leaders are aware of Presidential position re "no meeting". Webster advises me that leaders appreciate the reasons for no meeting, and are grateful that their views are being channelled in to the President.

8

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 28, 1975

*How W,  
web*

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON  
FROM: NORM ROSS

The attached is per your request.

I am seeing these for the first time, although I was asked whether or not the meeting with the groups should take place. Since there had been two meetings that week with the President on the Farm Bill, I recommended, after checking with Secretary Butz, against it.

If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Attachment

4 ICS IPMKCKB KSC

6 02251 COLUMBIA MO 113 04-14 704P CDT

7 PMS WILLIAM J BEARODDY, ASSISTANT FOR PUBLIC LIASON

9 WHITE HOUSE

10 WASHDC 28501

12 THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM REGARDING A MEETING OF SIX MAJOR  
13 NATIONAL FARM ORGANIZATION LEADERS HAS BEEN SENT TO  
14 THE PRESIDENT AS CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL FARM COALITION  
15 14, GENERAL AND COMMODITY ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTING  
16 FARMERS FROM COAST TO COAST - I REQUEST AN OPPORTUNITY FOR  
17 SIX ELECTED LEADERS INCLUDING MYSELF, OF NATIONAL  
18 FARM COALITION MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS NAMED BELOW TO MEET  
19 WITH YOU AT YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE THIS WEEK. WE WISH TO  
20 PRIVATELY CONVEY THE VIEWS AND CONCERNS OF FARMERS REGARDING  
21 THIS YEARS PRODUCTION AND PRICE SITUATION AND SPECIFICALLY THE

22 EMERGENCY FARM BILL NOW BEING RESOLVED IN THE CONGRESS.

23 FRED V HEINKEL PRESIDENT MIDCONTINENT FARMERS ASSOCIATION

24 COLUMBIA MO

25 JOHN W SCOTT MASTER THE NATIONAL GRANGE WASHINGTON DC

OREN LEE STALEY PRESIDENT NATIONAL FARMERS ORGANIZATION

CORNING IOWA

DON WOODWARD PRESIDENT NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WHEAT GROWERS

PENDLETON OREGON

GLEN LAKE PRESIDENT NATIONAL MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION

DETROIT MICH

JOHN CURRY PRESIDENT NATIONAL CORN GROWERS ASSOCIATION

VICTORIA ILLINOIS

FRED V HEINKEL CHAIRMAN NATIONAL FARM COALITION

PHONE 31444331661 LOCAL 452-8018 COLUMBIA MO



# Midcontinent Farmers Association

201 South Seventh • Columbia, Missouri 65201

L. C. (Clell) Carpenter  
Vice President

Telephones:  
Office .....443-1661  
Home .....445-2755

April 21, 1975


The White House  
Attn: Mr. Donald Webster  
Washington, D. C. 20501

Dear Mr. Webster:

Thanks for the courtesy of replying to my telephone call a few moments ago.

The original of this letter has gone forward to the President by special delivery today. Enclosed herewith are three copies of said letter for your use.

Yours very truly,

  
L. C. "Clell" Carpenter

LCC:ram  
Encs.



OFFICE OF THE  
PRESIDENT

April 21, 1975

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Those farm organizations and commodity groups listed below whose membership includes producers all across the nation urge you to accept the emergency farm price support act, H.R. 4296. This bi-partisan bill being passed by Congress updating price support levels, loan levels and target prices of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 is vital to agriculture.

Farmers really are worried. Production costs have increased tremendously in the last two years. Commodity prices have declined, reflecting reduced domestic use and weaker farm price income protection in 1975.

We are aware, Mr. President, of the many critical domestic and international issues demanding your attention. We believe that approval of the emergency act of 1975, H.R. 4296, is compatible with your efforts to strengthen the national economy and to help the nation's balance of trade position, and respectfully urge you to sign this bill.

Sincerely,

Fred V. Heinkel, Chairman  
National Farm Coalition

FVH:jas

Midcontinent Farmers Association  
The National Grange  
National Association of Wheat Growers  
National Farmers Organization  
National Milk Producers Federation  
United Grain Farmers  
National Ass'n of Farmer-Elected Committeemen  
Cooperative Council of N. Carolina  
National Corn Growers Association  
National Wool Growers Association  
National Peanut Growers Group  
Grain Sorghum Producers Association  
Soybean Growers of America  
Webster County Farmers Organization

P.S. Myself and the others mentioned in our wire last week still hope there is possibility of meeting with you prior to your signing this bill.



MGMWSHT HSB  
2-041069E114 04/24/75  
ICS IPMBNGZ CSP  
5154322703 MGM TDRN BOONE IA 100 04-24 0535P EST  
ZIP

western union **Mailgram**



JAMES WEBSTER, PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT  
CARE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON DC 20500

USDA STOCKS OF GRAINS ON HAND REPORT ISSUED TODAY FOR CORN WHEAT MILO AND SOYBEANS MAKES NEED FOR ENACTMENT OF EMERGENCY FARM BILL PASSED BY CONGRESS THIS WEEK GREATER THAN EVER. URGENTLY REQUEST YOU PERSUADE PRESIDENT FORD TO SIGN THE BILL. VETO BY HIM MEANS LESS INCENTIVE FOR FARMERS TO PPRODUCE. THUS LESS FOR CONSUMERS AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE. FIEL WORK CONDITIONS BECOMING CRITICAL. WORK TWO WEEKS BEHIND SCHEDULE DUF TO EXCESSIVE RAINS. FULL PRODUCTION IS UP TO YOU.

JOHN W CURRY, PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL CORN GROWERS ASSN  
BOX B  
BOONE IA 50036

17:35 EST

MGMWSHT HSB

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 29, 1975

MEETING ON FARM VETO MESSAGE

Tuesday, April 29, 1975

The Cabinet Room

5:00 p.m.

From: Jim Cannon

I. PURPOSE

To review and obtain your concurrence on a response to a new development related to your Farm Veto Message.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background

You recently reviewed Bill Seidman's option paper of April 24 on Farm Bill Alternatives (Tab A) and decided to veto the bill and not do anything about the loan levels.

Unfortunately yesterday we learned that there is a misconception on the Hill that you are going to couple your veto with some kind of action on loan levels.

Max Friedersdorf and Secretary Butz report that there would be a serious risk that a veto would be overridden if a veto message makes no mention of loan levels. Max's latest vote count to sustain a veto shows:

52	Democrats
<u>103</u>	Republicans
155	Total

We might pick up as many as 18 votes that are now uncommitted; but we could lose a substantial number of the Democrats if the caucus makes a strong effort to override.



In view of this new development, Max Friedersdorf, Earl Butz, Bill Seidman, Jack Marsh, Jim Lynn and I met this morning to discuss this problem. We came up with an approach that can help but makes no commitment to the expenditure of further Federal Funds.

Your message might include the following language:

If any unforeseen price deterioration calls for such action, I am directing the Secretary of Agriculture ~~to be prepared~~ to make desirable adjustments in price support loan rates for wheat, corn, and other feed grains.

Max and Earl Butz are reasonably certain that a veto can be sustained if this language is included.

B. Participants

The Vice President  
Secretary Butz  
Counsellor Hartmann  
Counsellor Marsh ✓  
Max Friedersdorf

Alan Greenspan  
Jim Lynn  
Paul O'Neill  
Jim Cannon  
Bill Seidman  
Don Rumsfeld

C. Press Plan

To be announced.



Under Existing statutes that  
provide for administrative action  
in the event of deterioration  
farm prices, and therefore if  
there are unforeseen developments  
adversely impacting on farm prices  
the Sec'y Agric is authorized to  
adjust loan rates on corn, wheat  
and <sup>other</sup> feed grains if such adjustment  
is deemed determined to be appropriate



MAY 5 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

M

May 5, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF *m.f.*

SUBJECT: Farm Bill Veto

The House Democratic leadership has postponed the vote on the Farm Bill veto until Tuesday, May 13.

The Democrats are conducting a whip check and will be working hard on the 70 Democrats who were among the 166 votes against the conference report.



STATEMENT ON AGRICULTURAL PRICE SUPPORT BILL

Last week both Houses of the Congress passed budget resolutions that set overall spending targets. The resolutions aim to hold the 1976 budget deficit to \$70 billion or less.

Meanwhile, both Houses of Congress passed a spending bill to provide emergency price supports for the 1975 crop. This bill will add a minimum of \$1.8 billion to 1976 outlays. The House budget resolution does not include any funds for this program and the Senate resolution at most provides only \$200 million.

The new congressional budget process holds great promise for bringing spending under control, but the kind of blatant inconsistencies illustrated by the farm bill will undermine the process and make it meaningless.

May 6, 1975



POINTS WITH RESPECT TO VETO OF FARM BILL

- (1) Bill as passed legislates inflation by increasing the cost of food ingredients, i. e. butter, milk, cheese, flour.
- (2) Results in increased food costs to consumers.
- (3) Non-farm, urban and suburban areas reap no benefits but bear the cost of price supports for farmers both on consumers and taxpayers.
- (4) Farm bill calls for \$1.8 B increased spending in fiscal year 1976.
- (5) Farm bill not included in \$70 Billion Budget deficit resolution passed by House last week. Approval of this bill would make a farce of the budget resolution.



H. R. 4296

H. R. 4296, the Emergency Farm Bill, is to apply for 1975 crops only. It increases the loan and target prices on feed grains, wheat and cotton. It mandates a loan program for soybeans and it requires 80 percent support on dairy products to be adjusted quarterly by the index of production items, interest, taxes and wage rates. Changes are made in lengthening the loan period for all three major commodities. The following table shows the present loan and target level comparisons:

	<u>Present</u>	<u>Conference Bill</u>
Corn loans	\$1.10	\$1.87
Corn target	1.38	2.25
Wheat loan	\$1.37	\$2.50
Wheat target	2.05	3.10
Cotton loan	\$ .3427	\$ .38
Cotton target	.38	.45
Soybean loans	None	\$3.94

Vote - Senate is expected to vote on conference report this week, and the House plans on voting next week.

Budget impact for 1975 crops (net increase in projected outlays of H.R. 4296 over projected outlays under current legislation):

CCC loan and inventory operations	\$1,300 million
Direct payments to farmers	\$ 500 million
Additional outlays	\$1,800 million

The direct effect on consumer prices in the next year would be minimal. However, the impact on budget outlays would contribute to overall inflationary pressures. Also, recent congressional action indicates this legislation would establish a basis for increasing targets and loan outlays and consumer prices in coming years.





## FARM BILL

### Background

Under the current farm program producers of wheat, feed grains and cotton are eligible for Federal support in three ways:

- They may borrow funds at 6 1/8% interest with these commodities as collateral. If they desire they may forfeit this collateral in lieu of repaying the loan.
- If market prices over a specified period of time average below the "target" price producers will receive a payment equal to the difference. These target prices are established in law.
- If a producer because of a natural disaster is unable to harvest a normal crop, he is eligible for a payment equal to 1/3 of the target price.

Up until the 1975 crop soybean producers were eligible for price support loans. Dairy products are supported by purchases from processors at prices which enable the processors to pay milk producers a specified price, currently \$7.24/cwt.

### Provisions

HR 4296 would increase loan and target prices for the 1975 crops as follows:

	<u>Loan</u>	<u>Target</u>
Wheat	From \$1.37 to 2.50	From \$2.05 to 3.10
Corn	" 1.10 to 1.87	" 1.38 to 2.25
Cotton	" .34 to .38	" .38 to .45
Soybeans	" 0 to 3.94	-----

In addition it would establish dairy price supports at 80% of parity and adjust them quarterly by the changes in the index of prices paid by farmers for production items, including interest, taxes and wage rates.



Impact on Budget Outlays (taxpayers)

Budget outlays in 1976 would be increased by \$1.8 billion.

- Of this amount \$500 million would be in the form of direct payments. Over \$300 million would go to cotton producers because cotton prices are already below the current target price.
- Loans to producers would increase by about \$1.3 billion largely because of the increase in the loan rate and the attractive interest rate. Most of these loans would eventually be repaid unless market prices fell to these levels. (This could easily happen with respect to cotton since the bill encourages a shift from soybean to cotton production)
- There would be some increase, about \$30 million, in dairy purchases.

Impact on Farmers and Consumers

Since it is politically inconceivable that loan and target prices would be lowered next year, the bill's impact on farmers and consumers must be measured in terms of longer than its alleged one-year life.

For Farmers

In order to avoid the huge cost of this bill--an open ended drain on the Treasury--the Department of Agriculture will need to reimpose the same kind of production controls used in the 1960's.

For Consumers

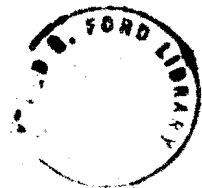
The higher market prices resulting from these production controls will undoubtedly raise the price of bread, meat, cotton goods, etc., resulting in substantial costs to consumers.



*A farm bill to plow under*

**Chicago Tribune**

Monday, March 17, 1975



Farm Follies

# The New York Times

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1975



Back to the Farm Dole

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL,  
TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1975



# Farm Bill's Cost to Consumers Should Earn Presidential Veto

The Miami Herald

Sunday, March 23, 1975



Farm Price Tumble

The New York Times

April 2, 1975



# The Senate Votes A Farm Handout

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San Francisco Chronicle  
THE VOICE OF THE WEST

Friday, March 26, 1975





*Wheat, Corn and Milk*

**The Washington Post**

SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1975

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# Farm Prices and Politics

## The Washington Star

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1975

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Date: May 10, 1975

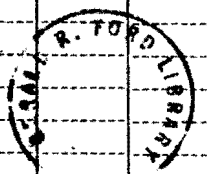
Question: Will you vote to sustain a Pres. veto of H. R. 4296, the Agriculture & Consumer Protection Act? (Farm Bill)

Western and Plains (Talcott) 35

Midwestern States (Myers) 41

	Yes	No	Und.	N/R
California				
Bell	/			
Burgener	/			
Clausen	/			
Clawson	/			
Goldwater	/			
Hinshaw	/			
Ketchum	/			
Lagomarsino (ARW)	/			
McCloskey	/		/	talk to
Moorhead	/			
Rousselot	/			
Talcott	/			
Wiggins	/			
Wilson	/			
Pettis	/			
Alaska				
Young	/			
Arizona				
Conlan	/			
Rhodes	/			
Steiger	/			
Colorado				
Armstrong (ARW)	/			
Johnson	/			
Idaho				
Hansen	/			
Symms	/			
New Mexico				
Lujan	/			
Washington				
Pritchard	/			
Kansas				
Sebelius		/		
Shriver hospital		/		
Skubitz		/		
Winn		/		
Nebraska				
McCollister		/		
Smith		/		
Thone (ARW)		/		
North Dakota				
Andrews		/		
Oklahoma				
Jarman	/			
South Dakota				
Abdnor		/		
Pressler		/		
Total	25	10	1	
Total pages 1 and 2	108	35	2	

	Yes	No	Und.	N/R
Indiana				
Hillis		/		
Myers		/		
Iowa				
Grassley		/		
Michigan				
Broomfield	/			
Brown	/			
Cederberg	/			
Esch	/			
Hutchinson	/			
Ruppe	/			
Vander Jagt	/			
Minnesota				
Frenzel (ARW)	/			
Hagedorn		/		talk to
Quie		/		
Wisconsin				
Kasten		/		talk to
Steiger		/		
Ohio				
Ashbrook	/			
Brown (ARW)	/			
Clancy	/			
Devine	/			
Gradison	/			
Guyser	/			
Harsha	/			
Kindness	/			
Latta Dept. of credit		/		talk
Miller	/			
Mosher	/			
Regula	/			
Stanton	/			
Whalen	/			
Wylie	/			
Illinois				
Anderson	/			
Crane	/			
Derwinski	/			
Erlenborn	/			
Findley (ARW)	/			
Hyde	/			
Madigan	/			
McClory	/			
Michel	/			
O'Brien	/			
Railsback leaning toward yes		/		
Total	32	9		



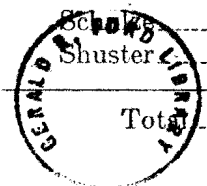
Date: Question:

Border and Southern (Young) (55)

New England and Mid-Atlantic (McDade) (35)

	Yes	No	Und.	N/R
Maryland	/			
Gude	/			
Holt	/			
Bauman	/			
Missouri		/		
Taylor (ARW)		/		
Kentucky	/			
Carter	/			
Snyder	/			
Tennessee	/			
Beard	/			
Duncan	/			
Quillen	/			
Florida	/			
Bafalis	/			
Burke	/			
Frey	/			
Kelly	/			
Young	/			
North Carolina	/			
Broyhill	/			
Martin	/			
South Carolina	/			
Spence <i>possible</i>	/			
Virginia	/			
Butler	/			
Daniel	/			
Robinson	/			
Wampler <i>Leaning Yes</i>	/	/		
Whitehurst (ARW)	/			
Alabama	/			
Buchanan	/			
Dickinson (ARW)	/			
Edwards	/			
Arkansas	/			
Hammerschmidt	/			
Louisiana	/			
Moore	/			
Treen	/			
Mississippi	/			
Cochran	/			
Lott	/			
Texas	/			
Archer	/			
Collins	/			
Steelman	/			
Total	23	10		

	Yes	No	Und.	N/R
Connecticut	/			
McKinney	/			
Sarasin	/			
Delaware	/			
duPont	/			
Maine	/			
Cohen	/			
Emery	/			
Massachusetts	/			
Conte (ARW)	/			
Heckler	/			
New Hampshire	/			
Cleveland	/			
New Jersey	/			
Fenwick	/			
Forsythe	/			
Rinaldo	/			
Vermont	/			
Jeffords	/			
New York	/			
Conable	/			
Fish	/			
Gilman	/			
Hastings	/			
Horton	/			
Kemp	/			
Lent	/			
McEwen	?	/		<i>check</i>
Mitchell (ARW)	/			
Peyser	/			
Walsh	/			
Wydler	/			
Pennsylvania	/			
Biester	?	/		
Coughlin	/			
Eshleman	/			
Goodling	/	/		
Heinz	/			
Johnson (ARW)	/			
McDade	/			
Myers	/			<i>talk to</i>
Schneebeli	/			
Schultz	/			
Shuster	/			
Total	28	6	1	



\*16,000 circ reporting item (primary opponent withdrawal)

# consumer federation of america

SUITE 901 • 1012 14th ST. N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 • (202) 737-3732

May 8, 1975



Dear Representative:

It is expected that the recently vetoed Emergency Farm Legislation (H.R. 4296 as amended) will come before the House next week for an override vote. Consumer Federation of America, the nation's largest consumer organization, is convinced that a vote to override the Presidential veto is a vote for consumers. This amended legislation includes all provisions which CFA has advocated since the legislation was first considered.

We feel that this bill strikes an equitable balance between the legitimate needs of consumers and farmers, particularly the small, family farmer. Furthermore, the bill would help to insure a much needed market stabilization by helping to alleviate the extreme fluctuations which have been disastrous to farmers and consumers alike. Consumers are increasingly aware that wild market fluctuations affect not only their wallet, but their very ability to secure food. With so much of the world depending upon our food supply it is vital that responsible legislation be enacted which would maximize the availability of food. If farmers do not receive assurances of at least a minimum return for their investments and labor, it is reasonable to expect them to significantly cutback on food production. Undoubtedly, the resultant food shortage will bring consumer prices to a substantially higher level than even the most exaggerated projections by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In this connection, it is important to realize that the originally announced USDA figures were a scare tactic designed to create hysteria among consumers. USDA carelessly portrayed the "shocking" cost increase which would result if this legislation passed. At 85% parity they indicated that the price of fluid milk would rise 8¢ per gallon, cheese 10¢ per pound and butter 20¢ per pound at a total cost of \$953 million. Through the conscientious efforts of Mr. Jeffords and his colleagues, the USDA finally acknowledged that their figures were based upon a misreading of the bill's quarterly adjustment provisions. The revised USDA figures are 4.5¢ per gallon of milk, 5.25¢ per pound of butter, and 5.3¢ per pound of cheese. This flagrant and inexcusable calculation represents an error of 77.8% on milk, 90.5% on cheese and 277.4% on butter. Consumers have learned to expect this kind of reporting from Secretary Butz.

Significantly, the revised figures on consumer cost impact at 80% of parity which is the level included in H.R. 4296 would be negligible -- 1.1¢ per gallon of milk, 1.3¢ per pound of cheese and butter -- a small price to pay

MA



for stability.

In discussing the "cost" of this legislation, it is important to note that failure to pass the Emergency Farm Bill is likely to result in increasing unemployment for farmers and farm-related industries including machinery and petrochemicals. The loss of tax revenues and increased unemployment which would follow cannot be ignored.

In addition, lowered farm income increases the opportunity for large corporations to move in and take over family size farms. We believe further vertical integration and monopolistic control of our food supply would be devastating to the consumer.

For all of these reasons, we believe the long-range interest of the consumer would benefit by overriding President Ford's veto of H.R. 4296. We urge you to vote to do so.

Sincerely,

*Carol Tucker Foreman*

Carol Tucker Foreman  
Executive Director

*Kathleen F. O'Reilly*

Kathleen F. O'Reilly  
Legislative Director





# common cause

2030 M STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

John W. Gardner, Chairman

(202) 833-1200

May 9, 1975

The Honorable Peter Peyser  
House of Representatives  
1133 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Representative Peyser:

I am writing in behalf of Common Cause to inform you of our support of the President's veto of the Emergency Agriculture Act of 1975. On March 17, we wrote to each member of the House urging deletion of the sections of the bill increasing cotton and dairy target prices and loan levels. I have enclosed for your information a copy of our letter of March 17 which outlines our reasons for taking this position, principally our belief that it is highly wasteful of federal funds to increase cotton price supports at a time when this country has a cotton surplus and our deep concern about the total lack of hearings on the bill's dairy provisions. We stated that unless the cotton and dairy increases were removed from the bill, we would oppose the entire bill. Since increased cotton and dairy supports remain in the bill, we continue to oppose it.

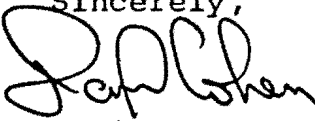
There has been great controversy over estimates in regard to the cost of the bill to the government and the consumer. Widely differing estimates, especially relating to the bill's dairy provisions, have been presented by the USDA. This underscores the major point we made in our letter of March 17. The dairy provisions of the farm bill should not have been brought to the floor for a vote without the benefit of hearings to assess, among other things, the impact of the proposed price support increases on both farmers and consumers. Comprehensive public hearings can provide a forum for questioning cost estimates presented by the USDA and other experts. The committee can use hearings to make sure the estimates are reasonable and based on a proper reading of the legislation.

In March, supporters of legislation providing for increased dairy and cotton price supports argued that it was essential to rush the bill through Congress to ensure full plantings this year. This argument is no longer valid. There is no need for haste.



The Honorable Peter Peyser  
Page two

For all these reasons, Common Cause supports the  
President's veto.

Sincerely,  
  
David Cohen  
President

Enclosure







# COMMON CAUSE

2030 M STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

John W. Gardner, Chairman

(202) 833-1200

March 17, 1975

Dear Representative:

This week the House will consider H.R. 4296, farm legislation to provide a 1975 price support program. Common Cause believes that the cotton and dairy provisions of the bill are especially burdensome on and unfair to consumers. The cotton provision in particular is on its face highly wasteful of federal funds.

H.R. 4296 increases cotton target prices and loan levels. The legislation provides added incentives to produce cotton. Yet with 6 million bales of cotton in storage, the United States has more than a one year supply. The Agriculture Department estimates that the bill will cost the taxpayer \$213 million for loans and \$341 million for target payments in the next year.

There is a larger question than cost to the taxpayer. With too many Americans undernourished and world famine increasing, how can we justify subsidizing cotton surpluses? Cotton land can be used for various food crops. In our judgment the cotton subsidies should be deleted from the bill.

The dairy provisions raise other questions. No hearings were held on the dairy provisions this year, although over half the membership is new to the Agriculture Committee. The lack of hearings is not merely a question of form. H.R. 4296 increases the dairy price support to 85% of parity with quarterly adjustments. The estimated cost to the federal government will be \$162 million more than the \$250 million already projected under the present level of support.

Increased costs to the government and consumers must be weighed against the needs of dairy farmers. We do not oppose subsidies per se. But overlooked by the Committee is the bill's impact on consumers. Will milk, cheese and butter prices be increased? If so, by how much? The Agriculture Department estimates milk would increase 8¢ per gallon, cheese 10¢ a pound and butter 20¢ a pound. A critical review of these estimates is especially important in today's economic climate. The failure of the Committee to examine the dairy provisions provides no reliable barometer by which to cast votes. For example, if the



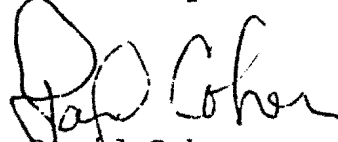
page two  
March 17, 1975

Agriculture Department figures are correct, will the increased costs hurt low-income people? What will be the effect on food stamp distribution and costs? Will some dairy farmers' income drop further because of decreased consumption? We believe that the Committee must examine these questions with care, rather than asking House members to cast an uninformed vote.

Common Cause believes that a sound farm policy can be developed that benefits both consumers and farmers. Toward that end it is essential for a complete record to be developed that shows the impact these agricultural subsidies have on consumers and taxpayers.

Common Cause urges members of the House to delete the sections on cotton and dairy subsidies. If either effort fails, the bill should be defeated. This would provide the Committee with the opportunity to thoroughly examine these crucial issues.

Sincerely,



David Cohen  
Acting President



THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON

May 9, 1975

The Honorable William C. Wampler  
U. S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

This is to inform you that it is our intention to make a semi-annual review of the dairy price support situation in the year ahead. If it appears necessary and advisable to make price support adjustments in order to secure the supply of milk, as defined in the law, it is our intention to do so. This is permissible under the law, even though the law mandates only annual adjustments.

May I assure you that we want to do everything possible to maintain both a healthy and profitable dairy industry within the framework of an expanding market.

Sincerely yours,



EARL L. BUTZ





# common cause

2030 M STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

John W. Gardner, Chairman

(202) 833-1200

May 9, 1975

The Honorable Peter Peyser  
House of Representatives  
1133 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Representative Peyser:

I am writing in behalf of Common Cause to inform you of our support of the President's veto of the Emergency Agriculture Act of 1975. On March 17, we wrote to each member of the House urging deletion of the sections of the bill increasing cotton and dairy target prices and loan levels. I have enclosed for your information a copy of our letter of March 17 which outlines our reasons for taking this position, principally our belief that it is highly wasteful of federal funds to increase cotton price supports at a time when this country has a cotton surplus and our deep concern about the total lack of hearings on the bill's dairy provisions. We stated that unless the cotton and dairy increases were removed from the bill, we would oppose the entire bill. Since increased cotton and dairy supports remain in the bill, we continue to oppose it.

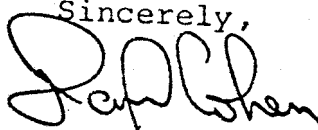
There has been great controversy over estimates in regard to the cost of the bill to the government and the consumer. Widely differing estimates, especially relating to the bill's dairy provisions, have been presented by the USDA. This underscores the major point we made in our letter of March 17. The dairy provisions of the farm bill should not have been brought to the floor for a vote without the benefit of hearings to assess, among other things, the impact of the proposed price support increases on both farmers and consumers. Comprehensive public hearings can provide a forum for questioning cost estimates presented by the USDA and other experts. The committee can use hearings to make sure the estimates are reasonable and based on a proper reading of the legislation.

In March, supporters of legislation providing for increased dairy and cotton price supports argued that it was essential to rush the bill through Congress to ensure full plantings this year. This argument is no longer valid. There is no need for haste.



The Honorable Peter Peyser  
Page two

For all these reasons, Common Cause supports the  
President's veto.

Sincerely,  
  
David Cohen  
President

Enclosure





Room 1019  
1346 Connecticut Ave  
Washington, D.C. 200  
Ph. (202) 833-9704

## National Consumer Congress

9 May, 1975

Dear Congressman:

**President**

**Ellen Zewel**  
1676 Elish Parkway  
Spring Valley, N.Y. 10977  
Ph. (914) 352-1873

**Vice Presidents:**

**Jan Allaro**  
631 East Polo No  
Logan, Utah 84321  
Ph. (801) 752-6019

**Alberta Slavin**  
631 East Polo Dr  
Clayton, MO 63105  
Ph. (314) 727-0222

**Roy Alper**  
75 Vincente Rd.  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
Ph. (415) 841-9727

**Secretary**

**Marjorie Milner**  
P.O. Box 743  
Miami Springs, FL. 33166  
Ph. (305) 821-6682

**Treasurer**

**Sandy DeMent**  
1750 New York Ave  
Washington, D.C. 20006  
Ph. (202) 833-9165

The National Consumers Congress strongly urges your support in sustaining the President's veto of the Emergency Farm Act. It has been estimated that this Act would cost consumers several billion dollars through higher retail prices and government purchases for farm commodities. The long range effect on farmer and consumer could be devastating.

The proposed change in the support price of milk to 80% of parity with quarterly adjustments is economically unsound. Commercial stocks of manufactured dairy products are up 21% over last year. Government purchases of dairy products to maintain the January rise in the support price are four times greater than they were last year. In short, the market is glutted and an artificial price increase will only make the situation worse by causing a further decrease in milk consumption. Since the last time Congress held hearings on dairy price supports, feed costs for dairy farmers have dropped by 30%. Thus, the original rationale for raising consumer dairy costs over one billion dollars is no longer valid.

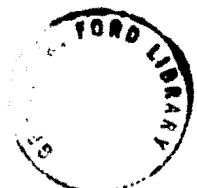
The proposed increase in target prices for cotton should be deleted from the bills since the target price is substantially higher than the current market price. Thus, if enacted, cotton farmers would be encouraged to plant only for government consumption. There is currently enough cotton on hand--six million bales--to supply all domestic needs for 1975. Higher retail prices (estimated at \$45 million) will perpetuate the 35% reduction in cotton consumption last year and endanger the competitive status of U.S. cotton in world markets.

The proposed target prices for wheat and corn @ \$3.10 and \$2.25 respectively, are too high relative to the cost of production. If the 1976 escalator clause were placed into effect for the '75 crop, the target prices for wheat and corn would be \$2.50 and \$1.68 respectively. This is a reasonable compromise between the Congressional proposal and current prices.

Again, we strongly urge your support in sustaining the President's veto and we encourage you to plan farm programs that really will meet the needs of both farmers and consumers.

Most sincerely,

  
Aileen Gorman,  
Executive Director



KEITH G. SEBELIUS  
1ST DISTRICT, KANSAS

1211 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE  
AREA CODE 202: 225-2715

C. PATRICK ROBERTS  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

MELVIN E. THOMPSON  
LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT

AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEES:  
LIVESTOCK AND GRAINS  
(RANKING MINORITY MEMBER)

FAMILY FARMS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

INTERIOR AND INSULAR  
AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEES:  
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION  
(RANKING MINORITY MEMBER)  
MINES AND MINING

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

May 9, 1975

Dear Colleague:

I can assure you the situation confronting many American farmers today is not nearly as funny or humorous as portrayed by the recent letter from our colleague from Illinois. To the farmer, his current economic situation is most serious and it should be of serious concern to you.

Just a few short months ago, farmers in my district were receiving \$4.68 a bushel for wheat. The export market was good. Despite record production costs, they felt obligated to heed the government's call for full production. In a month, we will harvest enough wheat in my district alone to satisfy over half of our nation's needs for a year.

Today, the price of wheat at the country elevator in Kansas is \$2.80. Production costs are even higher; the export market broken by government intervention. Farmers in my district are most concerned and frustrated to say the least.

TO THOSE WHO DID NOT VOTE FOR THE FARM BILL! This bill is not without fault. I appreciate your position. BUT, considering the kind of politics now being played, it should be pointed out some of the information you may have received may well be misinformation. Rather than get into a pro and con "Dear Colleague" game, let me simply say if I can help answer any questions you might have, please contact me -- 5-2715.

TO THOSE WHO DID VOTE FOR THE FARM BILL! Without this bill, we may be headed for a farm depression that would have very serious consequences for our entire nation. I thank you for your past support and urge your continued support for the emergency farm bill.

Sincerely,

*Keith G. Sebelius*



COUNTIES:

BARBER  
BARTON  
CHRYSTINE  
CLARK  
CLAY  
CLOUD  
COMANCHE  
DECATUR  
EDWARDS  
ELLIS  
ELLSWORTH  
FINNEY  
FORD  
GOVE  
GRAHAM  
GHANT  
GRAY  
GRIFFITH  
HAMILTON  
HASKELL  
HOOPER  
JEWELL  
KEARNY  
KIOWA  
LANE  
LINCOLN  
LOGAN  
MEADE  
MITCHELL  
MORTON  
NESS  
NORTON  
OSGOWIE  
OTTAWA  
PAWNEE  
PHILLIPS  
PRATT  
RAWLINS  
REPUBLIC  
RICE  
RICE  
RUSH  
RUSSELL  
SALINE  
SCOTT  
SEWARD  
SHERIDAN  
SHERMAN  
SMITH  
STAFFORD  
STEVENSON  
STEVENS  
THOMAS  
TRIGO  
WALLACE  
WASHINGTON  
WICHITA

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON

May 9, 1975

The Honorable William C. Wampler  
U. S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

This is to inform you that it is our intention to make a semi-annual review of the dairy price support situation in the year ahead. If it appears necessary and advisable to make price support adjustments in order to secure the supply of milk, as defined in the law, it is our intention to do so. This is permissible under the law, even though the law mandates only annual adjustments.

May I assure you that we want to do everything possible to maintain both a healthy and profitable dairy industry within the framework of an expanding market.

Sincerely yours,



EARL L. BUTZ





May 9, 1975

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H 3889

and \$0.4 billion in outlays below the budget as submitted.

The managers agreed to the House level for foreign economic assistance, assuming major reductions in Indochina Postwar Reconstruction. The managers also agreed that token budget authority should be provided for the Special Financing Facility to indicate the Congress anticipates a legislative proposal for this purpose.

*General science, space and technology (250)*

The House Resolution assumes budget authority of \$4.7 billion and outlays of \$4.6 billion.

The Senate amendment assumes budget authority of \$4.7 billion and outlays of \$4.6 billion.

The House and Senate estimates were substantially the same. The managers agreed to the Senate's figures.

*Natural resources, environment and energy (300)*

The House Resolution assumes budget authority of \$14.1 billion and outlays of \$11.5 billion.

The Senate amendment assumes budget authority of \$13.4 billion and outlays of \$11.7 billion.

The Conference agreed to budget authority of \$13.8 billion, and outlays of \$11.6 billion.

*Agriculture (350)*

The House Resolution assumes budget authority of \$4.3 billion and outlays of \$1.8 billion.

The Senate amendment assumes budget authority of \$4.3 billion and outlays of \$2.0 billion.

The Conference agreed to the House estimates. By this action the Conference does not either include or exclude outlays for the farm bill recently vetoed, because the conferees assume that outlays in fiscal 1976 will be minimal if that bill or a similar bill becomes law.

*Commerce and transportation (400)*

The House resolution assumes budget authority of \$11.0 billion and outlays of \$18.5 billion.

The Senate amendment assumes budget authority of \$9.5 billion and outlays of \$16.6 billion.

The conference substitute assumes \$11.3 billion in budget authority and \$17.5 billion in outlays. The estimates include a total of \$0.8 billion in outlays for small business, postal service and rail rehabilitation projects now being considered by the House-Senate conference on the Emergency Employment Appropriations Act of 1975. The estimates also contain \$3.3 billion in budget authority to continue advance highway apportionments and \$6.3 billion in highway outlays. Outlays of \$0.4 billion are provided for housing legislation expected to pass in fiscal 1975. Funding for other rail improvement projects recommended by the Senate is included, with \$600 million in budget authority and outlays. Other items include additions to the Administration's budget of \$0.2 billion in budget authority and outlays for the Washington Metro; \$0.2 billion in budget authority and outlays for Postal Service subsidies; and \$0.3 billion in budget authority and \$0.2 billion in outlays for additional small business loans.

*Community and regional development (450)*

The House resolution assumes budget authority of \$10.8 billion and outlays of \$9.0 billion.

The Senate amendment assumes budget authority of \$6.0 billion and outlays of \$6.6 billion.

The conference substitute assumes \$11.0

billion in budget authority and \$8.65 billion in outlays.

The House resolution assumes \$5.0 billion in budget authority and \$2.5 billion in outlays for accelerated public works programs. The Senate amendment did not include this assumption. Since the accelerated public works program is intended to provide economic stimulus, the Conference agreed to retain the House budget authority estimate and an outlay estimate of approximately \$2.1 billion to be available either for an accelerated public works program or some other appropriate stimulative program that Congress may decide to enact, such as emergency financial assistance to state and local governments.

*Education, manpower and social services (500)*

The House resolution assumes budget authority of \$19.0 billion and outlays of \$20.4 billion.

The Senate amendment assumes budget authority of \$20.7 billion and outlays of \$19.4 billion.

The conferees agree to budget authority of \$19.0 billion and outlays of \$19.85 billion in this function. These figures assume that all programs in this function can be funded at least at their fiscal year 1975 funding level, the regular on-going programs be increased, and that the number of public service employment jobs also be increased. The conferees reached a decision to add \$0.45 billion to the \$3.1 billion already in this function for public service jobs in view of the job-creating effect of the \$0.6 billion assumed in function 400 for rail assistance.

*Health (550)*

The House resolution assumes budget authority of \$33.1 billion and outlays of \$30.7 billion.

The Senate amendment assumes budget authority of \$32.6 billion and outlays of \$31.0 billion.

The Conferees agreed to the House figures.

*Income security (600)*

The House resolution assumes budget authority of \$141.3 billion and outlays of \$124.9 billion.

The Senate amendment assumes budget authority of \$138.5 billion and outlays of \$126.1 billion.

The conferees agreed to budget authority of \$140.9 billion and outlays of \$125.3 billion in this function.

This total includes \$0.8 billion for the extension of emergency benefits for insured unemployed for an additional 13 weeks. It also assumes savings in fiscal year 1976 through legislative and administrative improvements in programs such as food stamps, aid to families with dependent children, and social security.

The managers intend that there be no cap on benefit increases as proposed in the President's budget. The managers intend that the resolution provide sufficient funds to extend both emergency benefits for the insured unemployed and also special unemployment assistance for the uninsured unemployed.

*Veterans benefits and services (700)*

The House Resolution assumes budget authority of \$18.0 billion and outlays of \$17.5 billion.

The Senate amendment assumes budget authority of \$17.6 billion and outlays of \$16.9 billion.

The Conference agreed to the House assumptions of \$18.0 billion in budget authority and \$17.5 billion in outlays for this function. The managers on the part of the Senate agreed to these figures because of the probability that Congress will reject

Administration proposals to reduce the eligibility period for veterans' readjustment benefits and to require reimbursement from private health insurers for VA health care. The Senate amendment did not assume increases in budget authority and outlays for either. The House assumed \$0.7 billion in budget authority and outlays for these probable expenditures to which the conferees agreed.

*Law enforcement and justice (750)*

The House resolution assumes budget authority of \$3.3 billion and outlays of \$3.4 billion.

The Senate amendment assumes budget authority of \$3.3 billion and outlays of \$3.4 billion.

The Conference agreed to the House figures.

*General government (800)*

The House resolution assumes budget authority of \$3.3 billion and outlays of \$3.4 billion.

The Senate amendment assumes budget authority of \$3.3 billion and outlays of \$3.2 billion.

The conference committee agreed to \$3.3 billion in budget authority, the same as the House and Senate estimates, but to \$3.3 billion in outlays, \$50 million below the House assumption and \$100 million above the Senate assumption.

*Revenue sharing and general purpose fiscal assistance (850)*

The House resolution assumes budget authority of \$7.3 billion and outlays of \$7.2 billion.

The Senate amendment assumes budget authority of \$7.3 billion and outlays of \$7.2 billion.

Essentially, the assumptions of both houses were the same for this function, but the conference committee agreed to round out the House estimate to the nearest tenth of a billion dollars.

*Interest (900)*

The House resolution assumes budget authority of \$35.0 billion and outlays of \$35.0 billion.

The Senate amendment assumes budget authority of \$35.3 billion and outlays of \$35.3 billion.

The Conference substitute provides \$35.0 billion in budget authority and outlays, the same as the House estimate and \$0.3 billion lower than the Senate estimate.

*Allowances*

The House resolution assumes budget authority of \$1.7 billion and outlays of \$1.5 billion.

The Senate amendment assumes budget authority of \$1.3 billion and outlays of \$1.1 billion.

The Conference agreed to \$1.4 billion in budget authority and \$1.2 billion in outlays.

The conferees assume that the levels agreed upon are sufficient to cover civilian agency pay raises under existing law and outlays that may be required for humanitarian assistance for Indochina refugees, as well as other contingencies.

*Undistributed offsetting receipts (950)*

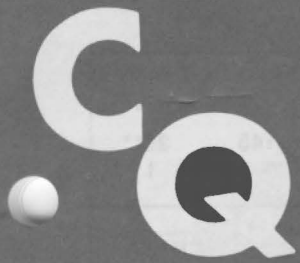
The House resolution assumes budget authority of -\$16.2 billion and outlays of -\$16.2 billion.

The Senate amendment assumes identical amounts.

The conference substitute accepts the Senate estimate.

Both the House resolution and the Senate amendment assumed \$4.0 billion in receipts from leases of mineral rights on the Outer Continental Shelf, rather than \$8.0 billion estimated by the Administration.





CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY  
**Weekly Report**

Vol. XXXIII No. 19 • Pages 957-1004 • May 10, 1975

## **ENERGY**

### **Taxes:**

House Ways and Means Committee finishes work on conservation bill (959)

### **Strip Mining:**

Congress clears landmark measure despite White House veto threat (964)

## ***Airline Deregulation (977)***

### **Land Use Lobby**

Interior Committee members are under heavy pressure to kill bill (962)

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FROM THE OFFICE OF  
CONG. WILLIAM C. WAMPLER  
2422 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
TELEPHONE: 202-225-3861

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 12, 1975:

Congressman Wampler today made the following statement on the Floor of the House of Representatives:

USDA DAIRY ACTION

Last Friday I received notice of an important and I hope significant action by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in regard to dairy price supports during the balance of the 1975-76 marketing year.

Let me read the text of the letter Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz sent to me:

Dear Bill:

This is to inform you that it is our intention to make a semi-annual review of the dairy price support situation in the year ahead. If it appears necessary and advisable to make price support adjustments in order to secure the supply of milk, as defined in the law, it is our intention to do so. This is permissible under the law, even though the law mandates only annual adjustments.

May I assure you that we want to do everything possible to maintain both a healthy and profitable dairy industry within the framework of an expanding market.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Earl Butz

EARL L. BUTZ

As I am sure everyone knows, the vetoed Farm Bill upon which we will vote tomorrow mandates quarterly adjustments in dairy price supports under a formula which reflects certain production costs.

While I supported the vetoed bill in the past, I doubt that the House will override that veto. Thus, I am encouraged to learn that Secretary Butz will on his own initiative set up a formal semi-annual review procedure this year.

I want to commend the Secretary for this decision and I hope that, when he examines the compelling evidence that dairy farmers do indeed need a reasonable boost in their price supports, he will take the appropriate and needed action.

# # #



The Washington Star  
Saturday, May 17, 1975

# A Veto Rightly Upheld

May 12, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: MAX FRIEDERSDORF  
SUBJECT: FARM BILL VETO

Prior to the vote on the Farm Bill veto at approximately 2 p.m. tomorrow we recommend you make the following Congressional phone calls:

1. Congressman John Anderson -- Anderson will be making one of the final support speeches prior to the vote and is strongly with us on this one. You should encourage him to make a good effort in his closing remarks and help influence wavering members during the voting period.
2. Bill Wampler -- Wampler, the ranking Republican on the House Agriculture Committee, voted in support of the Bill, but has responded well to your request to remain neutral. He has now moved to the point where he may be wavering and possibly will vote to sustain. You could thank him for remaining passive in the lobbying effort.
3. Jim Broyhill -- Jim is still on the fence and a phone call from you could push him over to our side.
4. Pete Rodino -- Chairman Rodino has voted both ways on this issue and is being lobbied hard by the American Bakers Association to vote to sustain your veto. You could thank him warmly for his excellent work in expediting the Refugee Bill last week and mention that you would appreciate his support on the veto tomorrow.
5. John Myers -- Myers has been lobbied hard by Secretary Butz and we believe that a phone call from you might swing him over in support of the veto.

bcc: Don Rumsfeld  
Jack Marsh



The price of corn would increase approximately 46 percent with a U.S. acreage reduction of 9 percent and exports and domestic use were to remain unchanged, an Iowa State University computer study showed.

The point being that without increased price supports many farmers would reduce their planting.

Moreover, the Christian Science Monitor stated in an editorial on April 17, 1975, that—

If President Ford wants farmers to produce up to their maximum as he urges, to help moderate food prices at home and help feed the hungry abroad, he should sign the farm-price bill. Passage would reduce the risk of the kind of price whiplash that has hurt farmers and consumers in recent years.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the inability to recognize the importance of this legislation and the necessity of its passage can result only in furthering the frustrations of both the farmer and the consumer and the imposition of additional financial burdens on each group.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the remaining time.

(Mr. FOLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill that has been written in the House of Representatives. It was written by a bipartisan majority of the Committee on Agriculture. It was supported by a bipartisan majority in this House and in the other body, and sustained in the conference report by a bipartisan majority. This is not a partisan bill. It is the work of the best judgment of the Members of this Congress, and if I may be excused in saying so, the best informed and most concerned Members who know agriculture from both sides of the aisle have supported this bill enthusiastically.

It will not raise the prices to consumers. It will provide protection for full production and it will, in my judgment, be a step forward to assuring this country and all the world that depends upon our productive capacity that there will not be shortages of vital food or fiber we need to provide the life support for our millions of citizens and for the hundreds of millions around the world who depend upon us.

I urge my colleagues in the House to join me in voting to override the President's veto of H.R. 4296, the Emergency Agricultural Act of 1975. The President's veto message tells us why we need the additional safeguards provided by H.R. 4296. As he stated, farm production costs have been pushed upward. Demand for certain farm products has simultaneously slackened because of the recession. Prices paid by farmers are currently 11 percent above year-ago levels. In contrast, the index of prices received by farmers is now far below levels of a year ago. The Secretary of Agriculture and the land grant universities agree that the current production costs for wheat, feed grains and cotton are higher than the current target prices. These target prices and loan levels were established in 1973 before inflation saddled our farmers with these marked increases in costs.

Let me summarize briefly the provisions of H.R. 4296. The bill would revise

upward target and loan rates so that they would be within the range of the cost of producing the commodities covered by the bill according to data supplied by land-grant universities around the country.

Target prices under H.R. 4296 are for cotton, 45 cents a pound, wheat, \$3.10 a bushel, and corn, \$2.25 a bushel. Target prices are used as a basis for making deficiency and disaster payments to producers.

Loan rates under H.R. 4296 are for cotton, 38 cents a pound, wheat, \$2.50 a bushel, and corn, \$1.87 a bushel. The bill also provides a mandatory loan program for soybeans with support at \$3.94 a bushel—last year USDA abandoned the loan program for this important commodity.

Support for milk is established at 80 percent of parity with quarterly adjustments to reflect changes in production costs. The 80-percent level is the level at which milk was supported last year but the requirement for quarterly adjustments provides farmers important protection from the erosion that can occur in the support level from inflationary increases in production costs.

The purpose of the target prices and loan levels is to lend stability to the markets for farm products. If our farmers are going to produce the food and fiber needed at home and abroad, if we are going to rebuild our reserves to avoid the short supply situation that has plagued the country in the recent past, then our farmers need the price assurances and income protection provided by this farm bill. The bill is more than just a stabilization of farm income, it places the Nation's food and fiber supply in a more secure and stable position. Without it, there is a clear and present danger farmers would cut back production for fear of glutting the market and causing a precipitous drop in farm prices. The bill gives farmers the kind of assurance needed to push for the largest possible production.

The President claims that H.R. 4296 could add an estimated \$1.8 billion to the Federal deficit. This is predicated on the assumption that commodities put under loan represent a dead loss to the Government. This is hardly the case. Government loan stocks represent another form of bank account. If the bill achieves its objective of keeping prices at stable levels, there may be little if any commodities taken in under the loan program. Farmers who may need immediate cash may pledge their crops to the Government but during the season would redeem the commodity and repay the loan with interest. If prices should fall, then the Government would acquire title to these inventories but with proper management could dispose of these stocks as it has in the recent past at a profit or with little if any cost to the Government. The only net costs to the Government of the program would be from the deficiency and disaster payments. Net outlays under the bill could amount to approximately \$230 million if there were to be no recovery in prices received by farmers, particularly cotton farmers. The low price of cotton today is the re-

sult of the economic recession we are now experiencing. This price will also recover and payments may not be necessary. Already, there is a tendency to this effect.

The bill would have minimal effects on consumer prices. According to USDA estimates, the consumer price of milk would increase only about 1 cent a gallon, and cheese, 1 cent a pound. The price of wheat in a loaf of bread is but a fraction of the cost of the loaf—less than 5 cents per pound loaf. More importantly, if this bill were enacted, farmers would react in a positive fashion and provide consumers abundant supplies at fair and reasonable prices.

I strongly urge my colleagues to join with me in overriding the President's veto.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House, on reconsideration, pass the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?

Under the Constitution, this vote must be determined by the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 245, nays 182, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 201]

YEAS—245

Abdnor	Edgar	LaFalce
Alexander	Edwards, Calif.	Latte
Andrews, N.C.	Ellberg	Leggett
Andrews,	English	Lehman
N. Dak.	Evans, Colo.	Litton
Annunzio	Evins, Tenn.	Lloyd, Tenn.
Ashley	Fisher	Long, La.
Aspin	Fithian	Lott
AuCoin	Flood	McCollister
Badillo	Florio	McCormack
Baldus	Flowers	McDade
Barrett	Flynt	McEwen
Baucus	Foley	McFall
Beard, R.I.	Ford, Tenn.	McHugh
Beard, Tenn.	Fountain	McKay
Bedell	Fraser	Mahon
Bergland	Fulton	Mann
Bevill	Fuqua	Mathis
Blester	Gaydos	Matsunaga
Bingham	Gialmo	Meeds
Blouin	Gibbons	Melcher
Boggs	Ginn	Meyner
Bolling	Gonzalez	Mezvinsky
Bonker	Grassley	Miller, Calif.
Bowen	Green	Mills
Brademas	Hagedorn	Mineta
Breaux	Hall	Mink
Breckinridge	Hamilton	Mitchell, Md.
Brinkley	Hanley	Moakley
Brodhead	Hannaford	Moffett
Brooks	Harkin	Montgomery
Brown, Calif.	Hawkins	Moore
Broyhill	Hayes, Ind.	Moorehead, Pa.
Burke, Calif.	Hays, Ohio	Morgan
Burke, Mass.	Hefner	Moss
Burleson, Tex.	Henderson	Murphy, Ill.
Burlison, Mo.	Hicks	Murtha
Burton, John	Hightower	Myers, Ind.
Burton, Phillip	Hillis	Natcher
Carney	Holland	Neal
Carr	Howard	Nedzi
Carter	Howe	Nichols
Casey	Hubbard	Nix
Chappell	Hughes	Nolan
Chisholm	Hungate	Nowak
Clay	Ichord	Oberstar
Cochran	Jeffords	Obey
Corman	Jenrette	O'Neill
Cornell	Johnson, Calif.	Ottinger
D'Amours	Jones, Ala.	Passman
Danielson	Jones, N.C.	Patman
Davis	Jones, Okla.	Patterson, Calif.
de la Garza	Jones, Tenn.	Patterson, N.Y.
Dellums	Jordan	Perkins
Dent	Karth	Pickle
Derrick	Kasten	Poage
Diggs	Kastenmeier	Pressler
Dingell	Kazen	Freyer
Dodd	Keys	Price
Duncan, Ore.	Krebs	Quie
Eckhardt	Krueger	Randall



Rangel  
Reuss  
Richmond  
Riegle  
Risenhoover  
Roberts  
Roncalio  
Rose  
Roush  
Runnels  
Ryan  
Schroeder  
Sebelius  
Seiberling  
Sharp  
Shipley  
Shriver  
Sikes  
Simon  
Sisk  
Skubitz  
Slack

Smith, Iowa  
Smith, Nebr.  
Snyder  
Solars  
Spence  
Stagers  
Stanton,  
James V.  
Stark  
Steed  
Steiger, Wis.  
Stephens  
Stokes  
Stuckey  
Sullivan  
Symington  
Taylor, Mo.  
Taylor, N.C.  
Teague  
Thompson  
Thorne  
Thornton

Traxler  
Treen  
Tsongas  
Udall  
Ullman  
Vander Veem  
Vigorito  
Waggonner  
Wampler  
Waxman  
Weaver  
White  
Whitten  
Wilson,  
Charles, Tex.  
Winn  
Wirth  
Wright  
Young, Ga.  
Young, Tex.  
Zablocki

**YAYS—182**

Abzug  
Addabbo  
Ambro  
Anderson,  
Calif.  
Anderson, Ill.  
Archer  
Armstrong  
Ashbrook  
Bafalis  
Bauman  
Bell  
Bennett  
Biaggi  
Blanchard  
Boland  
Broomfield  
Brown, Mich.  
Brown, Ohio  
Buchanan  
Burgener  
Burke, Fla.  
Butler  
Byron  
Cederberg  
Clancy  
Clausen,  
Don H.  
Clawson, Del.  
Cleveland  
Cohen  
Collins, Ill.  
Collins, Tex.  
Conable  
Conlan  
Conte  
Conyers  
Cotter  
Coughlin  
Crane  
Daniel, Dan.  
Daniel, Robert  
W., Jr.  
Daniels,  
Dominick V.  
Deaney  
Derwinski  
Devine  
Dickinson  
Downey, N.Y.  
Downing, Va.  
Drinan  
Duncan, Tenn.  
du Pont  
Early  
Edwards, Ala.  
Emery  
Erlenborn  
Esch  
Eshleman  
Fascell  
Fenwick  
Findley  
Fish

Forsythe  
Frenzel  
Frey  
Gillman  
Goldwater  
Gooding  
Gradison  
Gude  
Guyer  
Haley  
Hammer-  
schmidt  
Hansen  
Harrington  
Harris  
Harsha  
Hastings  
Hébert  
Hechler, W. Va.  
Heckler, Mass.  
Heinz  
Helstoski  
Hoit  
Holtzman  
Horton  
Hutchinson  
Hyde  
Jacobs  
Jarman  
Johnson, Colo.  
Johnson, Pa.  
Kelly  
Kemp  
Ketchum  
Kindness  
Koch  
Lagomarsino  
Landrum  
Lent  
Levitas  
Lloyd, Calif.  
Long, Md.  
Lujan  
McClory  
McCloskey  
McDonald  
McKinney  
Macdonald  
Madden  
Madigan  
Maguire  
Martin  
Mazzoli  
Metcalfe  
Michel  
Milkv  
Milford  
Miller, Ohio  
Minish  
Mitchell, N.Y.  
Moorhead,  
Calif.  
Moehler  
Mottl

Murphy, N.Y.  
Myers, Pa.  
O'Brien  
O'Hara  
Patten  
Pepper  
Pettis  
Peyster  
Pike  
Pritchard  
Quillen  
Rallsback  
Rees  
Regula  
Rhodes  
Rinaldo  
Robinson  
Rodino  
Roe  
Rogers  
Rooney  
Rosenthal  
Rousselot  
Roybal  
Ruppe  
Russo  
St Germain  
Santini  
Sarasin  
Sarbanes  
Satterfield  
Scheuer  
Schneebeli  
Schulze  
Shuster  
Spellman  
Stanton  
J. William  
Steelman  
Steiger, Ariz.  
Stratton  
Strudts  
Symms  
Talcott  
Van Deerlin  
Vander Jagt  
Vanik  
Walsh  
Whalen  
Whitehurst  
Wiggins  
Wilson, Bob  
Wilson,  
Charles H.  
Calif.  
Wolf  
Wyder  
Wylie  
Yates  
Yatron  
Young, Alaska  
Young, Fla.  
Zaferetti

**NOT VOTING—8**

Adams  
Evans, Ind.

Ford, Mich.  
Hinshaw

Mollohan  
Rostenkowski

So, two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof, the veto of the President was sustained, and the bill was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Evans of Indiana with Mr. Adams.  
Mr. Ford of Michigan with Mr. Hinshaw.  
Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Mollohan.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will notify the Senate of the action of the House.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the veto message just under consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

**PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON RULES TO FILE CERTAIN PRIVILEGED REPORTS**

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

**PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT TO SIT DURING GENERAL DEBATE AND DURING THE 5-MINUTE RULE TOMORROW**

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct may sit during general debate and during the 5-minute rule on tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

**AUTHORIZING APPROPRIATIONS FOR TOURIST TRAVEL PROMOTION**

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 445 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. Res. 445

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5357) to authorize appropriations to the Secretary of Commerce for the promotion of tourist travel. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. MATSUNAGA) is recognized for 1 hour.

(Mr. MATSUNAGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DEL CLAWSON), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 445 provides for consideration of H.R. 5357, which, as reported by our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, would authorize appropriations to the Secretary of Commerce to promote tourist travel within the United States, and also to promote international travel by foreign residents to the United States. The resolution provides an open rule with 1 hour of general debate, with the time being equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

After general debate, the bill would be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of H.R. 5357 for amendment, the committee will rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question will be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, tourism is recognized as big business in the United States. In 46 States, tourism ranks among the top three industries, and in three of these States, including my own State of Hawaii, it is the leading industry. Tourism as an industry generates annual revenues in the total amount of \$61 billion, and provides over 4 million jobs to Americans. In view of the current depressed state of our economy, it is particularly noteworthy that tourism increases Federal, State, or local tax receipts.

Despite this seemingly rosy picture, the tourism industry is actually operating considerably below capacity level. For example, it has been reported that U.S. hotels and motels are presently operating at only 30 percent of capacity. Furthermore, from an estimated 85 million persons throughout the world who have the means to travel to the United States, we have, over a period of years, managed to induce only a relatively small number to visit this country.

The U.S. Travel Service, which as established in the Department of Commerce by Congress in 1961 and given broader responsibilities in 1970, reports that the U.S. net balance-of-payment deficit from international tourism in 1974 was slightly under \$3 billion, an improvement over the \$3.1 billion deficit recorded in 1973. This momentum toward a more favorable net balance of payments can, and should, be maintained. Experience has shown that it is an undertaking that can be successful only through the continued partnership of the Federal Government and private industry in promoting the United States as an international travel destination.

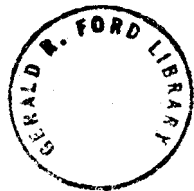
[ca. 5/13/75]

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

MAX -

Lets study

this for  
indicators & future  
vetoes strategy.  
Jim





The price of corn would increase approximately 46 percent with a U.S. acreage reduction of 9% and exports and domestic use are to remain unchanged, an Iowa State University computer study showed.

The point being that without increased price supports many farmers would reduce their planting.

Moreover, the Christian Science Monitor stated in an editorial on April 17, 1975, that—

If President Ford wants farmers to produce up to their maximum as he urges, to help moderate food prices at home and help feed the hungry abroad, he should sign the farm-price bill. Passage would reduce the risk of the kind of price whiplash that has hurt farmers and consumers in recent years.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the inability to recognize the importance of this legislation and the necessity of its passage can result only in furthering the frustrations of both the farmer and the consumer and the imposition of additional financial burdens on each group.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the remaining time.

(Mr. FOLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill that has been written in the House of Representatives. It was written by a bipartisan majority of the Committee on Agriculture. It was supported by a bipartisan majority in this House and in the other body, and sustained in the conference report by a bipartisan majority. This is not a partisan bill. It is the work of the best judgment of the Members of his Congress, and if I may be excused in saying so, the best informed and most concerned Members who know agriculture from both sides of the aisle have supported this bill enthusiastically.

It will not raise the prices to consumers. It will provide protection for full production and it will, in my judgment, be a step forward to assuring this country and all the world that depends upon our productive capacity that there will not be shortages of vital food or fiber we need to provide the life support for our millions of citizens and for the hundreds of millions around the world who depend upon us.

I urge my colleagues in the House to join me in voting to override the President's veto of H.R. 4296, the Emergency Agricultural Act of 1975. The President's veto message tells us why we need the additional safeguards provided by H.R. 4296. As he stated, farm production costs have been pushed upward. Demand for certain farm products has simultaneously slackened because of the recession. Prices paid by farmers are currently 11 percent above year-ago levels. In contrast, the index of prices received by farmers is now far below levels of a year ago. The Secretary of Agriculture and the land grant universities agree that the current production costs for wheat, feed grains and cotton are higher than the current target prices. These target prices and loan levels were established in 1973 before inflation saddled our farmers with these marked increases in costs.

Let me summarize briefly the provisions of H.R. 4296. The bill would revise

upward target and loan rates so that they would be within the range of the cost of producing the commodities covered by the bill according to data supplied by land-grant universities around the country.

Target prices under H.R. 4296 are for cotton, 45 cents a pound, wheat, \$3.10 a bushel, and corn, \$2.25 a bushel. Target prices are used as a basis for making deficiency and disaster payments to producers.

Loan rates under H.R. 4296 are for cotton, 38 cents a pound, wheat, \$2.50 a bushel, and corn, \$1.87 a bushel. The bill also provides a mandatory loan program for soybeans with support at \$3.94 a bushel—last year USDA abandoned the loan program for this important commodity.

Support for milk is established at 80 percent of parity with quarterly adjustments to reflect changes in production costs. The 80-percent level is the level at which milk was supported last year but the requirement for quarterly adjustments provides farmers important protection from the erosion that can occur in the support level from inflationary increases in production costs.

The purpose of the target prices and loan levels is to lend stability to the markets for farm products. If our farmers are going to produce the food and fiber needed at home and abroad, if we are going to rebuild our reserves to avoid the short supply situation that has plagued the country in the recent past, then our farmers need the price assurances and income protection provided by this farm bill. The bill is more than just a stabilization of farm income, it places the Nation's food and fiber supply in a more secure and stable position. Without it, there is a clear and present danger farmers would cut back production for fear of glutting the market and causing a precipitous drop in farm prices. The bill gives farmers the kind of assurance needed to push for the largest possible production.

The President claims that H.R. 4296 could add an estimated \$1.8 billion to the Federal deficit. This is predicated on the assumption that commodities put under loan represent a dead loss to the Government. This is hardly the case. Government loan stocks represent another form of bank account. If the bill achieves its objective of keeping prices at stable levels, there may be little if any commodities taken in under the loan program. Farmers who may need immediate cash may pledge their crops to the Government but during the season would redeem the commodity and repay the loan with interest. If prices should fall, then the Government would acquire title to these inventories but with proper management could dispose of these stocks as it has in the recent past at a profit or with little if any cost to the Government. The only net costs to the Government of the program would be from the deficiency and disaster payments. Net outlays under the bill could amount to approximately \$230 million if there were to be no recovery in prices received by farmers, particularly cotton farmers. The low price of cotton today is the re-

sult of the economic recession we are now experiencing. This price will also recover and payments may not be necessary. Already, there is a tendency to this effect.

The bill would have minimal effects on consumer prices. According to USDA estimates, the consumer price of milk would increase only about 1 cent a gallon, and cheese, 1 cent a pound. The price of wheat in a loaf of bread is but a fraction of the cost of the loaf—less than 5 cents per pound loaf. More importantly, if this bill were enacted, farmers would react in a positive fashion and provide consumers abundant supplies at fair and reasonable prices.

I strongly urge my colleagues to join with me in overriding the President's veto.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House, on reconsideration, pass the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?

Under the Constitution, this vote must be determined by the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 245, nays 182, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 201]

YEAS—245

Abdnor	Edgar	LaFalce
Alexander	Edwards, Calif.	Latta
Andrews, N.C.	Eilberg	Leggett
Andrews,	English	Lehman
N. Dak.	Evans, Colo.	Litton
Annunzio	Evins, Tenn.	Lloyd, Tenn.
Ashley	Fisher	Long, La.
Aspin	Fithian	Lott
AuCoin	Flood	McCollister
Badillo	Florio	McCormack
Baldus	Flowers	McDade
Barrett	Flynt	McEwen
Baucus	Foley	McFall
Beard, R.I.	Ford, Tenn.	McHugh
Beard, Tenn.	Fountain	McKay
Bedell	Fraser	Mabon
Bergland	Fulton	Mann
Bevill	Fuqua	Mathis
Bieber	Gaydos	Matsunaga
Bingham	Gialmo	Meads
Blouin	Gibbons	Melcher
Boggs	Ginn	Meyner
Bolling	Gonzalez	Mervinsky
Bonker	Grassley	Miller, Calif.
Bowen	Green	Mills
Brademas	Hagedorn	Mineta
Breaux	Hall	Mink
Breckinridge	Hamilton	Mitchell, Md.
Brinkley	Hanley	Moakley
Brodhead	Hannaford	Monfett
Brooks	Harkin	Montgomery
Brown, Calif.	Hawkins	Moore
Broyhill	Hayes, Ind.	Moorhead, Pa.
Burke, Calif.	Hays, Ohio	Morgan
Burke, Mass.	Hefner	Moss
Burleson, Tex.	Henderson	Murphy, Ill.
Burlison, Mo.	Hicks	Murtha
Burton, John	Hightower	Myers, Ind.
Burton, Phillip	Hillis	Natcher
Carney	Holland	Neal
Carr	Howard	Nedzi
Carter	Howe	Nichols
Casey	Hubbard	Nix
Chappell	Hughes	Nolan
Chisholm	Hungate	Nowak
Clay	Ichord	Oberstar
Cochran	Jeffords	Obey
Corman	Jeanette	O'Neill
Cornell	Johnson, Calif.	Otinger
D'Amours	Jones, Ala.	Passman
Danielson	Jones, N.C.	Patman
Davis	Jones, Okla.	Patterson, Calif.
de la Garza	Jones, Tenn.	Patterson, N.Y.
Dellums	Jordan	Perkins
Dent	Kath	Pickle
Derrick	Kasten	Poage
Diggs	Kastenmeier	Preyer
Dingell	Kazen	Freyer
Dodd	Keys	Price
Duncan, Ore.	Krebs	Quie
Eckhardt	Krueger	Randall



Rangel	Smith, Iowa	Traxler
Reuss	Smith, Nebr.	Trean
Richmond	Snyder	Tsongas
Riegle	Solari	Udall
Risenhoover	Spence	Ullman
Roberts	Staggers	Vander Veem
Roncalio	Stanton	Vigorito
Rose	James V.	Waggonner
Roush	Stark	Wampler
Runnels	Steed	Warman
Ryan	Steiger, Wis.	Weaver
Schroeder	Stephens	White
Sebelius	Stokes	Whitson
Seiberling	Stuckey	Wilson
Sharp	Sullivan	Charles, Tex.
Shibley	Symington	Winn
Shriver	Taylor, Mo.	Wirth
Sikes	Taylor, N.C.	Wright
Simon	Teague	Young, Ga.
Sisk	Thomason	Young, Tex.
Skubitz	Thorton	Zablocki
Slack		

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will notify the Senate of the action of the House.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the veto message just under consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. MATSUNAGA) is recognized for 1 hour.

(Mr. MATSUNAGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DEL CLAWSON), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 445 provides for consideration of H.R. 5357, which, as reported by our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, would authorize appropriations to the Secretary of Commerce to promote tourist travel within the United States, and also to promote international travel by foreign residents to the United States. The resolution provides an open rule with 1 hour of general debate, with the time being equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

After general debate, the bill would be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of H.R. 5357 for amendment, the committee will rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question will be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, tourism is recognized as big business in the United States. In 46 States, tourism ranks among the top three industries, and in three of these States, including my own State of Hawaii, it is the leading industry. Tourism as an industry generates annual revenues in the total amount of \$61 billion, and provides over 4 million jobs to Americans. In view of the current depressed state of our economy, it is particularly noteworthy that tourism increases Federal, State, or local tax receipts.

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PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON RULES TO FILE CERTAIN PRIVILEGED REPORTS

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT TO SIT DURING GENERAL DEBATE AND DURING THE 5-MINUTE RULE TOMORROW

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct may sit during general debate and during the 5-minute rule on tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING APPROPRIATIONS FOR TOURIST TRAVEL PROMOTION

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 445 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. Res. 445

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5357) to authorize appropriations to the Secretary of Commerce for the promotion of tourist travel. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour; to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

NAYS—132

Abzug	Forsythe	Murphy, N.Y.
Addabbo	Frenzel	Myers, Pa.
Ambro	Frey	O'Brien
Anderson	Gilman	O'Hara
Calif.	Goldwater	Patten
Anderson, Ill.	Goodling	Pepper
Archer	Gradison	Pettis
Armstrong	Gude	Peyser
Ashbrook	Guyer	Pike
Bafalis	Haley	Pritchard
Bauman	Hammer	Quillen
Bell	schmidt	Railsback
Bennett	Hansen	Rees
Blagitt	Harrington	Regula
Blanchard	Harris	Rhodes
Boland	Harsha	Rinaldo
Broomfield	Hastings	Robinson
Brown, Mich.	Hebert	Rodino
Brown, Ohio	Hechler, W. Va.	Boe
Buchanan	Heckler, Mass.	Rogers
Burgener	Reins	Rooney
Burke, Fla.	Helstoski	Rosenthal
Butler	Holtz	Rousselot
Byron	Holtzman	Roybal
Cederberg	Horton	Ruppe
Clancy	Hutchinson	Russo
Clausen	Hyde	St. Germain
Don H.	Jacobs	Santini
Clawson, Del.	Jarman	Sarasin
Cleveland	Johnson, Colo.	Sarbanes
Cohen	Johnson, Pa.	Satterfield
Collins, Ill.	Kelly	Scheuer
Collins, Tex.	Kemp	Schneebeil
Conable	Ketchum	Schulze
Conlan	Kindness	Shuster
Conte	Koch	Spellman
Conyers	Lagomarsino	Stanton
Cotter	Landrum	J. William
Coughlin	Leah	Steelman
Crane	Levitas	Steiger, Ariz.
Daniel, Dan	Lloyd, Calif.	Stratton
Daniel, Robert	Long, Md.	Studds
W. Jr.	Lujan	Symms
Daniels	McCloskey	Talcott
Dominick V.	McDonald	Van Deerlin
Delaney	McKinney	Vander Jagt
Derwinski	Macdonald	Vanik
Devine	Madden	Walsh
Dickinson	Madigan	Whalen
Downey, N.Y.	Maguire	Whitehurst
Downing, Va.	Martin	Wiggins
Drinan	Mazzoli	Wilson, Bob
Duncan, Tenn.	Metcalfe	Wilson
du Pont	Michel	Charles H.
Early	Milva	Caill
Edwards, Ala.	Millford	Wolf
Emery	Miller, Ohio	Wylder
Erlenborn	Minish	Wylie
Esch	Mitchell, N.Y.	Yates
Eshleman	Moorhead	Yatron
Fascell	Calif.	Young, Alaska
Fenwick	Mohr	Young, Fla.
Findley		Zerfetti
Fish		

NOT VOTING—8

Adams	Ford, Mich.	Mollohan
Evans, Ind.	Hinshaw	Rostenkowski

So, two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof, the veto of the President was sustained, and the bill was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

- Mr. Evans of Indiana with Mr. Adams.
- Mr. Ford of Michigan with Mr. Hinshaw.
- Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Mollohan.



*Sustain veto 5/13/75*

WHITE AND ROSS REPORT

13 MAY 1975

ROLL NO 201

H R 4295

2-13 YEA-AND-NAY

CLOSED 13 MAY 1975 2

BY DR. W. FOLEY

4 - RESIDENTIAL VETO

AGRICULTURE TARGET PRICES

	YEA	NAY	PRES	NY
DEMOCRATIC	212	71		5
REPUBLICAN	33	111		1
OTHER				
TOTAL	245	182		6







DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

BA  
 BALESTAS YES  
 BARD (IN) NO  
 BARNES YES  
 BARTON YES  
 BATES (IN) YES  
 BOGGS MAY  
 BOGGS MAY  
 BOGGS YES  
 BOGGS YES

BELL YES  
 BLOOM YES  
 BOKER YES  
 BOZVINSKY YES  
 BOWEN (IA) YES

BOYD YES

BOYD YES  
 BRACKENRIDGE YES  
 BRIDGES YES  
 BRIDGES MAY  
 BRIDGES YES  
 BRIDGES YES

BRIDGES YES  
 BRIDGES YES  
 BRIDGES MAY  
 BRIDGES (IN) YES  
 BRIDGES YES  
 BRIDGES YES

BRIDGES YES  
 BRIDGES (IN) YES  
 BRIDGES (IN) YES  
 BRIDGES YES  
 BRIDGES YES

HILLIS YES  
 MYERS (IN) YES

GRASSLEY YES

GRASSLEY YES  
 GRASSLEY YES  
 GRASSLEY YES  
 GRASSLEY YES

CARTER YES  
 CARTER YES

ROOSE YES  
 ROOSE YES



COHEN YES  
 COHEN YES

COHEN YES  
 COHEN YES  
 COHEN YES



ROLL NO. 281

DEMOCRATIC

\*\*OTHER\*\*

REPUBLICAN

A  
  
 NTINI                    NAY  
  
 APPOSITE  
 ANOURS                  YEA  
  
 ROSEY  
 NIELS (NJ)             NAY  
 ORIO                    YEA  
 LOTOSKI                NAY  
 WARD                    YEA  
 SMES                    YEA  
 GUIRE                  NAY  
 YMER                    YEA  
 HIGH                    NAY  
 TTER (NJ)             NAY  
 DINO                    NAY  
 E                        NAY  
 DRPSON                 YEA

NICO  
 NHELS                  YEA

NO COLLISTER           YEA  
 SMITH (NS)             YEA  
 THOMAS                 YEA

CLEVELAND              NAY

FENNICK                NAY  
 FORSYTHE              NAY  
 RINALDO                NAY

LUDAN                  NAY







ROLL NO. 001

DEMOCRATIC

\* OTHER \*

REPUBLICAN

ADAMS YES  
 ALLEN YES  
 BROWN (OH) YES  
 BURT MAY  
 CHAMBERLAIN YES  
 STANTON, JAMES V. YES  
 STONE YES  
 YENIK MAY

ASHBROOK MAY  
 BROWN (OH) MAY  
 CLANCY MAY  
 DEVINE MAY  
 CRADDOCK MAY  
 CUTER MAY  
 HARGRA MAY  
 KINDNESS MAY  
 LATTI MAY  
 MILLER (OH) MAY  
 MOCHER MAY  
 REGULA MAY  
 STANTON, J. WILLIAM MAY  
 WALKER MAY  
 WYLLIE MAY

ALBERT  
 ENGLISH YES  
 JONES (OK) YES  
 JOSEPHHOVER YES  
 STEED YES

JARMAN MAY

ON  
 BROWN YES  
 BUNOAN (OR) YES  
 GILMAN YES  
 GRANGER YES

PENNSYLVANIA  
 BREWSTER YES  
 BENT YES  
 BROWN YES  
 BILBROG YES  
 FLOOD YES  
 GAYNES YES  
 GIBBS YES  
 HOGAN (OH) YES  
 HORTON YES  
 HORTON YES  
 HUN YES  
 HUNTER YES  
 KERRY YES  
 KERRY YES  
 KERRY YES

BREWER MAY  
 COUGHLIN MAY  
 ESKELINEN MAY  
 GOODLING MAY  
 HEINE MAY  
 JOHNSON (OH) MAY  
 MC BRIDE MAY  
 MYERS (OH) MAY  
 SCHNEIDER MAY  
 SCHULZ MAY  
 SHUSTER MAY

WISCONSIN  
 BROWN YES  
 BROWN MAY



ROLL NO 001

DEMOCRATIC

\*\*OTHER\*\*

REPUBLICAN

N CAROLINA

LITTLE YEA  
 BERNICK YEA  
 FOLLOWS YEA  
 JERRETTE YEA  
 KANE YEA

SPENCE YEA

N DAKOTA

ADDNER YEA  
 PRESSLER YEA

MISSISSIPPI

EVINS (TN) YEA  
 FORD (TN) YEA  
 FULTON YEA  
 JONES (TN) YEA  
 LLOYD (TN) YEA

BEARD (TN) YEA  
 DUNCAN (TN) NAY  
 QUILLEN NAY

MISSOURI

BROOKS YEA  
 BUPLESON (TX) YEA  
 CASEY YEA  
 DE LA GARZA YEA  
 ECKHARDT YEA  
 GONZALES YEA  
 NIGHTOWER YEA  
 JORDAN YEA  
 KATZ YEA  
 KRUEGER YEA  
 MANNON YEA  
 MILTON YEA  
 PATMAN (TX) YEA  
 PICKLE YEA  
 ROJCE YEA  
 ROBERTS YEA  
 TERQUE YEA  
 WHITE YEA  
 WILSON, (TX) YEA  
 WRIGHT YEA  
 YOUNG (TX) YEA

ARCHER NAY  
 COLLINS (TX) NAY  
 STEELMAN NAY

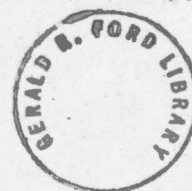
MOVE YEA  
 NO SAY YEA

MISSOURI

JEFFERSON YEA

SATTIERFIELD NAY  
 BUTLER NAY  
 DANIEL NAY

WHITEHURST NAY  
 BUTLER NAY  
 DANIEL NAY



ROLL NO 201

DEMOCRATIC

\*OTHER\*

REPUBLICAN

WINSTON

NY

PRITCHARD

NY

WARRS

YES

WALKER

YES

WALSH

YES

WALSH

YES

WALSH CORRADE

YES

WALSH

YES

WEST VIRGINIA

WHEELER (WV)

WV

WHELAN

NY

WICK

YES

WIGGERS

YES

WISCONSIN

WISN

YES

KASTEN

WI

WISN

YES

STEIGER (WI)

WI

WISN

YES

WISNMEIER

YES

WISN

YES

WISN

YES

WISN

YES

OHIO

WISN

YES

\* \* \* \* \* E N D O F R E P O R T \* \* \* \* \*



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

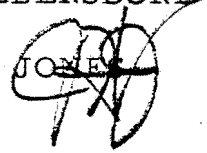
May 14, 1975

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR:

~~JACK MARSH~~  
~~MAX FRIEDERSDORE~~

FROM:

JERRY H. JOSEPH 

The attached was returned in the President's outbox with the following notation:

-- Returned.

To  
MAT  
M



## TALKING POINTS DIRECTED TO CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM WAMPLER

Leadership Role: Congressman Wampler has been ranking Republican on the House Committee on Agriculture since the unfortunate death of Congressman Teague (Calif.) in January 1974. As ranking minority member, Congressman Wampler has a leadership role which sets him apart from the rank and file member. The Administration and the Republican Congressional leadership have an obligation to the Nation to pursue sound economic policies. While the aim of H. R. 4296 may be laudable, its results would be costly, not only to consumers and taxpayers, but to American farmers in the long run.

House and Senate conferees on Friday did not see fit to include any monies in the budget resolution for a new farm bill. The additional \$1.8 billion in outlays in FY 1976 is totally unacceptable and most certainly not in the best national interest.

Dairy provisions: Congressman Wampler's district produces very little feed grain, cotton or wheat, the commodities principally affected by H. R. 4296. Virginia's 9th district is primarily a tobacco and dairy region. The increase provided for dairy price supports is extremely modest and could be more than offset by increases in feed costs.

The Secretary of Agriculture has the authority to review and raise dairy price supports more frequently than the annual adjustment mandated by law. Secretary Butz has informed Congressman Wampler of his intention to conduct a semi-annual review of the dairy price support situation and make adjustments, if necessary, to insure an adequate supply of milk as defined by law.



TALKING POINTS DIRECTED TO CONGRESSMAN JOHN MYERS, INDIANA:

The debate on the so-called "Emergency Farm Bill" has become increasingly more political and less substantive. The support prices embodied in the bill were the result of agreements reached in a caucus of House Agriculture Committee Democrats. Republican Committee Members were not advised of the levels until after the agreement had been struck. Rule by caucus is no way for farm policy or any other policy to be formulated.

The economics of the bill are bad, both for the consumer and taxpayer who must pay the bill; and the farmer who must operate for years under the misguided policies formulated.

The interest of farmers and the Nation, at large, can best be advanced by holding the line on additional budget expenditures. Farmers need continued open access to foreign markets, not increased Federal aid. If unforeseen price deterioration requires action on the President's part, the Secretary of Agriculture will be directed to adjust price support loan rates on feedgrains, wheat and soybeans.



THE WHITE HOUSE AUG 13 1976  
WASHINGTON

DATE: 8-13-76

TO:

Jack Marsh

FROM: Max L. Friedersdorf

Please handle \_\_\_\_\_

Please see me \_\_\_\_\_

For your information ✓

Other

*Per your  
request*



# H.R. 4296--EMERGENCY AGRICULTURAL ACT

(Vetoed May 1, Sustained May 13)

## WHY SUSTAIN?

### COST AND IMPACT

- . Would add \$1.8 billion to FY 76 federal deficit, create new inflationary pressures, and have the long term effect of constraining production.
- . Trend toward free competition in farm markets would be reversed.
- . High cotton loan rate would induce farmers to grow more cotton (already in surplus) and less of the more-needed soybeans.
- . High prices would allow foreign competition to undercut U.S. prices and force U.S. into a position as a residual supplier.

### ADMINISTRATION FARM RELIEF ACTION

- . Removed all restrictions on wheat acreage allotments. (Wheat production has now increased 30% from last year, 100% in the last 5 years.)
- . Raised 1975 cotton support loan rate by 9¢ a pound in November, an increase required with a rise in world prices.
- . Increased milk price support level to 80% of parity last December. (Bill would have required quarterly adjustment, allowing parity increases every 90 days as opposed to regular annual adjustments.)
- . Concluding negotiations with European Economic Community to remove export subsidies on incoming industrial cheese (to prevent "dumping" of low-priced cheese on U.S. markets).
- . President will raise loan rates for wheat, corn, and soybeans if farm prices deteriorate further. (NOTE: Grain market prices are expected to remain well above loan rates and target prices. Major indicator is index of prices received by farmers, showing a rise of 4 points in June, reversing a 5 month decline.)

The price of corn would increase approximately 46 percent with a U.S. acreage reduction of 9% and exports and domestic use were to remain unchanged, an Iowa State University computer study showed.

The point being that without increased price supports many farmers would reduce their planting.

Moreover, the Christian Science Monitor stated in an editorial on April 17, 1975, that—

If President Ford wants farmers to produce up to their maximum as he urges, to help moderate food prices at home and help feed the hungry abroad, he should sign the farm-price bill. Passage would reduce the risk of the kind of price whiplash that has hurt farmers and consumers in recent years.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the inability to recognize the importance of this legislation and the necessity of its passage can result only in furthering the frustrations of both the farmer and the consumer and the imposition of additional financial burdens on each group.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the remaining time.

(Mr. FOLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill that has been written in the House of Representatives. It was written by a bipartisan majority of the Committee on Agriculture. It was supported by a bipartisan majority in this House and in the other body, and sustained in the conference report by a bipartisan majority. This is not a partisan bill. It is the work of the best judgment of the Members of this Congress, and if I may be excused in saying so, the best informed and most concerned Members who know agriculture from both sides of the aisle have supported this bill enthusiastically.

It will not raise the prices to consumers. It will provide protection for full production and it will, in my judgment, be a step forward to assuring this country and all the world that depends upon our productive capacity that there will not be shortages of vital food or fiber we need to provide the life support for our millions of citizens and for the hundreds of millions around the world who depend upon us.

I urge my colleagues in the House to join me in voting to override the President's veto of H.R. 4296, the Emergency Agricultural Act of 1975. The President's veto message tells us why we need the additional safeguards provided by H.R. 4296. As he stated, farm production costs have been pushed upward. Demand for certain farm products has simultaneously slackened because of the recession. Prices paid by farmers are currently 11 percent above year-ago levels. In contrast, the index of prices received by farmers is now far below levels of a year ago. The Secretary of Agriculture and the land grant universities agree that the current production costs for wheat, feed grains and cotton are higher than the current target prices. These target prices and loan levels were established in 1973 before inflation saddled our farmers with these marked increases in costs.

Let me summarize briefly the provisions of H.R. 4296. The bill would revise

upward target and loan rates so that they would be within the range of the cost of producing the commodities covered by the bill according to data supplied by land-grant universities around the country.

Target prices under H.R. 4296 are for cotton, 45 cents a pound, wheat, \$3.10 a bushel, and corn, \$2.25 a bushel. Target prices are used as a basis for making deficiency and disaster payments to producers.

Loan rates under H.R. 4296 are for cotton, 38 cents a pound, wheat, \$2.50 a bushel, and corn, \$1.87 a bushel. The bill also provides a mandatory loan program for soybeans with support at \$3.94 a bushel—last year USDA abandoned the loan program for this important commodity.

Support for milk is established at 80 percent of parity with quarterly adjustments to reflect changes in production costs. The 80-percent level is the level at which milk was supported last year but the requirement for quarterly adjustments provides farmers important protection from the erosion that can occur in the support level from inflationary increases in production costs.

The purpose of the target prices and loan levels is to lend stability to the markets for farm products. If our farmers are going to produce the food and fiber needed at home and abroad, if we are going to rebuild our reserves to avoid the short supply situation that has plagued the country in the recent past, then our farmers need the price assurances and income protection provided by this farm bill. The bill is more than just a stabilization of farm income, it places the Nation's food and fiber supply in a more secure and stable position. Without it, there is a clear and present danger farmers would cut back production for fear of glutting the market and causing a precipitous drop in farm prices. The bill gives farmers the kind of assurance needed to push for the largest possible production.

The President claims that H.R. 4296 could add an estimated \$1.8 billion to the Federal deficit. This is predicated on the assumption that commodities put under loan represent a dead loss to the Government. This is hardly the case. Government loan stocks represent another form of bank account. If the bill achieves its objective of keeping prices at stable levels, there may be little if any commodities taken in under the loan program. Farmers who may need immediate cash may pledge their crops to the Government but during the season would redeem the commodity and repay the loan with interest. If prices should fall, then the Government would acquire title to these inventories but with proper management could dispose of these stocks as it has in the recent past at a profit or with little if any cost to the Government. The only net costs to the Government of the program would be from the deficiency and disaster payments. Net outlays under the bill could amount to approximately \$230 million if there were to be no recovery in prices received by farmers, particularly cotton farmers. The low price of cotton today is the re-

sult of the economic recession we are now experiencing. This price will also recover and payments may not be necessary. Already, there is a tendency to this effect.

The bill would have minimal effects on consumer prices. According to USDA estimates, the consumer price of milk would increase only about 1 cent a gallon, and cheese, 1 cent a pound. The price of wheat in a loaf of bread is but a fraction of the cost of the loaf—less than 5 cents per pound loaf. More importantly, if this bill were enacted, farmers would react in a positive fashion and provide consumers abundant supplies at fair and reasonable prices.

I strongly urge my colleagues to join with me in overriding the President's veto.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House, on reconsideration, pass the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?

Under the Constitution, this vote must be determined by the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 245, nays 182, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 201]

YEAS—245

Abdnor	Edgar	LaFalce
Alexander	Edwards, Calif.	Latta
Andrews, N.C.	Eilberg	Leggett
Andrews,	English	Lehman
N. Dak.	Evans, Colo.	Litton
Annunzio	Evins, Tenn.	Lloyd, Tenn.
Ashley	Fisher	Long, La.
Aspin	Fithian	Lott
AuCoin	Flood	McCollister
Badillo	Florio	McCormack
Baldus	Flowers	McDade
Barrett	Flynt	McEwen
Baucus	Foley	McFall
Beard, R.I.	Ford, Tenn.	McHugh
Beard, Tenn.	Fountain	McKay
Bedell	Fraser	Mahon
Bergland	Fulton	Mann
Bevill	Fugus	Mathis
Blester	Gaydos	Matsunaga
Bingham	Gialmo	Meeds
Blouin	Gibbons	Melcher
Boggs	Ginn	Meyner
Boiling	Gonzalez	Mezvinsky
Bonker	Grassley	Miller, Calif.
Bowen	Green	Mills
Brademas	Hagedorn	Mineta
Breaux	Hall	Mink
Breckinridge	Hamilton	Mitchell, Md.
Brinkley	Hanley	Moakley
Brodhead	Hannaford	Moffett
Brooks	Harkin	Montgomery
Brown, Calif.	Hawkins	Moore
Broyhill	Hayes, Ind.	Moorhead, Pa.
Burke, Calif.	Haye, Ohio	Morgan
Burke, Mass.	Heiner	Moss
Burleson, Tex.	Henderson	Murphy, Ill.
Burlison, Mo.	Hicks	Murtha
Burton, John	Hightower	Myers, Ind.
Burton, Phillip	Hillis	Natcher
Carney	Holland	Neal
Carr	Howard	Nedzi
Carter	Howe	Nichols
Casey	Hubbard	Nix
Chappell	Hughes	Nolan
Chisholm	Hungate	Nowak
Clay	Ichord	Oberstar
Cochran	Jeffords	Obey
Corman	Jenrette	O'Neill
Cornell	Johnson, Calif.	Ottinger
D'Amours	Jones, Ala.	Passman
Danielson	Jones, N.C.	Patman
Davis	Jones, Okla.	Patterson, Calif.
de la Garza	Jones, Tenn.	Pattison, N.Y.
Delius	Jordan	Perkins
Dent	Karth	Pickle
Derrick	Kasten	Poage
Diggs	Kastenmeter	Pressler
Dingell	Kazen	Preyer
Dodd	Keys	Price
Duncan, Oreg.	Krebs	Quie
Eckhardt	Krueger	Randall

Rangel	Smith, Iowa	Traxler
Reuss	Smith, Neb.	Myers, Pa.
Richmond	Snyder	Tsongas
Riegle	Solarz	Udall
Risenhoover	Spence	Ullman
Roberts	Staggers	Vander Veem
Roncalio	Stanton	Vigorito
Rose	James V.	Waggonner
Roush	Stark	Wampler
Runnels	Steed	Waxman
Ryan	Steiger, Wis.	Weaver
Schroeder	Stephens	White
Sebelius	Stokes	Whitten
Seiberling	Stuckey	Wilson,
Sharp	Sullivan	Charles, Tex.
Shipley	Symington	Winn
Shriver	Taylor, Mo.	Wirth
Sikes	Taylor, N.C.	Wright
Simon	Teague	Young, Ga.
Sisk	Thompson	Young, Tex.
Skubitz	Thone	Zablocki
Slack	Thornton	

NAYS—182

Abzug	Forsythe	Murphy, N.Y.
Addabbo	Frenzel	Myers, Pa.
Ambro	Frey	O'Brien
Anderson,	Gilman	O'Hara
Calif.	Goldwater	Fatten
Anderson, Ill.	Goodling	Pepper
Archer	Gradison	Pettis
Armstrong	Gude	Peyster
Ashbrook	Guyer	Pike
Baflalis	Haley	Pritchard
Bauman	Hammer-	Quillen
Bell	schmidt	Railsback
Bennett	Hansen	Rees
Biaggi	Harrington	Regula
Blanchard	Harris	Rhodes
Boland	Harsha	Rinaldo
Broomfield	Hastings	Robinson
Brown, Mich.	Hébert	Rodino
Brown, Ohio	Hechler, W. Va.	Roe
Buchanan	Heckler, Mass.	Rogers
Burgener	Heinz	Rooney
Burke, Fla.	Helstoski	Rosenthal
Burler	Holt	Rousselot
Byron	Holtzman	Roysal
Cederberg	Horton	Ruppe
Clancy	Hutchinson	Russo
Clausen,	Hyde	St Germain
Don H.	Jacobs	Santini
Clawson, Del	Jarman	Sarasin
Cleveland	Johnson, Colo.	Sarbanes
Cohen	Johnson, Pa.	Satterfield
Collins, Ill.	Kelly	Scheuer
Collins, Tex.	Kemp	Schneebeil
Conable	Ketchum	Schulze
Conlan	Kindness	Shuster
Conte	Koch	Spellman
Conyers	Lagomarsino	Stanton,
Cotter	Landrum	J. William
Coughlin	Lent	Steelman
Crane	Levitas	Steiger, Ariz.
Daniel, Dan	Lloyd, Calif.	Stratton
Daniel, Robert	Long, Md.	Studds
W., Jr.	Lujan	Symms
Daniels,	McClory	Talcott
Dominick V.	McCloskey	Van Deerin
Delaney	McDonald	Vander Jagt
Derwinski	McKinney	Vanik
Devine	Macdonald	Walsh
Dickinson	Madden	Whalen
Downey, N.Y.	Madigan	Whitehurst
Downing, Va.	Maguire	Wiggins
Drinan	Martin	Wilson, Bob
Duncan, Tenn.	Mazzoli	Wilson,
du Pont	Metcalfe	Charles H.,
Early	Michel	Calif.
Edwards, Ala.	Mikva	Wolf
Emery	Millford	Wydler
Erlenborn	Miller, Ohio	Wyllie
Esch	Minish	Yates
Eshleman	Mitchell, N.Y.	Yatron
Fascell	Moorhead,	Young, Alaska
Fenwick	Calif.	Young, Fla.
Findley	Mosher	Zerferetti
Fish	Mottl	

NOT VOTING—6

Adams	Ford, Mich.	Mollohan
Evans, Ind.	Hinshaw	Rostenkowski

So, two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof, the veto of the President was sustained, and the bill was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Evans of Indiana with Mr. Adams.  
Mr. Ford of Michigan with Mr. Hinshaw.  
Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Mollohan.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will notify the Senate of the action of the House.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the veto message just under consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON RULES TO FILE CERTAIN PRIVILEGED REPORTS

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT TO SIT DURING GENERAL DEBATE AND DURING THE 5-MINUTE RULE TOMORROW

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct may sit during general debate and during the 5-minute rule on tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING APPROPRIATIONS FOR TOURIST TRAVEL PROMOTION

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 445 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. Res. 445

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5357) to authorize appropriations to the Secretary of Commerce for the promotion of tourist travel. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. MATSUNAGA) is recognized for 1 hour.

(Mr. MATSUNAGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DEL CLAWSON), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 445 provides for consideration of H.R. 5357, which, as reported by our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, would authorize appropriations to the Secretary of Commerce to promote tourist travel within the United States, and also to promote international travel by foreign residents to the United States. The resolution provides an open rule with 1 hour of general debate, with the time being equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

After general debate, the bill would be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of H.R. 5357 for amendment, the committee will rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question will be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, tourism is recognized as big business in the United States. In 46 States, tourism ranks among the top three industries, and in three of these States, including my own State of Hawaii, it is the leading industry. Tourism as an industry generates annual revenues in the total amount of \$61 billion, and provides over 4 million jobs to Americans. In view of the current depressed state of our economy, it is particularly noteworthy that tourism increases Federal, State, or local tax receipts.

Despite this seemingly rosy picture, the tourism industry is actually operating considerably below capacity level. For example, it has been reported that U.S. hotels and motels are presently operating at only 30 percent of capacity. Furthermore, from an estimated 85 million persons throughout the world who have the means to travel to the United States, we have, over a period of years, managed to induce only a relatively small number to visit this country.

The U.S. Travel Service, which as established in the Department of Commerce by Congress in 1961 and given broader responsibilities in 1970, reports that the U.S. net balance-of-payment deficit from international tourism in 1974 was slightly under \$3 billion, an improvement over the \$3.1 billion deficit recorded in 1973. This momentum toward a more favorable net balance of payments can, and should, be maintained. Experience has shown that it is an undertaking that can be successful only through the continued partnership of the Federal Government and private industry in promoting the United States as an international travel destination.