

DIARY OF WHITE HOUSE LEADERSHIP
MEETINGS -- 91st CONGRESS

February 3, 1970

RMN began promptly at 8:35 a. m. with the announcement that the session would have to conclude at 9:30 in order to give Ford and Scott an opportunity to meet the press before the Leadership leaves at 10 o'clock in a White House motorcade to attend the memorial service for the late Honorable Glenard P. Lipscomb.

Hardin gave a capsule explanation of farm legislation which he emphasized should be characterized always as bipartisan. It is the work product of some 21 meetings among departmental representatives, Poage, Belcher and Agriculture Committee staff. The legislation will include a "set-aside" mechanism which will retire 50 million acres but leave the farmer complete freedom to grow crops of his choice on remaining acreage. A small bonus will be paid to farmers who agree to raise grain on retired acres for wildlife habitat. Hereafter, support payments will go through the annual appropriations process rather than the backdoor approach heretofore used. The bill will contain a sliding scale limitation upon benefit payments with a maximum of \$110,000 per farmer. If this is considered too high and a flat figure is preferable, it could not be lower than \$50,000. The program of crop land conversion to trees and recreational purposes will be continued. The program of crop land purchasing in which localities share with the federal government the cost of acquiring land around urban areas for public usage will be funded at a \$50 million level. The bill will include a new easement purchase program under which the federal government will buy the cropping rights from some 2 million acres. It was not made plain whether the term of this easement would be annual, for some other period or permanent.



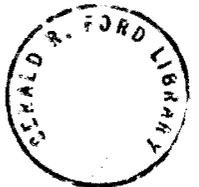
Public Law 480 would be extended with an amendment allowing the President to waive prohibition on sales to the USSR and communist satellites. However, the legislation would also retain the prohibition on sales to nations trading with North Vietnam.

Hardin said that the new approach has the enthusiastic support of dairy and cattle farmers and while the Farm Bureau does not support it entirely, it is a step in their direction. Hruska said that cattlemen will resist any subsidy which has the effect of increasing the cost of pasture or feed grains. Langen said he was afraid a line item appropriation might become a stand-out cutting target for representatives of urban areas. Belcher said that he fully agreed with Poage for the first time that this legislation should not be stamped with a Republican label. He will be glad to see it bear a Democratic label, and he will support the measure if it is clear to farmers that it is a bipartisan effort. He said that rather than a one-year extension of the present law, he would rather see the present law expire next December, in which case the nation would go back to the old programs of the 1950's.

RMN interrupted to inquire if it would be fair to say that Belcher was willing to work to conceive the baby if he is guaranteed the right to deny paternity. All agreed.

Harlow emphasized the importance of referring to the bill as the "Committee work draft."

Finch reported on the message the President is dispatching today to the Speaker of the House recommending a compromise in the Labor-HEW appropriations bill for fiscal 1970 which the President recently vetoed. A copy of that letter and the accompanying documents were given to each member of the leadership.



RMN praised the leadership for the large vote to sustain his veto. The compromise he offers is an effort to obtain a solution instead of an impasse. He said parents of schoolage children are more alert than ever to the need for "quality education." To illustrate the definition of that phrase, he said too many high school students today are reading like three-year-olds. He asked if that problem could be solved by pouring more money into the high schools for sophisticated equipment. No, the only solution is to teach the students to read. A minimum investment in corrective reading courses would promote the cause of quality education. A total of more than \$40 billion is spent at all levels of government for the cause of education. What is needed is not more of the same but reform.

The meeting adjourned at 9:45 a. m.

RICHARD H. POFF



FEBRUARY 3, 1970

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

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

AT 9:55 A.M. EST.

MR. ZIEGLER: Gentlemen, because of the memorial service this morning, we want to proceed along fairly quickly.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: Good morning. Let me take the initial part, as I may have to leave a little earlier because of the services for Glen Lipscomb.

This morning we had a very careful briefing of the Leadership by the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Hardin, on the progress being made by the House Committee on Agriculture in developing a 1970 farm program.

For nine months the Secretary and his associates have been meeting on Monday evenings with the Committee, in fact, there have been 21 such meetings in the last few months. These meetings have been held in order to assist the Committee in arriving at a bipartisan measure that could gather the widest possible support in the Congress.

In effect, this meeting this morning was a progress report by the Secretary of his meetings with the Committee.

I might add that the Secretary has also held innumerable meetings with farm organizations, with commodity groups and with farmers all over the country.

The Secretary reported that the Committee is completing its work on draft legislation which grew out of these joint discussions in his many meetings throughout the country, a draft which incorporates the consensus of the Committee on the major commodities, feed grains, wheat and cotton, on dairy, land retirement and Public Law 480.

Senator Scott and I suggest that if the press wishes to pursue this subject in greater depth, perhaps with greater experts, you should visit the Capitol with the Committee Chairman, Bob Poage of Texas, and the ranking Republican, Page Belcher of Oklahoma.

The President and the Leadership took cognizance of the encouraging progress which has been made, and hopefully the results which will accrue.

MORE



While there was no commitment to the draft legislation in its present form, it is our hope and actually it is our expectation that when this working draft is perfected by the Committee, the Administration and a majority of both political parties in the Congress -- in the House in the first instance -- will be able to give it active support.

SENATOR SCOTT: Ladies and Gentlemen: The President made it quite clear that the meeting this morning was simply a preliminary consultation and the report from the Secretary on his meetings with Members of the Committee in the House on both sides, and that what the Administration wants is not an issue here, but a constructive farm bill. It mentions the meetings with colleagues, with farm leaders, with farmers around the country.

The meeting this morning was just a progress report to discuss the constructive improvement in legislation which it is hoped will lead to bipartisan results.

The President has also sent, as you may know, a letter to The Speaker, making certain suggestions regarding a new Labor-HEW-OEO appropriations bill. This bill would, as he proposes it, increase HEW appropriations for fiscal 1970 by \$449,097,000 over the 1970 budget proposal made last April, with outlays between now and June 30 rising above the April estimate by \$210,675,000. This is 100 percent for the (A) category, schools in impacted areas; 50 percent for the (B) category schools. But there is a proviso he suggests and that is a "No Hardship Clause" guaranteeing that as a result of these changes, no school district will have a budget less than 95 percent of what it had in 1969.

He asks Congress to restore funds for two priority education programs reduced from his original budget; \$10 million for projects to prevent school dropouts, and \$9.5 million to initiate needed experimentation and evaluation to improve school performance.

He opposes rigid earmarking covering the full fiscal year on OEO programs, because there are less than five months remaining, and that would disrupt many of the programs.

He specifically would add the following amounts to selected programs if the Congress accepts his suggestion regarding a new bill, and it is a new bill that we want rather than a series of continuing resolutions.

He would add these amounts to selected programs: \$238 million for Federally impacted areas; \$70 million for basic vocational education grants; \$40 million to provide additional grants to States for support of supplementary school programs; \$25 million to assist in improvement of educational services to the disadvantaged through Title I; \$24.8 million for public library services, training of teachers and research and training of the handicapped; \$29.7 million to intensify health research in high priority fields and to strengthen medical schools and their institutions in training persons for delivery of health services, and \$10 million to accelerate the acquisition of



Rubella vaccine; \$7 million for intensification of air pollution control. and research efforts; \$4.3 million to expand support for alcoholism treatment and rehabilitation projects and further strengthening of the Food and Drug Program.

Q Are those increases?

SENATOR SCOTT: These are added amounts to selected programs which represent amounts over and above the budget proposals of April 1969.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: What I think this amounts to is an add-on to the budgeted figures and a step upward but still below the \$1.260 billion that was in the final version that was vetoed where the veto was sustained.

Q What does that add up to?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: The basic figure plus \$449 million. I don't have that arithmetic handy at the moment.

Q That is the \$449 million out of the controversial \$1.3 billion?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: That is correct. It is a step upward as a compromise offer between the figure that was vetoed and the original budget recommendation of the Administration.

SENATOR SCOTT: Made, I assume, in order to keep faith with the school districts which, without legal authority, perhaps, but nevertheless relying upon what they had understood would be the case, had gone ahead and made certain commitments.

Q Do you have any feeling yet as to how this will be received by Congress?

SENATOR SCOTT: My own feeling is that the House is likely to dispose of it first and after some preliminary dicker- ing about, will probably be inclined to accept substantially these suggestions. That is my feeling. If they do I would be pretty sure the Senate would accept them largely.

Q Senator, what about the farm program that you are working on? Will the target be to try to reduce subsidies to large farmers and if so, by how much?

SENATOR SCOTT: Well, I think I ought not to go into details on the farm bill until the message goes up. I will say that much of it has been very carefully worked out in discussions with Chairman Poage and with others, with the ranking member, Congressman Belcher. I would rather not go into the subsidy question. I am not a farmer and that is one of the ticklish matters in the bill, but it will be dealt with.



Q Senator, did you get into a discussion this morning of Phase II of ABM?

SENATOR SCOTT: No, we did not.

Q Was there any indication from the President when this flow of messages will be going to the Congress and how many there will be?

SENATOR SCOTT: No. I think you had better ask Mr. Ziegler that. There was nothing discussed about it.

Q We already have; he will not tell us.

SENATOR SCOTT: He won't? That is too bad.

Q How do you think the ABM Phase II proposal will go over in the Senate?

SENATOR SCOTT: I would think it would have somewhat easier sledding than the original proposal. I have in casual conversation already picked up a couple of Senators who voted against ABM but now, the issue having been decided, are inclined now to support the President, and I am sure there are others.

I have only talked to two. The reason I say this is that their original opposition was due often to campaign statements they made that they would favor research only. Operational features have now become a decision of the Congress as well as the President and this is a carry-on of the program.

Q As you begin the second session, what do you see as the domestic priorities?

SENATOR SCOTT: This is a personal reaction, but I think the big package of crime bills is very high on the list. The Senate has passed most of them except the pornography bill and I am not sure about the bail reform bill. The House has passed none whatever, and we do think it is about time now that the House moved on these bills, and I hope they will.

Q What is your reading on the Carswell nomination and what is your own attitude?

SENATOR SCOTT: I am supporting the Carswell nomination. I have heard nothing in the hearings that would warrant a change in viewpoint. I have tried myself, as a young lawyer, more than 10,000 cases and I note here that of all the thousands of litigants who have appeared before Judge Carswell, only three or four have appeared in criticism. That is a rather small percentage, and their criticism seems to turn on two cases.

I would hope if I were a judge I would be able to get that kind of a batting average. I don't hear any criticism of his conduct as a District Attorney where he would have been more likely, even than as a judge, to inspire antagonism.

Q Was there any discussion this morning of the new Foreign Relations hearings and if so, what did the President say about that?

SENATOR SCOTT: No discussion. It was a truncated meeting because of the memorial service. No discussion was had, really, except on the farm bill and the Labor-HEW proposals.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

(AT 10:02 A.M. EST)



THE WHITE HOUSE

Class 1
Base Plan

Dairy Provision -

Land for Parks around cities.

Essence of "Gap rights"

P.L. 480 -

Sales to Soviet Union
" " Communist Countries



LEVEL of PAYMENTS
Congress

Philosophic Change
Foreign Markets
Income limitation
Conservation provisions

Committee
Working Draft

See.

\$630
2 | 1,260 ~~440~~

~~238~~ 393

Libraries - 454

Student Loans 67

Hospital - 52.2

Voc Ed - 114.5



~~84~~

Cancer - 9.6

Heart - 10.7

2/3/70

Wheat - 500+

Production adjustment

foreign markets - must regain

International Wheat Agreement



feed grains / wheat / cotton

50 million - set aside

Payments - annual appropriations

Payment Limitations -

20,000 Tys restructure

Sliding Scale, cut off at
\$10,000 (200,000)



LIBRARY

GEORGE BUSH
ACID FREE

THE WHITE HOUSE

Conan —



THE

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

STATEMENT BY MINORITY LEADER
GERALD R. FORD

*Working Draft - constructive
improvements*
Drafted About
Not an issue
But a law

This morning we had a careful briefing of the Leadership by Secretary of Agriculture Clifford Hardin on the progress being made by the House Committee on Agriculture in developing the 1970 farm program.

For nine months the Secretary and his associates have been meeting on Monday evenings with this Committee -- in fact, there have been 21 such meetings -- in order to assist the Committee in arriving at a bipartisan measure that could gather the widest possible support.

Progress Report
House + Water
Farm Organized
Community Groups

The Secretary reported that the Committee is completing work on a draft of legislation which grew out of these joint discussions -- a draft incorporating the consensus of the Committee on the major commodities -- feed grains, wheat and cotton -- on dairy, on land retirement, and on Public Law 480.

Senator Scott and I suggest that if the press wishes to pursue this subject in greater depth, you should visit on Capitol Hill with the Committee Chairman Bob Poage of Texas and with the senior Republican, Page Belcher of Oklahoma.

The President and the Leadership took cognizance of the encouraging progress being made. While there was no commitment to the draft legislation in its present form, it is our hope -- actually,



it is our expectation -- that when this working draft is perfected by the Committee, the Administration and a majority of both parties in the House will be able to give it their active support.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Honorable John W. McCormack
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Speaker:

In my January 27 message vetoing the Labor-HEW-OEO appropriations bill, I assured the Congress that "If the veto is sustained, I will immediately seek appropriations which will assure the funds necessary to provide for the needs of the nation in education and health."

Now that the veto has been sustained, I am sending to you proposed revisions of my original 1970 appropriation request for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, on which I hope we can agree promptly. For all other agencies and programs covered by H.R. 13111 as enacted by the Congress, I find acceptable, and would approve, the amounts the Congress provided in the vetoed bill.

My proposal would increase HEW appropriations for fiscal 1970 by \$449,097,000 over the 1970 budget proposals I made in April 1969, with outlays between now and June 30 rising above the April estimate by \$210,675,000. I would add the following amounts to selected programs:

- . \$238.0 million for federally impacted areas
- . \$70.0 million for basic vocational education grants
- . \$40.0 million to provide additional grants to States for support of supplementary school programs
- . \$25.0 million to assist in improvement of educational services to the disadvantaged through Title I
- . \$24.8 million for public library services, training of teachers and research and training of the handicapped
- . \$29.7 million to intensify health research in high priority fields and to strengthen medical schools and other institutions training persons for delivery of health services
- . \$10.0 million to accelerate the acquisition of rubella vaccine



\$7.0 million for intensification of air pollution control and research efforts

- . \$4.3 million to expand support for alcoholism treatment and rehabilitation projects and further strengthening of the food and drug program

These and other changes are summarized in the attached table. With respect to the impacted area program and the Office of Economic Opportunity, the necessary changes in appropriations language are included. Secretary Finch and Director Rumsfeld will provide any additional information needed by the Congress.

The attachment includes the recommendations contained in my veto message on the impacted area school aid program. Until we reach agreement on basic reform of this program, I propose a temporary solution which would provide a greater degree of equity in the allocation of funds and avoid undue hardship for any school district. My proposal provides full funding for children whose parents live and work on Federal installations, partial funding for children whose parents do not live on Federal installations, and a "No Hardship Clause" guaranteeing that as a result of these changes no school district will have a budget less than 95% of what it had in 1969.

I also request that the Congress restore funds for two priority education programs which were reduced from my original budget:

- . \$10.0 million for projects to prevent school dropouts
- . \$9.5 million to initiate needed experimentation and evaluation to improve school performance



Both are designed to find new ways to deal with problems where the old ways have been found to be inadequate.

For the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), I request the Congress to restore the provision which would permit the Executive to allocate funds without specific earmarking as between the various authorized programs.

The amount available for OEO programs is not at issue. Rather the issue is the effective use of resources. To impose rigid earmarking covering the full fiscal year with less than five months remaining will disrupt many OEO programs. We would be forced to increase some programs well beyond planned spending levels and to make damaging reductions in others.

The proposals I transmit today provide a basis for resolving the differences between the Executive Branch and the Congress on the 1970 appropriations for HEW and OEO. They offer a temporary solution to the impacted area aid problem and propose appropriations for other high priority programs in amounts which I believe can be effectively used in the remaining months of the current fiscal year.

These proposals will enable us to carry out the purposes of the Federal Government in the fields of education and health on a basis which does not contribute unduly -- as did the bill originally enacted by Congress -- to inflationary pressures which today are of serious concern to the entire Nation.

I urge the Congress to act favorably and promptly on these proposals in order that we may complete action on the 1970 budget and turn our attention to the 1971 budget which is being transmitted today.

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON



SUMMARY

Increases Proposed Over the 1970 Budget
As Revised April 15, 1970 (in thousands)

	<u>1970 Budget as Revised April 15, 1970</u>	<u>H.R. 13111 as Enacted by the Congress</u>	<u>Current Appro- priation Request</u>	<u>Increase Proposed Over Revised Budget</u>
<u>HEALTH</u>				
<u>Food and drug control</u>	72,007	72,352	72,352	345
<u>Air pollution control</u>	95,800	108,800	102,800	7,000
<u>Mental Health</u>				
Alcoholism treatment (Included in community assistance for narcotic addiction and alcoholism)	8,000	12,000	12,000	4,000
<u>1/Comprehensive health planning and services (increase for rubella vaccine purchase)</u>	214,033	224,033	224,033	10,000
<u>NIH Research</u>				
<u>1/National Cancer Inst.</u>	180,725	190,362	190,362	9,637
<u>1/National Heart Inst.</u>	160,513	171,256	171,256	10,743
<u>1/National Institute of Dental Research ..</u>	29,289	30,644	30,644	1,355
<u>1/National Institute of Child Health and Human Development ..</u>	75,852	76,949	76,949	1,097
<u>1/National Eye Inst. ..</u>	23,685	24,342	24,342	657
<u>NIH Health Manpower</u>				
Health manpower	218,021	234,470	224,220	6,199
Institutional support	(128,859)	(135,058)	(135,058)	(6,199)

1/ Not included in attachment of changes; appropriation proposed
in H.R. 13111 is acceptable



	<u>1970 Budget as Revised April 15, 1970</u>	<u>H.R. 13111 as Enacted by the Congress</u>	<u>Current Appro- priation Request</u>	<u>Increase Proposed Over Revised Budget</u>
<u>EDUCATION</u>				
<u>Elementary and Second- ary Education</u>				
Supplementary centers and services	116,393	164,876	156,393	40,000
Title I-A	215,186	386,161	240,186	25,000
<u>School assistance in federally affected areas</u>	202,167	600,167	440,167	238,000
<u>Education professions development</u>				
Teacher training	95,000	107,500	103,750	8,750
<u>Vocational education</u>				
Basic grants	230,336	352,836	300,336	70,000
<u>Libraries and community services</u>				
Public library services	17,500	35,000	27,500	10,000
<u>Education for the handi- capped</u>	85,850	100,000	91,850	6,000
<u>SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS</u>				
<u>1/Gallaudet College</u>	5,124	5,438	5,438	<u>314</u>
Total increases over budget proposed				449,097

1/ Not included in attachment of changes; appropriation proposed in H.R. 13111 is acceptable



Increases Over H.R. 13111 as Enacted
by the Congress (in thousands)

	<u>1970 Budget as Revised April 15, 1970</u>	<u>H.R. 13111 as Enacted by the Congress</u>	<u>Current Appro- priation Request</u>	<u>Increased Proposed H.R. 13111 as Enacted</u>
<u>Elementary and Secondary Education</u>				
Dropout prevention ..	24,000	5,000	15,000	10,000
<u>Research and Training</u>				
Experimental schools	115,000	85,750	95,250	<u>9,500</u>
Total restoration proposed				19,500



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>1970 Budget (as revised) April 15, 1969 H. Doc. 91-113 May 5, 1969)</u>	<u>H.R. 13111 as Enacted by The Congress</u>	<u>Current Approp- riation Request</u>
<u>Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service</u>			
Air pollution control	95,808,000	108,800,000	102,800,000
(Limitation on amount to carry out section 104 of the Clean Air Act) ...	(0)	(45,000,000)	(30,000,000)
<u>Health Services and Mental Health Administration</u>			
Mental health	<u>1/</u> 357,904,000	<u>2/</u> 360,302,000	<u>2/</u> 354,002,000
(Grants pursuant to parts A, C, and D of the Community Mental Health Centers Act) ...	(42,500,000)	(47,500,000)	(41,200,000)
Hospital construction ...	153,923,000	258,323,000	153,923,000
(Grants or loans for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to section 601(b) of the Public Health Service Act)	(50,000,000)	(163,500,000)	(50,000,000)
(Grants or loans for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to section 601(a) of the Public Health Service Act)	(100,000,000)	(90,900,000)	(100,000,000)



1/ Includes \$8,000,000 for community assistance for narcotic addiction and alcoholism

2/ Includes \$12,000,000 for community assistance for narcotic addiction and alcoholism

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>1970 Budget (as revised) April 15, 1969 H. Doc. 91-113 May 5, 1969</u>	<u>H.R. 13111 as Enacted by the Congress</u>	<u>Current Appro- priation Request</u>
District of Columbia medical facilities	(0)	10,000,000	(0)
<u>National Institutes of Health</u>			
National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases	137,668,000	146,334,000	137,668,000
National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke	101,256,000	106,978,000	101,256,000
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	102,389,000	103,694,500	102,389,000
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	154,288,000	164,644,000	154,288,000
General research and services	69,698,000	76,658,000	69,698,000
Health manpower	218,021,000	234,470,000	224,220,000
Dental health	10,887,000	11,722,000	10,887,000
Construction of health educational, research, and library facilities	126,100,000	149,050,000	126,100,000
(Delete the limitation for dental facilities)			
Buildings and facilities	1,000,000	1,900,000	1,000,000



<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>1970 Budget (as Revised April 15, 1969 H.Doc. 91-113, May 5, 1969)</u>	<u>H.R. 13111 as Enacted by The Congress</u>	<u>Current Approp- riation Request</u>
<u>Office of Education</u>			
Elementary and secondary education	189,393,000	330,876,000	220,393,000
(School library resources, text books, and other instructional material under Title II of the Elementary and Second- ary Education Act of 1965, as amended)	(0)	(50,000,000)	(0)
(Supplementary educational centers and services under Title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended)	(116,393,000)	(164,876,000)	(156,393,000)
(Grants to States for equipment and minor remodeling and State administrative services under Title III-A of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, as amended)	(0)	(30,000,000)	(0)
(Limitation on amount for grants to States for testing, guidance, and counseling under Title V of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, as amended) ..	(0)	(17,000,000)	(0)
(Limitation on amount for dropout prevention programs under section 807 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended)	(24,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(15,000,000)



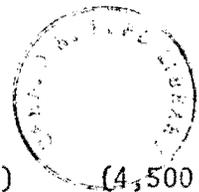
<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>1970 Budget (as revised) April 15, 1969 H. Doc. 91-113, May 5, 1969)</u>	<u>H.R. 13111 as Enacted by The Congress</u>	<u>Current Appro- priation Request</u>
(Limitation on amount for bilingual education pro- grams under Title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended) ...	(10,000,000)	(25,000,000)	(10,000,000)
Title I-A	215,185,700	386,160,700	240,185,700
Instructional equipment	(0)	48,740,000	(0)
School assistance in federally affected areas ..	202,167,000	600,167,000	440,167,000
Substitute the following for the text under this head in the enacted bill: "For carrying out title I of the Act of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 13), and the Act of September 23, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 19), \$440,167,000, of which \$425,000,000 shall be for the maintenance and opera- tion of schools as authorized by said title I of the Act of September 30, 1950, as amended, and \$15,167,000 which shall remain available until expended, shall be for providing school facilities as authorized by said Act of September 23, 1950: Provided, That this appro- priation shall not be available to pay local educational agencies pursuant to the provisions of any other section of said title I until full payment has been made of the amounts to which such agencies are entitled			



<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>1970 Budget (as revised) April 15, 1969 H. Doc. 91-113, May 5, 1969)</u>	<u>H.R. 13111 as Enacted by The Congress</u>	<u>Current Approp- riation Request</u>
<p>pursuant to section 3(a) of said title and the amounts payable under section 6 of said title: <u>Provided further, That the amount to be paid to an agency pursuant to said title (except section 7) for the current fiscal year shall not be less, by more than five per centum of the current expenditures for free public education made by such agency for the fiscal year 1969, than the amount of its entitlement under said title (except section 7) for the fiscal year 1969.</u>"</p>			
Education professions development	95,000,000	107,500,000	103,750,000
(Subpart 2 of part B)	(15,000,000)	(18,250,000)	(15,000,000)
Higher education	788,080,000	871,874,000	771,774,000
(Grants for construction of other academic facilities under title I of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963)	(0)	(33,000,000)	(0)
(Federal capital contributions to student loan funds)	(155,000,000)	(222,100,000)	(155,000,000)
Vocational education	279,216,000	488,716,000	347,216,000
(Grants to States under part B of the Vocational Education Act of 1963)	(230,336,000)	(352,836,000)	(300,336,000)



<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>1970 Budget (as revised) April 15, 1969 H. Doc. 91-113, May 5, 1969</u>	<u>H.R. 13111 as Enacted by The Congress</u>	<u>Current Approp- riation Recou-</u>
(Grants to States under section 102(b) and other activities)	(0)	(40,000,000)	(0)
(Work-study programs under part H)	(0)	(10,000,000)	(0)
(State advisory councils under section 104(b)) ...	(1,680,000)	(2,800,000)	(1,680,000)
(Consumer and homemaking education programs under part F)	(15,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(15,000,000)
(Research -- not under limitation)	(0)	(32,880,000)	(0)
Libraries and community services	107,709,000	148,881,000	117,709,000
(Grants for public library services under title I of the Library Services and Construction Act)	(17,500,000)	(35,000,000)	(27,500,000)
(Grants for public library construction under title II of the Library Services and Construction Act)	(0)	(9,185,000)	(0)
(Transfer to the Librarian of Congress under part C of title II of the Library Services and Construction Act)	(4,500,000)	(6,737,000)	(4,500,000)
(Educational broadcasting facilities under part IV of title III (except section 396) of the Communications Act of 1934) .	(4,000,000)	(5,083,000)	(4,000,000)
(Other -- not under limitation)	(81,709,000)	(92,876,000)	(81,709,000)



<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>1970 Budget (as revised) April 15, 1969 H. Doc. 91-113 May 5, 1969</u>	<u>H.R. 13111 as Enacted by The Congress</u>	<u>Current Approp- riation Request</u>
Education for the handicapped	85,850,000	100,000,000	91,850,000
Research and training	115,000,000	85,750,000	95,250,000

(Add the following at the
end of the paragraph
under this head:)

"Provided further, That
\$9,500,000 shall remain
available under said
Cooperative Research
Act through June 30,
1971, for experimental
schools.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

Substitute the following for the text of the penultimate proviso under this
head in the enacted bill:

"Provided further, That those provisions of the Economic Opportunity
Amendments of 1967 and 1969 that set mandatory funding levels shall
not be effective during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970."



HOUSE ACTION, PERIOD JANUARY 27 THROUGH FEBRUARY 2, 1970

Tuesday, January 27, 1970

FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATIONS

By a record vote of 202 yeas to 162 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R.15149, foreign aid appropriations for fiscal year 1970.

Prior to passage, the House receded from its disagreement to various Senate amendments and returned the measure to the Senate for further action.

PRODUCT PROMOTION

RULE

The House agreed to H.Res.791, providing for one hour of debate, by a voice vote.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 190 yeas to 186 nays, the House passed H.R.860, authorizing employer contributions for joint industry promotion of products.

By a division vote of 15 yeas to 18 nays, the House rejected an amendment which would have provided that management and unions would share in the management of the fund in proportion to their contributions to it.

RECOMMIT

The House rejected Mr. Scherle's motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Education and Labor by a voice vote.

Wednesday, January 28, 1970

LABOR - H E W APPROPRIATIONS

By a record vote of 226 yeas to 191 nays, the House sustained the President's veto of H.R.13111, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies for fiscal year 1970. The measure was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.



Thursday, January 29, 1970

MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS

The House insisted on its amendment to S.2523, to extend and improve the program of assistance for community mental health centers and facilities for the treatment of alcoholics and narcotic addicts, to establish programs for mental health of children, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Representatives Staggers, Jarman, Rogers of Florida, Satterfield, Springer, Nelsen and Carter were appointed as conferees.

PUBLIC HEALTH CIGARETTE SMOKING ACT

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R.6543, to extend public health protection with respect to cigarette smoking, and asked a conference with the Senate. Representatives Staggers, Jarman, Rogers of Florida, Satterfield, Kyros, Preyer of North Carolina, Springer, Nelsen, Carter, Skubitz and Hastings were appointed as conferees.

PUBLIC HEALTH SCHOOLS

The House insisted on its amendment to S.2809, to extend for an additional period the authority to make formula grants to schools of public health, project grants for graduate training in public health and traineeships for professional public health personnel, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Representatives Staggers, Jarman, Rogers of Florida, Satterfield, Springer, Nelsen and Carter were appointed as conferees.

MIGRANT FARM WORKERS

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R.14733, to extend the program of assistance for health services for domestic migrant agricultural workers, and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees were Representatives Staggers, Jarman, Rogers of Florida, Satterfield, Springer, Nelsen, and Carter.

INTERNAL SECURITY ACT

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H.Res.792 providing for two hours of debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 274 yeas to 65 nays, the House passed H.R.14864, to authorize the Federal Government to institute measures for the protection of defense production and of classified information released to industry against acts of subversion.



INTERNAL SECURITY' ACT Continued

RECOMMIT

The House rejected the motion by Mr. Reid of New York to recommit the bill to the Committee on Internal Security, by a voice vote.

Monday, February 2, 1970

LABOR - H E W APPROPRIATIONS

By a voice vote, the House passed H.J.Res.1072, making continuing appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare for fiscal year 1970.



HOUSE ACTION, PERIOD JANUARY 19 THROUGH JANUARY 26, 1970

Monday, January 26, 1970

LABOR - H E W APPROPRIATIONS

By a voice vote, the House receded and concurred with the Senate amendment by Senator Nelson of Wisconsin to the appropriations bill for the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for fiscal year 1970.

Tuesday, January 27, 1970 and Balance of Week

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|-----------|---|
| H.R.360 | Employer Contributions for Joint Industry Promotion of Products (open rule - one hour of debate) |
| H.R.13111 | Department of Labor and Department of Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations Bill, FY 1970 (consideration of possible veto message) |
| H.R.14864 | Defense Facilities and Industrial Security Act of 1970 (open rule - two hours of debate) |

