

REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP MEETING

DECEMBER 4, 1969 - 8:30 a.m. - CABINET ROOM

AGENDA

8:30 - 9:00 a.m.

I. Status of Legislation - Appropriations

9:00 - 9:30 a.m.

II. Inflation Control

Boyer Harlow - Appropriations - 2 or 3 over

Export Control - ?

DEC. 26



Uncontrollables - 191.9 ceiling (192.9 R.N.)

Cut Spending \$17.5

McCreech - Economy - Are we getting anywhere? YES
slowly coming around!
retail sales - leveling out
info. shipments - slowing rate
CPI - 6.4% per 1st half
5.3 " 2nd "
Critical Steps - fiscal & budget picture

Outs -
① Passed by Congress increases
② " Kitty " - uncontrollables
Now - \$4.0
Interest - \$1.5
Unemp
Medicaid - \$700
Soc. Sec
Retirements - 300

Shore \$400

DIARY OF WHITE HOUSE LEADERSHIP
MEETINGS -- 91st CONGRESS

December 4, 1969

This is the first Leadership meeting held since October 28. It convened at 8:40 a.m. The President recognized Bryce Harlow to make a report of the current status of legislation. He described the situation as a "legislative cork in the bottle." It now appears that Congress will not complete action on three and perhaps four major appropriation bills before it adjourns this month. This means that action will be postponed until Congress reconvenes about the middle of January and probably not completed until sometime in February, an incident without precedent in the history of the nation. Briefly, he sketched the outlook for other legislation. Social security, tax reform, coal mine safety and several other bills of somewhat less priority will probably be completed. No action is expected on the crime package. Harlow asked me if I cared to make any comments. I (Poff) said that I share his estimate. The Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee is unsympathetic with and unimpressed by the urgency of the problem. This is best illustrated by the fact that mandatory jail sentences for the criminal use of firearms bill was not referred to subcommittee until last week and then only after it had been passed by the Senate and I had repeated my request for referral. I suggested that the Administration should launch a blitz to move the drug legislation in the Senate. The drug problem is at the root of most of the crime problem in the District of Columbia. I further suggested that the court reform segment of the D. C. Crime Control package be set apart so that the criminal statutes could be moved out of Committee. Finally, I suggested that the President might usefully invite the Republican Members of the committees which have this legislation and the drug legislation in charge to the White House in order to dramatize the inaction of the Majority Members.

Addressing the question of appropriations delay, Rhodes said that it might be a good idea for the President to call the



Congress into special session after Christmas if the appropriations bills are not handled prior to that time. RMN said, "The decision is made. This will be done on December 27." Allott suggested that the House consider the possibility next year of permitting the Senate to initiate half of the appropriations bills. Ford said that the primary cause of delay is a slowdown in the authorizing work of the legislative committees. Rhodes suggested the possibility of recommending some course such as that proposed in the Wyman bill, which empowers the Appropriations Committee to report its bill without benefit of an authorization unless the legislative committee meets a deadline. Anderson inquired if something of this nature might be included in the Congressional Reform Bill. Smith said that this is possible and that the bill is likely to be ready for floor consideration early next year. Griffin reminded the President that Mansfield had said on Monday that if appropriations bills had not been completed by Christmas, it would be necessary for the Congress to return after Christmas. At this point, RMN said, "It will be necessary" and that the word should be allowed to filter back that "the President intends to call a special session," and this time he said it would be December 26.

The President asked Mayo to make a report concerning budgetary prospects. Mayo deplored the adoption of the Gore and Hartke amendments to the tax reform bill. For FY71, the Gore amendment will work a revenue loss of \$1 billion and the Hartke amendment, \$600 million. For FY72, the figures will be \$1.3 billion and \$700 million, respectively. He then reviewed the impact of the Congressional action upon 1970 budget outlays as detailed on the attached document dated December 3, 1969.

In addition, Mayo said that increases in uncontrollable items, previously estimated at \$2 billion, appears now

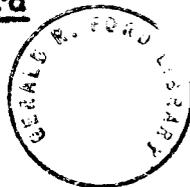


likely to be in the neighborhood of \$4 billion. All this complicates the effort to structure a reliable budget for FY71 which customarily is laid before Congress in January. The problem is further complicated by the fact that in FY71, there will be no surtax and instead of revenue of \$208.5 billion, revenue will likely be only \$190 billion. Growth in the economy possibly will increase this to something near to \$200 billion, but present projections indicate that spending will be in excess of that.

Morton complained that Administration witnesses had not made this picture plain in testimony before Congressional committees.

RMN inquired what a 6% inflation costs consumers. Burns and McCracken agreed that it would be \$30-35 billion. RMN condemned in vigorous terms passage of the Gore and Hartke amendments and said that the 8 Republicans who voted for them "will catch unshirted hell from me." He said he recognized the political considerations involved but that it is imperative to exercise a little fiscal responsibility. He asked Walker what had been done to prepare in advance for this issue. Walker said that they had spent the entire weekend working on strategy against the Gore amendment with Griffin, Scott, Percy and others. Walker appeared at the invitation of Allott before the Republican Conference on Monday. The Percy Substitute was devised as a matter of strategy. It was felt that Gore would be obliged to reduce his personal exemption from \$1,000 to \$800. Precisely this occurred. It was felt that the Conference Committee could save the situation.

In strong terms, the President returned to the subject of a special session in December. He said further that if this deliberate delay continues, there will be no Lincoln Day recess. If one is declared, he will call another special session. Ford, asked if he felt the Conference Committee could remedy the situation, responded by inquiring when the Senate will finish its work on the tax reform bill. Harlow said that he was advised it would be in 7 or 8 days. Ford



said that Mills and Byrnes could be expected to oppose the increase in personal exemptions and hope to finish Conference action 4 or 5 days after the Senate completes action.

The President asked McCracken to make a report concerning the fight against inflation. He said that progress is demonstrable. Retail sales have been leveling out since May. There are now slower gains in manufacturers shipments. The cost of living index rose at an annual rate of 6.4% during the first half of the year, but in the second half, the figure is down to 5.3%. He said that every dollar released into the economy (whether by greater government spending or by tax cuts) produces \$2 in pressure on the economy. Thus, a \$5 billion tax cut creates a \$10 billion pressure, which is not matched by increases in goods and services and therefore expresses itself in higher prices. He said that the best weapon in the fight against inflation is budgetary restraint.

Burns urged the President to "veto one piece of legislation after another" and to "impound funds wherever possible."

RMN said that he is prepared to accept the responsibility for unpopular action. He indicated that in the absence of some progress on postal reorganization, the pay bill would be vetoed and the tax reform bill, if not corrected, could be vetoed. He said that he is personally examining every item in the FY71 budget and that he can promise that it will be "austere." He warned that we can expect "loud squeals from special interest groups." He expressed a sympathy for Members of Congress who are facing re-election next year, but he expressed the hope that so far as possible to do so, Republicans would support the firm posture he will assume.

We adjourned at 10:10.

RICHARD H. POFF



K - send to Hartmann
PT

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DECEMBER 4, 1969

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

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

AT 10:25 A.M. EST.

MR. ZIEGLER: The Leadership meeting has just concluded. It lasted an hour and a half. Senator Scott and Congressman Ford are here to report on that meeting.

Congressman Ford.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: The first item on the agenda was a discussion by the President concerning the slow pace of the Congress, particularly as it affected the appropriation situation and the efforts of the Administration to prepare their own budget submission for fiscal year 1971.

The President is also concerned about the lack of action in certain areas such as crime, the narcotics control proposals, the organized crime efforts, the D. C. Crime Bill.

As he concluded, he made a very flat, categorical statement that unless the appropriation bills are through the Congress and unless there is more affirmative action in other areas, he would call the Congress back to a special session December 26.

SENATOR SCOTT: The situation on appropriations is unparalleled in American history. Five bills, particularly, are not even in the conference stage -- Labor, HEW, Foreign Aid, OEO and Defense. We appear to have about three weeks to go.

The President is very firm that action must be taken this year on these measures, and as you have heard, otherwise we are back in session December 26. Anybody who wants to go to the Rose Bowl Game will have a day off. Unless the Congress acts on all appropriation bills and also unless it shows its determination to begin work early in January and immediately move on such important and critical matters as the crime bill, as one illustration, we may also have to do without the Lincoln's Birthday holiday and all those refreshing and brilliant speeches we are accustomed to making during that period. That means the other Party will have to do without its Washington Birthday holiday, I suppose.

Q How many appropriation bills have been signed?

SENATOR SCOTT: Seven have been finished in the Congress.

MORE



Q Is this likely to be an effective way to get the Congress cracking?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I would say that it should have a very beneficial impact. A good many Members of Congress, I am sure, have made plans to be away during the Christmas-New Year's Holiday period, but it is almost unbelievable that at least the House of Representatives is not utilizing all of the time between now, and we will say December 23 or 24, to complete its action on a number of these legislative proposals. For example, yesterday and today and tomorrow we have no legislative business scheduled in the House of Representatives.

I think it is a most unfortunate development and in this particular case, I strongly criticize those, that small handful of Majority Party Members in the House Committee on Education and Labor, who arbitrarily, on their own hand, thwarted the opportunity of the House to work its will on the OEO bill.

Q Is the President insisting that the House act early on the OEO bill and not delay?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: The President certainly wants the authorization bill passed by the House so they can go to conference with the Senate. I think it is just unforgivable that we are not, today and tomorrow, finishing our action on this bill, letting the House work its will.

Q What is the Administration's position on the OEO bill? Does the Administration still favor the original bill or this new substitute bill, the Green bill, or what is the President's policy?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I think the President's will is still that he wants a straight two-year extension. On the other hand, we in the House feel that there ought to be an opportunity for the House to work its will. I don't think the proposed substitute, in any sense, is a crippling amendment to the operations of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

My big complaint is that we are not being given the opportunity to work our will, and if we are, I think we will pass a bill that will not be in disfavor down at the White House when they are through.

Q Mr. Ford, is the President then pleased with the delay on the OEO Bill?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: No. I think the President would be extremely happy to have us work our will on the bill, although his position today is the same as it has been for some time, that he wanted a straight extension for two years.

Q What is the word from the President on the Gore amendment?



SENATOR SCOTT: First of all, I would like to say that I am not critical of the way the Senate is moving at the present time, because we are meeting at 10:00 every day. We expect to be in session Saturdays. We are working later and we have the Public Works appropriation bill this morning. While much remains to be done, and that goes back quite awhile, I think that currently the Senate is working very hard.

On the Gore amendment, the President indicated that he fully understood the realities with which we were confronted and Senator Griffin and I both pointed out, I think to the satisfaction of the President, that yesterday we had succeeded in bringing about a reduction of the Gore bill from a \$1000 exemption to \$800 by virtue of the use of the Percy amendment in that connection, and, therefore, we felt that to some degree we had stemmed an inflationary movement. But the effect of the Gore bill is undoubtedly extremely inflationary, and it is hoped that in conference some other outcome may prevail.

Q Senator Scott, did you pursue with the President the complaints you had yesterday of certain Executive Branch people working at odd purposes with what you were trying to do?

SENATOR SCOTT: I would not characterize it as a complaint or pursuit of a complaint. I think sometimes in the heat of a situation of that kind, we say things that may be a little bit unconsidered-- the Supreme Court uses the phrase, "the unconsidered phrase"--at times, but that was not pursued in that sense.

What was done was to explain that we had fought the good fight there, bearing in mind that the difficulties of individual Senators with regard to the proposed increases in the dependency allowances was considerable, and that each Senator had his own problem. We think we were very lucky not to lose more than eight or nine Republicans on the Gore amendment.

I think it was occasioned by pursuing the Percy amendment. My comment yesterday was really directed to the fact that we need that much leeway up there in order to sometimes introduce our own amendments as a substitute for the other side. It was a tactical discussion.

Q Senator, would it be your judgment that the Gore amendment might be vetoed unless it is changed in conference?

SENATOR SCOTT: The President has not given any indication of what he would do on the tax bill. I think he hopes for a tax bill that is very close to the Administration's recommendations. The closer it is the more pleased he will be with it. What action he takes, I would say, would be determined by that guideline.



Q In discussing the possibility of a special session, Representative Ford said unless the appropriation bills are through the Congress, and Senator Scott said unless all appropriation bills -- is that an interchangeable term?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: Yes, I think we are talking exactly on the same wave length. We have two appropriation bills yet to pass the House -- Defense and Foreign Aid -- plus the third, the supplemental, which, of course, will come the last part of the session this year.

We will get both of those appropriation bills through the House next week, but there are, I think, four or five appropriation bills that have either not been acted upon by the Senate or are still in conference. It is absolutely essential that all of these be through the Congress and awaiting the President's signature before we adjourn, or the President was very firm that he will call us back into special session, and he added, as a postscript, he will be here to work with us.

Q You also said affirmative action in other areas, too.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: There are some other legislative areas where he would hope that the Congress would do something, as in the crime package, particularly.

Q Is that now in the Senate? What you just said indicated that the log jam is in the Senate, is that correct?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: It is a log jam in the Congress, although the Senate can't be blamed for the fact that two appropriation bills have not passed the House yet, but they will be over there next week.

MORE



Q Senator Scott just said he was satisfied with the present pace of the work in the Senate.

SENATOR SCOTT: I said "present." I said that some of our troubles go back to what we did not do earlier and that means that I am not satisfied with the Senate's record for the year. I said that we are now -- perhaps I should add the word "belatedly" -- working quite hard, but we are confronted with some problems that arose because we didn't start working hard enough soon enough.

Q If the Senate works at the present rate until the 23rd of December will that make it unnecessary to have the post-Christmas session?

SENATOR SCOTT: That is a universal hope and I would particularly hope that the Senate would stay in session later in the evening in order to get this done.

Q You said before that this is without precedent in American history, this situation. What is the reason for this? Where does the fault lie for this breakdown?

SENATOR SCOTT: I think it is fairly obvious that it is the function of Congress to pass authorization bills and appropriation bills, that in not acting early enough on the authorization bills you had the dominoe effect on the appropriations bills. Therefore, Congress, controlled in both Houses by the Democratic Party, has for the first time in American history come to the last month of the year without acting satisfactorily or adequately on all appropriations bills and should they go over there would be a danger that some could not be acted upon until next February.

That is the situation which is not acceptable to the Executive Department. I must say I have never seen the President any tougher than he was today. He said "we are going to be responsible down here and we plead with all of you in Congress to meet us on the same plane of responsibility."

Q Senator, I wonder if we could get your thinking about some of the counter causes that have been expressed by those Democrats who lead the House and Senate now that primarily the problem that you are facing today can be laid at the doorstep of the Executive and that the President himself did not push in the earlier sessions.

SENATOR SCOTT: You remember the President's message earlier that the blame could be assessed on the Executive and Legislative, that the proper competition at the polls next year should be on which Party has done the most effective work and has done the most work for the benefit of the public interest.

I would say on behalf of the Executive Branch that we are still to remember that many of these messages came up in March, April and May. The crime bills have been waiting nearly all year for action, and not a thing has happened on them.

The narcotics problem increases, the crime rate increases in the District of Columbia. There has been no action whatever on those matters.



Q If the Congress was called back, how much time would you have before the new Congress is supposed to meet in order to clean up the business?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: The Second Session of this Congress is supposed to reconvene January 3, unless the Congress, by action on its own, selects another date. So if we come back December 26, we have four or five working days in there, and then, of course, the Congress has to reconvene unless we change the date from January 3.

Q Do you have an adjournment date set now or just discussed?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: There has been discussion, anywhere from the 20th of December to the 24th. I am convinced, under the current circumstances, that we will have to be here Christmas Eve, and then, of course, if the job is not done, the President is going to call us back December 26, and I think he should.

Q Could his calling you back be not necessary should the Congress continue in session?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: If the Congress continues in session, then, of course, there will not be any need. We are faced, however, under those circumstances you are alluding to, with the fact that one body cannot be in adjournment more than three days without the consent of the other.

If that was what the Leadership and the Congress would decide as an alternative to the President's proposal, I can envisage some real battles on the Hill on just how these delays and adjournment or recesses might be voted on.

Q Do you think this delay is going to throw the Voting Rights Bill over until next year?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: As I understand it, the Voting Rights Bill is at least tentatively programmed in the House on next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. There may be some change because of the arbitrary capricious action of a little handful on the House Committee on Education because of the OEO bill. That might be substituted at this point. I can't tell.

Q Does the revenue loss under the Gore amendment, in your judgment, fall below that level the President indicated earlier that he would find unacceptable?

SENATOR SCOTT: The revenue loss under the Gore amendment is very high. As I recall the tables, it would create a deficit of \$9.3 billion in 1973. It would move progressively toward that, somewhat over \$2 billion, I believe, in the first year of its operation.

This is much more than is manageable, I would say. I don't want to say what the President would do, but I would hope it would be changed. Not only that, the Gore amendment is inequitable in that, while it gives some benefit to groups of taxpayers with very large families, it actually involves higher taxes on other groups in other categories



such as the childless couple or the couple with one child or two. They are worse off, at least under some of the other alternative provisions that have been discussed in both Houses on the Republican side.

So I think the Gore amendment is not equitable, tax-wise, in dealing fairly with all groups of taxpayers, and as you know, by eliminating certain increases in the automatic deductible allowances, it would interfere with the removal of large numbers of people from the tax rolls as contemplated by the Administration. Some five million would be removed under the Administration bill. The Gore amendment would have an impact on that, too.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

(AT 10:45 A.M. EST.)



HOUSE ACTION, PERIOD OCTOBER 23 THROUGH DECEMBER 3, 1969

Tuesday, October 28, 1969

CONTINUING RESOLUTION

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.J.Res.966, making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending 1970.

Prior to passage, the House agreed by a taller vote of 177 yeas to 124 nays, to the Cochran amendment that provides for additional funds for the Office of Education and allows it to operate at levels approved by the House last July.

RECOMMIT

The House agreed by a division vote of 137 yeas to 116 nays, to the motion by Mr. Bow to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report it back forthwith eliminating the 30-day extension and providing that the measure be in effect until 5 days after the sine die adjournment of the first session of the 91st Congress.

Wednesday, October 29, 1969

COAL MINE SAFETY

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 389 yeas to 4 nays, the House passed H.R.13950, to provide for the protection of the health and safety of persons working in the coal mining industry of the United States.

Prior to passage, the House passed the Dent substitute for a new title III by a voice vote, providing for updated safety standards and technology for underground coal mines.

RECOMMIT

By a voice vote, the House rejected the Scherle motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Education and Labor with instructions to report it back forthwith with section 112 deleted, regarding limited pay guarantees for miners idled by withdrawals or closures and retroactive emergency assistance of \$136 per month (increased for dependents) to miners totally disabled by black lung, or to their widows.



• Thursday, October 30, 1969

NASA AUTHORIZATION

The House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to H.R.11271, to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and program management. The House agreed to a conference asked by the Senate and appointed as conferees Representatives Miller of California, Teague of Texas, Karth, Hechler of West Virginia, Fulton of Pennsylvania, Mosher, and Roudebush.

NSF AUTHORIZATION

The House agreed to the conference report on S.1857, authorizing appropriations for activities of the National Science Foundation, and sent the measure to the Senate for further action.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES PER DIEM

The House agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R.337, to increase the maximum rate of per diem allowance for employees of the Government traveling on official business, thus clearing it for the President.

D. C. REVENUE

The House agreed to the conference report on H.R.12982, to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia, and sent the measure to the Senate.

EXPORT CONTROL ACT

The House passed S.J.Res.164, to provide for a temporary extension of the authority conferred by the Export Control Act of 1949, thus clearing the measure for the White House.

DRAFT REFORM

RULE (OPEN)

H.Res.586, providing for four hours of debate, was adopted by a voice vote. Prior to adoption of the rule, a motion to move the previous question was agreed to by a record vote of 265 yeas to 129 nays.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 382 yeas to 13 nays, with one voting "present" the House passed H.R.14001, to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 to authorize modifications of the system of selecting persons for induction into the Armed Forces under this act.



DRAFT REFORM Continued

RECOMMIT

The House rejected the O'Honoki motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Armed Services, by a voice vote.

DRUG ABUSE

RULE (OPEN)

By a voice vote, the House adopted H.Res.600, to provide for one hour of debate.

Friday, October 31, 1969

DRUG ABUSE Continued

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 294 yeas, the House passed H.R.14252, to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to conduct special educational programs and activities concerning the use of drugs and for other educational purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE

RULE (OPEN)

The House adopted H.Res.570, to provide for one hour of debate, by a voice vote.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 133 yeas to 127 nays, the House passed H.R.4044, to amend section 576 of title 5, United States Code, pertaining to the Administrative Conference of the United States, to remove the statutory ceiling on appropriations.

RECOMMIT

The House rejected the Hutchinson motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary by a record vote of 130 yeas to 124 nays.

Monday, November 3, 1969

CONVENT CALENDAR



Tuesday, November 4, 1969

PRIVATE CALENDAR

BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

RULE (OPEN)

By a voice vote, the House adopted H.Res.587, to provide for five hours of debate.

Wednesday, November 5, 1969

SUSPENSIONS (TWO)

By voice votes, the House suspended the rules and passed the following:

H.J.Res.934 To increase the appropriation authorization for the food stamp program for fiscal year 1970 to \$610 million.

H.R.13949 To provide certain equipment for use in the offices of Members, officers, and committees of the House.

MILITARY PROCUREMENT

The House agreed by a voice vote to the conference report on S.2546, authorizing appropriations during the fiscal year 1970 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and tracked combat vehicles, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to authorize the construction of test facilities at Iwajalein Missile Range, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and sent the measure to the Senate for further action.

BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT Continued

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 351 yeas to 24 nays, with 12 voting "present," the House passed H.R.6773, to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956.

Prior to passage, on a request for a separate vote, the Revill amendment, as amended by the Wylic amendment, was agreed to by a division vote of 70 yeas to 49 nays (agreed to earlier while in the Committee of the Whole by a division vote of 79 yeas to 25 nays). The Revill amendment changed the date of the grandfather clause in the bill from February 17, 1969, to January 1, 1965, the date which companies conducting non-bank-related activities would be required to divest themselves of non-qualifying subsidiaries, and also provided that grandfather rights would be lost if the holding company makes or is the subject of any acquisition or merger.



BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT Continued

Also prior to passage, the House agreed to the Wylie amendment to the Revill amendment, which provided that the date of the grandfather clause be effective back to May 9, 1956. This amendment was agreed to by a division vote of 63 yeas to 34 nays.

RECOMMIT

By a record vote of 124 yeas to 245 nays, the House rejected the Widnall motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Thursday, November 6, 1969

AVIATION FACILITIES EXPANSION ACT

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H.Res.610, to provide for open rule with two hours of debate on Title I, and closed rule with two hours of debate on Title II.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 337 yeas to 6 nays, the House passed H.P.14465, to provide for the expansion and improvement of the Nation's airport and airway system, and for the imposition of airport and airway user charges.

Prior to passage, the Erelinghuysen amendment, which removes the provision requiring the Secretary of Transportation to select an airport site if local authorities of a metropolitan area are not able to do so within 3 years after notification by the Secretary that another airport is necessary, was agreed to by a teller vote of 90 yeas to 54 nays.

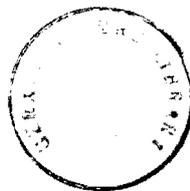
Also prior to passage, the six Aspinall amendments adding the Territory of Guam to those areas eligible to receive Federal assistance under the provisions of this bill, were agreed to by a voice vote.

RECOMMIT

The motion by Mr. Kyl to recommit the bill to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was rejected by a voice vote.

NASA AUTHORIZATION

The House agreed to the conference report on H.R.11271, to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and sent the measure to the Senate for further action.



GREAT PLAINS CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The House agreed to the conference report on H.R.10595, to amend the act of August 7, 1956 (70 Stat.1115), as amended, providing for a Great Plains conservation program, thus clearing the measure for the White House.

Wednesday, November 12, 1969

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE OFFICE - HUD APPROPRIATIONS

The House disagreed to the Senate amendments to H.R.12307, fiscal 1970 appropriations for independent executive offices and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees were Representatives Evans of Tennessee, Boland, Shipley, Glaimo, Marsh, Pryor of Arkansas, Mahon, Jonas, Wyman, Talcott, McDade, and Bow.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

The House disagreed to Senate amendments to H.R.13018, military construction authorization for fiscal year 1970, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees were Representatives Rivers, Fisher, Lennon, Long of Louisiana, White, Atords, Hall, King, and Foreman.

POTATO RESEARCH AND PROMOTION

RULE (OPEN)

By a voice vote, the House passed H.Res.611, providing for one hour of debate.

DEFEAT

By a record vote of 171 yeas to 198 nays, the House failed to pass H.R.2777, enabling potato growers to finance a nationally coordinated research and promotion program to improve their competitive position and expand their markets for potatoes by increasing consumer acceptance of such potatoes and potato products by improving the quality of potatoes and potato products that are available to the consumers.

BIOLOGICAL PROGRAM

RULE (OPEN)

By a record vote of 220 yeas to 99 nays, the House adopted H.Res.603, after the previous question was ordered; this rule provided for one hour of debate.



BIOLOGICAL PROGRAM Continued

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.J.Res.589, expressing the support of Congress and urging the support of Federal departments and agencies, as well as other persons and organizations, both public and private, for the international biological program.

Prior to passage, the House agreed by a voice vote to the amendment by Mr. Fulton of Pennsylvania, replacing the term "first priority" relating to financial support of the program by the Federal Government to "high priority."

Also prior to passage, the House agreed to the amendment by Mr. Paddario, specifying that any transfer of funds to support the program be limited to moneys already appropriated for fiscal year 1970 or any previous year.

Thursday, November 13, 1969

PRESIDENTIAL VISIT

The House received the President and heard brief remarks expressing appreciation for support of a just peace in Vietnam.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION

RULE

By a record vote of 326 yeas to 43 nays, the House adopted H.Res.677, waiving points of order against the bill.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 343 yeas to 32 nays, the House passed H.R.14751, making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

RULE (OPEN)

The House adopted H.Res.676, by a voice vote, providing for two hours of debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 337 yeas to 8 nays, the House passed H.R.14705, extending and improving the Federal-State unemployment compensation program.



GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT COMMISSION

The House agreed to the conference report on H.R.474, to establish a commission on Government procurement, thus clearing the measure for the President.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS

The House agreed to the Senate amendment to H.J.Res.966, making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1970, thus clearing the measure for the White House.

Monday, November 17, 1969

CONSENT CALENDAR

INTEREST EQUALIZATION TAX

By a record vote of 313 yeas to 36 nays, the House agreed to H.Pas.675, providing for agreeing to the conference requested by the Senate on H.R.12829, to provide an extension of the interest equalization tax. Subsequently, Representatives Mills, Boggs, Watts, Fyres, and Wix were appointed as conferees.

SUSPENSIONS (THREE)

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

- S.2090 Providing for the establishment of the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site (amended and returned to the Senate.)
- S.J.Res.121 To authorize appropriations for expenses of the National Council on Indian Opportunity (passed by a record vote of 316 yeas to 31 nays, amended, and returned to the Senate.)
- H.R.7618 To provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the Federal Government to the board of public instruction, Okaloosa County, Florida (sent to the Senate without amendment.)

Tuesday, November 18, 1969

TAFT HISTORIC SITE

The House agreed to the Senate amendment with an amendment to H.R.7066, to establish the William Howard Taft National Historic Site, and returned the measure to the Senate for further action.



COAL MINE SAFETY

The Speaker appointed Representatives Daniels and Ashbrook as additional conferees in the conference on S.2017, to improve the health and safety conditions of persons working in the coal mining industry of the U.S.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION APPROPRIATIONS

PHLE (OPEN)

The House agreed by a voice vote to H.Res.703, waiving points of order against certain portions of the bill.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 362 yeas to 25 nays, the House passed and sent to the Senate H.R.14794, making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970.

RECOMMIT

The House rejected Mr. Poy's motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations by a voice vote.

INDEPENDENT OFFICE - HUD APPROPRIATIONS

The House agreed to the conference report on H.R.12207, making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, offices and the Department of Housing and Urban Development for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970.

Wednesday, November 19, 1969

APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT

The House agreed to the conference report on S.1072, to provide for the renewal and extension of title V of Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, and the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, thus clearing the measure for the White House.

AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS

The House agreed to the conference report on H.R.11612, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970.

The House receded and concurred with the amendment to Senate amendment No. 12. By a record vote of 214 yeas to 172 nays, the House agreed to move the previous question.



APPALACHIAN APPROPRIATIONS (Continued)

RECOMMIT

The House rejected by a voice vote, the motion by Mr. Michel to recommit the report to the committee of conference.

MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSISTANCE ACT

The House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 11702, to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve and extend the provisions relating to assistance to medical libraries and related instrumentalities, and asked a conference with the Senate. Representatives Staggers, Jarman, Rogers of Florida, Springer and Carter were appointed as conferees.

INTEREST EQUALIZATION TAX

By a record vote of 324 yeas to 47 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 12829 to provide an extension of interest equalization tax, and sent the measure to the Senate for further action.

FOREIGN AID

RULE (OPEN)

The House passed H.Res. 707 by a voice vote, providing for three hours of general debate.

Thursday, November 20, 1969

FOREIGN AID Continued

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 176 yeas to 163 nays, with four voting "present," the House passed H.R. 14520, to promote the foreign policy, security, and general welfare of the United States by assisting peoples of the world to achieve economic development within a framework of democratic, economic, social, and political institutions.

Prior to passage, on a demand for a separate vote on the Sikes amendment, the House agreed to the amendment by a record vote of 176 yeas to 170 nays (provides an additional \$54.3 million for military assistance for the Republic of China), agreed to earlier while in the Committee of the Whole.



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FOREIGN AID Continued

RECOMMITTEE

By a record vote of 185 yeas to 157 nays, with one voting "present," the House recommitted the bill with instructions to report it back forthwith with an amendment to reduce development loan funds to \$80 million for each year of the program. The same amendment by Mr. Adair was rejected earlier while in the Committee of the Whole by a division vote of 51 yeas to 54 nays.

WILDLIFE ENDANGERED SPECIES

By a voice vote, the House cleared for the President H.R.11363, to prevent the importation of endangered species of fish or wildlife into the United States, and to prevent the interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to State law, by agreeing to the Senate amendments thereto.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS

The House disagreed to Senate amendments to H.R.12964, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Representatives Rooney of New York, Sikes, Slack, Smith of Iowa, Flynt, Mohon, Per, Lindcomb, Cederberg, and Andrews of North Dakota were appointed as conferees.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

The House considered by unanimous consent and agreed to the conference report on H.R.13013, to authorize certain construction at military installations, and sent the measure to the Senate for further action.

Monday, November 24, 1969

DISTRICT DAY (THREE BILLS)

By voice votes, the House passed the following bills:

S.2056 To amend survivor annuity provisions of D. C. Judges Retirement Act.

H.R.9523 To require protective devices for eyes in certain activities in schools.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION ACT

By a record vote of 295 yeas to 23 nays, the House passed H.R.11193, to authorize Federal contribution for the effectuation of a transit development program for the National Capital region, and to further the objectives of the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965.



NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION ACT Continued

Prior to passage, the House rejected the Gross amendment to strike out \$150,000 for a study of extending the system to Dulles International Airport; this amendment was rejected by a record vote of 52 yeas to 256 nays.

D. C. APPROPRIATIONS

By a record vote of 305 yeas to 9 nays, the House passed H.P.14016, making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970.

Tuesday, November 25, 1969

CLEAN AIR ACT

The House agreed to the conference report on S.2276 by a voice vote, to extend for one year the authorization for research relating to fuels and vehicles under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, and sent the measure to the Senate for further action.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY ACT

FILE (GREEN)

By a voice vote, the House adopted H.Res.721, making available two hours of debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 341 yeas to 1 nay, the House passed H.P.14761, to amend title 23 of the United States Code to revise the next due date for the cost estimate for the Interstate System, to amend chapter 4 relating to highway safety.

Prior to passage, the House agreed to the Gramer amendment giving contract authority to demonstration projects in high-speed railroad crossings for the Metroliner between Washington and New York and New York and Boston.

MILITARY PER DIEM INCREASE

FILE (GREEN)

The House adopted H.Res.727, which provided for one hour of debate, by a voice vote.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R.944, to amend section 404(d) of title 37, United States Code, by increasing the maximum rates of per diem allowance and reimbursement authorized, under certain circumstances, to meet the actual expenses of travel.



RETIRED MILITARY PAY

RULE (OPEN)

By a voice vote, the House adopted H.Res.726, to provide for one hour of debate.

PASSAGE

The House passed H.R.14227, to amend section 1401a(b) to title 10, United States Code, relating to adjustments of retired pay to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index, by a voice vote.

Monday, December 1, 1969

CONSENT CALENDAR

SUSPENSION (ONE BILL)

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

H.R.14517 Joint Funding Simplification Act of 1969, to provide temporary authority to expedite procedures for consideration and approval of projects drawing upon more than one Federal assistance program, to simplify requirements for the operation of those projects.

CONTINUING RESOLUTION

By a voice vote, the House passed H.J.Res.1017, making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1970, and sent the measure to the Senate for further action.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS

The House disagreed to Senate amendments to H.R.14159, making appropriations for public works for water pollution control, and power development, including the Corps of Engineers -- Civil, and the Panama Canal, the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, the Bureau of Reclamation, power agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Atomic Energy Commission and related independent agencies and commissions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees were Representatives Kivuan, Irwin of Tennessee, Poland, Whitton, Andrews of Alabama, Mohr, Rhodes, Davis of Wisconsin, Robison and Cedarberg.

YEERIAN RESOLUTION

RULE (CLOSED)

By a record vote of 251 yeas to 100 nays, the House agreed to H.Res.722, the rule under which the resolution was considered. The previous question was ordered by a record vote of 225 yeas to 102 nays.



Tuesday, December 2, 1969

JUDGE ADVOCATES

The House considered by unanimous consent and passed by a voice vote H.R.4286, to amend title 37, United States Code, to provide for the procurement and retention of judge advocates and law specialist officers for the Armed Forces.

VIETNAM RESOLUTION Continued

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 333 yeas to 55 nays, with one voting "present," the House passed H.Res.613, toward peace with justice in Vietnam.

RECOMMIT

By a record vote of 392 yeas the House agreed to the motion by Mr. Fulton of Pennsylvania to recommit the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with instructions to report it back to the House forthwith with an amendment requesting the President to continue to press the government of North Vietnam to abide by the Geneva Convention of 1949 in the treatment of prisoners of war.

Wednesday, December 3, 1969

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS

By a voice vote, the House passed the conference report to accompany H.R.14159, public works appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970.

