

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SEPTEMBER 7, 1972

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

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THE WHITE HOUSE

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

THE BRIEFING ROOM

10:30 A.M. EDT

MR. ZIEGLER: The Leadership met this morning for a little over two hours. As Senator Scott and Congressman Ford will tell you, they reviewed the status of legislation in the Congress, talked about that extensively, and the two leaders are here to talk about that with you and to report to you on the meeting. Congressman Ford.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I will report on the things that we believe have to be done before the Congress adjourns. We believe that there has to be the approval of the SALT agreement which the House has passed, revenue sharing which the House has passed, the foreign military aid authorization which the House has passed, naturally the debt ceiling legislation, the military procurement, military construction authorizations. They are both in conference. I think there will be some action today on the one.

We have five appropriation bills, including military procurement and military construction. We have the prospective action, following the sustaining of the veto on the Labor-HEW appropriation bill. We have hopes, of course, that welfare reform will finally come out of the Congress. It has a very high priority.

There is the busing moratorium legislation and the bill that passed the House which is now over in the Senate involving busing, and this is more urgent now than before because of the ruling of Justice Powell; pension legislation, and last, but not least, the \$250 billion spending limitation. That is important because of the actions of the Congress in adding to the President's budget, and Hugh will comment on certain aspects of that if we don't pass the spending limitation.

SENATOR SCOTT: First of all, on revenue sharing, we expect it to pass probably this week. We will vote on some more amendments beginning today. On the SALT interim agreement, there is still a blockage on the time agreement, on the Jackson amendment, but Senator Mansfield has indicated, and I have joined him in saying, that unless there is an agreement, we will sometime next week move for cloture.

The examination of the latest McGovern budget on his "scheme-a-day" proposals reveals -- and this has been put together by the Republican National Committee and at the request of the Republican House Conference -- that the new figures, even after allowing for the removal of the alleged loopholes

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and the cuts in military spending, there would still be a \$100 billion excess over the budget, not even costing out certain programs that are too vague to cost out accurately. The nearest we could come to the welfare proposal for the working poor is about \$25 billion on top of the \$100 billion, and then the farm income parity, aerospace and defense industries proposals and the rest.

The net effect would be that in view of the \$94 billion we are receiving from the taxpayers now, and having already allowed for the so-called loopholes and budget cuts, he would still have to raise something well over \$100 billion, which would mean a 100 percent increase in taxes to the average taxpayer.

You can take the average taxpayer as having an income -- or many of them, certainly -- at \$12,500 a year, paying \$1038 taxes now, and they would pay about \$2000 under the McGovern tax proposals. Of course, if you add in the \$1000 a head proposal, you would have another \$50 billion. That, of course, would add many more millions of people on welfare.

The counter-proposal to that, among others, is the President's \$250 billion spending ceiling, which is a vote against high taxes. It would be my judgment that if we had that spending ceiling, we would not have any necessity for an increase in taxes, and if we don't have the spending ceiling, the President would have to veto measures to bring it down to that area.

The record of the Administration is good. We have taken 9 million people off the tax rolls while adding \$4-1/2 billion of corporate taxes.

I want to commend my friend Tom Eagleton for his statesmanlike comments on the adventurism of Salinger and Ramsey Clark in saying that it would have been preferable if they had not made these trips and made the comments about it. I really think that McGovern ought to reconvene the Democratic National Committee and reinstate Tom Eagleton on the ticket. I told Tom that I am still for him for Vice President.

Meanwhile, we are getting along in the Senate as well as we can without Senator McGovern. We had votes like the vote on the sad events in Munich yesterday, and we had votes on revenue sharing, but we don't mind too much as long as Senator McGovern can still phone in his votes.

Q Senator, is that what you discussed with this President this morning?

SENATOR SCOTT: Some of that, yes. It was a very relaxed session. I think the most entertaining session I have attended down here yet.

Q Other than nominating the Democratic Ticket, since you were talking politics, did you get down to the President's schedule for campaigning on the Republican ticket?

SENATOR SCOTT: The President feels he will have to stay in Washington to be available to the Congress and to continue his communications with them in his hope that they will be responsive to that.



Following the departure of Congress, which we would welcome if it occurs September 30th, which the joint leadership has indicated as a goal, then I would suppose the President would be freed for appearances around the country.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I might add that there is agreement between the Democratic and Republican Leadership on both sides of the Capitol that September 30th is the target date for adjournment. Now, this list that I read off can be accomplished by the 30th. It does mean, however, that there has to be some action in the House as well as the Senate, and it cannot be the kind of a schedule that has been followed, at least in part, since our return.

Q Senator, did you get any White House clarification on where the White House stands on the Jackson amendment on SALT?

SENATOR SCOTT: We don't need any clarification on that. The Administration is for the Jackson amendment. I have heard in meetings yesterday that Senator Pastore has one interpretation, Senator Jackson has another. I have another. Every individual Senator interprets these amendments as he sees fit. If the White House wishes to interpret the same or otherwise, that is their business.

The main thing is the amendment is written out. It means what it says. It is supported by the Administration. One Senator has asked me to repeat that today, a Senator who is opposed to the Jackson amendment. So I do so.

Q Senator Scott, is it also the President's view that Senator McGovern's proposals would mean a 100 percent increase in personal income taxes?

SENATOR SCOTT: It is a fact. It was discussed with the President as a fact. I noted no dissent on anyone's part.

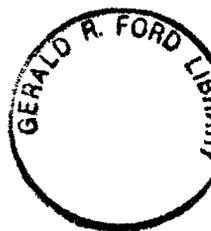
CONGRESSMAN FORD: Let me add, if I might, a figure or two which I think is important in coming to the conclusion that Hugh did.

If you add up all of the specific proposals that you can price out accurately, it would add \$151.4 billion annually to the Federal budget. Then, if you subtract the \$30 billion which he advocates as a cut in defense spending, then if you take into account the reduction in revenues based on his tax proposals of \$22 billion, you come up with a figure of roughly \$100 billion increase in spending, or deficit, over and above what is anticipated at the present time.

SENATOR SCOTT: To which you have to add at least the \$25 billion for the working poor proposals, and there are four other proposals that we just cannot cost out.

Q What time period is involved in this costing-out process?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: This would be the budget that I assume he would submit in a legislative recommendation if he took office in January, or whenever he would submit his budget for fiscal year 1974.



Q Aren't you being a little overly generous to him when you subtract \$30 billion in defense proposals when, in fact, he has only said he would do \$10 billion a year? You are giving him \$20 billion credit.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: We are trying to be as conservative and as cautious as we can. As Hugh said, this is a scheme a month. Hugh called it a scheme a day. As I recall, the last time we were here before the Republican convention, we had a budget then predicated on his various proposals, and that showed an added deficit of \$150-some billion.

Well, in the interim, he has come down now to a deficit, giving credit for everything in the most conservative way, of \$100 billion. We have two months to go. I applaud his movement in the right direction, but even \$100 billion added deficit to the taxpayer in the \$12,000 bracket means a 100 percent increase in his taxes.

Q Congressman Ford, have you priced out the proposals that President Nixon has made in the same fashion that you have priced out the proposals that Senator McGovern has made, and can you give us the figures for the President's programs?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: The President's program is included in his budget for fiscal year 1973.

Q What is the projected deficit?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I think it is \$22 billion or \$23 billion. If you take that figure and add to it Senator McGovern's figure in fiscal '73 or fiscal '74, you would be well over \$130 billion.

SENATOR SCOTT: I would not want any of you to take Senator McGovern's proposals too seriously, because I really think he wants people to believe he is against everything he stands for.

Q Are you sort of shelving the welfare plan?

SENATOR SCOTT: No. Jerry has said it still has a high priority with us. We have a Democratic majority in the Congress. They are in control of all the committees. We want them to bring it out and pass it. The President wants to sign a proper and adequate welfare bill.

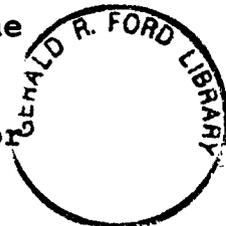
Q That would be a guaranteed income bill for the poor people?

SENATOR SCOTT: It would have the effect of a floor under income, yes.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: \$2400 a year, but with the opportunity to work their way off of it, with the incentive to do so.

Q Senator Scott, do you expect that the President's proposals on busing will pass before September 30th?

SENATOR SCOTT: Well, it is difficult to say. The situation in the Senate is that Senator Ellender and Senator Griffin and others are doing their best to get the House bill



passed. A group of 10 Senators who are opposed to it are doing their best to see that it doesn't pass. Efforts are being made now on the part of all parties to try to work out a time limitation agreement. That will evolve, I would say, during the next seven days.

Q Senator Scott, later on in the campaign, say three or four weeks from now, what kinds of appearances and how many does the President plan on behalf of Republican candidates in the Senate?

SENATOR SCOTT: The President will make that announcement. The indications to us today were that a suitable announcement will be made, but for the present, he must stay a little loose while the Congress is in session. He likes to be here, and he wants to be close to what is happening.

Q How about the September 30th deadline for adjournment and the long list of things that still have to be done? Did the President indicate whether or not he would call Congress back into session after the November elections?

SENATOR SCOTT: No, he did not.

Q Do you have any indication?

SENATOR SCOTT: I have no indication on that at all, one way or the other. It would depend on whether the Congress has omitted legislation which is vital to the interests or security of the country.

Q Is it your understanding, Senator, that the President will put out his own tax reform plan before the election?

SENATOR SCOTT: I have no information. Nothing developed this morning that has to do with any tax legislation. My observation is that every time McGovern refers to something as tax reform, it is really a tax increase. I have never been so certain as I am in this campaign that a vote for McGovern is a vote for higher taxes, higher spending, higher costs of everything, and higher unemployment.

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Q Are you saying the President is not going to propose new taxes next year?

SENATOR SCOTT: I am saying that if we have the \$250 billion spending ceiling and if Congress remains responsible in its appropriative functions there would be no need for an increase in taxes.

Q You brought up the matter of deficits. As I recall, the President campaigned in 1968 on the promise to have a balanced budget. Is it going to be an embarrassment this year for him to campaign on a deficit?

SENATOR SCOTT: I think the President is running on a full employment budget. I have heard Senator McGovern use the same terms on different things.

Q I mean in 1968.

SENATOR SCOTT: The Congress, with a majority of Democrats, has added a great many things to the President's budget over and above his requests. He has vetoed a great deal of them. Some of those vetoes were sustained and some were overridden. The President does not control the spending in our system, when the Congress overrides it.



CONGRESSMAN FORD: Let me make a comment on the tax matter. The President said this morning that there will be no tax increase by this Administration. That was very firm and very clear.

Q Is that committing for the next four years in case he wins re-election or are we only talking about until January 20th?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: The President simply said there will be no tax increase proposed by this Administration, with no time limit discussed.

Q What did he mean by this Administration? Did he mean his first four years, until January 20th?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I assume that the President will be re-elected. I therefore put it in the context that there will be no tax increase proposed following January 20th to the next Congress.

Q Even if the \$250 billion spending ceiling is not enacted?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: That would be very, very important to make sure that the Congress wouldn't have to face up to it. But the President was very clear in his discussion with us today that the Administration intends not to submit a tax increase.

Q That means the value-added tax will not be proposed, the one that has been bandied around quite a bit.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: Senator McGovern and Sarge Shriver talked as if that were an Administration proposal. It has not been advocated by the Administration. I can only repeat, there

is no tax increase contemplated by this Administration.

Q Do either one of you expect to be a majority leader in the next Congress?

SENATOR SCOTT: I will accept the nomination. Pete Dominic thinks that we have a chance of anything up to nine. Some races look infinitely better today than they did even 30 days ago. It looks to me like in the Senate we have at least a good chance for a majority. If that is the case, I would not run away from the majority leadership, I assure you. I am a candidate right now.



Q In his acceptance speech in Miami the President said the American voter will not tolerate any attempt by our enemies to interfere with its cherished right to cast the votes any way they wish. But we have reports out of Saigon that the Government-controlled broadcasting industry in South Vietnam is editorializing rather strongly against Senator McGovern.

I wonder if you consider that to be an interference in the American voter's cherished right.

SENATOR SCOTT: No, I don't think it is an interference in the American voter's cherished rights. After all, I would be surprised if they did not fear McGovern as much as Hanoi welcomes the prospect. That is fairly obvious from both sides; who is for whom. But there is no more interference than there is when the British, the French, the Italians, the Germans, and many other nations all are editorializing that Nixon would be good for the world as well as good for the United States. The general theme that "We are safer with Nixon" is very encouraging.

Q You pointed out that the Administration had not advocated the value added tax. Did the President say he would not in the future advocate a value added tax?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: That detail was not discussed. The President did say there would be no tax increase recommended by this Administration. The details of any tax reform were not discussed.

Q We are going to assume you mean, you know, after the election and so forth. That is the only way we can write it.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I think that is fair.

SENATOR SCOTT: That is the way we want you to write it, including everything else we said.

Q You do have a double standard about interference in our domestic politics.

SENATOR SCOTT: Politics involves every sort of double standard, I am afraid.. (Laughter)

CONGRESSMAN FORD: Let me comment on the House races. I certainly hope that Hugh is the Majority Leader, and I think the prospects are good that he will be.

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I am not a candidate for Majority Leader in the House. If we are fortunate enough to get a majority, I would have aspirations for another office. Let me talk about that for a minute.

We need about 38 to 40 net gain. Our prospects are improving likewise. I have traveled around the country in the last several weeks and we do find increasing optimism in many, many House races. We have an excellent group of candidates. I am sure that there will be a coattail effect. Naturally, with that we have a possibility of getting a majority in the House.

Q Can I clarify one thing in regard to both personal income taxes and value added tax? Are you saying that you don't expect to have a proposal for increases on either one of them through the end of the next Congress?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I can't forecast what is going to happen in the next two or four years. There could be all kinds of crises, international as well as otherwise, and to make a commitment for two or four years I don't think is reasonable. All I can say is the President said this Administration is not going to ask for a tax increase.

Q That doesn't jibe with the fact that the President himself has said that he is considering a value added tax. You are laving us with a very confused impression here.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: There are people in departments, I assume -- I don't know as a matter of fact -- examining all kinds of tax policy changes, but the President, himself -- I can only repeat it -- said there would be no tax increase advocated by this Administration.

Q Can we go back over that once more?

SENATOR SCOTT: I can clarify a little by pointing out there can be all kinds of taxes. The Administration has no commitment to value added or any other form of new tax, but the commitment is against a tax increase when you see the total tax package. That is why value added was not even discussed today at all. I would not put all the weight on value added that McGovern does at this time.

Q Is that commitment through next year?

SENATOR SCOTT: I understood the President's intention is not to ask this Congress, and I would certainly think the import was that he would not ask the next Congress for tax increases if he gets his \$250 billion spending ceiling, and if the Congress is responsible.

There was the further comment that if he doesn't get the spending ceiling, he will have to achieve it by the process of veto. At that point, if Congress overrides the veto, they must find a way to raise the taxes to meet the money which the Congress has pushed onto the President.

Q Does no new taxes also mean no new closing of loopholes?

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SENATOR SCOTT: I think the word "loopholes" is a schematic semantic which means what the individual may want it to mean. The present tax provisions aren't properly defined as loopholes. They are revenue provisions. They are the statutes of the United States. They are provided for the purpose of increasing incentives in order to increase the tax revenues ultimately, and in order to further the benefit to the economy.

Now, the use of a loophole implies that somebody is avoiding the law, and there is no evasion or avoidance of the law that I know of.

Q Getting back to my question on the editorializing by the government broadcasting industry in South Vietnam --

SENATOR SCOTT: It goes on in Washington, too.

Q This government that I am talking about exists militarily and economically almost wholly at the sufferance of the American people, some of whom are not Republicans. I wonder on those grounds if, as a matter of principle, you can still find no reason to criticize these editorials.

SENATOR SCOTT: If you are suggesting that editorials in Saigon ought to be subjected to pressure from U.S. forces, I disagree with you. If you are suggesting that the United States should tell either an American newspaper or foreign newspaper not to take an editorial position, I disagree with you. I am a First Amendment boy. I don't quite see the point of the argument that Saigon doesn't have a right to say that an American Government which has been of great assistance to them, in their opinion, they would hope it would continue.

At the same time, it is quite natural that Hanoi would say, of an American Government whom they dislike, that they hope that that administration will not continue. I don't think we can tell either Hanoi or Saigon to not publish whatever they think.

Q But you are arguing against yourself.

SENATOR SCOTT: I don't think so. I never do.

Q I didn't make any of that argument. I quoted to you what the President said in his acceptance speech. The President said the American voter would not tolerate interference, in its cherished right to vote, by our enemies. I asked you to contrast that with the series of editorials that are being aired in Saigon, attacking one of the candidates for election here.

SENATOR SCOTT: Well, if you are asking me to contrast it, the answer is, I see no contrast to draw. I see nothing improper in the action.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

(AT 10:50 A.M. EDT)

Kennedy - AL SWANSON - will report

Dr. John Levinson - going to S.V.  
"bad mouth".

- 1). Spend money on refugees.  
not well organized.  
international disaster project.
- 2). 95 Evacuation Hospital -  
use for South V.N.  
medical problems - send  
in teams.

Bob / I want



N

9/4/72

Talked with Al King

9/4/72  
Al King

HOUSE ACTION, PERIOD AUGUST 8, 1972 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 6, 1972



Tuesday, August 8, 1972

WATER RESOURCES

The House agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R. 14106, to amend Water Resources Planning Act to authorize increased appropriations, thus clearing the measure for the President.

PUUKOHOLA HEIAU NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

The House agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R. 1462, to provide for the establishment of the Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site, in the State of Hawaii, clearing the measure for the President.

VIRGIN ISLANDS LEGISLATORS

The House agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R. 9545, to amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands to provide that the Legislature of the Virgin Islands shall prescribe the minimum age for membership in the legislature.

FOREIGN AID

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1082, providing for three hours of open debate.

The House concluded all general debate and began reading for amendment H.R. 16029, Foreign Assistance Act of 1972. Proceedings under the 5-minute rule will continue tomorrow.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1081, providing for one hour of open debate.

The House concluded all general debate and began reading for amendment H.R. 13694, to amend the joint resolution establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. Further proceedings will continue on Thursday.

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

FOREIGN AID

The House continued reading for amendment H.R. 16029, Foreign Assistance Act of 1972. Proceedings under the 5-minute rule will continue tomorrow.

(MORE)



Wednesday, August 9, 1972 (continued)

APPROPRIATIONS

It was made in order for the House to call up on Thursday, August 10, the conference report on H.R. 15586, Public Works Appropriations for fiscal year 1973, and the conference report on H.R. 15097, Transportation Appropriations for fiscal year 1973, and to consider any day after Monday, August 14, H.J. Res. 1278, making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1973.

D.C. POLICE AND FIREMEN'S SALARY

The House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 15580, to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 to increase salaries, and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives McMillan, Cabell, Stuckey, Nelsen, and Broyhill of Virginia.

AGRICULTURAL-ENVIRONMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

By a record vote of 317 yeas to 80 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 15690, making appropriations for the Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection programs for fiscal year 1973, and sent the measure to the Senate for further action.

LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATIONS

By a record vote of 240 yeas to 167 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 15417, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare for fiscal year 1973, and sent the measure to the Senate for further action.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT

RULE

By a voice vote the House adopted H. Res. 1085, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 398 yeas to 4 nays, the House passed H.R. 15927, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a temporary 20 percentum increase in annuities.

Prior to final passage, by a record teller vote of 104 yeas to 289 noes, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Springer that sought to increase the amount paid by employees and the railroad from 9.95 percent to 13.3 percent.



Thursday, August 10, 1972

PUBLIC WORKS-AEC APPROPRIATIONS

By a voice vote, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 15586, making appropriations for public works, Atomic Energy Commission for fiscal year 1973, clearing the measure for Senate action.

FOREIGN AID

RULE

By a voice vote, on Tuesday, August 8, 1972, the House adopted H. Res. 1082, providing for three hours of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 221 yeas to 172 nays, the House passed H.R. 16029, to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

RECOMMIT

By a voice vote, the House rejected a motion by Mr. Whalley to recommit the bill to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Prior to final passage of the bill, the House took the following action:

By a record teller vote of 228 yeas to 178 noes, agreed to an amendment by Mr. Bolling that strikes out language that calls for the United States to pull out from Indochina by October 1, 1972.

By a record teller vote of 253 yeas to 140 noes, agreed to an amendment by Mr. Dent that strikes out language that restores the President's authority to regulate Rhodesian chrome imports.

By a record teller vote of 65 yeas to 325 noes, rejected an amendment by Mr. Dellums that sought to eliminate aid for Brazil.

By a record teller vote of 109 yeas to 304 noes, rejected an amendment by Mr. Whalen that sought to change the effective date of U.S. pullout from Indochina from October 1, 1972, to December 31, 1972.

Monday, August 14, 1972

OLD SENATE-SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS

The Speaker appointed Representatives Boggs, Gerald R. Ford, Mahon, and Bow to serve with the Speaker and with the members of the Commission on Art and Antiquities of the U.S. Senate in supervising the restoration of the old Senate and Supreme Court Chambers in the Capitol.

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Monday, August 14, 1972 (continued)

MARITIME AUTHORIZATION

The House cleared for the President H.R. 13324, to authorize appropriations for the fiscal year 1973 for certain maritime programs of the Department of Commerce by agreeing to the amendments of the Senate thereto.

SUSPENSIONS

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

Gunboat "Cairo": H.R. 6618, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the restoration, reconstruction, and exhibition of the gunboat Cairo. Subsequently, this passage was vacated, and S. 1475, a similar Senate-passed bill was passed in lieu after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed. (Passed by a voice vote)

Railroad Retirement Act: H.R. 15922, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to simplify administration of the act. (Passed by a voice vote)

Production equipment: H.R. 13792, to limit, and to provide more effective control with respect to, the use of Government production equipment by private contractors under contracts entered into by the Department of Defense and certain other Federal agencies. (Passed by a voice vote)

Mailing of drugs: H.R. 12383, to permit a person, in complete anonymity, to send substances in the mails which they suspect are drugs to Government officials for analysis. (Passed by a voice vote)

War powers: S. 2956 amended, to make rules governing the use of the Armed Forces of the United States in the absence of a declaration of war by the Congress (passed by a record vote of 344 yeas to 13 nays).

House insisted on its amendment and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Morgan, Zablocki, Hays, Fascell, Mailliard, Freylinghuysen, and Findley.

International agreements: S. 596, to require that international agreements other than treaties, hereafter entered into by the United States, be transmitted to the Congress within 60 days after the execution thereof. (Passed by a voice vote)

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Monday, August 14, 1972 (continued)

SUSPENSIONS (continued)

International bridges: H.R. 15577, to give the consent of Congress to the construction of certain international bridges. (Passed by a voice vote)

International Cancer research: H.J.Res. 1257, to authorize an appropriation for the annual contributions by the United States for the support of the International Agency for Research on Cancer. (Passed by a voice vote)

South Pacific Commission: H.J.Res. 1211, to amend the joint resolution providing for membership and participation by the United States in the South Pacific Commission. (Passed by a voice vote)

TRANSPORTATION APPROPRIATIONS

The House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 15097, making appropriations for the Department of Transportation for fiscal year 1973, and returned the measure to the Senate for further action.

FOSSIL BUTTE NATIONAL MONUMENT

The House passed H.R. 1553, to establish the Fossil Butte National Monument in the State of Wyoming. Subsequently, this passage was vacated, and S. 141, a similar Senate-passed bill was passed in lieu after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.

ROCKEFELLER MEMORIAL PARKWAY

The House passed H.R. 13201, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway. Subsequently, this passage was vacated, and S. 3159, a similar Senate-passed bill was passed in lieu after being amended to contain the provisions of the House bill as passed.

GRANT-KOHR'S RANCH

The House passed H.R. 9594, to authorize the establishment of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in the State of Montana. Subsequently, this passage was vacated, and S. 2166, a similar Senate-passed bill was passed in lieu after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.

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Monday, August 14, 1972 (continued)

SAWTOOTH NATIONAL MONUMENT

By a record vote of 361 yeas, House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 6957, to establish the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in the State of Idaho, to temporarily withdraw certain national forest land in the State of Idaho from the operation of the U.S. mining laws, clearing the measure for the White House.

DISASTER RELIEF

By a record vote of 359 yeas to 1 nay, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 15692, to amend the Small Business Act to reduce the interest rate on Small Business Administration disaster loans, clearing the measure for the President.

COAST GUARD RESERVISTS

The House passed H.R. 14891, to authorize involuntary active duty for Coast Guard reservists for emergency augmentation of regular forces.

COAST GUARD MASTER CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS

The House passed H.R. 10486, to make the basic pay of the master chief petty officer of the Coast Guard comparable to the basic pay of the senior enlisted advisers of the other Armed Forces.

COAST GUARD FLAG OFFICERS

The House passed H.R. 13697, to amend the provisions of title 14, U.S.C., relating to the flag officer structure of the Coast Guard, agreed to the committee amendments.

INDIANS

The House passed H.R. 13825, to extend the time for commencing actions on behalf of an Indian tribe, band, or group.

Tuesday, August 15, 1972

THE HOUSE CONSIDERED THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE - INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Message informing Congress of current plans for the 6-month International Exposition on the Environment to be held in Spokane, Wash., in 1974. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

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Tuesday, August 15, 1972 (continued)

DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

By a record vote of 392 yeas, the House passed H.R. 16254, making certain disaster relief supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1973.

GOVERNMENT RATE EMPLOYEES

The House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 9092, to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of pay for prevailing rate employees of the Government, clearing the measure for the President.

GAS PIPELINE SAFETY

The House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 5065, to amend the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968, clearing the measure for the President.

TRAFFIC-MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY AUTHORIZATION

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1084, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 15375, to amend the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1973.

PUBLIC BROADCASTING AUTHORIZATIONS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1086, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 377 yeas to 8 nays (Camp, Crane, Derwinski, Gross, Terry, Wiggins), the House passed S. 3824, to authorize appropriations for the fiscal year 1973 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and for making grants for construction of noncommercial educational television or radio broadcasting facilities.



Wednesday, August 16, 1972

UNIFORM RELOCATION ASSISTANCE

The House insisted on its amendments to S. 1819, to amend the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act to provide for minimum Federal payments after July 1, 1972, for relocation assistance under federally assisted programs and for an extension of the effective date of the act, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Kluczynski, Wright, Collins of Illinois, Harsha, and Don H. Clausen.

CONFERENCE REPORTS

By a record vote of 159 yeas to 223 nays, the House failed to agree to H. Res. 1094, providing for the consideration of conference reports on the same day reported, for the balance of this week.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 12652, to extend the life of the Commission on Civil Rights, to expand the jurisdiction of the Commission to include discrimination because of sex, to authorize appropriations for the Commission, and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Geller, Brooks, Hungate, McCulloch, and Hutchinson.

U.S. OPERATIONS IN VIETNAM

By a voice vote, the House agreed to motions to lay on the table H. Res. 1078 and 1079, directing the Secretary of Defense to furnish to the House certain information respecting U.S. operations in North Vietnam.

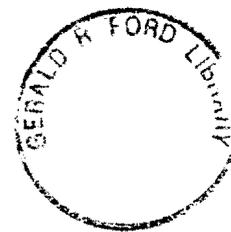
U.S.S. ARIZONA MEMORIAL

The House passed H.R. 16201, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to construct and provide shoreside facilities for the education and convenience of visitors to the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbor and to transfer responsibility for their operation and maintenance to the National Park Service.

RESERVE MIDSHIPMEN

The House passed H.R. 16233, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to appoint students at State maritime academies and colleges as Reserve midshipment in the U.S. Navy.

(MORE)



Wednesday, August 16, 1972 (continued)

PUBLIC WORKS-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1098, providing for two hours of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 285 yeas to 92 nays, the House passed H.R. 16071, to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

Prior to final passage, the following action was taken:

By a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Wright that provides for inclusion of States' unemployment benefits, if they are higher, to employees who lose their jobs in any plant adversely affected by Federal environmental orders.

By a record teller vote of 161 yeas to 209 noes, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Hammerschmidt to Mr. Wright's amendment that sought to reduce the time any employee may receive unemployment benefits from 78 weeks to 52 weeks.

By a record teller vote of 161 yeas to 201 noes, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Snyder that sought to strike out language which would compensate individuals who lose their jobs as a result of Federal environmental orders.

PRESIDENTIAL VETO MESSAGE -- PRESIDENT'S VETO SUSTAINED

The House received and read a message from the President wherein he announced his veto of H.R. 15417, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and explaining his reasons therefore -- referred to the Committee on Appropriations (H. Doc. 92-343)

Subsequently, by a record vote of 203 yeas to 171 nays, with 1 voting "present," the House sustained the President's veto, two-thirds present not voting to override.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE --STUDENT LOANS

Received and read a message from the President requesting Congress to enact emergency legislation to facilitate lenders to continue to provide loans to students - referred to the Committee on Education and Labor (H. Doc. 92-344)



Thursday, August 17, 1972

U.S. OLYMPIC TEAM

The House recessed at 11:34 a.m. and received the U.S. Olympic Team, and reconvened at 12:17 p.m.

INDIANS

The House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 3337, to authorize the acquisition of a village site for the Payson Bank of Yavapai-Apache Indians, and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Aspinall, Haley, Edmondson, Abourezk, Saylor, Steiger of Arizona, and Lujan.

INDIANS

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 6797, to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay judgments in favor of the Kickapoo Indians of Kansas and Oklahoma in Indian Claims Commission dockets numbered 316, 316-A, 317, 145, 193, and 318, and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Apinall, Haley, Edmondson, Abourezk, Saylor, Steiger of Arizona, and Camp.

INDIANS

The House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 7742, to provide for the disposition of funds to pay a judgment in favor of the Yankton Sioux Tribe in Indian Claims Commission docket numbered 332-A, and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Aspinall, Haley, Edmondson, Abourezk, Saylor, Steiger of Arizona, and Camp.

INDIANS

The House disagreed to the amend of the Senate to H.R. 8694, to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Yavapai Apache Tribe in Indian Claims Commission dockets numbered 22-E and 22-F, and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Aspinall, Haley, Edmondson, Abourezk, Saylor, Steiger of Arizona, and Lujan.

INDIANS

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 10858, to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Pueblo de Acoma in Indian Claims Commission docket numbered 266, and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Aspinall, Haley, Edmondson, Abourezk, Saylor, Steiger of Arizona, and Lujan.

(MORE)



Thursday, August 17, 1972 (continued)

INDIANS

The House insisted on its amendments to S. 3230, to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Assiniboine Tribes of Indians in Indian Claims Commission docket numbered 279-A, and agreed to the conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Aspinall, Haley, Edmondson, Abourezk, Saylor, Steiger of Arizona, and Camp.

EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

RULE

By a record vote of 318 yeas to 71 nays, the House adopted H. Res. 1090, providing for two hours of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 282 yeas to 102 nays, the House passed H.R. 13915, to further the achievement of equal educational opportunities.

RECOMMIT

By a voice vote, the House rejected a motion by Mr. Quie to recommit the bill to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Prior to final passage, the House took the following action:

By a record teller vote of 254 yeas to 131 noes, agreed to an amendment by Mr. Ashbrook that qualifies the neighborhood as the appropriate basis for determining school assignments.

By a record teller vote of 245 yeas to 141 noes, agreed to an amendment by Mrs. Green that: (1) forbids busing (agreed to be a division vote of 178 yeas to 88 nays) and (2) would allow court orders and school desegregation plans already in effect under title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act to be reopened and modified to comply with the provisions of this bill.

By a record teller vote of 174 yeas to 211 noes, rejected an amendment by Mr. O'Hara to the previous amendment by Mrs. Green which strikes out language that authorizes busing, other than busing to the school nearest to the student's residence.

By a division vote of 20 yeas to 208 nays, rejected a substitute by Mr. Quie to the amendment by Mrs. Green basically the same as the amendment, except it would permit the busing of students in the seventh grade and above.

(MORE)



Thursday, August 17, 1972 (continued)

EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES (continued)

Prior to final passage, the House took the following action: (continued)

By a record teller vote of 129 ayes to 252 noes, rejected an amendment by Mr. Hawkins that sought to increase authorization by \$1.5 billion annually for title I, assistance for educationally deprived students attending schools enrolling high concentrations of students from low-income families.

By a record teller vote of 154 ayes to 223 noes, rejected an amendment by Mr. Mikva that specified that provisions of the bill comply with amendment XIV of the U.S. Constitution.

By a record teller vote of 29 ayes to 255 noes, rejected an amendment by Mr. Mizell that sought to provide for freedom of transfer, regardless of race, creed, or color.

By a record teller vote of 178 ayes to 197 noes, with 4 voting "present", rejected an amendment by Mr. Stokes that specified "nothing in this act is intended to be inconsistent with, or violative of any provision of the Constitution.

STUDENT LOANS

By a voice vote, the House passed S. J. Res. 260, to delay the effectiveness of certain amendments to the interest subsidy provisions of the Guaranteed Student Loan Program in the case of certain students.

Friday, August 18, 1972

SHIPPING ACT

The House cleared for the President H.R. 755, to amend the Shipping Act, 1916, and the Intercoastal Shipping Act, 1933, to convert criminal penalties to civil penalties in certain instances, by agreeing to the amendments of the Senate thereto.

FARMFEST-U.S.A.

The House passed and cleared for the President S.J. Res. 182, relative to participation of States and foreign nations in Farmfest-U.S.A., to be held in Blue Earth County, Minn., September 11 through September 17, 1972.

(MORE)



Friday, August 18, 1972 (continued)

SALT INTERIM AGREEMENT

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1097, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 329 yeas to 7 nays (Ashbrook, Crane, Landgrebe, Rousselot, Schmitz), the House passed H. J. Res. 1227, approving the acceptance by the President for the United States of the Interim Agreement Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Certain Measures With Respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY COUNCIL

RULE

By a record teller vote of 194 yeas to 111 noes, the House approved H. Res. 1102, which waived the 3-day rule for consideration of the conference report on S. 3726.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 183 yeas to 124 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on S. 3726, Equal Export Opportunity Act and International Economic Policy Act of 1972, clearing the measure for the President.

YOUTH APPRECIATION WEEK

The House passed H. J. Res. 1080, providing for the observance of "Youth Appreciation Week" during the 7-day period beginning November 13, 1972.

NATIONAL COACHES' DAY

The House passed, and cleared for the President S. J. Res. 213, to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating October 6, 1972, as "National Coaches' Day."

NATIONAL FAMILY WEEK

The House passed H.J. Res. 135, to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the week in November which includes Thanksgiving Day in each year as "National Family Week."

(MORE)



Friday, August 18, 1972 (continued)

NATIONAL SOKOL U.S.A. DAY

The House passed H. J. Res. 1263, authorizing the President to proclaim October 30, 1972, as "National Sokol U.S.A. Day."

NATIONAL MICROFILM WEEK

The House passed H.J. Res. 1193, to provide for the designation of the week which begins on September 24, 1972, as "National Microfilm Week."

WOMEN'S RIGHTS DAY

The House passed S. 3490, to authorize and request the President to issue annually a proclamation designating August 26 of each year as "Women's Rights Day."

TAXES

The House cleared for the President H.R. 11185, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with regard to the exempt status of veterans' organizations, by agreeing to the amendments of the Senate thereto.

D.C. POLICE AND FIREMEN'S SALARY

The House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 15580, to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 to increase salaries, clearing the measure for the White House.

AIR PASSENGER FEES

RULE

By a record vote of 213 yeas to 23 nays, the House adopted H. Res. 1095, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 14847, regarding Air Passenger Fees--State and Local Charges.

Subsequently, this passage was vacated, and S. 3755, a similar Senate-passed bill was passed in lieu, after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.

JAPANESE BANK CLAIMANTS

The House passed H.R. 8215, to provide relief for certain prewar Japanese bank claimants.

(MORE)



Friday, August 18, 1972 (continued)

HEART-LUNG INSTITUTE

The House agreed to the conference report on S. 3323, to enlarge the authority of the National Heart and Lung Institute in order to advance the national attack against diseases of the heart and blood vessels, the lungs, and blood, clearing the measure for Senate action.

COOLEY'S ANEMIA

The House cleared for the President H.R. 15474, to provide assistance for programs for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of, and research in, Cooley's anemia, by agreeing to the amendments of the Senate thereto.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION

The House passed S. Con. Res. 94, providing for an adjournment of the two Houses from August 18 to September 5, 1972. Agreed to an amendment that includes the House in the text of the measure.

# # #

Tuesday, September 5, 1972

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE--FEDERAL EMPLOYEES PAY COMPARABILITY

Read a message from the President regarding postponement of a pay increase for Federal employees until January 1, 1973. Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and ordered printed. (H. Doc. 92-349)

THE HOUSE CONSIDERED THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

NATIONAL FORESTS

By a record vote of 303 yeas to 1 nay, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 13089, to provide for acceleration of programs for planting of trees on national forest lands in need of reforestation, thus clearing the measure for the President.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

By a record vote of 223 yeas to 97 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 12350, to provide for the continuation of programs authorized under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, thus clearing the measure for the President.



Wednesday, September 6, 1972

ISRAELI OLYMPIC TEAM

Out of respect of the loss of the 11 members of the Israeli Olympic team the House went into recess at 12:01 p.m. and reconvened at 12:30 p.m.

Subsequently, by a record vote of 346 yeas, the House agreed to H. Res. 1106, expressing the sense of the House on the tragic killings of the Israeli Olympic team members at the 20th Olympiad at Munich.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 14896, to assure that adequate funds are available for the conduct of summer food service programs for children from areas in which poor economic conditions exist and from areas in which there are high concentrations of working mothers, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Perkins, Pucinski, Hawkins, Meeds, Quie, Ashbrook, and Ruth.

SEABEES MONUMENT

The House agreed to the amendment of the Senate to H. J. Res. 55, proposing the erection of a memorial on public grounds in the District of Columbia, or its environs, in honor and commemoration of the Seabees of the U.S. Navy, thus clearing the measure for the President.

WHEAT

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1093, providing for one hour of open debate.

FAILED OF PASSAGE

By a record vote of 122 yeas to 235 nays, the House failed to pass H.R. 13514, to enable wheat producers, processors, and end-product manufacturers of wheat foods to work together to establish, finance, and administer a coordinated program of research, education, and promotion to maintain and expand markets for wheat and wheat products for use as human foods within the United States.

PROGRAM AHEAD

Thursday, September 7, 1972, and Balance of Week

H.R. 12114 - Indian Lands in Oregon  
(OPEN RULE, ONE HOUR OF DEBATE)