

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JUNE 13, 1972

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

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

10:00 A.M. EDT

MR. ZIEGLER: The Leadership meeting this morning started promptly at 8:00 o'clock and lasted until 9:45.

Senator Scott and Congressman Ford are here to give you a report on the meeting. Senator Scott.

SENATOR SCOTT: The President indicated that he is sending up the treaties and the Executive Agreement resulting from the Moscow conference. We have been able to assure him, which was evident after the meeting down here recently, that there is strong bipartisan support of what the President has accomplished.

Time is of the essence in order to get on with SALT II and limitation of armaments generally. It is my understanding that the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Fulbright, is prepared to move expeditiously on the treaty and is ready to go on with hearings. We had a meeting of the committee where this was discussed.

I would like to mention, too, that I believe that any attempt to cut defense appropriations along the lines some are suggesting would be a very grave error. For example, if you cut back the Sixth Fleet, you would seriously upset the balance in the Middle East. You would destroy hopes for any future arms limitation agreements; unilateral disarmers and neo-isolationists would leave no hope that the Soviets would negotiate further. And on the so-called Mansfield Amendment, this is one of the most unfortunate and, I believe, ill-grounded proposals that we have had on any of these military programs for several reasons.

In the first place, just at the moment when it is becoming clear, even to the most skeptical, that the South Vietnamese are hacking it over there -- and in any other war I imagine the lifting of the siege of An Loc would be tremendous news, for example -- that at a time like this, one of the most critical times in this whole period of our involvement, to seek to remove all ground forces by August would do irreparable damage to any hopes of negotiation whatsoever, would blow the Paris peace talks out of the water, in my opinion, should this become law.

Moreover, the resolution is drawn in a rather startling fashion. It undertakes to have us negotiate not with North Vietnam, but with the Viet Cong, as if North Vietnam had no connection with this war. The language is clearly language

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which Hanoi could welcome because of its restriction to the Viet Cong. It does not provide for an internationally supervised cease-fire; it simply says "verified cease-fire" as to Vietnam, and does not say how it shall be verified.

It would leave the whole question of prisoners of war very fuzzy. Most people have forgotten that following the French withdrawal, that Ho Chi Minh undertook to return the prisoners of war and the missing in action. There were over 30,000 of them. Only about 10,800 were returned. Two-thirds of them were never returned or accounted for.

On a cease-fire, it ought to be remembered that in Korea there was no substantial return of prisoners until after there had been an effective cease-fire. Unless you have an end-the-killing agreement here, you are not going to get those prisoners of war back. Any argument to the contrary simply will not hold water.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: We also discussed the situation as far as revenue sharing is concerned. Of course, the Democratic Leadership surprised everybody by pulling the revenue sharing bill from consideration on the Floor today and tomorrow. I was extremely disappointed in the timidity of the Democratic Leadership in not going ahead with the revenue sharing proposal.

The Republican head count shows we have approximately 105 firm Republican commitments for a closed rule, which is a high percentage out of our 178. If the Democrats had 105 out of 255, there would be no doubt that we could get a closed rule and revenue sharing would be approved by the House of Representatives this week.

There is a meeting called by the Speaker this afternoon where apparently he is going to try and firm up the Democratic commitments. We are going to the meeting, and we are going to report to him that our batting average in this regard is good and we hope that this meeting will produce the necessary votes on the Democratic side, because this legislation is the keystone of the President's efforts to do something about the problem of ever-increasing local taxes, particularly local real estate taxes.

If the Congress doesn't act on this legislation, and local taxes, particularly real estate taxes, continue to go up, I think there will be some political repercussions. So we hope to get the legislation through the House. It has now been scheduled for next Wednesday and next Thursday. It could have been through this week if the Democratic Leadership had been able to produce the necessary votes on the rule as well as on the bill.

This morning the House Committee on Foreign Affairs is meeting on the so-called "End The War" Amendment. We strongly oppose what has been drafted by the Democratic majority members, I gather primarily Congressman Rosenthal. The Rosenthal Amendment, or the Democratic proposal, is the wrong amendment at the wrong time. If approved, it will seriously undercut the President's efforts to end the war in Vietnam either by military efforts or through negotiation.

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The Rosenthal Amendment is not the answer to getting the prisoners of war back. The Democratic resolution, as it was proposed in the committee, is not the way to end the killing, and it is not the way to protect the lives of some 60,000 Americans still in Vietnam. The committee proposal as it is being considered this morning appeals only -- and I say with emphasis "only" -- to the unilateral disarmers, and also has a great appeal to the so-called "new isolationists." We hope to either change it or beat it, or delay it, because we think the President's approach is infinitely better.

SENATOR SCOTT: On the Mansfield Amendment, the same thing could be said. It is the wrong amendment at the wrong time.

The Senate Finance Committee, I believe, reports H.R. 1 out to the Floor today. I hope that the Senate will act responsibly on H.R. 1, because if they do not, and then the Democrats meet in convention and attempt to adopt some sort of a platform plank on welfare reform without ever acting when they have the chance to act responsibly, that would be the height of hypocrisy, and they will be held accountable for it.

Q Senator Mansfield -- (Laughter)

I am sorry. Senator Scott.

SENATOR SCOTT: He is my friend.

Q On your opening statement, you said the President was sending up treaties today. I was under the impression that there was only a treaty, and this is a little confusing.

SENATOR SCOTT: We are referring to the treaty on the defensive arms and the Executive Agreement on offensive arms. I don't believe he is sending up the health treaty, is he?

MR. ZIEGLER: The treaty that is going up today is the treaty relating to the defensive systems; and also included in the material going up today will be information relating to the Executive Agreement which the President will ask the Congress to give their support to through the passing of a resolution.

Q That is what I really was concerned about. That is not, strictly speaking, a treaty, is it?

MR. ZIEGLER: That is not a treaty; it is an Executive Agreement entered into by the Executive. As the President said, he will seek the approval of the Congress in the form of the passage of a resolution.

Q And that applies only to offensive weapons, and he doesn't have to do it?

MR. ZIEGLER: That applies to only the offensive weapon agreement, and it is not required by law. It is simply the intent of the President to have this agreement supported by the Congress and discussed thoroughly by the Congress.

Q Without belaboring it, I thought there was part of the Act that created the Disarmament Agency that did require agreements to be approved by Congress.

MR. ZIEGLER: That is not the case.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I think it can be argued, but I think the President felt that he wanted to maximize Congressional consideration and Congressional approval, so the agreement is going up and it will be most likely referred in the House to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, because of the tieback to the disarmament legislation. It will go the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and from all I can find out, it looks like it will get rapid, thorough and favorable consideration, and I think that will happen in the House as well.

Q Senator Scott, is there enough opposition to the ABM treaty and the interim agreement to delay seriously the ratification of the treaty?

SENATOR SCOTT: No. I think the treaty will be treated separately, and hearings are likely to be expeditious and I would expect prompt Senate action. The Executive Agreement will take longer, and I do not know which House will act first on that. The Senators generally talk longer, and you would expect they might lag behind the House a little bit.

Q Do you have a target date for the treaty?

SENATOR SCOTT: We have no target date except "expeditious action," because as soon as it is acted upon, the sooner our representatives can get on with other and equally desirable agreements.

Q Both of you mentioned those who advocate unilateral disarmament. Did you have anybody particularly in mind?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I don't have anybody particularly in mind, but there are some who have offered amendments and have voted consistently to slash the defense budget. If you look at the facts and figures, in effect it means over the next five years our defense posture will be seriously jeopardized.

There is a hard core in the House, somewhere between 30 and 50, who are on this binge. I think it would be tragic if the House and Congress went along with it, but I do not think they will.

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Q Senator Scott, I was thinking you might be thinking of one of your colleagues in the Senate who is also a candidate for the Democratic nomination.

SENATOR SCOTT: I don't know. Hanoi indicates now and then that some Senators are "more flexible" than others in their attitudes toward the problems of the Vietnamese War. I would say that whatever Senators have identified themselves as so highly flexible, that perhaps they are the ones I meant. The truth is that nothing succeeds like success. The President's program in Vietnam is succeeding and I have said this many times.

The Senate is frantic in its effort to try to convince the American people that they are the ones who can settle the war,, in spite of all the evidence to the contrary. Only the President can end this war. So, they are devising every sort of gimmick they can think of to say to the American people, "If you only left it to us we would get you out sooner." It is equivalent to Senator McGovern's rather fatuous statement that if you simply pulled all American forces out, he knows that the prisoners of war will be released. It is too bad that it is too late to ask Premier Mendes France that because Mendes France probably told the French people that he knew he would get the prisoners of war, too, and he got one-third of them because he trusted the Ho Chi Minh government.

Q Senator, what evidence do you have on the other side of this that continuing with the President's program will get the prisoners back?

SENATOR SCOTT: We know it is the only way by which you will get the prisoners back. Prisoners have normally been returned following a cease-fire. They have not necessarily waited for a peace agreement. The difficulty here is the unwillingness of some Members of Congress to include an internationally supervised cease-fire. That is the only way we got the prisoners back in Korea, when we had a cease-fire and proved it was effective. The provision merely for a so-called "verified cease-fire", leaving it up to Hanoi's word as to what verifies the cease-fire, and to restrict the cease-fire only to the United States and the Viet Cong, is a highly unrealistic approach.

Q Your reading of history rather intrigues me. What happened to the two-thirds of the French prisoners? Are you maintaining that they are still in Vietnam?

SENATOR SCOTT: We ~~don't~~ know what happened to them. The Hanoi Ho Chi Minh government never accounted for them. They were never returned. It is strange credibility to believe that two-thirds of the prisoners of war left consisted entirely of missing-in-action, and otherwise unaccounted for. Hanoi never gave an accounting and of the 30,000 some 10,800, as I recall the figure, were returned. Nothing was ever heard of the others.

Q You said the President's program is working and you said that the South Vietnamese are hacking it. I think Congressman Ford said that we were going to win, either militarily or by a negotiated peace. Could the South Vietnamese hack it, so-called, without our massive naval and air armadas going in there and actually, does the President see an end to this war before the election?

SENATOR SCOTT: I can't speak for the President on that, obviously. Whether the war ends before the election depends on whether Hanoi is willing to negotiate a peace or whether it concludes that it cannot win one on the battlefield or both.

The success of the Vietnamese is, of course, in part due to the support given by American forces in the air and on the sea. At some point it is the expectation that that kind of aid will no longer be necessary to enable them to hold on to their own country. But for the present it is essential that that aid be given because Hanoi has involved all of its divisions in an all-out attempt to conquer, by invasion, the South Vietnamese. The South Vietnamese are not only holding, but they are gaining ground and they are lifting sieges at An Loc and Kontum and all of the pessimistic prognostications of two or three months ago are being proven wrong as of now.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I would like to make a correction. I did not use the words "winning the war" or "would win the war" or "military victory." I repeat that I said the President's program would either lead to success in negotiations or success militarily.

Q What does that mean?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: It means that the North Vietnamese are not able to achieve what they set out to do, to make a smashing military accomplishment in South Vietnam. Obviously, they have not. Their capability is degenerating very seriously and the South Vietnamese are doing infinitely better. When you have this set of circumstances, it helps to generate the kind of atmosphere that, in my judgment -- and I say "my judgment" -- would lead to progress at the negotiating table.

Q How far away, then, sir, do you see us from a military victory?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I have never said that the United States was aiming at a military victory. We are aiming at the kind of military success that would lead to an effective negotiated settlement.

Q You are saying, Congressman, that you would expect serious negotiations to begin fairly soon, then?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: It seems to me that that is the best and quickest road to success. I was delighted to see that Ambassador Porter is willing to go back and meet with the North Vietnamese negotiators. The President made a very generous offer. It is an offer that I think they ought to accept.

Q Do you see any indication that Porter's return to Paris and his more conciliatory attitude was influenced by anything from Hanoi recently?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I have no way of knowing that. I would hope that the North Vietnamese, bearing in mind the military problems they are having, would now realize that the best way to end this conflict is to negotiate.

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Q Both of you gentlemen talked a bit about what you called "unilateral disarmers" and "neo-isolationists." Do you expect these terms to recur during the campaign this Fall? Do you think this will be an issue?

SENATOR SCOTT: I would expect the terminology to recur. I think the isolationist of the left is fully as blind as the ancient isolationist of the right in previous times. I think that as long as some contend that you can trust the enemy and as long as some say we should simply withdraw without any effort to protect the position that we undertook to protect, that it would be just to refer to them as "neo-isolationists" and "unilateral disarmers." Anyone who proposes to withdraw unilaterally is withdrawing arms and he is doing it unilaterally and therefore he is a unilateral disarmer. I think it follows. They will have to live with these terms if they seek to impose these harsh terms on the United States by statute.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: If I might add, I think a great deal depends on how successful the Democratic efforts are to get the President's military program, the need for the Trident or ULMS submarine program, the President's request for the necessary funding for the two ABM sites, and the President's program for the B-1 bomber. And in addition, if there are some who try to tear apart and destroy the President's military assistance program, because if we end up with no capability, the United States is stripped of any opportunity or capability of helping allies, then the United States, in effect, is withdrawing and becoming isolationist.

So we have to maintain our own military strength and help those other nations who are willing to stand up. So it depends, really, on what the Congress does in this session. If the people who want to gut both programs are successful, I think you will find some strong statements, and properly so, against those who want to be the 1970 isolationists and the 1970 "Fortress America" people.

Q I wonder if you have a name for a General who takes the country's laws into his own hands and bombs the North without orders?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I think :
handled that matter under the proper circumstances.

Q Secretary Laird said the other day that he would not support the arms limitation agreements unless the Congress passed the legislation supporting the bombers and submarine construction program. Is that the view of the Leadership?

SENATOR SCOTT: I think that is somewhat taken out of context. I think the Secretary of Defense was making the point that these are complimentary programs, and that one without the other doesn't make a great deal of sense. The defense of the United States depends on those matters where we have agreed with Russia, for example, to make certain mutual commitments, and that the mutuality of those commitments and the strength of the United States under the arms program are interdependent.

Q You are saying you would not support the treaties without the complimentary program?

SENATOR SCOTT: I am saying what I said, and no more.

Q But I am asking a new question.

SENATOR SCOTT: The new question doesn't throw any light on the old question. I am afraid I cannot answer beyond that.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I think what we have to do, if I might supplement Hugh's comment, I think we have to work to the maximum to see to it that the treaty and agreement are approved and also seek to get the necessary funding for all of the programs, and it is difficult to determine at this stage which will come first.

Our objective is the accomplishment of both, the adequate funding of both the foreign aid military legislation and appropriations as well as the approval of the treaty and Executive Agreement.

Q On another subject, I am wondering if either of you gentlemen would care to defend the President's failure to hold a formal press conference in more than a year?

SENATOR SCOTT: That is hardly our function. Mr. Ziegler is here to answer those questions. The President has been before the people of the United States in many different ways. I would suggest that you take that up with Mr. Ziegler.

Q We have. (Laughter)

SENATOR SCOTT: He is just across the hall. We will bring him over.

MR. ZIEGLER: I didn't know UPI had television. Don, your reference to a formal press conference is referring to television; right? As you know, the President has had several press conferences in his office in the past year.

Q I would be willing to submit questions in writing at this point.

MR. ZIEGLER: We will have the material we referred to in 15 minutes.

Q What will that be?

MR. ZIEGLER: We will have a full package that I will explain. It is quite extensive.

SENATOR SCOTT: I want to thank you for not asking me any questions on Senator McGovern's position. If you will just defer that for a few weeks, he will change his position and we can answer it then.

END

(AT 10:30 A.M. EDT)



Wednesday, May 3, 1972

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 14582, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1972, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Mahon, Whitten, Rooney of New York, Passman, Evins of Tennessee, Boland, Natcher, Flood, Steed, Hansen of Washington, McFall, Bow, Jonas, Cederberg, Michel, Conte, Shriver, and McDade.

RAIL PASSENGER SERVICE

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 11417, to provide financial assistance to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation for the purpose of purchasing railroad equipment, and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Staggers, Jarman, Dingell, Springer, and Devine.

SICKLE CELL ANEMIA

The House agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the amendments of the House to S. 2676, to provide for the control of sickle cell anemia, clearing the measure.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE --WORLD WEATHER PLAN

The House received and read a message from the President transmitting the world weather program plan for fiscal year 1973--referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

DIGESTIVE DISEASES

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 926, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 357 yeas to 10 nays, the House passed H.R. 13591, to designate the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases as the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases.

(MORE)

Wednesday, May 3, 1972 (continued)

NATIONAL FORESTS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 951, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 371 yeas to 5 nays, the House passed H.R. 13089, to provide for acceleration of programs for the planting of trees on national forest lands in need of reforestation.

PEAR MARKETING ORDERS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 952, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 14015, to amend section 2(3), section 8c(6)(I), and section 8c(7)(C) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937.

RECOMMIT

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

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The House passed by voice vote the following resolutions, all providing for appointments of the following people to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution:

S. J. Res. 173, A. Leon Higginbothan; S. J. Res. 175, Robert Francis Goheen; and S. J. Res. 174, John Paul Austin.

NUCLEAR POWER REACTORS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 953, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 14655, to authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to issue temporary operating licenses for nuclear power reactors under certain circumstances.



Thursday, May 4, 1972

PORTS AND WATERWAYS SAFETY ACT

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 8140, to promote the safety of ports, harbors, waterfront areas, and navigable waters of the United States, and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Garmatz, Clark, Lennon, Pelly, and Keith.

DOLLAR DEVALUATION APPROPRIATIONS

By a record vote of 291 yeas to 62 nays, the House passed H.J. Res. 1174, making an appropriation for special payments to international financial institutions for the fiscal year 1972.

Monday, May 8, 1972

DISTRICT DAY - D. C. LEGISLATION

The House considered and passed the following legislation pertaining to the District of Columbia:

Medical records: H.R. 9769, concerning medical records, information, and data to promote and facilitate medical studies, research, education, and the performance of the obligations of medical utilization committees in the District of Columbia. (Passed by a voice vote).

D. C. BILL FAILED

Bus subsidy: By a record vote of 50 yeas to 270 nays with 1 voting "present", the House failed to pass H.R. 14718, to provide public assistance to mass transit bus companies in the District of Columbia.

ASTRONAUTS

It was made in order for the Speaker to call a recess at any time on Tuesday, May 16, for the purpose of receiving Apollo 16 Astronauts.

Tuesday, May 9, 1972

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS

The House agreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 8083, to improve air traffic controllers' career program, clearing the measure for the President.



(MORE)

Tuesday, May 9, 1972 (continued)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The House insisted on its amendment to S. 1736, to provide for financing the acquisition, construction, alteration, maintenance, operation, and protection of public buildings, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Gray, Kluczynski, Wright, Harsha, and Grover.

SEABEES MONUMENT

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 960, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 364 yeas to 4 nays, with 1 voting "present", the House passed H. J. Res. 55, proposing the erection of a memorial on public grounds in the District of Columbia, or its environs, in honor and commemoration of the Seabees of the United States Navy.

FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 957, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 357 yeas to 9 nays, the House passed H.R. 4383, to authorize the establishment of a system governing the creation and operation of advisory committees in the executive branch of the Federal Government.

Wednesday, May 10, 1972

BLACK-LUNG BENEFITS

By a record vote of 275 yeas to 122 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 9212, to extend black-lung benefits to orphans whose fathers die of pneumoconiosis.

MINIMUM WAGE

RULE

By a record vote of 338 yeas to 57 nays, the House adopted H. Res. 968, providing for three hours of open debate.



(MORE)

Wednesday, May 10, 1972 (continued)

MINIMUM WAGE (continued)

The House concluded all general debate on H.R. 7130, Fair Labor Standards amendments. Proceedings under the 5-minute rule will continue tomorrow.

Thursday, May 11, 1972

HIGHER EDUCATION

By a record vote of 275 yeas to 124 nays, the House agreed to a motion by Mr. Waggoner to instruct the conferees to insist on the House antibusing amendments to S. 659, omnibus education amendments of 1972.

By a record vote of 126 yeas to 273 nays, the House rejected a motion by Mr. Yates to lay the previous motion on the table.

MINIMUM WAGE

RULE

On Wednesday, May 10, 1972, by a record vote of 338 yeas to 57 nays, the House adopted H. Res. 968, providing for three hours of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 330 yeas to 78 nays, the House passed H.R. 7130, Fair Labor Standards amendments.

RECOMMIT

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

By a record teller vote of 217 ayes to 191 noes, the House agreed to the Erlenborn amendment in the nature of a substitute to the committee amendment that contained the provisions of H.R. 14104.

The House agreed to the following amendments to the Erlenborn amendment:

By a record teller vote of 216 ayes to 187 noes, an amendment by Mr. Anderson of Illinois that would provide a minimum wage for nonagricultural employees covered prior to the 1966 amendments of \$1.80 an hour for the first year and \$2 an hour thereafter, and would provide a minimum wage for employees first covered by the 1966 amendments of \$1.70 an hour the first year, \$1.80 an hour the second year, and \$2 an hour thereafter.



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Thursday, May 11, 1972 (continued)

MINIMUM WAGE (continued)

The House agreed to the following amendments to the Erlenborn amendment: (continued)

By a voice vote, an amendment by Mr. Cordova that would provide for a minimum wage increase for agricultural workers in Puerto Rico.

By a division vote of 68 yeas to 20 nays, an amendment by Mr. Conte that would exempt the canal zone employees from the minimum wage.

The House rejected the following amendments to the Erlenborn amendment:

By a record teller vote of 184 yeas to 208 noes, an amendment by Mr. Randall that sought to provide overtime pay for transit employees who work over 44 hours a week and on January 1, 1974, overtime pay for all over 40 hours a week.

By a record teller vote of 170 yeas to 227 noes, an amendment by Mr. William D. Ford that sought to strike language which establishes youth subminimum wage rates.

Monday, May 15, 1972

THE HOUSE CONSIDERED THE CONSENT CALENDAR

SUSPENSIONS (2 BILLS)

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

Judicial circuits: H.R. 7378, to establish a Commission on Revision of the Judicial Circuits of the United States, amended (passed by a record vote of 317 yeas to 25 nays).

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial: H. J. Res. 812, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the planning and design of a national memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt (passed by a record vote of 330 yeas to 8 nays).

Tuesday, May 16, 1972

APOLLO XVI ASTRONAUTS

The House went into recess at 12:32 p.m. and received the Apollo XVI astronauts. The astronauts were escorted into and out of the Chamber by Representatives Boggs, O'Neill, Miller of California, Teague of Texas, Gerald R. Ford, Arends, and Mosher. House reconvened at 1:10 p.m.



(MORE)

Tuesday, May 16, 1972 (continued)

GOVERNOR WALLACE

The House passed S.J. Res. 234, deploring the attempted assassination of Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, clearing the measure for the President.

NASA AUTHORIZATION

The House agreed to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 14070, National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization, clearing the measure for the President.

THE HOUSE CONSIDERED THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

U. S. MAGISTRATE'S SALARIES

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.R. 7375, to remove the statutory ceiling on salaries payable to U.S. magistrates.

Prior to final passage, by a division vote of 72 yeas to 23 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Mayne to the committee amendment that limits a full-time magistrate's salary to 75 percent of a district judge's salary.

Wednesday, May 17, 1972

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

By a record vote of 339 yeas to 33 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 14582, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1972.

The House receded and concurred with amendment to Senate amendment No. 33, which would appropriate \$170 million for AMTRAK (agreed to by a record vote of 300 yeas to 70 nays).

STATE DEPARTMENT AND USIA AUTHORIZATION

RULE

By a voice vote, the House approved H. Res. 984, providing for one hour of open debate.



(MORE)

Wednesday, May 17, 1972 (continued)

STATE DEPARTMENT AND USIA AUTHORIZATION (continued)

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 305 yeas to 65 nays, the House passed H.R. 14734, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and for the U.S. Information Agency.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House approved H. Res. 983, the rule waiving points of order against the consideration of the bill.

The House concluded all general debate on H.R. 14989, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year 1973. Proceedings under the 5-minute rule will continue tomorrow.

Thursday, May 18, 1972

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE--SOCIAL SERVICES

The House received and read a message from the President urging the enactment of the Allied Services Act of 1972--referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

INDIANS

The House agreed to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 5199, to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay judgments in favor of the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma and the Miami Indians of Indiana, clearing the measure for the President.

KANSAS-NEBRASKA COMPACT

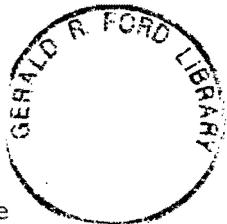
The House agreed to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 8116, to give congressional consent to the Kansas-Nebraska Big Blue River compact, clearing the measure for the President.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 14989, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year 1973.

The House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Railsback that adds \$1 million for salaries and expenses for the Bureau of Prisons.



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Thursday, May 18, 1972 (continued)

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS (continued)

By a division vote of 44 yeas to 42 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Hosmer that adds \$1 million for the International Atomic Energy Agency.

By a record teller vote of 156 ayes to 202 noes with 1 voting "present", the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Derwinski that sought to add \$25.1 million for the United Nations and sought to delete a proviso that limits the payment to the United Nations not to exceed 25 percent of the total annual assessment.

By a record teller vote of 142 ayes to 198 noes, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Mikva that sought to add \$9.5 million for the U.S. probation office.

By a record teller vote of 106 ayes to 206 noes, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Yates that sought to delete \$450,000 for the Subversive Activities Control Board.

By a record teller vote of 132 ayes to 180 noes, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Dingell that sought to prohibit the payment of U.S. Government employees salaries appropriated by this act who refuse to testify before Congress.

By a record teller vote of 71 ayes to 231 noes, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Gonzalez that sought to prohibit the use of funds for wiretaps on conversations of Members of Congress or the Federal judiciary.

Monday, May 22, 1972

MINERAL RESEARCH CENTERS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 958, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 278 yeas to 33 nays, the House passed H.R. 6788, to establish mining and mineral research centers, and to promote a more adequate national program of mining and mineral research.

Subsequently, this passage was vacated and a similar Senate-passed bill (S. 635), was passed in lieu, after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.



(MORE)

Monday, May 22, 1972 (continued)

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 959, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 254 yeas to 38 nays, the House passed H.R. 11627, to promote competition among motor vehicle manufacturers in the design and production of safe motor vehicles having greater resistance to damage.

Subsequently, this passage was vacated and a similar Senate-passed bill, S. 976, was passed in lieu after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.

Tuesday, May 23, 1972

HUD, SPACE, SCIENCE, AND VETERANS' APPROPRIATIONS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 990, the rule waiving points of order against the bill.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 367 yeas to 10 nays, the House passed H.R. 15093, making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development; for space, science, and veterans for the fiscal year 1973.

TOBACCO

By a voice vote, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 13361, to amend section 316(c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, clearing the measure for the President.

Wednesday, May 24, 1972

MEMBER SWORN

The House agreed to H. Res. 986, authorizing the Speaker to administer the oath of office to William S. Conover II, of Pennsylvania. Subsequently, Mr. Conover presented himself in the well of the House and was administered the oath of office by the Speaker.



(MORE)

Wednesday, May 24, 1972 (continued)

TRANSPORTATION APPROPRIATIONS

RULE

By a record vote of 358 yeas to 6 nays, the House adopted H. Res. 991, the rule waiving points of order against the bill.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 367 yeas to 1 nay (Paul Findley), the House passed H.R. 15097, making appropriations for the Department of Transportation for the fiscal year 1973.

Prior to final passage, the House, by a voice vote, agreed to an amendment by Mr. Conte that provides \$31.7 million for Coast Guard Reserve training.

Tuesday, May 30, 1972

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 11350, to increase the limit on dues for U.S. membership in the International Criminal Police Organization, and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Edwards of California, Conyers, and Wiggins.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 994, providing for two hours of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 226 yeas to 105 nays, the House passed H.R. 9669, to amend the Subversive Control Act of 1950.

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

MOTOR VEHICLE FEES

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 9580, to authorize the Commissioner of the District of Columbia to enter into agreements with the Commonwealth of Virginia and the State of Maryland concerning the fees for the operation of certain motor vehicles, and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives McMillan, Stuckey, Nelsen, and Broyhill of Virginia.



Wednesday, May 31, 1972 (continued)

PUBLIC BROADCASTING

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 956, providing for two hours of open debate.

The House concluded all general debate on H.R. 13918, Public Broadcasting Act of 1972. The bill was being read for amendment when the Committee of the Whole rose. Proceedings under the 5-minute rule will begin tomorrow.

Thursday, June 1, 1972

FLAG DAY

It was made in order for the Speaker to call a recess at any time on Wednesday, June 14, for commemorating Flag Day. The Speaker appointed Representatives Nichols, Kyros, Hall, and Kemp to serve on a committee to make the necessary arrangements for appropriate ceremonies.

PUBLIC BROADCASTING

RULE

By a voice vote, on Wednesday, May 31, 1972, the House adopted H. Res. 956, providing for two hours of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 254 yeas to 69 nays, the House passed H.R. 13918, the Public Broadcasting Act of 1972.

On a demand for a separate vote, by a record vote of 166 yeas to 170 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Heinz that sought to prohibit the authorization of any funds after fiscal year 1973 until GAO audits funds through fiscal year 1972.

By a division vote of 73 yeas to 46 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Mathis of Georgia to the second committee amendment that limits the salary of all employees of the Corporation to \$42,500 per year.

By a record teller vote of 203 yeas to 135 noes, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Chappell that prohibits the Corporation from conducting voter polls or public opinion surveys pertaining to Federal, State, or local elections.



(MORE)

Thursday, June 1, 1972 (continued)

PUBLIC BROADCASTING (continued)

By a record teller vote of 163 ayes to 182 noes, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Waggoner that prohibits the Corporation from making grants and entering into contracts with any corporation or institution who pays their officers, employees, or performers over \$42,500 per year.

By a record teller vote of 166 ayes to 183 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Harvey that sought to reduce the authorization to \$45 million for fiscal year 1973 and delete the authorization for fiscal year 1974.

INVESTIGATIVE AUTHORITY

The House agreed to H. Res. 985, authorizing additional investigative authority to the Committee on Public Works.

TRAVEL AUTHORITY

By a record vote of 192 yeas to 80 nays, the House agreed to H. Res. 965, authorizing the Speaker to appoint delegates and alternates to attend the International Labor Organization Conference in Geneva.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON MOSCOW SUMMIT

Before a joint session of Congress, President Nixon delivered a special report on the results of his trip to Moscow. The Message was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed as a House document (H. Doc. 92-305)

Monday, June 5, 1972

THE HOUSE CONSIDERED THE CONSENT CALENDAR

RECESS

It was made in order for the Speaker to call a recess at any time on Thursday, June 15, for the purpose of receiving the President of the United Mexican States in a joint meeting.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

By a record vote of 277 yeas to 40 nays, the House agreed to a conference report on S. 1736, public buildings amendments of 1972, clearing the measure for the Senate.



(MORE)

Monday, June 5, 1972 (continued)

FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE ACT

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 7117, to amend the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967, and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Garmatz, Dingell, and Pelly.

SUSPENSIONS (5 BILLS)

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

National cemeteries: H.R. 12674, to establish a National Cemetery System within the Veterans' Administration, amended. (Passed by a record vote of 310 yeas to 4 nays.)

North Pacific fisheries: H.R. 9501, to amend the North Pacific Fisheries Act of 1954, amended. (Passed by a voice vote.)

Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge: H.R. 10310, to establish the Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge, amended. (Passed by a record vote of 314 yeas)

Shooting from aircraft: H.R. 14731, to provide for the effective enforcement of the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 prohibiting the shooting at birds, fish, and other animals from aircraft, amended. (Passed by a record vote of 310 yeas to 5 nays.)

Water resources: H.R. 14106, to amend the Water Resources Planning Act to authorize increased appropriations, amended. (Passed by a record vote of 317 yeas.)

Tuesday, June 6, 1972

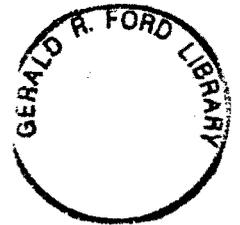
THE HOUSE CONSIDERED THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

D. C. APPROPRIATIONS

The House concluded all general debate on H.R. 15259, making appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1973. Proceedings under the 5-minute rule will begin tomorrow.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

The Speaker appointed Representatives Thompson of New Jersey, and Erlenborn to attend the International Labor Organization Conference in Geneva, Switzerland between June 7 and June 28, 1972, and Representatives Clay and Esch as alternates.



Wednesday, June 7, 1972

D. C. APPROPRIATIONS

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 302 yeas to 67 nays, the House passed H.R. 15259, making appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1973.

Prior to final passage, by a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Myers that prohibits the use of District of Columbia funds and school facilities for promoting demonstrations.

MOTOR VEHICLE FEES

The Speaker appointed Representative Cabell as an additional conferee on H.R. 9580, to authorize the Commissioner of the District of Columbia to enter into agreements with the Commonwealth of Virginia and the State of Maryland concerning the fees for the operation of certain motor vehicles.

AEC AUTHORIZATION

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1007, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 367 yeas to 2 nays, the House passed H.R. 14990, to authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Subsequently, this passage was vacated, and an identical Senate-passed bill S. 3607; was passed in lieu.

Thursday, June 8, 1972

MILITARY HEALTH PERSONNEL

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 2, to establish a Uniformed Service University of the Health Science, and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Hebert, Price of Illinois, Fisher, Bennett, Arends, Bray, and Hall.

HIGHER EDUCATION

By a record vote of 218 yeas to 180 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on S. 659, Higher Education Act of 1972, clearing the measure for the President.



(MORE)

Thursday, June 8, 1972 (continued)

PEACE CORPS AUTHORIZATION

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1011, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 14149, to authorize appropriations for the Peace Corps.

STATE-USIA AUTHORIZATION

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 14734, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and for the U.S. Information Agency, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Morgan, Zablocki, Hays, Fountain, Fascell, Mailliard, Frelinghuysen, Broomfield, and Thomson of Wisconsin.

Monday, June 12, 1972

LOAN CEILING

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1010, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 320 yeas, the House passed H.R. 10792, Small Business Administration loan ceiling.

Subsequently, this passage was vacated and a similar Senate-passed bill S. 3166, was passed in lieu, after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.

DRUG TREATMENT

RULE

By a record vote of 303 yeas, the House adopted H. Res. 995, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 322 yeas to 1 nay, the House passed H.R. 12846, to authorize a treatment and rehabilitation program for drug dependent members of the Armed Forces.



PROGRAM AHEAD

Tuesday, June 13, 1972, and Balance of Week

H.R. 11417 -- Conference Report on AMTRAK Authorization

H.R. 15418 -- Interior Appropriations, FY 1973

H.R. 15417 -- Labor-HEW Appropriations, FY 1973

WEDNESDAY IS FLAG DAY

THURSDAY IS JOINT MEETING TO HEAR PRESIDENT ECHEVERRIA OF MEXICO

