

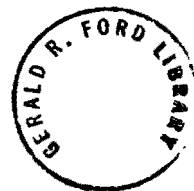
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MARCH 13, 1973

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE
PRESS CONFERENCE
OF
SENATOR HUGH SCOTT
AND
CONGRESSMAN GERALD R. FORD

THE BRIEFING ROOM



11:21 A.M. EST

MR. WARREN: The President met with the Republican Leadership this morning, as you know. The meeting lasted for more than 2-1/2 hours. Senator Scott and Congressman Ford are here to report to you on that meeting, and I will turn this over to Senator Scott.

SENATOR SCOTT: Ladies and gentlemen, there were two topics presented, one by Mr. Lynn on the general matter of housing and community development, and the other by several spokesmen from the Justice Department, Dean Snead, Mr. Santarelli and Mr. Peterson.

There will be a message coming up, which we believe will come up this week, on anti-crime legislation. It will include at least four topics:

The new Law Enforcement Act, directed toward the improvement of law enforcement, the reform of the Criminal Code, which will not impinge on State laws and will recodify present laws and reform certain sanctions and penalties.

The Death Penalty Act, which will include a very careful, narrow definition and provision for determination of guilt and suitability of the death penalty.

The Drug Traffic Act, which will include, in addition to penalties applying to heroin and cocaine, particularly, a definition of major and minor offenders, and there will be new restrictions recommended on pre-trial release where there is a judicial determination of danger to society.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: The other subject that was covered in some detail was the Better Communities Act. Secretary Lynn laid out the basic points that will be included. He indicated the actual bill will be before the several committees sometime next week. He answered questions extensively as to the transitional period, much the same as he did when he met with the Governors and with the Mayors over the last several weeks.

I believe that the Members of the House and Senate who were there were convinced that under the proposal there is adequate funding during this period of transition, something like \$7.4 billion available in the seven categorical grant programs that would be folded into the Better Communities Act. The real problem is getting the Congress to act sufficiently in time on the new program in order to help in this transitional period.

MORE

SENATOR SCOTT: One other thing: The President and Secretary Lynn both made the point that the President's domestic programs for this second Administration represents the greatest investiture of power by the Federal Government which has yet been proposed, and that is an answer, I think, to the various charges of accessions of Federal power. No greater return of responsibility to State and local governments has ever been proposed.



Q Mr. Ford, did Mr. Lynn answer for you a question he refused to answer for us here the other day, which is to say, what will happen if Congress does not vote this special revenue sharing, or whatever you call it now?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: The title, Pete, is Better Communities Act.

Q Right.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: The question was asked, if Congress doesn't act, what takes place? Well, under the existing law, he indicated there was about \$7.4 billion available that could be utilized until the Congress either passed the new legislation or refused to.

Now, the question was not asked "if Congress doesn't act," but "does act" on the appropriation bill under the existing law. I would hope that with the help of Mayors, with the help of the Governors, who I think now are being convinced that this approach is the better one, we could get the Congress to act, and I don't assume that the Congress won't, after they have heard the testimony, act affirmatively on a program that gives to the Governors, to the Mayors, and local officials a lot more authority and discretion.

Q Mr. Ford, all over the country cities have had telegrams in the last week or 10 days telling them to stop all action on processed programs that were in the stage of being processed but got in under the deadline for public housing for low-income people, and these cities are wondering what in the world to do. I thought that money was already approved. Why stop the program? It said something about irregularities and processing in the office. Did Lynn talk to you about that?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: He indicated that on all projects or programs where the application had been filed and some affirmative action had been taken, they would live up to the commitments, and I think they will. I can't discuss the details in each and every program. I am familiar with one or two in my own area, and by working with the regional office, as well as the office down here, I think we have gotten fair treatment in those specific projects that I am definitely familiar with.

Q Why did he send these telegrams to people all over the country if he is going to live up to it?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I can't answer that, because I haven't seen the telegrams and I don't know the details in all the communities.

MORE

Q What about in your own district? You mentioned your own district.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: In my own district we haven't had this problem because of the cooperation at the regional and at the Federal level.



Q Senator Scott, did the question of counsel John Dean's appearance before the Senate Judiciary Committee come up at all?

SENATOR SCOTT: No, it was not one of the topics discussed this morning.

Q Do you think the President ought to withdraw Mr. Gray's nomination?

SENATOR SCOTT: No, I do not.

Q Was there any indication this might happen?

SENATOR SCOTT: No, there was not.

Q Senator Scott, can you say what the current status of gun control legislation is in the Congress, and have you any idea why it wasn't mentioned among the four points that you mentioned?

SENATOR SCOTT: Well, it is in the hands of the Judiciary Committee already, and various gun control bills are proposed. They will include, of course, the Bayh bill, and there will be bills by other Members, and the Judiciary Committee has those under consideration. So what the President has submitted isn't new legislation. This is already in existence, being considered, and as you know, both the majority and minority parties have indicated they would like action expedited by the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, and I am sure it is true in the House.

Q Was the opposition to sending up the crime bills raised this morning?

SENATOR SCOTT: Opposition?

Q Opposition to any point the President made in his speech?

SENATOR SCOTT: Well, the President said there will be people of good will who will differ on some of the points, and it is expected that there would not be complete agreement on all of these measures. People have different opinions on the death penalty, for example.

The proposal will be carefully tailored within narrow limits so as not to run counter to the present Supreme Court decision, on which you will recall nine separate opinions were filed.

Q Senator, how would the new Law Enforcement Assistance Act which you said was discussed differ from the present LEAA?



SENATOR SCOTT: It would provide some additional funds, in the first place. In the second place, it would give to the local communities, as I understand it -- I haven't seen the details -- greater discretion in the application of their funds, some wider options than they have now under general revenue sharing. I do not have further details, because it wasn't elaborated.

Q Mr. Ford, you mentioned that your real problem now is to get Congress to act quickly in this period of transition. Did you discuss with the White House anything about the delay that Congress is having in getting a bill from the White House before it so it can see what it is acting on?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: It was indicated, as I said a moment ago, that the actual bill will be in the hands of the Congress within the next week. The message came up last week. The legislation as drafted will be before the Banking and Currency Committee sometime next week.

Q Isn't that quite a long delay for the first of four bills?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I don't think there is any serious delay. If the legislation is before the two committees next week, we still have until June 30th before the end of the fiscal year to act on it, and I should think that Congress could hold hearings and take action in a three-month period.

SENATOR SCOTT: Evidently the majority doesn't think there is any great hurry. We have so little business this week that I believe the highway bill is the only thing pending. We have been holding very short sessions, and the majority in both Houses seems to be concentrating simply on throwing messages back to the President in the expectation that he will veto them.

But I haven't seen much new or constructive legislation. In other words, the party in charge of legislation does not seem to be in a great rush.

Q Senator, what do you think is going to happen to the Gray nomination if the Senate Judiciary Committee today votes to call counsel Dean to testify and it is refused, as the White House has indicated?

SENATOR SCOTT: Then each Senator will make up his own mind on that. They meet this afternoon at 2:00 o'clock in my office. My own feeling about it is that the attempt to get the President to send his lawyer up there to discuss matters which ought to be confidential and ought to be protected, is one that should not appeal to Senators as unjust.

I know if I had a lawyer, and were involved in a matter, I wouldn't want my lawyer to be called before a Congressional committee. I could get called, but I wouldn't want my lawyer to be called, because I might have said things confidential to him like, for example, "I did it," or "I didn't do it."

Q You didn't say what you think will happen to the nomination.



SENATOR SCOTT: Helen, I think the nomination will be confirmed even so.

Q Are you suggesting that is why the President doesn't want to send Mr. Dean up?

SENATOR SCOTT: No, I am saying the way I feel as a person who had a lawyer. Anything I said to the lawyer would be in confidence. It seems to me that all of you in the press are quite rightly making the point that you are entitled to the protection of certain confidential information. Now I don't know why you don't want to extend that same privilege to the President of the United States or to me or to yourselves and your lawyers. If this business of protection of sources is important, it ought to be important to the President.

Q Should that same protection, Senator, have been given to the witnesses at the Committee to Reelect the President whose identity was revealed by the FBI?

SENATOR SCOTT: I think it depends on whether or not those people are protected under any Executive privilege. Most of them are not, the ones who were involved in that trial. The trial has disposed of it.

Q Doesn't every investigative agency require confidentiality of sources to do its job?

SENATOR SCOTT: Well, I think investigating agencies ought to be protected in confidentiality of sources, and the Executive ought to be protected, too.

Q Do you think the FBI should have told Mr. Dean of the names of those people who requested private interviews with them?

SENATOR SCOTT: I don't know all of the circumstances that surround that, and you had better ask somebody who knows more of the facts.

MR. WARREN: Let me interject just a moment, if I may, here because a couple of questions, I think, are predicated on the story in the Washington Post this morning concerning Mrs. Judith Hoback; is that correct? Is that what you are asking about?

Q Yes.

Q Not on the story in the Washington Post, but questions about her deposition, which was released by the committee.

MR. WARREN: Okay. As I read the story this morning, and as I am sure all of you read it, it would have been impossible for the FBI to tell John Dean about this in time for John Dean to tell the Committee for the Reelection of the President to call her in 48 hours after the initial interview. That was all in the story.

Now, I can tell you this -- and I talked to John about this at great length this morning. He had no information on Mrs. Hoback's private interview, as she pointed out in her affidavit.

MORE

Mr. Gray has testified that he began giving information to the counsel to the President on July 21st. Her interview was on July 18th. And as the story pointed out this morning, she said 48 hours after that July 18th interview, the Committee for the Reelection of the President officials called her in to discuss it. It was impossible for that to come from John Dean, and it was spelled out in the story, but the story didn't make that conclusion.



Now, the July 21st date that the Acting Director was referring to refers to that summary report that you are all familiar with, and has been released. If you will go back and re-study that report, Mrs. Hoback's name is not mentioned in it.

Q What about Mardian and other officials at the committee having had the information from the FBI?

MR. WARREN: I think if you will check Mr. Shumway, who is still a spokesman for the Committee to Reelect the President, he will be able to answer that question for you. I am answering it from the standpoint of John Dean and the White House. There is nothing to the story.

Q Have you found out just who the FBI told, then, in order for the information to get back?

MR. WARREN: I think if you check with Mr. Shumway --

Q He doesn't speak for the FBI.

MR. WARREN: Nor do I. I can tell you that the FBI did not tell John Dean, and John Dean did not tell the Committee for the Reelection of the President.

Q Did the FBI tell Mr. Ehrlichman or anyone in the White House?'

MR. WARREN: There was no conversation with the FBI on this matter.

Now, I think I have imposed enough on the Senator and the Congressman, if you have any more questions for them.

Q Senator, were any topics discussed on international affairs, like Secretary Shultz's visit to Moscow?

SENATOR SCOTT: No. We were discussing only these two domestic topics today.

Q Senator, was there any discussion of possible inclusion in the crime message of white collar crime, such as perhaps antitrust violations or political espionage?

SENATOR SCOTT: I don't know that either political espionage or antitrust violations are necessarily white collar unless you mean that people who wear blue collars never violate those laws, but I would say that they were not brought up in the context of this message. This message deals with four topics, and certainly we didn't discuss the death penalty for antitrust violations. I want to assure you we didn't.
(Laughter)

Q Can you tell us what areas the death penalty would be used in?

SENATOR SCOTT: We will have to wait for the message for specifics, but it will cover only those areas where the Federal Government has jurisdiction. They would include certain wartime offenses. They would include offenses under the various assassination acts, protection of Federal personnel. They would include hijacking in interstate commerce, kidnapping in interstate commerce, crimes committed on Federal territory, and that sort of thing.



Q Senator, would the type of murders that were committed by Lt. Calley constitute a death penalty under this new legislation?

SENATOR SCOTT: Since that is a military question, and is handled by a military court martial, it would hardly be covered under the civilian Criminal Code, as I am sure you knew when you asked the question.

Q This pre-trial release restriction, the fourth subject, is that related to preventive detention that was tried in the District of Columbia two years ago?

SENATOR SCOTT: I don't know whether you call it preventive detention. It relates to a finding of whether or not the public safety is endangered by the release of a big-time heroin pusher, for example, as to whether or not that person would endanger society; whether there is an ongoing operation believed to be in conduct, in course, where his release would enable him to continue pushing heroin while waiting for the trial to come up. I think that is what is involved. It was not explained in detail.

Q It was not as preventive detention was here, if a man might be presumed to commit a new crime?

SENATOR SCOTT: Well, yes; you can see a parallel. The phrase "preventive detention" wasn't used, Bob, but I think you can see a parallel.

Q Why did you volunteer that the reform of the Criminal Code would not impinge on State laws? Is it not going to extend Federal jurisdiction over crimes that are now largely considered State crimes?

SENATOR SCOTT: I don't believe it is intended to at all. The revision of the code will not seek to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Federal courts. It is designed to go to the present laws, to codify them, look at penalties. Some penalties are grossly inconsistent. It will look into that. It will look at sanctions and it will endeavor to reshuffle the Criminal Code so as to make it more consistent with the practice before the courts and with the needs of the conduct of Federal criminal cases.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: It was pointed out that out of all crimes that come before the courts, the Federal Government has responsibility in about 15 to 20 percent, and it was the aim of this new legislation to make it easier for the prosecutor in the courts to expedite the consideration of any of those who are charged with a crime.

The Criminal Code hasn't been revised in a great many years, and this effort is aimed at helping the courts, the juries, judges, and the prosecutors so that the individual who is indicted will have speedier justice.



Q Senator, Newsweek magazine said you and the Congressman were petitioning the President to see more Republican Congressmen because there were complaints on the Hill, and that you had brought the complaints to the President's attention. We notice a lot more cars outside today. Was this an expanded meeting?

SENATOR SCOTT: I don't accept the word "complaints". I think everybody wants to see the President all the time. It is perfectly correct that Jerry and I had, over some period of time, indicated to the President that we would like to see included in meetings of this kind Senators and Congressmen who otherwise will not see the operation of the leadership meetings. The President fully agreed.

The only time we specifically discussed that point, he agreed immediately. There were four Senators present and four Members of the House present today, and I understand that that practice is intended to be continued and I think it is a very good one.

Q You mean four additional?

SENATOR SCOTT: Yes, four additional Senators and four additional Congressmen.

Q Were they committee chairmen?

MR. WARREN: We will give you a list.

SENATOR SCOTT: Jerry will give you a list. Not necessarily. The thought is to include, among others, committee chairmen, senior Representatives, and some of the freshmen from time to time.

Q Is that one of the reasons it took so long this time?

SENATOR SCOTT: No. They didn't ask too many questions. They were free to ask them. It took longer because those are two very interesting topics.

Q You seem very subdued today.

SENATOR SCOTT: I am just tired, that is all. (Laughter)

THE PRESS: Thank you very much.

END

(AT 11:45 A.M. EST)

THE WHITE HOUSE

3/13/73

RN - introduction / greatest disintegration
of power by Pres. + Congress in history
of U.S.

Sec Lynn - Revenue Act { \$110 million
Better Communities Act - management

July 1, 1974 - substitute
for 7 categorical programs
2, 3

hold harmless.

BILL - about a week

TRANSITION -

\$ 7.4 billion urgent

1.2 billion plus 3 months
500 million for model cities.

Specifies - each city

Within 90 days after Act passed.

[Photocopied from Ford Scrapbooks,
Box 14, Notes on White House
Meetings, 1973-74]

THE WHITE HOUSE

(2)

Housing - subsidized / in excess of
current F.Y.

"honor existing commitments"

Public housing / \$236.

4 yrs - subsidized more than in
20 yrs

now subsidized - twice that in
previous 20 yrs.

RN - 15% to 20% federal crime / most state +
local.

- Message /
- 1) Death penalty.
 - 2) Drug control (dangerous drug)

Dean Bredal - Crime (4 bills)

1) Law Enforcement -
680 million to put more face
with states + local
modification of LEAA.

Review of transcripts

2) Reform of federal criminal code
a) protection of state jurisdiction
b) simplification of definitions
c) reform of sanctions (penalty)
more related to crime.

Supreme Ct
conceded inhuman
punishment - NO.
Application of
flexible To do -

3) death penalty - more
capricious.
guilty!

4) Heroin Traffic act
pre-trial detention

Capital Punishment

Treason, sabotage, espionage
war-time (no death required)

federal murder

Not Official assassination

Hi-jacking

Kidnapping

of narcotics - Penalty structure (hard)

Heroin / Morphine (gangs)

1) Less than 4 ounces

2) Major Trafficker - 10 to life
 4 ounces or more Life or Death Penalty

HIGHLIGHTS OF HOUSE ACTION, FEBRUARY 6, 1973 THROUGH MARCH 12, 1973



Tuesday, February 6, 1973

JOINT ECONOMIC REPORT

The House passed H. J. Res. 299 relating to the date for the submission of the report of the Joint Economic Committee on the President's Economic Report, clearing the measure for Senate action.

Wednesday, February 7, 1973

RURAL ENVIRONMENT ASSISTANCE

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 188, providing one hour of open debate.

By a record vote of 237 yeas to 150 nays, the House agreed to the previous question. (GRF - Nay; Speaker - Not Voting)

	<u>Yea</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>Not Voting</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rep.	29	144	19	192
Demo.	<u>208</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>239</u>
Total	237	150	44	431

Vacancies - 3

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 251 yeas to 142 nays, the House passed H.R. 2107, to require the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a rural environmental assistance program. (GRF - nay; Speaker - Not voting)

	<u>Yea</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>Not Voting</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rep.	52	122	18	192
Demo.	<u>199</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>239</u>
Total	251	142	38	431

RECOMMIT

By a voice vote, the House rejected a motion by Mr. Teague of California to recommit the bill to the Committee on Agriculture.

(MORE)



Wednesday, February 7, 1973 (continued)

RURAL ENVIRONMENT ASSISTANCE

Prior to final passage of the bill, by a record teller vote of 176 ayes to 217 noes, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Mizell that sought to reduce funds in the bill by \$85 million. (GRF - Yea; Speaker - NV)

	<u>Yea</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>NV</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rep.	151	24	17	192
Demo.	<u>25</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>239</u>
Total	176	217	38	431

By a record teller vote of 132 ayes to 260 noes, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Findley that would restrict REAP payments to farmers with an average annual net income from all sources during the preceding 3 years of \$10,000 or less. (GRF - yea; Speaker - NV)

	<u>Yea</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>NV</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rep.	118	57	17	192
Demo.	<u>14</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>239</u>
Total	132	260	39	431

LYNDON B. JOHNSON SPACE CENTER

The House passed, and cleared for the President S. J. Res. 37, to designate the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, Tex., as the "Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center," in honor of the late President.

Thursday, February 8, 1973

AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

The House passed H.J. Res. 211, designating February of each year as "American History Month."

LINCOLN DAY RECESS

House agreed to the amendments of the Senate to H. Con. Res. 105, providing an adjournment of the House from Thursday, February 8, 1973, to Monday, February 19, 1973, clearing the measure.

RAILWAY-LABOR DISPUTE

House passed S.J. Res. 59, to extend the Railway Labor Act. Agreed to an amendment by Mr. Staggers that inserted certain House language in section I.



Monday, February 19, 1973

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

Pursuant to a special order agreed to on February 7, 1973, the House heard the reading of George Washington's Farewell Address by Representative Robert W. Daniel, Jr.

Tuesday, February 20, 1973

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION -- (SUSPENSION)

By a record vote of 286 yeas to 72 nays, with 1 voting "present," (Thomson of Wis.), the House voted to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3694, to amend the joint resolution establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, as amended. (GRF - Yea; Speaker -NV)

	<u>Yea</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>NV</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rep.	127	31	33	1	192
Demo.	<u>159</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>239</u>
Total	286	72	72	1	431

Wednesday, February 21, 1973

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS

By a record vote of 311 yeas to 73 nays, the House passed H. J. Res. 345, making further continuing appropriations (foreign aid; Labor-HEW) for fiscal year 1973. (GRF - Yea; Speaker - NV)

	<u>Yea</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>NV</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rep.	121	43	28	0	192
Demo.	<u>190</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>239</u>
Total	311	73	47	0	431

Thursday, February 22, 1973

EMERGENCY FARM LOAN PROGRAM

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 226, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 269 yeas to 95 nays, the House passed H.R. 1975, to amend the emergency loan program under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act.

(MORE)



Thursday, February 22, 1973 (cont'd)

EMERGENCY FARM LOAN PROGRAM (cont'd)

PASSAGE (repeat)

By a record vote of 269 yeas to 95 nays, the House passed H.R. 1975, to amend the emergency loan program under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act. (GRF - nay; Speaker - NV)

	<u>Yea</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>NV</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rep.	68	93	31	0	192
Demo.	<u>201</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>239</u>
	269	95	67	0	431

Prior to final passage, by a record teller vote of 196 ayes to 160 noes, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Bergland that allows eligible applicants in natural disaster areas designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to apply for 1 percent disaster loans 18 days after the effective date of this act. (GRF - no; Speaker - NV)

	<u>Yea</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>NV</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rep.	19	139	34	0	192
Demo.	<u>177</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>239</u>
	196	160	75	0	431

Monday, February 26, 1973

NO LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Tuesday, February 27, 1973

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H. J. Res. 345, making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1973, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Mahon, Passman, Natcher, Flood, Hansen of Washington, Addabbo, Cederberg, Rhodes, Michel, and Shriver.

INTEREST EQUALIZATION TAX

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 197, providing two hours of open debate.

(MORE)



Tuesday, February 27, 1973 (continued)

INTEREST EQUALIZATION TAX (cont'd)

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 358 yeas to 23 nays, the House passed H.R. 3577, to provide an extension of the interest equalization tax. (GRF - Yea; Speaker - NV)

	<u>Yea</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>NV</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rep.	159	11	21	0	191
Demo.	<u>199</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>240</u>
	358	23	50	0	431

Wednesday, February 28, 1973

CONTINUING APPROPRIATION

The House agreed to the conference report on H.J. Res. 345, making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1973. The House recessed and concurred in certain Senate amendments, clearing the measure for Senate action.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON CRIME

By a record vote of 317 yeas to 75 nays, with 2 voting "present," the House agreed to H. Res. 256, creating a select committee to investigate all aspects of crime affecting the United States, until June 30, 1973. (GRF - Yea; Speaker - NV) (Arends & Riegle voting "present")

	<u>Yea</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>NV</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rep.	108	62	19	2	191
Demo.	<u>209</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>240</u>
	317	75	37	2	431

COMMITTEE INVESTIGATIVE AUTHORIZATION

PREVIOUS QUESTION

By a record vote of 204 yeas to 191 nays, with 1 voting "present," the House agreed to the previous question on H. Res. 18, Banking and Currency Committee travel authority. (Issue - Minority Staffing) (GRF - Nay; Speaker - NV)

	<u>Yea</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>NV</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rep.	0	177	14	0	191
Demo.	<u>204</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>240</u>
	204	191	35	1	431



Wednesday, February 28, 1973 (continued)

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FAILED TO PASS

By a record vote of 153 yeas to 234 nays, the House failed to agree to H. Res. 257, authorizing the Committee on the District of Columbia to conduct studies and investigations. (GRF - Nay; Speaker - NV)

	<u>Yea</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>NV</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rep.	12	162	17	0	191
Demo.	<u>141</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>240</u>
	153	234	44	0	431

Thursday, March 1, 1973

RURAL WATER AND SEWER GRANTS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 255, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 297 yeas to 54 nays, the House passed H.R. 3298, to restore the rural water and sewer grant program under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act. (GRF - NV; Speaker - NV)

	<u>Yea</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>NV</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rep.	106	48	37	0	191
Demo.	<u>191</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>240</u>
	297	54	80	0	431

Monday, March 5, 1973

SUSPENSIONS (2 Bills)

The House voted to suspend the rules and pass the following:

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

By a record vote of 352 yeas to 7 nays, the House passed H.R. 4278, to assure that Federal financial assistance to the child nutrition programs is maintained at the level budgeted for fiscal year 1973. (GRF - Yea; Speaker - NV)

	<u>Yea</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>NV</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rep.	161	7	23	0	191
Demo.	<u>191</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>240</u>
	352	7	72	0	431

(MORE)



Monday, March 5, 1973 (continued)

SUSPENSIONS (continued)

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

By a record vote of 332 yeas to 29 nays, the House passed H. J. Res. 393, to extend the authorization of the National Commission on the Financing of Postsecondary Education and the period within which it must make its final report. (GRF - Yea; Speaker - NV)

	<u>Yea</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>NV</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rep.	144	24	22	0	190
Demo.	<u>188</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>241</u>
	332	29	70	0	431

Wednesday, March 7, 1973

OPEN COMMITTEE MEETINGS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 272, providing for one hour of open debate.

The previous question was ordered on the rule - minority staffing - by a record vote of 197 yeas to 196 nays with 1 voting "present." (GRF - Nay; Speaker - NV)

	<u>Yea</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>NV</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rep.	0	179	12	0	191
Demo.	<u>197</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>240</u>
	197	196	37	1	431

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 370 yeas to 27 nays, the House agreed to H. Res. 259, to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to strengthen the requirements that committee proceedings be held in open session. (GRF - Yea; Speaker - NV)

	<u>Yea</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>NV</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rep.	172	9	10	0	191
Demo.	<u>198</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>240</u>
	370	27	34	0	431

(MORE)



Wednesday, March 7, 1973 (continued)

OPEN COMMITTEE MEETINGS (continued)

PASSAGE (continued)

Prior to final passage, by a record vote of 201 yeas to 198 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Stratton that authorizes departmental representatives to attend closed committee meetings if authorized by that committee (same amendment was agreed to in the Committee of the Whole by a division vote of 73 yeas to 45 nays). (GRF - Yea; Speaker - NV)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>NV</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rep.	135	44	12	0	191
Demo.	<u>66</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>240</u>
	201	198	32	0	431

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AMENDMENTS

RULE

By a voice vote the House adopted H. Res. 274, providing for one hour of open debate for the consideration of H.R. 17, Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments.

Thursday, March 8, 1973

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

RULE

By a voice vote, on Wednesday, March 7, 1973, the House adopted H. Res. 274, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 318 yeas to 57 nays, the House passed H.R. 17, Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973. (GRF - Nay; Speaker - NV)

	<u>Yea</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>NV</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rep.	118	50	23	0	191
Demo.	<u>200</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>240</u>
	318	57	56	0	431

Subsequently, this passage was vacated, and a similar Senate-passed bill, S. 7, was passed in lieu after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.

(MORE)



Thursday, March 8, 1973 (continued)

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION (cont'd)

PASSAGE (continued)

Prior to final passage, by a record teller vote of 166 ayes to 213 noes, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Landgrebe to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute which sought to authorize \$600 million for fiscal year 1973, \$630 million for fiscal year 1974, and \$650 million for fiscal year 1975 for the continuation of programs authorized under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. (GRF - Aye; Speaker - NV)

	<u>Yea</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>NV</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rep.	126	45	20	0	191
Demo.	40	168	33	0	241
	166	213	53	0	432

Monday, March 12, 1973

DISTRICT DAY (No Bills)

PROGRAM AHEAD

Tuesday, March 13, 1973

H.R. 71 - Older Americans Act Amendments
(OPEN RULE, ONE HOUR OF DEBATE)

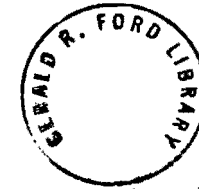
Wednesday, March 14, 1973, and Balance of Week

S. 583 - Rules of Evidence for U.S. Courts
(SUBJECT TO A RULE BEING GRANTED)

H.R. 2246 - Public Works & Economic Development Act
(SUBJECT TO A RULE BEING GRANTED)

#

CONGRESSIONAL STATUS OF VETO-BAIT BILLS



<u>SENATE</u>	<u>BILLS</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>
S. 50 - Passed 2/20/73 Y-82 N- 9	Older Americans Act	H.R. 71 - Coming up Tuesday 3/13/73
S.	Research on Aging	H.R. 65 - Public Hearings scheduled for March 16 by Comm. on Interstate & Foreign Commerce
S. 467 - Pending before Public Works Committee	Public Works & EDA Amendments	H.R. 2246 - On Whip Notice for Wed. 3/14/73 or bal. of week. Subject to a rule.
S. 263 - Pending before Interior Committee	Amendments to Mining & Mineral Policy	H.R. 5079 - (Saylor) - Pending before Interior Committee
S. 38 - Passed 2/5/73 Y-65 N-15	Airport Development	H.R. 4082 - Committee on Interstate & Foreign Commerce begin hearings 3/14/73
S. 39 - Passed 2/21/73 Y-89	Anti-Hijacking	H.R. 3858 - Hearings concluded by Committee on Interstate & Foreign Commerce.
S. 606 - Passed 2/1/73 Y-67 N-14	Flood Control	H.R. 4904 & H.R. 4905 - Committee on Public Works. Briefing by Gen. Clark on 3/8/73. Hearings scheduled for 3/20,21,22.
S. 49 - Passed 3/6/73 Y-85 N-4	National Cemetery Act	H.R. 2828 - Pending before Committee on Veterans Affairs.
S. 59 - Passed 3/6/73 Y-86 N-2	Veterans Health Care	H.R. 2900 - Pending before Committee on Veterans Affairs



SENATE

BILLS

HOUSE

S. 7 - Passed 2/28/73
Y-86
N-2

Vocational Rehabilitation

H.R. 17 - Passed 3/8/73
Y - 318
N - 57
(Landgrebe Substitute: Y-166; N-213)

H.R. 2107 - Passed 3/1/73
Y-71
N-10

REAP

H.R. 2107 - Passed 2/7/73
Y - 251
N - 142

S. 394 - Passed 2/21/73
Y-69
N-20

REA Extension

H.R. 2276 - Committee on Agriculture held hearings; met in executive session 3/6/73; additional hearings scheduled to begin 3/13/73 on subcommittee substitute.

H.R. 3298 - Committee on Agriculture - ordered reported.

Rural Water and Sewer

H.R. 3298 - Passed 3/1/73
Y - 297
N - 54

S. 14 (Kennedy Bill) Before Labor & Public Welfare Committee

Health Maintenance Organizations

H.R. 4871 (Staggers & Devine) & H.R. 51 (Dr. Roy) Subcommittee hearings concluded - Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee

S. 502 - Coming up Wed., 3/14/73

Highway Act Amendments

H.R. _____ - Hearings to begin March 20 by Committee on Public Works. No bill number as yet.

March 12, 1973