

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SEPTEMBER 22, 1970

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

PRESS CONFERENCE

OF

SENATOR HUGH SCOTT AND
CONGRESSMAN GERALD R. FORD

THE BRIEFING ROOM

AT 10:55 A.M. EDT

MR. ZIEGLER: The meeting this morning began at eight o'clock and lasted until 10:45. Congressman Ford and Senator Scott are here to discuss the meeting with you. First, Congressman Ford.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: Good morning.

The subjects were two in number, primarily. The first I will discuss. It involves legislation which the Administration has recommended which is at the very present time being considered in the House Committee on the Judiciary, to provide a means by which the Federal Government can move in on college and university campuses where Federal funds are involved to take precautionary action and seek criminal indictments against those who use bombs or other incendiaries to destroy property and to injure individuals.

Some interesting statistics were made available by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, who cited the following facts: For example, the SDS in the last academic year, in one way or another, threw bombs or other incendiaries on college campuses, created incidents of about 500-plus, resulting in almost 500 personal injuries.

This provision will be added to the House version of the Organized Crime Act. There is no doubt whatsoever that the House Committee on the Judiciary will approve this provision as an addition to the House version of S. 30. It is badly needed legislation. It will give the FBI and the Federal authorities the opportunity to move in immediately, not on an advisory or secondary basis, but on an initial basis.

We feel where there is a bombing, where there is the use of other incendiaries, at a federally-financed institution, the Federal Government has a responsibility to move and to move quickly.

SENATOR SCOTT: The legislation, of course, is directed toward federally-assisted institutions which, of course, includes federally-assisted personnel at the institutions.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is now meeting on crime legislation. They may also discuss this morning the same proposals.

MORE

The President took personal action to recommend, while Mr. J. Edgar Hoover was present, the addition of 1,000 new FBI agents, the purpose of which will be to implement the new crime legislation, and to assist in the anti-hijacking measures as well.

Mr. Hoover again very strongly did not want to have it thought of as any national police force. These are simply to take care of any legislation Congress sends down, including, among others, the items I mentioned, and it will come up in a supplemental appropriations bill, the message for which will go up this afternoon.

This is not directed against any organization or any group particularly, this crime legislation, but it is simply a matter of controlling outbreaks of violence and doing something about them.

Q Would you clear up where that legislation is? Has it passed the Senate and is now before the House, S. 30?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: S. 30 passed the Senate, I think in January of this year. It has been unfortunately languishing in the House Committee on the Judiciary. It is now about to be reported by the House Committee on the Judiciary.

As an added feature there will be this anti-bombing legislation recommended by the President and now this new proposal which I just described to give the Federal authorities the right to move in at a federally-financed institution where there is evidence of arson, the use of incendiaries or bombing.

This legislation will be approved either today or tomorrow by the House Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. McCulloch, who is taking the initiative in this, indicated that within a week, at the most two weeks, that legislation would be on the floor of the House. I am sure it will be approved.

Q Are most U. S. colleges and universities federally-assisted? Is that the case?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I can't give you the number, but I can cite, for example, because I noticed the figures just the other day, that the University of Michigan, my alma mater, is about fourth on the list and received approximately \$63 million in either the last fiscal year or the last academic year, I am not sure which.

I believe in one of the recent issues of U. S. News & World Report there was a long, long list of colleges and universities that have received substantial sums from the Federal Government. Those institutions will come under the jurisdiction of this legislation so the Department of Justice and the FBI can move in immediately where there is an instance of bombing or the use of other incendiaries.

Q Congressman Ford, most colleges actually receive some form of Government subsidies. For example, for the building of dormitories. Does that mean that any

college campus where there is some form of violence and where there is a subsidy in the building of dormitories or any other form of Federal funds, will be eligible for this kind of protection?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: Wherever Federal funds go to a college or university, an institution of higher learning, involving not only structures but research, grants to departments or individuals within a department. That university or that college would qualify for Federal intervention where there is a bombing, where there is the utilization of an incendiary of one sort or another.

This is important because of the capability of the FBI and the Department of Justice to move perhaps more quickly where there is the destruction of property or the injury to individuals by the use of bombs or other incendiaries.

SENATOR SCOTT: It doesn't go to all forms of violence necessarily. It will be pointed toward bombing, arson and terrorist actions of that kind.

Q Congressman Ford or Senator Scott, I just want it clear on this: Will the FBI and the Department of Justice come in at the invitation of the college authorities or will they automatically come in because there are Federal funds in that school?

The other thing is will they come in after the overt act has been done, the bombing or the incendiaries accomplished, or will they be there to watch out for plots that are hatching before they occur?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: Where there is Federal funding as I have described, and where there is an overt act, the use of incendiaries, but primarily bombs, then there is an immediate Federal jurisdiction and the Federal authorities have the right to take the initiative regardless of local authorities.

Q Mr. Ford, the FBI apparently, according to their own statements, are not using undercover agents as students, having the appearance of students, on campuses. Under the circumstances of this type of legislation, would you suggest that it might behoove the FBI to employ such people to learn of possible bomb plots coming up?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I don't think the FBI should change its policy in this regard.

Q Senator, will that supplemental message going up this afternoon include other items besides the additional FBI agents?

SENATOR SCOTT: I understand there are several items in the supplemental. I believe so. I am not aware of what they are.

Q How much money is involved, do you know?

SENATOR SCOTT: I believe some figure for the remainder of fiscal '71 is in the neighborhood of \$14.1 million and for the full year of fiscal '72,

approximately \$23 million. I think it is \$22.9 million.

Q Congressman Ford, you referred to some statistics that were provided by J. Edgar Hoover concerning SDS involvement in 500 incidents on campuses.

Did he mention what he was considering an incident? Was this a bombing, incendiary or arson case, or was it just some students throwing rocks?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: From the notes that I have, in the last academic year, the SDS was directly involved in 247 cases of arson, and they were involved in 462 cases of personal injury on college campuses.

There were approximately 300 other incidents that involved the destruction of facilities or property on various college campuses at the instigation or involvement of SDS.

Q On those 462 cases of personal injury, are they directly related to arsons or bombings, or are they just beatings?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: My best recollection is that they were involved with arson, bombings, et cetera. I could not be absolute and categorical about it.

Q Mr. Ford, wouldn't it be adequate for the FBI to intervene under this type of legislation to allege a conspiracy is being formed on the campus to undertake a bombing?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I would strongly disagree with that. As a practicing lawyer, to prove a conspiracy is much more difficult.

Q Is that precluded by this legislation?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I can't recall whether the conspiracy portion is included or not. But we all know that it is most difficult to prove a conspiracy.

What we are seeking to do is to take an overt act, a bombing or the use of an incendiary, on a college campus where the Federal Government has provided funds in one way or another, and this is a crime that can be proved.

I think the Congress will approve it. I think it will have a beneficial impact.

Q Would past overt acts on any of these campuses be the predicate for this type of intervention?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: You can't have ex post facto legislation.

Q You are only providing for a trigger, though?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: We are providing for legislation that can be utilized in the future against the organizations

or individuals that commit these crimes of violence.

Q Does that include most of the college campuses in the United States?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I think most institutions in one way or another do receive Federal funding. I know of very few that have refused such Federal assistance.

Q Where did this idea initiate?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: The Attorney General was at the meeting this morning, and I believe that this legislation is the outgrowth of a deep concern in the Department of Justice.

The Attorney General spoke up and described it. J. Edgar Hoover was there for the purpose of citing the facts that in the past would justify such action. I would say that this is a recommendation of the President and the Department of Justice, and I hope the Congress will pass it on a bipartisan basis.

MORE

Q Were there any recommendations from the colleges or universities? Was there any report on their attitude?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: There was no discussion of that.

SENATOR SCOTT: To answer your question, it will be part of a new Title XI in the new Crime Bill.

Q Is this a new proposal today? Is this what we are getting?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: This proposal that we have been describing today is a new proposal which is in addition to the anti-explosives, anti-bombing bill that was anticipated would be added to S. 30, but this is an additional feature that I think recent facts justify, such as the tragic bombing and the loss of life at the University of Wisconsin campus at Madison, Wisconsin.

Q Congressman Ford, this might be hopefully academic, but in view of the stories that are coming out about FBI performance on the campus at Orangeburg, who is going to review the services that are performed under this sort of an act by the FBI?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: The FBI will not get into any overt acts until such an act has taken place. Their performance in handling these kind of matters, in my opinion, is an excellent one. I have no fear but that they will handle themselves very properly.

Q If a college administrator asks them to leave the campus, should they leave?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: Not if there has been a bombing. Not if there has been the use of an incendiary. Not if there has been the destruction of property. Not if the institution receives federal funds.

Q Congressman, will there be hearings on this?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: You will have to ask Chairman Celler and Congressman McCulloch. I just don't know. The matter is being considered, as I understand it, right in the committee at the present time. There certainly will be ample opportunity for discussion on the Floor of the House when the legislation gets to the floor.

Q Wouldn't you think that Congress would like to hear the opinions of administrators of colleges around the country?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I don't believe that where federal funds are involved and there has been the use of a bomb or an incendiary, where buildings are destroyed and lives are lost or injuries result, that any American, a college president or anyone else, would be reluctant to apprehend and try those who are allegedly involved.

Q Mr. Ford, in his Law Day speech in Detroit in 1969, the Attorney General, if I recall correctly, indicated that this sort of thing should really be left to the local police and urged college administrators to call local police. Is this just a failure, that local police have been unable to contain this sort of thing and investigate properly?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I think that the statistics that the FBI will be releasing very shortly indicate that because of the increased tempo, number and seriousness, that there has to be federal legislation of this kind rather than to leave it to the local authorities.

SENATOR SCOTT: The President made it clear that in the first instance the responsibility for maintenance of order is on the college presidents and the college administrators. This kind of violence is something which may be beyond the purview of normal precautions.

Q Senator Scott, would you favor hearings on this to find out how college administrators feel about it?

SENATOR SCOTT: I think if college administrators want to be heard they could designate a spokesman and arrangements could be made in one House or another for them to be heard.

Q Senator Scott, do you believe this kind of thing will lead to more or less violence on the part of those students who are prone to violence?

SENATOR SCOTT: I think that the use of preventive measures and the use of the FBI in the event of an overt action should serve to diminish violence. But I think in the first place an orderly campus is the responsibility of the campus administrators.

Q How many FBI agents do we have currently?

SENATOR SCOTT: 7,000, I believe.

Q Senator Scott, you said this was aimed at bombings, incendiaries and other acts of terrorism. Is there anything in addition to bombings and arson that we are talking about?

SENATOR SCOTT: You are not talking about rock throwing, for example.

Q But what is included in other acts of terrorism?

SENATOR SCOTT: Well, the legislation has not been drafted yet. I can only say that the throwing of rocks and broken glass, for example, would not be included.

Q How about gunfire?

SENATOR SCOTT: The general intent is to control

bombing and arson. Whether the legislation includes gunfire will depend on whether the House Judiciary Committee inserts that language.

Q Did you discuss the Middle East today?

SENATOR SCOTT: Well, the President gave us a briefing on it, brought us up to date. We are satisfied from that that he is on top of the situation and is handling it judiciously and responsibly.

Q On the anti-bombing feature, what is new in that? What will be done by the Judiciary Committee on the separate anti-bombing, anti-crime? You mentioned the two proposals.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: For the last week the Subcommittee Number Five of the Committee on the Judiciary has been putting together the House version of S. 30. There isn't very much different from what the Senate passed and the House version to date. They are, right now, adding the anti-bombing legislation, the broad anti-bombing legislation, recommended by the Administration, and they are incorporating in it this provision that we have been discussing this morning.

Q Senator, just where does the Middle East situation stand? Would you characterize the President's briefing?

SENATOR SCOTT: I don't think it is necessary to characterize the President's briefing. I would say what he told us indicates that he is prepared to preserve the proper interests of the United States, and he told us what was being done. As I said, I think it ought to suffice that we are satisfied that he is on top of the situation. I would rather not go into details. It is a very touchy situation. I don't think we ought to go further.

Q What do you mean preserve the proper interests? Do you mean at the point of intervention?

SENATOR SCOTT: I don't think I would want to go into that. I certainly wouldn't indicate by refusing to go in that it was even considered.

Q Did the President give any indication that he plans to keep his trip to the Mediterranean on schedule?

SENATOR SCOTT: It wasn't brought up at all.

Q Were you briefed by Secretary Rogers and Secretary Laird or only by the President?

SENATOR SCOTT: Only in this instance by the President.

Q How do you feel about the situation over there?

SENATOR SCOTT: I would say parlous.

Q Gentlemen, I remain a little confused on the distinction between precautionary Federal intervention and

intervention after an overt act. Is there some distinction there? Could they move in ahead?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: As I understand the legislation, the Federal Government will not move in in advance. They only move in when there has been the use of a bomb or some other incendiary at an institution that is the beneficiary of Federal funds. There is no authority given under this proposed legislation for them to move in in advance of an overt act.

Q If a college administrator requested them to move in in advance of an act, could they, under this legislation?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I don't think there would be any authority under this legislation for them to move in under those circumstances.

THE PRESS: Thank you, gentlemen.

END

(AT 11:15 A.M. EDT)

Monday, September 14, 1970

HOUSE CONSIDERED THE CONSENT CALENDAR

MILITARY PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 17123, military procurement authorization for fiscal year 1971.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 17570, to extend and improve the existing program relating to education, research, training, and demonstrations in the fields of heart disease, cancer, stroke, and other related diseases; and agreed to the conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Staggers, Jarman, Rogers of Florida, Springer, and Nelsen.

SUSPENSIONS (9 BILLS)

The House voted to suspend the rules and passed the following bills by voice vote:

Marine resources: S. 3617 (in lieu of H.R. 16607), to continue the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development; clearing the measure for the White House.

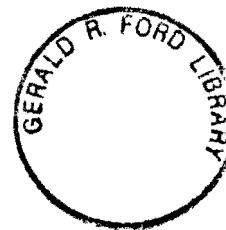
United Seamen's Service: H.R. 15549, to further the effectiveness of shipment of goods and supplies in foreign commerce by promoting the welfare of U.S. merchant seamen through cooperation with the United Seamen's Service, amended.

State taxes--transportation employees: H.R. 10634, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act and the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to exempt certain wages and salary of employees from withholding for tax purposes under the laws of States or subdivisions thereof other than the State or subdivision of the employee's residence, amended.

Minute Man National Historical Park: H.R. 13934, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to revise the boundaries of Minute Man National Historical Park, amended.

Wheat: H.R. 13543, to establish a program of research and promotion for U.S. wheat, amended.

Trust Territory: H.R. 15978, providing for the continuance of civil government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Subsequently, this passage was vacated and S. 3479, a similar Senate-passed bill was passed in lieu after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.



SUSPENSIONS (continued)

Fort Point National Historic Site: H.R. 18410, to establish the Fort Point National Historic Site in San Francisco, California, amended.

Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park: H.R. 1160, providing for the establishment of the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park, amended.

Andersonville National Historic Site: H.R. 140, to authorize the establishment of the Andersonville National Historic Site in the State of Georgia, amended.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

RULE

By a voice vote the House adopted H. Res. 1179, providing two hours of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 177 yeas to 140 nays, the House passed H.R. 18306, to authorize U.S. participation in increases in the resources of certain international financial institutions, to provide for an annual audit of the Exchange Stabilization Fund by the General Accounting Office.

RECOMMIT

By a voice vote the House rejected a motion by Mr. Wylie to recommit the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

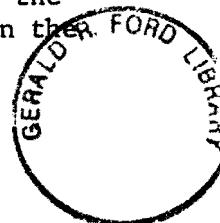
Prior to passage, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Reuss that provides retirement benefits for the U.S. directors of the banks involved.

Tuesday, September 15, 1970

HOUSE CONSIDERED THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 18127, making appropriations for public works for fiscal year 1971; and agreed to the conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Evins of Tennessee, Boland, Whitten, Andrews of Alabama, Mahon, Rhodes, Davis of Wisconsin, Robison, and Bow.





Tuesday, September 15, 1970 (continued)

LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION

The House continued consideration on H.R. 17654, to improve the operation of the legislative branch of the Federal Government; but came to no resolution thereon. Proceedings under the 5-minute rule continue tomorrow.

The House took the following action while in the Committee of the Whole:

By a voice vote, agreed to an amendment by Mr. Sisk that forbids conference committees to insert material into conference reports not considered by one or both bodies; and specifies that conference committees must agree within the scope of the two bodies.

By a voice vote, agreed to an amendment by Mr. Brademas that requires a 3-day layover period of conference reports after printing in the Congressional Record before being eligible for floor consideration.

By a voice vote, agreed to an amendment by Mr. O'Hara that requires only a majority vote for approval of a nongermane Senate amendment.

By a voice vote, agreed to an amendment by Mr. Cordova that gives the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico the right to vote in committee and would permit the Speaker to determine the committees on which he serves.

By a voice vote, agreed to an amendment by Mr. Mahon that designates the President to submit the budget, not the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

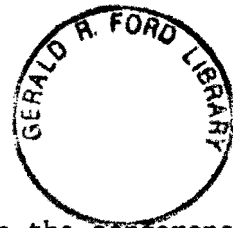
Wednesday, September 16, 1970

FHA INSURANCE

The House passed H. J. Res. 1366, to provide for the extension of the Federal Housing Administration's insurance authority.

AGRICULTURE ACT

The House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 18546, to establish improved programs for the benefit of producers and consumers of dairy products, wool, wheat, feed grains, cotton, and other commodities, to extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954; and agreed to the conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Abernethy, Purcell, Sisk, Belcher, Teague of California, and May.



Wednesday, September 16, 1970 (continued)

TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS

By a record vote of 341 yeas to 8 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 16900, making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971.

MILITARY PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 17123, military procurement authorization for fiscal year 1971; and agreed to the conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Rivers, Philbin, Hebert, Price of Illinois, Bennett, Stratton, Arends, O'Konski, Bray, Bob Wilson, and Gubser.

POLITICAL BROADCASTING

By a record vote of 247 yeas to 112 nays, with 2 voting "present," the House agreed to the conference report on S. 3637, to amend section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to equal-time requirements for candidates for public office; clearing the measure for the White House.

LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION

The House continued consideration on H.R. 17654, to improve the operation of the legislative branch of the Federal Government; but came to no resolution thereon. Proceedings will continue tomorrow.

The House took the following action while in the Committee of the Whole:

By a voice vote, agreed to an amendment by Mr. Dingell that calls for GAO audits of the books of any private organizations doing business on the Capitol Grounds.

By a voice vote, agreed to an amendment by Mr. Scheuer that provides for a congressional recess not later than July 31, of 30 days duration, unless there exists a state of war.

By a voice vote, an amendment by Mr. Jacobs that strikes out provisions calling for pay increases for administrative assistants of Members of the House.

Agreed to an amendment by Mr. Broyhill of Virginia that calls for conversion of the House payroll system to a gross pay standard and would limit the aggregate salary of employees who serve on more than one payroll to the amount they would receive if they served on a single payroll (agreed to by a teller vote of 84 yeas to 73 nays, was previously rejected by a division vote of 20 yeas to 26 nays)



LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION (continued)

By a division vote of 53 yeas to 33 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Dingell that lowers the age of Pages back to the now existing age of 16 to 18 years old.

Thursday, September 17, 1970

LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 326 yeas to 19 nays, the House passed H.R. 17654, to improve the operation of the legislative branch of the Federal Government.

RECOMMIT

By a voice vote, the House rejected a motion by Mr. Gross to recommit the bill to the Committee on Rules.

On a request for a separate vote, by a record vote of 156 yeas to 187 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Schwengel previously adopted that forbade proxy voting in committees.

By a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mrs. Green authorizing the Committee on House Administration to purchase nearby land for the establishment of a dormitory for pages.

By a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Waggoner that strikes out the entire part that calls for the establishment of a Joint Committee on Data Processing.

By a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Hall that provides for the establishment of a Joint Committee on the Organization and Operation of Congress, to provide a continuing review of congressional operations.

By a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Rees to expand and define the House Legislative Counsel's Office.

PUBLIC BROADCASTING

The House insisted on its amendment to S. 3558, to provide continued financing for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting; and agreed to the conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Staggers, Macdonald of Massachusetts, Van Deerlin, Springer, and Broyhill of North Carolina.

Monday, September 21, 1970



HOUSE CONSIDERED THE CONSENT CALENDAR

AGRICULTURE ACT

Mr. Teague of California resigned as a conferee on H.R. 18546, the Agriculture Act of 1970 and Mr. Wampler was appointed to fill this vacancy.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

The House insisted on its amendment to S. 2264, to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide authorization for grants for communicable disease control and vaccination assistance; and agreed to the conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Staggers, Jarman, Rogers of Florida, Springer and Nelsen.

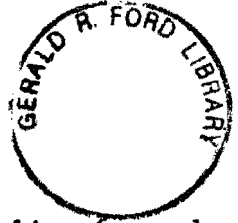
MERCHANT MARINE ACT

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 15424, to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936; and agreed to the conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Garmatz, Clark, Downing, Mailliard, and Pelly.

SUSPENSIONS (11 Bills)

The House voted to suspend the rules and passed the following bills:

- S. 2763 - To allow purchase of systems and equipment for passenger motor vehicles over statutory price limitation (passed by a roll call vote of 265 yeas to 41 nays.)
- H.R. 14678 - Penalties for Illegal Fishing in Fishery Zone (passed by a roll call vote of 315 yeas to 0 nays.)
- S. 3153 - Conservation of Protective Coral Reefs (passed by a voice vote.)
- H.R. 18686 - To authorize the transfer of Burley tobacco acreage allotments (passed by a voice vote) (passed on Consent Calendar)
- H.R. 15911 - To increase rates of pension and dependency and indemnity compensation (passed by a roll call vote of 314 yeas, with 1 voting "present")
- H.R. 18448 - Group Mortgage Insurance for Service-connected Paraplegic and Quadriplegic Veterans (passed by a voice vote.)
- H.R. 16710 - To authorize loans for mobile homes for Veterans (passed by a roll call vote of 297 yeas to 0 nays.)



SUSPENSIONS (continued)

- S. 719 - To Establish a National Mining and Minerals Policy (passed by a voice vote.) (passed on Consent Calendar)
- H.R. 19007 - To designate certain lands as wilderness (passed by a voice vote.) (passed on Consent Calendar)
- H.R. 12870 - To establish the King Range National Conservation Area, California (passed by a voice vote.)
- H.R. 17789 - To amend Act fixing boundary of Everglades National Park, Florida (passed by a voice vote.)

PROGRAM AHEAD

Tuesday, September 22, 1970

JOINT MEETING--PRISONERS OF WAR REPORT

- H.R. 18776 - To establish the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan
(OPEN RULE - TWO HOURS OF DEBATE)

Wednesday, September 23, 1970 and Balance of Week

- H. Res. _____ - To Cite Arnold S. Johnson for Contempt of Congress
- H.R. 17333 - Investment Company Amendments Act of 1970
(OPEN RULE - TWO HOURS OF DEBATE)
- H.R. 18583 - Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970
(SUBJECT TO A RULE BEING GRANTED)