

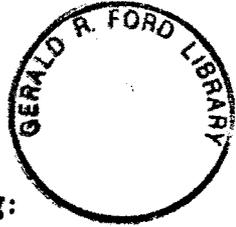
DIARY OF WHITE HOUSE LEADERSHIP
MEETINGS -- 91st CONGRESS

July 7, 1970



The President said as he entered at 8:36 a. m. that the discussion would be confined to one topic, viz, the economy. This is one of the two issues facing candidates for Congress this fall. The other is the question of war and peace. He noted that in the last 40 years, Republicans have controlled the Congress only 4 years. He complimented the 80th Congress and the 83rd Congress and suggested that Republicans lost both because of the economy issue. In the summer of 1948, the economy looked bleak, but there was a dramatic upturn in October which elected Truman and unseated the Republican Congress. In 1954, the economy was soft and the Republicans lost the 84th Congress in a "wash" election. In 1956, Republicans lost again. In 1958, there was a deep recession and despite the Lebanon decision and the Vice President's Caracas trip (both of which enjoyed broad public approval), nothing could be done to prevent the great loss Republicans sustained that November. He discussed also the 1960 dip and the 1966-67 "tight money squeeze." The latter stampeded the Democrats into a policy of increased spending which resulted in a \$25 billion deficit for fiscal year 1968. Democrats loosened the money supply. Both spelled ruinous inflation in 1969. Late in 1969, the Federal Reserve tightened the money supply, and the result is being felt today. The substantial cut in federal spending has also contributed to the temporary business downturn.

He introduced McCracken, who made 3 main points: 1) the course of the economy is somewhere between the 1966-67 course and the 1960-61 course, but closer to the latter, e. g., the 5 months change in the Industrial Production Indicator in 1970 was minus 1.2 and in 1967 was 1.6 compared to minus 2.6 in 1960. 2) the price level is responding to the fight on inflation, e. g., the Wholesale Price Index rose only .2% in June; prices of raw materials are declining; the rate of increase in GNP Price Index in the second quarter will be lower than in the first quarter.

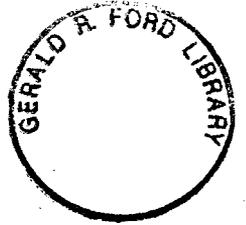


He then quoted in support of his estimate the following:

"Fortune sums it up well: 'It seems clear that -- without either stumbling into a deep recession or renewing the inflationary boom -- the nation is successfully negotiating a massive redeployment of priorities and resources, from an economy based on defense and business investment to one directed more toward consumption, housing, and social welfare.'"

The stock market performance has had a backlash effect on the entire economy. Stocks rose to an unreasonable level primarily because the public had begun to lose confidence in the stability of the purchasing power of the dollar. He produced charts illustrating the need to increase the money supply. He said that the state of the economy in December 1968 indicated a 5% annual growth rate, but the actual growth rate has been in the neighborhood of 3%. Scott asked if he felt the FED would cooperate in increasing the money supply. The answer was affirmative. RMN said that the FED has historically been too concerned with protecting the dollar even at the expense of risking a recession. The Administration policy is to control inflation but to avoid recession, and this requires gradual adjustments of a number of delicate mechanisms.

The President asked Shultz to comment on the potential impact of labor contracts due to be renegotiated this year. Shultz said that these cover about 5 1/2 million of the 8 million union workers in the labor force. If wage increases remain within reasonable bounds and if output per manhour rises sufficiently, the economy will not be hurt. He noted that interest rates appear to be moving downward slowly. This is true of both government securities and corporate issues. The decline we are witnessing in the rate of increase in the Wholesale Price Index will eventually be felt in retail prices. He confidently believes that by fall it will be possible to say that the measures adopted by the Administration have begun to bring inflation under control.

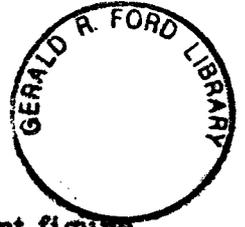


The VP inquired if a unit productivity increase does not mean more unemployment. The reply was negative if the economy is in growth stage.

RMN said that there is a demonstrable change in political attitudes of labor. The change is due in part to the Administration's foreign policy which they support and in part to the growth of a new middle class in labor. Republicans should not assume a rigid, unreasonable posture as they approach the labor electorate. We should not blame labor for inflation. While labor costs constitute a big item in prices, other factors have a substantial bearing. Shultz interrupted to say that the change in labor's political attitudes is due in large part to the President's efforts to cultivate Meaney and other leaders in the labor complex. He has approached them with complete candor and has won their confidence and respect. RMN said that he believes Republicans can win a substantial part of the labor vote if candidates will concentrate upon 3 legislative proposals of the Administration, viz, the unemployment compensation bill, the manpower training bill and the industrial safety legislation.

Senator Bennett cautioned that when we talk about the Consumer Price Index, we should be careful to distinguish between the price of products and the price of services. He said the latter is not reflected in the Wholesale Price Index and yet it accounts for most of the increase in the Consumer Price Index. Tower asked if minimum wage increases are not principally responsible for increases in price of services. Shultz answered that there is a connection and expressed the hope that Congress will not act this year on some of the pending proposals to increase the minimum wage.

Wilson suggested that the Administration "do something dramatic to show concern for the housing slump." RMN replied that we should remind the country that the Democratic Congress has sat idle on his \$6 billion housing bill for 8 months. McCracken said that in the last half of the year, the economy will be firmer, productivity greater and the spirits of the people higher.



RMN asked Shultz to predict what the unemployment figure would be by fall. Shultz indicated a reluctance to climb but on that limb, and the President gracefully withdrew the question. He asked us to remind the country that during each of the Kennedy years unemployment was above the 6% level, and he never heard one Democrat say that "we are in a recession." He then told a little story about a NBC reporter. Apparently, NBC had picked up a leak from the Bureau of Labor Statistics to the effect that the unemployment rate for June had increased from 5% to 5.5%, and he wrote his story for the next day. When the next day came and the story was issued, the figure was 4.7%. Nevertheless, NBC spent a second of the broadcast reporting the figure and then went ahead for several minutes to talk about the increase in unemployment.

Shultz did say that while the number of people exhausting unemployment benefits is increasing, total unemployment is still low. RMN also had a comment to make about businessmen who press the idea that the best thing that could happen to this country is to have a recession with a high rate of unemployment in order to bring down wage levels. That is shortsighted and mistaken. That policy would "elect so many liberal Democrats to the next Congress that this country would be ruined."

We adjourned at approximately 10:30 a. m.

RICHARD H. POFF

JULY 7, 1970

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

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



AT 10:55 A.M. EDT.

MR. ZIEGLER: The Leadership Meeting this morning lasted from 8:35 until 10:45. Congressman Ford will begin the briefing this morning.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: We had an extensive briefing this morning by Dr. Paul McCracken and others as to the situation facing the country from the economy point of view. The news was encouraging.

The point was made that we were in a period of transition from a wartime economy with inflation to one of peace, hopefully, and, at the same time, we were doing it without any recession and achieving, hopefully, relative price stability.

At the same time in the discussion we talked about the legislative program that the President mentioned in his economic report. There were five or six specific legislative proposals that the President indicated were absolutely essential if we were to go from this wartime economy to a peacetime economy.

One, improved unemployment compensation legislation. This Congress has not taken final action on this important legislation. It is apparently languishing in a conference, or there is no action from the conference, after the House and Senate have passed the bill.

There is an eight-month lag in the necessary Emergency Housing legislation.

There has been relatively little legislative action on the highly important Manpower Training legislation.

Thirdly, the President had recommended improved Social Security legislation. The House has passed it to give an increase in the cost-of-living benefit to the 30 million social security recipients. No action has been taken in the Senate.

There has been no action of any material benefit in the area of Occupational Safety legislation.

It seems to us, I believe, that the Congress can be legitimately blamed for not acting affirmatively quickly enough on these important legislative proposals which, if law today, would help this transition from a wartime economy

MORE



to a peacetime economy.

SENATOR SCOTT: Had the Housing Bill been acted upon early instead of an eight-month delay, the \$250 million involved would have been expanded into \$6 billion available for new housing starts. We understand that the money is there, that the business community is prepared to take care of these starts if Congress will enact the Housing Bill.

The transitional period in the fight on inflation is working. The wholesale price index is now markedly down, from 5.4 percent in the fourth quarter of last year, to 1.4 percent this year. The retail price index as normally expected should follow that down with the resulting easing in the cost of consumer goods. The policies, in other words, are beginning to work.

The Administration has noted a paragraph in Fortune magazine, which seems to summarize what is going on. That paragraph says, "It seems clear that without either stumbling into a deep recession or renewing the inflationary boom, the Nation is successfully negotiating a massive redeployment of priorities and resources from an economy based on defense and business investment to one directed more towards consumption, housing, and social welfare."

Q Senator, would you repeat that figure of \$200 million, did you say, that would release \$6 billion?

SENATOR SCOTT: \$250 million in the Housing Bill would release \$6 billion in the business community to make it available for housing starts.

Q Would you explain that to those of us who can't conceive of things in those large figures?

SENATOR SCOTT: Well, by now you should be able to -- you have been here under the Democrats long enough -- from what we are paying for in the decade of the spend-thrift 60's.

The amount which is made available by Congress results in lending much larger sums of money for the purchase of homes for mortgage loans and for extension of credit, for construction, for ownership and, therefore, it expands by that geometrical proportion.

I don't have a chart to show you exactly how a given \$10,000 expands into a \$50,000 house or \$60,000 house, but anybody who bought one knows that is the way it works.

Q Senator, how long do you expect this transition period to last?

SENATOR SCOTT: I would say it is turning now. It is definitely improving. The situation should become more and more obvious with each passing month. I think by the end of this second quarter, and as you enter the third quarter, you will notice more and more improvement.

Q What is the expectation of the unemployment rate? Did Dr. McCracken give you any idea on that?

SENATOR SCOTT: He discussed it, but as an economist he said he did not undertake to make a specific prediction. The intent is to keep it stabilized as closely as possible.

The status of the Housing Bill, I believe, is that it is in conference.

Q What was that wholesale rate again?

SENATOR SCOTT: The wholesale rate, fourth quarter 1969, 5.4 percent; in the first quarter of 1970, 5.3 percent; in the second quarter of 1970, a drastic reduction to 1.4 percent.

Q That is rate of increase?

SENATOR SCOTT: That is the annual rate of increase in the wholesale price index. What you draw from it is that wholesale prices of raw materials have been declining.

I think you might expect that the overall GNP price index in the second quarter may be a bit lower than the first, also.

Q Sir, having concluded that Congress can legitimately be blamed for a good deal of this, did you come across any method of speeding up what Congress does?

SENATOR SCOTT: Yes, some of these things we are doing and saying now will speed them up. For example, at a recent press conference here in the White House, Gerald Ford and I pointed out with some acerbity the delay in crime legislation.

You will notice the House acted immediately after that on one of the most important of the crime control bills.

I would like to point out that some of them are still being unconscionably held up, in my view. We are keeping the heat on that. I would like to suggest now that the Family Assistance plan ought to receive more attention in the Senate Finance Committee because the House has passed it. It is highly desirable legislation. It is a complete reform of the welfare system and a Democratic Congress ought to act to bring that bill out, too.

Yes, when the leadership mentions these things in both Houses, we find an instant defensive reaction on the part of the Democratic majorities and shortly thereafter you begin to see some action.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I might add on that particular point that the best evidence lately was the criticism that was, I think, appropriately leveled at the Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency in the House who literally sat on this Emergency Housing legislation for



too long a time and when we started to criticize the delay and the tardiness it was within a week or so programmed and passed by the House.



I hope and trust that the prodding we are giving today will expedite the consideration of this legislation in the conference. I understand they are having a conference on Thursday.

I believe the demand by the public is such that if we prod them we will get some action out of that conference right away. Otherwise, it will languish and hang there for too long a time. A little criticism in this case has been very meaningful and very productive.

Q Senator Scott, how do the Republicans stack up on the Family Assistance program?

SENATOR SCOTT: I would be pretty certain that a very substantial majority of Republicans will support it.

Q There is one report that it is blocked in the Senate by the Republicans on the Senate Finance Committee, the Family Assistance plan. Have you any report on that?

SENATOR SCOTT: It sounds like a Democratic rumor to me. Whose ever fault it is it ought to get out. But the Finance Committee is controlled by a majority of the Democrats. I have never found them having any trouble getting a bill out if they really want it.

Q Mr. Ford, did the President mention the need to keep appropriations in line with his requests? Did he say that he would veto any appropriation bills that were not in line?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: The President did bring up the problem of the Congress appropriating or authorizing more money than he had requested in his budget. He pointed out that if this trend continues, it will be very harmful in his attempt to win the battle against inflation.

He didn't forecast any additional vetoes, but he did very specifically say that this Congress, if it continues to appropriate and authorize more money than he has requested, the problems of inflation will multiply rather than be brought under control.

Q Was any estimate made of the budget deficit that would result from this trend continuing?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: No, no specifics, but certainly the implication was there, that if this spend-thrift Congress under the Democrats continues to appropriate and authorize more money than he has requested, and particularly if they include these mandatory spending provisions, certainly the deficit will be more than was anticipated and more than was desirable.

SENATOR SCOTT: The President made the point on the short form deficit that that is due to the reduced income coming in rather than to the spending recommendations of the Administration. They have kept the lid on spending down here. There has been a reduction in income.

Q But you are talking about the \$1.3 billion deficit, I take it, and not the reported \$10 billion that it could result in?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: There was no discussion of any figure of that magnitude. The figure was in relationship to the \$1.3 billion or \$1.2 billion.

SENATOR SCOTT: I would hope the \$10 billion estimate could be related more to drug abuse than to facts, personally.

Q Did the President join the leadership in putting the blame on Congress?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: There is no question that the President was very firm in his condemnation that this Congress on several occasions has gone above his budget figure, and he felt that if this trend continued or magnified, it certainly would be a contributing factor to the problems of inflation.

Some of us believe that if this Democratic Congress continues in too many areas to be a spendthrift Congress, it will be a very legitimate political campaign issue in 1970.

Q Mr. Ford, if you haven't already discussed it, would you tell us whether you think the House will hold to its previous version on Postal Reform?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I believe the Postal Reform legislation will be sent to conference this afternoon. There will be, as I understand it, an effort made to instruct the House conferees to insist upon the House version, particularly in the so-called right-to-work provision. I believe there will be bipartisan vote to insist upon that retention in the bill.

Q Mr. Scott, what do you think will happen then?

SENATOR SCOTT: Well, Sarah, to tell you the truth, I was talking to Mr. Ziegler and I did not hear your question. Would you be good enough to repeat it?

Q If the House sustains its previous action on the right to work and postal reform, what do you think the Senate conferees will do?

SENATOR SCOTT: I would hope the Senate conferees would do what the Senate did, in my personal opinion.

By the way, what I was talking about was to continue to plug for the Bicentennial. That is why my attention wandered. I want to express my appreciation



for the favorable trend that seems to be taking toward Philadelphia, the greatest of all American cities, as the focal point of the exposition.

Q Was there any discussion of foreign policy at all this morning?

SENATOR SCOTT: None.

Q Sir, did the Republican leadership in the House and Senate support the Republican nominee in Virginia?

SENATOR SCOTT: Yes. As far as the Senate was concerned, I am sure the Republican Senators would welcome any accession to their ranks. I have not met delegate Garland but he is coming up this week to meet, hopefully, his future Republican colleagues.

We would certainly support all Republican nominees throughout the country and welcome the additions to our ranks.

Q Since you were good enough to open up the Bicentennial, did the President tell you over breakfast whether he is going to accept the Commission's report and recommend the exposition to be put into Philadelphia?

SENATOR SCOTT: I think Ron can answer that better than I can. I can tell you that I did discuss it with the President and I feel very good about it.

Have you any idea when it will occur, Ron?

Sometime soon, is that right?

MR. ZIEGLER: Exactly what I was going to say.

Q In the report by Dr. McCracken and others on the economy, what expectation were you given on the consumer price index for the rest of this year?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: The feeling was that with the tremendous improvement in the wholesale price index rise relating the last quarter of 1969 and the first quarter of 1970 to the second quarter of 1970, that the prospects were that instead of the six percent in 1969 for the consumer price index, it would be far lower, but no specific figure was given.

THE PRESS: Thank you very much.

END

(AT 11:10 A.M. EDT.)



Tuesday, June 23, 1970

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1068, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 337 yeas to 0 nays, the House passed H.R. 11833, to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act in order to provide financial assistance for the construction of solid waste disposal facilities, to improve research programs pursuant to such act.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 17399, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and agreed to the conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Mahon, Whitten, Evins of Tennessee, Natcher, Flood, Steed, Hansen of Washington, Jonas, Cederberg, Michel, and Langen.

Wednesday, June 24, 1970

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

By a voice vote the House passed H.J. Res. 1259, to extend the effectiveness of the Defense Production Act of 1950 to July 30, 1970.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS

By a voice vote, the House passed H. J. Res. 1264, making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1971.

PUBLIC WORKS-ATOMIC ENERGY ASSISTANCE

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 18127, making appropriations for public works and the Atomic Energy Commission for fiscal year 1971.

By a teller vote of 60 yeas to 90 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Hathaway that sought to add \$807,000 for the Dickey-Lincoln hydroelectric power project.

By a division vote of 28 yeas to 81 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Dingell that sought to add \$250 million, to provide full funding for waste treatment facilities.

Tuesday, June 23, 1970

ACTION TAKEN ON PRESIDENTIAL VETO ON HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION (HILL-BURTON)

By a record vote of 279 yeas to 98 nays, with 2 voting "present," the House voted to override the President's veto and pass H.R. 11102, to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise, extend, and improve the program established by title VI of such act; and sent the measure to the Senate for further action.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

By a voice vote, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 17399, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970. The House insisted on its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 13 and 16. A motion to recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 13 (funds for NSF) was rejected by a voice vote, and a motion to recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 16 (grants for urban renewal) was rejected by a record vote of 136 yeas to 236 nays.

MORTGAGE CREDIT

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1094, providing two hours of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 322 yeas to 2 nays, the House passed H.R. 17495, to increase the availability of mortgage credit for the financing of urgently needed housing.

Subsequently, this passage was vacated, and S. 3685, a similar Senate-passed measure was passed in lieu after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.

By a record vote of 214 yeas to 113 nays, the House agreed to a committee amendment that struck out title V, which provides for the establishment of a National Development Bank. Earlier, while in the Committee of the Whole, the amendment was agreed to by a teller vote of 114 yeas to 58 nays.

By a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Barrett to a committee amendment that provides for GAO auditing of the books of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.

By a teller vote of 91 yeas to 90 nays, the Chair voting "yea" to break a 90 to 90 tie, the House agreed to a committee amendment (title VII) which provides discretionary authority for Federal Reserve Board to allow commercial bank reserves to be used to finance the construction or acquisition of residential real property.



MORTGAGE CREDIT (continued)

By a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Stephens that provides an additional \$2.1 million for college housing.

The House insisted on its amendment, and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Patman, Barrett, Sullivan, Reuss, Widnall, Dwyer, and Johnson of Pennsylvania.

Monday, June 29, 1970

D. C. APPROPRIATIONS

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to 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; and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Natcher, Giaino, Patten, Pryor of Arkansas, Obey, Mahon, Davis of Wisconsin, Riegle, Wyatt, and Bow.

MANGANESE ORE

The House agreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 14720, to continue until the close of June 30, 1973, the existing suspension of duties on manganese ore (including ferruginous ore), and related products, clearing the measure for the President.

NATIONAL STOCKPILE

By a voice vote, the House agreed to the conference reports on various bills, all authorizing the release of various materials from the national stockpile, clearing the measures for the White House.

SAFE STREETS--CRIME CONTROL

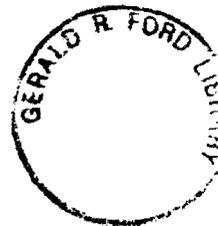
RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1111, providing for three hours of open debate.

The House completed all general debate on H.R. 17825, to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, and amendments thereto but did not take action on final passage.

COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES

By a voice vote, the House agreed to the conference report on S. 1519, to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, clearing the measure for Senate action.



Tuesday, June 30, 1970

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed S. 4012, to extend the Clean Air Act, as amended, and the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended, for a period of 60 days, clearing the measure for the White House.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT ANNUITIES

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 15733, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a temporary 15 percent increase in annuities, to change for a temporary period the method of computing interest on investments of the railroad retirement accounts; and asked for a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Staggers, Friedel, Dingell, Springer, and Devine.

CAMPUS UNREST

By a voice vote, the House passed H. J. Res. 1284, authorizing the President's Commission on Campus Unrest to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 16916, making appropriations for the Office of Education for fiscal year 1971. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Flood, Natcher, Smith of Iowa, Hull, Casey, Mahon, Michel, Shriver, Reid of Illinois, and Bow.

INDIANS

By a voice vote, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 12858, to provide for disposition of certain funds awarded to the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska by a judgment entered by the Court of Claims against the United States, clearing the measure for White House action.

SAFE STREETS--CRIME CONTROL

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 342 yeas to 2 nays, with 1 voting "present," the House passed H.R. 17825, to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.



Tuesday, June 30, 1970 (continued)

BANKRUPTCY LAWS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 970, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 334 yeas to 12 nays, the House passed S. J. Res. 88, to create a commission to study the bankruptcy laws of the United States.

ARTS AND HUMANITIES

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1118, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 262 yeas to 78 nays, the House passed H.R. 16065, to amend the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities of 1965, as amended.

Subsequently, this passage was vacated, and S. 3215, a similar Senate-passed bill was passed in lieu, after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.

RECOMMIT

By a division vote of 32 yeas to 86 nays, the House rejected a motion by Mr. Ashbrook to recommit the bill to the Committee on Education and Labor with instructions to report it back forthwith containing an amendment that would cut the funding by \$4 million.

By a division vote of 24 yeas to 60 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Gross that would cut funding by \$20 million.

By a division vote of 30 yeas to 84 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Scherle that sought to cut funding by \$10 million.

D. C. APPROPRIATIONS

By a voice vote, the House agreed to the conference report on 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.



Wednesday, July 1, 1970

VETERANS' OFFICE--PHILIPPINES

House agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R. 16739, to extend for a period of 10 years the existing authority of the Administration of Veterans' Affairs to maintain offices in the Republic of the Philippines, clearing the measure for the President.

Monday, July 6, 1970

HOUSE CONSIDERED CONSENT CALENDAR

SUSPENSIONS (7 BILLS)

The House voted to suspend the rules and passed the following bills by voice vote:

H.R. 12807, to amend the Expediting Act.

H.R. 15979, relating to the Tax Treatment of Interest on Farmers Home Administration Insured Loans.

H.R. 17068, relating to Duty Treatment of Certain Previously Exported Aircraft.

H.R. 10517, to amend the Internal Revenue Code relating to distilled spirits.

H.R. 11766, to amend the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966.

H.R. 12943, to extend the Jellyfish Control Act.

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

S. 3592, to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act (passed by a roll call vote of 296 yeas to 2 nays.)

PROGRAM AHEAD

Tuesday, July 7, 1970

PRIVATE CALENDAR

H. R. 16327 - To Amend the Peace Corps Act
(Open Rule - One Hour of Debate)

H. R. 8673 - Consumer protection for Gold and Silver Articles
(Open Rule - One Hour of Debate)



PROGRAM AHEAD (continued)

Wednesday, July 8, 1970, and Balance of Week

- H. Res. 1031 - Amending the Rules of the House with respect to lobbying practices and campaign contributions
(One House of Debate)

- H. R. 279 - Newspaper Preservation Act
(Open Rule - Two Hours of Debate)

- H. R. 16542 - To regulate the mailing of unsolicited credit cards
(Open Rule - Two Hours of Debate)

- H. R. 16968 - Adjustment of Government Contribution for Federal Employee Health Benefits
(Open Rule - One Hour of Debate)

- H. R. 13100 - To extend programs for training in the allied health professions
(SUBJECT TO A RULE BEING GRANTED)

- H. R. 14237 - To amend the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963
(SUBJECT TO A RULE BEING GRANTED)