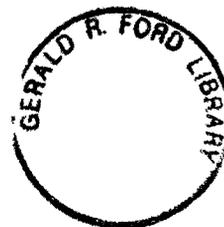


DIARY OF WHITE HOUSE LEADERSHIP  
MEETINGS -- 91st CONGRESS

June 9, 1970

At 8:40 a.m., the President offered a seat to Herb Klein to report on the Indo-China trip from which he had returned at 4:30 a.m. today. He talked for 30 minutes, giving his personal impressions which will probably be reflected in a formal report which will be presented to the President later. He made 4 points: 1) the Cambodian operation was a "major success in all aspects." He displayed a captured CKC rifle and passed around the table a photograph of Klein leaving an underground cache; 2) the Cambodian success has advanced the cause of Vietnamization -- the trained troops now know that they can fight well and this improves morale, and the absence of trained troops from South Vietnam put pressure on the Vietnam Reserve there which helped to improve their readiness; 3) the operation demoralized the Communists; defections are increasing; and 4) notwithstanding news reports to the contrary, the thrust was a surprise to the enemy; this is best illustrated by the fact that none of the supply caches were boobytrapped.

Klein said that it was "a heartening thing to talk with the GI, whose morale is fantastic." The typical GI thinks that he has done a good job, and he is simply unable to understand the criticisms in Congress. He can understand the demonstrators better than a hostile Congress. Klein and Governor Shafer had a 1-hour talk with Lon Nol. He began with 40,000 troops and now has about 180,000 green recruits,, many students, including a large number of females. The people of Cambodia are rallying behind the Lon Nol government, and they are pleased that America is assisting them. Lon Nol is "quiet, tough, self-confident and knows what he is doing." He is "not jittery," and he thinks very, very highly of the President. "The chances of survival of the Lon Nol government are about 50-50.



The President asked John Veneman of HEW to explain the June 1970 amendments to the Family Assistance Act prepared by the Department in response to Senate criticism of the welfare reform bill. A synopsis is attached.

Senator Williams said that the HEW witnesses had made the worst presentation he had heard in defense of the original House-passed bill. He criticized the structure of the welfare formula because it failed to consider the fact that the average person on welfare also receives food stamps, is living in public housing, is entitled to Medicaid and draws some form of state assistance. Hearings on the new amendments will begin in July. In an aside, he said that the debt limit debate had been postponed "maybe because you won't need it, Mr. President."

Byrnes said that the new amendments might help but that they did not solve all of the problems which might be hypothecated in individual cases.

RMN said that the thing to emphasize is not the comparison between the immediate effects of the reform measure and the present law but the effects of the reform measure by 1975 and the situation in 1975 if no reform is made. He called attention to the change in Cabinet, explained Secretary Finch's absence and invited Elliot Richardson to make a few comments. Richardson said that he was looking forward to getting back to HEW, where he had served in the Eisenhower years. He is now preparing for testimony on Thursday before the Senate Committee on Finance.

The President invited Red Blount to the table to discuss postal reform which is before the Rules Committee this morning and scheduled for floor action tomorrow afternoon. The House Committee reported its bill on May 19 and the Senate its bill on June 3. The two are essentially the same. Both include most of the agreement reached following the postal strike. Each contains some undesirable features. The two major problems in the House bill involve the right-to-work issue and



the clause which makes the 8% pay increase retroactive to April 18. The latter is in violation of the agreement. This agreement was reached at the end of the first genuine collective bargaining session on postal pay. If postal workers are to be allowed to welch on that agreement by running around the backs of those with whom they agreed and persuade Congress to give them more than they agreed to accept, then the collective bargaining feature of postal reform legislation is meaningless. Blount said this is absolutely unacceptable and if the bill which comes to the President contains this feature, he will recommend a veto. Blount said that the right-to-work issue should not be tied to postal reform. "You cannot reform the nation's labor laws on the back of postal reform." The Taft-Hartley Act and the Landrum-Griffin Act were made applicable to postal employees, and under those laws, employees can bargain with employers for union shops except in those states which have right-to-work laws.



RMN agreed that the two issues should not be tied together. He said that he does not want compulsory unionism in government. However, involvement of the Taft-Hartley Act and the Landrum-Griffin Act was a part of the agreement reached between Blount and Meaney, and even if the other side attempts to run out on its bargain on pay, we will not run out on our commitment. He warned that we are facing a July 1 strike deadline threatened by the same postal union in New York which struck before.

Fong said that he felt the retroactive pay feature would not be in the legislation sent to the President and the same is true of the clause in the House bill which authorizes collective bargaining for a supervisors union.

Scott made a report on prospects of the Byrd amendment to the Cooper-Church amendment. He feels that at the moment, there are some doubtful members on both sides of the aisle, but that "we are ahead." The vote will come at 1:00 p.m. Thursday.

Allott asked the President directly whether the Cooper-Church amendment would be acceptable if the Byrd amendment is adopted. The President reflected for only a moment and then said that it would not be wise to say that today. He went on to say that if he were a member of the Senate, he would vote against the Cooper-Church amendment in whatever from it might emerge. In very emphatic terms, he said that he does not intend to get America involved in a war in any other country without prior Congressional approval. However, this was not involved with respect to this decision. There were 7,000 enemy bunkers along the borders. To have told the Senate and Fulbright and Mansfield might have jeopardized 2,000 American lives. RMN said that he would rather have the Senate mad at him than have 2,000 American boys coming home in coffins. He recalled that previous administrations had gone into Cambodia, Laos and Thailand without Senate approval or knowledge.

We adjourned at 10:40 a. m.

RICHARD H. POFF



JUNE 9, 1970

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



AT 10:35 A.M. EDT.

MR. ZIEGLER: The Leadership Meeting has just concluded. It lasted about two hours. Senator Scott and Congressman Ford are late now for a meeting, so we would like to keep this session relatively short.

We will begin with Senator Scott.

SENATOR SCOTT: We discussed the proposed revisions to go to the Senate Finance Committee on the Family Assistance Program on which some background information will be released to you tomorrow, I understand.

This was discussed with Senator Williams as well as representatives of the Administration.

We also discussed the Byrd Amendment and the Cooper-Church Amendment. I reported that it would appear that there are sufficient votes -- no guarantees -- but it looks as if there are sufficient votes, very probably, to pass the Byrd Amendment.

We have a further concern, and that is Subsection 3 of the Cooper-Church Amendment, which operates as sort of a Congressional amendment to the Guam or Nixon doctrine in that it would inhibit Asians helping Asians, and therefore, this is a matter of continuing concern.

I think that is all I have to say at this time.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: In the course of the meeting this morning, the new Secretary of HEW, Elliot Richardson, was introduced. He did not try to solve all the problems this morning, but he was there and certainly got a warm welcome for the new responsibilities.

The Postmaster General was present to discuss the situation involving postal reform. That, of course, probably will come before the House tomorrow and Thursday, depending, of course, upon the granting of a rule by the Committee on Rules. It is not entirely certain that the Rules Committee will act today and if not, why then postal reform will go over probably until next week.

The President, the Postmaster General and all of us are anxious that the House bring the matter up and approve postal reform so we can start remedying some of the problems in the Post Office Department.

Q Senator, you said that this Family Assistance Plan would be given to us tomorrow. Is there anything you can tell us about it today?



SENATOR SCOTT: I don't think we can go into many details today, because it was a matter of much detailed discussion and it turned on how to remove disincentives from the program, in other words, how to make the program structurally work and how to phase it in with other existing programs.

But I don't think it would serve any purpose to go into detail today. You will have all of that tomorrow.

Q Senator, can you tell us how this provision of the Cooper-Church Amendment prohibits Asians from helping Asians?

SENATOR SCOTT: Well, it would forbid, after June 30, the furnishing of aid in the form of supplies or funds to any government which in turn might wish to extend aid to the Cambodian government. It would put Cambodia in a unique position in that it would be the only country in the world where such prohibition applies, and therefore, would amend the doctrine under which Asians, for example the Thai's, might want to help other Asians. They would be prohibited from doing it under Subsection 3 because the Thai's are receiving some military aid from the United States.

Q What are the chances of eliminating that?

SENATOR SCOTT: We have taken no count on that. Senator Griffin and I, if you lump our two opinions together, we would have to say about 50-50.

Q Do recent developments in Indochina indicate that that is what is happening, that there is a movement for several nations to act together in mutual defense?

SENATOR SCOTT: That, we believe, is a decision for the Asian nations to make. If they do, we think that Asians should, under the Nixon doctrine, be permitted to help other Asians if they wish to do so. I would assume they do.

Q Do you have any count yet on the Byrd Amendment, Senator? Do you know how many votes you will have on that? You said you thought you had enough.

SENATOR SCOTT: We think we have enough. There are only about four of five undecided, but I would think in view of the way these will go that we have enough.

I do call your attention to the Djarkata Conference as an illustration of the desire of the nations to help themselves.

Q Would you say the Administration is enthusiastically behind the Byrd Amendment?

SENATOR SCOTT: Well, you have seen the President's letter to me. It speaks for itself. He has said that it goes a long way toward removing an important part of his objection. I don't think there has been any question that he has so indicated and I would expect he would get a lot of support because of that.

Q Ron, what information will we receive here tomorrow on the Family Assistance Program?

MR. ZIEGLER: As you recall, the Senate Finance Committee, in the testimony there, requested the Administration, the Executive Branch, to look at several aspects of the Family Assistance Program as it affects Medicaid, Housing and Food Stamps. We have done that. We have completed a very exhaustive study of that and are now prepared to begin our discussions again with the Finance Committee on the Family Assistance Program.

We will provide you the details of this tomorrow morning here at the White House in a very extensive briefing.

Q Do you know what time?

MR. ZIEGLER: At the regular 11:00 briefing.

Q Will that be Dr. Moynihan?

MR. ZIEGLER: Perhaps. I am quite sure he would be one of those who would be here.

THE PRESS: Thank you, gentlemen.



END

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

HOUSE ACTION, PERIOD MAY 19 THROUGH JUNE 8, 1970

Tuesday, May 19, 1970

HOUSE CONSIDERED PRIVATE CALENDAR

The House passed by voice vote 6 unanimous Consent Bills from the Ways and Means Committee.

DISTRICT JUDGES

By a record vote of 331 yeas to 21 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on S. 952, to provide for the appointment of additional district judges, and returned the measure to the Senate for further action.

INTERIOR APPROPRIATION

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 17619, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971.

AEC AUTHORIZATION

RULE

The House adopted by a voice vote H. Res. 973, to provide two hours of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 17405, to authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission. Subsequently, this passage was vacated and S. 3818, an identical Senate-passed measure was passed in lieu, thus clearing the measure for the President.

Prior to passage, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Wolff that would transfer to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare the regulation of civil nuclear power.

Wednesday, May 20, 1970

STOCKPILE DISPOSALS

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to various Stockpile Disposal bills and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees, on all of the bills: Representatives Philbin, Bennett, and King.



Wednesday, May 20, 1970 (continued)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

RULE

The House adopted H. Res. 1030 by a voice vote, to provide for two hours of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 334 yeas to 47 nays the House passed H.R. 17604, to authorize certain construction at military installations.

RECOMMIT

By a record vote of 251 yeas to 133 nays, the previous question on the motion to recommit was ordered.

By a voice vote a motion by Mr. Talcott to recommit the bill to the Committee on Armed Services was rejected.

By a voice vote the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Cramer that adds \$11.3 million for Naval Training Center, Orlando, Fla.

By a teller vote of 76 yeas to 146 nays the House defeated an amendment by Mr. Pike that would strike out \$322 million for Safeguard missile facilities.

Thursday, May 21, 1970

SOCIAL SECURITY

RULE

By a record vote of 201 yeas to 181 nays, the previous question on the rule was ordered.

By a record vote of 297 yeas to 83 nays, the House adopted H. Res. 1022 to provide for four hours of closed debate, waiving points of order for failing to comply with clause 3, Rule XIII.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 343 yeas to 32 nays, the House passed H.R. 17550, Social Security Amendments of 1970.

RECOMMIT

By a record vote of 233 yeas to 144 nays, the House agreed to a motion by Mr. Betts to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to report it back forthwith containing an amendment that provides for automatic adjustment of social security benefits to coincide with increases in cost of living expenses.



Thursday, May 21, 1970 (continued)

MERCHANT SHIPS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House agreed to H. Res. 1029, providing for the consideration of and 2 hours of open debate on H.R. 15424, to amend the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 307 yeas to 1 nay, the House passed H.R. 15424, to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936.

POLICE, FIREMEN, AND TEACHERS' PAY INCREASE

The House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 17138, to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 and the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955 to increase salaries; and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed the following as conferees: Representatives Abernethy, Dowdy, Fuqua, Cabell, Nelsen, Broyhill of Virginia, Harsha, and Hogan.

Monday, May 25, 1970

D. C. LEGISLATION

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 17711, to amend the District of Columbia Cooperative Association Act.

By a record vote of 118 yeas to 176 nays, the House defeated H.R. 17601, to exempt Federal Housing Administration and Veterans' Administration mortgages and loans from the interest and usury laws of the District of Columbia.

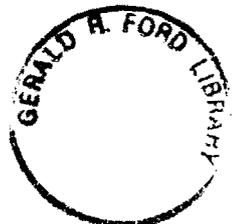
COAST GUARD LAWS

The House agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R. 13816, to improve and clarify certain laws affecting the Coast Guard, clearing the measure for the President.

BANK RECORDS

RULE

By a voice vote the House adopted H. Res. 941, providing two hours of open debate.



BANK RECORDS (continued)

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 302 yeas to 0 nays, the House passed H.R. 15073, to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to require insured banks to maintain certain records, to require that certain transactions in U.S. currency be reported to the Department of the Treasury.

By a division vote of 28 yeas to 15 nays, the House agreed to a committee amendment that excludes domestic financial transactions involving less than \$500 from the record-keeping provisions in the bill.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT

RULE

By a voice vote the House adopted H. Res. 1021, providing for 1 hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 285 yeas to 7 nays, the House passed H. J. Res. 1117, to establish a Joint Committee on the Environment.

Prior to passage, the House agreed to the amendment by Mr. Daddario that alters the name of the Joint Committee to "Joint Committee on the Environment".

Prior to passage, the House agreed to the amendment by Mr. Dingell that reduces the membership on the committee from 40 members to 22 members, 11 Senators and 11 Congressmen -- 6 majority and 5 minority.

Prior to passage, the House rejected a substitute by Mr. Vanik to the previous amendment, basically the same as the original amendment, but specified that the Speaker select the membership.

Prior to passage, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Galifianakis that strikes out a provision that required prior consent of a department or agency before using any services or facilities of that department or agency.

Prior to passage, the House agreed to amend the title of the measure.

Tuesday, May 26, 1970

RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE - FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

RULE

By a voice vote the House adopted H. Res. 971, providing for one hour of open debate.



FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE (continued)

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 335 yeas to 1 nay, the House passed H. Res. 796, amending the Rules of the House of Representatives relating to financial disclosure.

SPEAKER McCORMACK

House agreed to H. Res. 1044, commending Speaker John W. McCormack on his length of service as Speaker.

Wednesday, May 27, 1970

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL ACT

House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 14685, to improve the balance of payments by further promoting travel to the United States; and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Staggers, Moss, Murphy of New York, Springer, and Cunningham.

U.S. FISHING FLEET IMPROVEMENT ACT

The House agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R. 4813, to extend the provisions of the U.S. Fishing Fleet Improvement Act, clearing the measure for the President.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION APPROPRIATIONS

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 17755, making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971.

RECOMMIT

By a record vote of 176 yeas to 162 nays, the previous question on the motion to recommit was ordered.

By a voice vote a motion by Mr. Rhodes of Arizona to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations was rejected.

The House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Steed that added \$8.4 million for Coast Guard Reserve training.

The House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Steed that struck out 10,000 personnel limitation for the Coast Guard Selected Reserve.

A point of order was overruled against an amendment by Mr. Yates which sought to delete \$290 million for the Civil Supersonic Aircraft Development (SST), subsequently, the amendment was rejected by a teller vote of 86 yeas to 107 nays.



Monday, June 1, 1970

HOUSE CONSIDERED CONSENT CALENDAR

INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

PASSAGE

By a voice vote the House agreed to H. Res. 1033, authorizing the appointment of representatives to attend the International Labor Organization Conference in Geneva, Switzerland.

Tuesday, June 2, 1970

PRIVATE CALENDAR WAS CALLED

INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

The Speaker appointed as delegates to attend the International Labor Organization Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, the following members of the Committee on Education and Labor: Representatives Dent and Ayres. Appointed as alternates: Representatives Green of Oregon, Daniels of New Jersey, Ashbrook, and Erlenborn.

PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

RULE

By a voice vote the House adopted H. Res. 969, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H. J. Res. 746, to amend the joint resolution authorizing appropriations for the payment by the United States of its share of the expenses of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History.

Wednesday, June 3, 1970

JOINT MEETING TO RECEIVE PRESIDENT RAFAEL CALDERA OF THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA.

PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1051, providing for four hours of open debate. Prior to adoption by a roll call vote of 273 yeas to 85 nays the House moved the previous question on H. Res. 1051.



PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT (continued)

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 236 yeas to 127 nays, the House passed H.R. 17802, to increase the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act.

RECOMMIT

By a voice vote, the House rejected a motion by Mr. Betts to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Thursday, June 4, 1970

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 17868, 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, 1971.

FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATIONS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1059, waiving points of order against certain provisions in the bill.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 192 yeas to 152 nays, the House passed H.R. 17867, making appropriations for Foreign Assistance and related programs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971.

RECOMMIT

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

RIVER BASIN AUTHORIZATION

The House agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R. 15166, authorizing additional appropriations for prosecution of projects in certain comprehensive river basin plans for flood control, and navigation, clearing the measure for the President.



Monday, June 8, 1970

PUBLIC WORKS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1045, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 15712, to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 223 yeas to 101 nays, the House passed H. Res. 976, to authorize a Select Committee to Study recent Developments in Southeast Asia.

By a roll call vote of 227 yeas to 95 nays, the House agreed to the Committee Amendment providing for 12 members on the Select Committee to Study recent Developments in Southeast Asia.

By a roll call vote of 210 yeas to 84 nays, the House agreed to the Committee Amendment to strike the preamble from H. Res. 976, to authorize a Select Committee to Study recent Developments in Southeast Asia.

Prior to passage, the House by a roll call vote of 246 yeas to 80 nays ordered the previous question on H. Res. 976.

PROGRAM AHEAD

Tuesday, June 9, 1970

H. R. 17923 - Department of Agriculture Appropriation Bill, FY 1971

Wednesday, June 10, 1970 and Balance of Week

H. R. 17070 - Postal Reorganization and Salary Adjustment Act of 1970  
(Subject to a Rule Being Granted)

