

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FEBRUARY 8, 1972

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

---

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



10:37 A.M. EST

MR. ZIEGLER: The breakfast this morning was held in the State Dining Room with the Members of the Cabinet and Republican leadership. It lasted close to 2-1/2 hours.

Among the things talked about were the dock strike on the West Coast and the problems created by the West Coast dock strike; and also foreign policy in general was discussed.

Senator Scott and Congressman Ford are here to report to you on the breakfast. We will begin with Congressman Ford.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: Thank you very much, Ron.

The first item on the agenda was the discussion of the need and necessity for legislative action to settle the dock strike if there is no settlement between labor and management. Secretary of Agriculture Butz pointed out very dramatically the harm that was being done to the country by the inability of the United States to ship the tremendous tons of agricultural commodities all over the world, and he predicted that if we don't get the dock strike settled, there could be a billion dollars lost in exports in 1972.

The President, as you know, submitted to the Congress a little over two weeks ago a proposed legislative method of settling the dock strike. In the House of Representatives, we were faced with a stacked committee in the House Committee on Education and Labor, and there was very little in the way of prospects for any legislative action.

We initiated, through the Committee on Rules, a proposal that would by-pass the Committee on Education and Labor, and it now appears that through that extraordinary parliamentary procedure we will get the legislation on the Floor of the House, probably tomorrow. The Committee on Rules is meeting at the present time.

We think the President's proposal is far superior to the one that came out of a subcommittee of Education and Labor yesterday. That is purely a cosmetic answer. If we can get it on the Floor of the House, I am convinced that the House of Representatives will approve the President's proposal.

MORE

Of course, it was very encouraging yesterday when the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare reported out unanimously -- I think 16 to nothing -- a version for the settlement which is very nearly what the President recommended. Senator Scott has just told me that Senator Mansfield has announced that this legislation will be on the Floor of the Senate this afternoon, and hopefully approved today or, at the latest, tomorrow, which means that the President's proposal, which is at this moment probably the one way we can get this matter resolved, can become law before the Congress recesses for the Lincoln Day period.

I think the President's leadership in this area, the pressure we have put on, has been very helpful in convincing the Democratic Congress that they could not, under any circumstances, let this thing drag on and on and on. I am hopeful. I think we have good reason to be hopeful for affirmative legislative action within the next 48 hours.

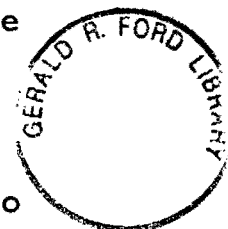
SENATOR SCOTT: This was one of the most interesting and up-beat sessions that we have ever had. The various Cabinet officers reported -- Secretary Richardson on welfare reform; Secretary Connally on the economy; and Secretary Rogers on the Vietnam peace plan, and the very broad and general approval in foreign countries of the President's proposals.

Two points were made in the discussion in which I participated: One, that the President, in his testimony before the Platform Committee on August 1, 1968, of which I was Vice Chairman, made clear what has long been the Republican position -- in fact, ever since the days of Senator Vandenberg -- that politics stops at the water's edge, where Presidential candidates could otherwise endanger ongoing negotiations.

The President then said, and I am quoting: "The present Administration's emissaries in Paris must be able to speak with the full force and authority of the United States. Nothing should be offered in the political arena that might undercut their hands. Too many lives are at stake. Our negotiators in Paris represent not only the present Administration, but the United States. In the spirit of country above party, as long as they have a chance of success, and as long as the Administration remains committed to an honorable settlement, they should be free from partisan interference, and they should have our full support. The pursuit of peace is too important for politics as usual."

Another point made was that the President's critics, particularly some of the Presidential Senators -- and I would add, with the honorable exception of Senators Humphrey and Jackson -- have all made the point for several years that they favor a cease-fire. Every advocate in this country, every person of good will, every militant, has been carrying placards saying "Stop the Killing." The only way to stop the killing is a cease-fire. This was the position until it suited some people to come along in the late days, in a Presidential campaign, and drop the cease-fire and demand that we accept conditions which Hanoi will, under no circumstances, accept, and that is military solutions without political solutions.

Q Then you agree with Mr. Haldeman, Senator, or the President does, that Democratic candidates are consciously



aiding and abetting the enemy by taking a critical attitude toward the peace plan?

SENATOR SCOTT: I have not said that. The statements of anyone else are personal to them. The President certainly has not said it. It is certainly not what the President has been talking about. He has asked that Presidential candidates avoid saying -- and I am paraphrasing, of course -- that the President has a plan, but we have a better plan, and maybe you should wait for us to get in. That is all that I am saying.

Q How does that paraphrase differ from the President's statement during the '68 campaign that he had a plan to end the war?

SENATOR SCOTT: He did, and he does, and he is using it, and the plan is working and the war is ending. I can't think of a better answer than that.

Q But doesn't that dispute what you just said?

SENATOR SCOTT: No. The President said he had a plan to end the war, but he did not in any way interfere with what the Administration was doing, or comment that the peace talks or negotiation were wrong. The President did not say what his plan was, because had he done that, he would have fallen into the same trap that the Democratic Presidential candidates are falling into; namely, to suggest an alternative, with the implications that Hanoi has only to wait and delay until they get in. That is a very different situation.

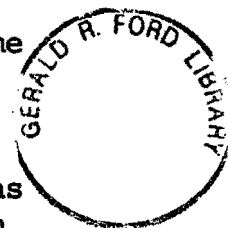
CONGRESSMAN FORD: May I make a comment on the same point?

I came to the Congress more or less under the tutelage of Senator Arthur Vandenberg, who all of you know was certainly the architect of bipartisan foreign policy. I can remember vividly Senator Vandenberg making a distinct differentiation between a discussion and a criticism on the one hand, and the offering of alternatives for the solution at a negotiating table on the other.

Now, President Nixon, when he was a candidate, never offered an alternative that would undercut the then President of the United States, because that would, in effect, end the negotiations until the next election. There was ample reason to be critical, perhaps, of the way the war was conducted. Senator Dirksen and myself, from time to time from '65 into '68, did make suggestions, or we were critical; but never, to my knowledge, did either Senator Dirksen or myself or candidate Nixon ever offer an alternative to the enemy which would have undercut the then President of the United States.

What is happening today, by some, with the exceptions that Senator Scott has made, they are offering alternatives that, in effect, are nullifying any effort on the part of this Administration to solve the problem in Vietnam by bona fide, legitimate negotiations.

I think there is a distinct difference and an important difference. We welcome criticism and suggestion; but we do not think it is in the best interest of the country to have



other people trying to negotiate while the President of the United States is in the process of negotiating with the enemy.

SENATOR SCOTT: I would like to add that many of you saw Xuan Thuy on Sunday. He has certainly cut the ground out from under the various proposals made by critics. He has made it perfectly clear that there will be no separation of the political and military issues as far as he is concerned, and that the proposal for release of prisoners in return for a total withdrawal of troops doesn't go far enough.

He might well go along with one suggestion made by a Presidential critic, of pressure on Saigon. In fact, he goes further. He said to the United States, "You overthrow Saigon. We will leave the method up to you."

Q You talk about cutting the ground from under the President. Thieu is very unhappy with Secretary Rogers saying we would be flexible on his resignation. He is not only unhappy; he is damn mad.

SENATOR SCOTT: I might paraphrase what Xuan Thuy is reported to have said about one of the Senators he talked to, the Senator from South Dakota, when one time asked to comment on the McGovern interpretation of what he said. He said, "That is Senator McGovern's problem." He said, "We South Vietnamese are very courteous people." I think that would answer it.

Q You said the President's plan to end the war is working. Since he put his plan into effect, some 20,000 Americans have lost their lives in Vietnam, and there is no end in sight to the fighting. How would you dispute those figures?

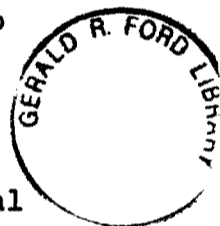
SENATOR SCOTT: There is no end in sight to the fighting because Hanoi has consistently refused our proposal for a cease-fire. The lives being lost are being lost because the enemy is still killing all the forces that it can kill. The President is seeking to end that.

The Army representation in Vietnam is now less than 100,000, and the deaths of these people can only be laid to the fact that we got into war in the first place, that we are getting out as rapidly as we can, and I know of no way of getting out which is superior to the plan which the President is presently using. So I would say that complaint ought to be addressed to Hanoi.

Q Senator, would you like to see a moratorium on public discussion of the war?

SENATOR SCOTT: I would not. I would like to see ample and adequate discussion of the war. I am confining my comment to the certain danger which is raised by the fact, as demonstrated to our own negotiators, that when persons who might conceivably become President offer alternative plans of their own in an effort to go the President one better, it is certainly a temptation to Hanoi to delay the release of the prisoners, to delay the negotiations, hoping for a better deal from somebody else. That is where the damage is done.

MORE



Q Senator, you have made the point that Xuan Thuy, in his comments, has said he would not accept such a deal as proposed by Senators McGovern and Kennedy and others, I believe. But certainly neither Xuan Thuy or any other Viet Cong or North Vietnamese spokesman has indicated any receptivity to the President's proposal, either.

We are not talking about a proposal that has been accepted, so hasn't it now become legitimate to raise other alternatives for negotiation, since the President's proposal has been rejected, like the others?

SENATOR SCOTT: I doubt it. Hanoi has not, in a meaningful way -- and that is at the negotiating table -- irretrievably rejected the President's proposal. They have made the usual propaganda statements, the usual fustian noise, but some of the things recently said by Xuan Thuy would indicate that some of the proposals are negotiable.

My comment runs strictly to the danger of proposing what seems like a better deal, and yet all of these proposals have, in one form or another, already been rejected by Hanoi. Only the President can negotiate, and we can only have one President at a time. The President himself took that position in the '68 campaign.

I made dozens of speeches then, and took the same position. I did not criticize President Johnson, either during the bombing or during the bombing halt, for what he was doing in an effort to bring about peaceful solutions, any more than the Republicans criticized President Truman at the time of our entry into the Korean War. At the end of that war, there remained enough criticism to go around.

Q At any time this morning did the President give you any indication in any way that he was disavowing Haldeman's statement that certain critics were consciously aiding and abetting the enemy?

SENATOR SCOTT: It was not discussed at all. The President made no reference to that at all.

Q Do you believe that some critics are consciously aiding and abetting the enemy?

SENATOR SCOTT: I have not made such a statement. I have confined my statement to the parameters appearing here. I love that word.

Q You have, indeed, but could you answer the direct question? Do you believe in that?

SENATOR SCOTT: I never share in something anybody else has said, because I don't know how much they have said that you have not reported at the time. I have learned never to share somebody else's statement.

Q You think it is all right to criticize, but not to have any ideas of your own?

SENATOR SCOTT: It is fine to have ideas of your own, should any of the Presidential candidates develop some. We would welcome anything that would be intelligently constructive. But to be signaling Hanoi, which is certainly

the effect of such a debate, that they have a better plan, is surely an encouragement of Hanoi to delay. I don't think understanding of human nature would provide any other conclusion.

Q What do you have against Senators Humphrey and Jackson?

SENATOR SCOTT: Nothing. I like them both. Both of them thank me every time I make this exception. I think they appreciate that we appreciate that they have this constructive attitude.

Q Several Senators have asked for unity, as you have, behind the President's proposals. Do you think it contributes to that unity to attribute to the critics of that policy a conscious desire to aid the enemy? Is that attitude helpful in establishing national unity?

SENATOR SCOTT: You are again asking me to share somebody else's statement.

Q No. I am asking you whether that kind of statement is helpful.

SENATOR SCOTT: I think any constructive dialogue is helpful. I would not comment on that statement. I would say, as I did yesterday, that strong attacks tend to beget strong statements. Beyond that, I would not go.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: May I make a response to a question that was asked a few moments ago as to the alleged fact that under President Nixon, we have had so many casualties? The facts are that when President Nixon took over in January of 1969, there were about 540,000 U.S. military personnel in Vietnam, and there were weekly losses of life of 300, or thereabouts. At the present time, under the Vietnamization program, we are down to less than 100,000, and by May 1st of this year President Nixon will have withdrawn all U.S. military personnel except for 69,000.

Furthermore, the loss of life is averaging less than five a week, and that is progress. At the same time, this Administration is making an honest effort to negotiate a settlement in Paris.

I think the track record of the President, as he revealed a week or two ago in this regard, is good. So one way or another, this Administration is going to end our involvement by the withdrawal or Vietnamization program, with fewer and fewer, and eventually no casualties, or we are going to achieve a settlement in an honorable way at Paris. That settlement could be best achieved if we had no undercutting of the President's efforts to negotiate. Discussion, criticism, yes; but the submission of alternatives that encourage the enemy to delay, I don't think is helpful in the efforts at negotiation.

SENATOR SCOTT: Most of the casualties in this Administration came during the momentum of the previous policy before it was reversed by the Vietnamization policy.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

(AT 10:58 A.M. EST)



HOUSE ACTION, PERIOD JANUARY 18, 1972 THROUGH FEBRUARY 7, 1972

Tuesday, January 18, 1972

SECOND SESSION OF 92d CONGRESS CONVENED

MEMBER SWORN

Representative Mallary of Vermont presented himself in the Well of the House and was administered the oath of office by the Speaker.

JOINT SESSION

The House agreed to H. Con. Res. 499, providing for a joint session of the two Houses of Congress in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday, January 20, 1972, at 12:30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the President's state of the Union message. The calling of a recess at any time on that day by the Speaker was made in order.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR WAS CALLED

GUAM AND VIRGIN ISLANDS DELEGATES

RULE

On October 21, 1971, the House agreed to H. Res. 624, providing for the consideration of and 2 hours of open debate on H.R. 8787, to provide that the unincorporated territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands shall each be represented in Congress by a Delegate to the House of Representatives.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 232 yeas to 104 nays, the House passed H.R. 8787, to provide that the unincorporated territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands shall each be represented in Congress by a Delegate to the House of Representatives.

Prior to final passage, by a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Saylor that provides that each of the Delegate's expenses be paid by each territory. Subsequently, by a voice vote, the House agreed to a substitute by Mr. Aspinall to the previous amendment by Mr. Saylor that provides each of the Delegates are authorized 60 percent of the clerk-hire allowance of a Member and not more than four round trips to each territory per year.

Prior to final passage, by a voice vote, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Gross that sought to provide for a nonvoting Delegate from Guam and a nonvoting Delegate from the Virgin Islands in the U.S. Senate.



Tuesday, January 18, 1972 (continued)

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

The House agreed to H. Res. 766, expressing the condolences and sympathy of the House on the death of Representative George W. Andrews of Alabama. (Congressman Andrews died December 24, 1971)



Wednesday, January 19, 1972

FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

By a record vote of 334 yeas to 20 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on S. 382, to promote fair practices in the conduct of election campaigns for Federal political offices, clearing the measure for the President.

Thursday, January 20, 1972

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE -- STATE OF THE UNION

Before a joint session of Congress, President Nixon delivered his state of the Union message. He was escorted to and from the Chamber by Senators Ellender, Mansfield, Byrd of West Virginia, McClellan, Scott, Griffin, Smith, and Aiken and Representatives Boggs, O'Neill, Teague of Texas, Gerald R. Ford, and Arends.

Monday, January 24, 1972

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE -- DOCK STRIKE

Received and read a message from the President wherein he transmits to Congress a message on the west coast dock strike--referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE -- BUDGET

Received and read a message from the President wherein he submits to Congress the 1973 Budget--referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PHOTOGRAPH

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 773, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House agreed to H. Res. 761, authorizing the U.S. Capitol Historical Society to take pictures of the House while in session.



Tuesday, January 25, 1972

PHOTOGRAPH

The Speaker announced that pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 761, the official picture of the House in session will be taken at approximately 3 p.m. on Wednesday, January 26, 1972.

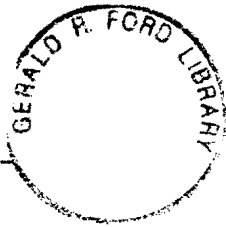
FOREIGN AID AUTHORIZATION

RULE

By a record vote of 246 yeas to 123 nays, the House adopted H. Res. 765, the rule waiving points of order against the conference report on S. 2819.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 203 yeas to 179 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on S. 2819, to provide foreign military and related assistance authorizations for fiscal year 1972.



Wednesday, January 26, 1972

INDIANS

The House insisted on its amendment to S. 602, to provide for the disposition of judgment funds awarded the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont., and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Aspinall, Haley, Melcher, Steiger of Wisconsin, and Terry.

SAWTOOTH NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 774, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 369 yeas to 9 nays, the House passed H.R. 6957, to establish the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in the State of Idaho.

Thursday, January 27, 1972

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE--ECONOMIC REPORT

Received and read a message from the President wherein he transmits to Congress the annual economic report of the President--referred to the Joint Economic Committee.

Thursday, January 27, 1972 (continued)

PAY ADJUSTMENT

The House agreed to H. Res. 741, providing pay comparability adjustments for certain House employees whose pay rates are specifically fixed by House resolutions.

PAY COMPENSATION

The House agreed to H. Res. 769, authorizing payment of compensation for certain committee employees.

EXECUTIVE AGENCY AGE REQUIREMENT

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 616, providing one hour of open debate.

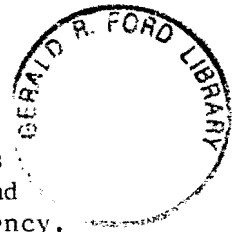
FAILED OF PASSAGE

By a record vote of 81 yeas to 249 nays, the House failed to pass H.R. 8085, relating to age requirements for appointments to positions in executive agencies and in the competitive service.

Monday, January 31, 1972

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE--HUD

Received and read a message from the President wherein he transmits to Congress the 6th annual report of the Department of Housing and Urban Development--referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.



NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 782, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 303 yeas to 2 nays (Devine & Hastings), the House passed H.R. 10086, to provide for increases in appropriation ceilings and boundary changes in certain units of the national park system.

Subsequently, this passage was vacated, and S. 2601, a similar Senate-passed bill, was passed in lieu after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.

Monday, January 31, 1972 (continued)

OLYMPIC GAMES

The House agreed to H. Res. 787, affirming the support of the House of Representatives for the continued designation of Denver as the host city for the 12th Winter Olympic Games to be held in 1976.

Tuesday, February 1, 1972

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES: Received and read the following messages from the President:

Environmental Pollution--Message transmitting to Congress a report on the environmental pollution problems--referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Rural America--Message transmitting to Congress the problems of Rural America--referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

National Endowment--Message transmitting to Congress the sixth annual report of the National Endowment for the Humanities--referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

THE HOUSE CONSIDERED THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 784, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 285 yeas to 102 nays, the House passed S. 748, to authorize payment and appropriation of the second and third installments of the U.S. contributions to the Fund for Special Operations of the Inter-American Development Bank.

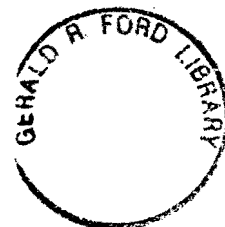
ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 785, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 255 yeas to 132 nays, the House passed S. 749, to authorize U.S. contribution to the Special Funds of the Asian Development Bank.



Tuesday, February 1, 1972 (continued)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

RULE

By a record vote of 335 yeas to 30 nays, the House adopted H.Res. 786, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 208 yeas to 165 nays, the House passed S. 2010, to provide for increased participation by the United States in the International Development Association.

Prior to final passage, by a record teller vote of 165 ayes to 191 noes, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Archer that reduces the U.S. annual contribution from \$960 million to \$480 million.

Wednesday, February 2, 1972

MEDALS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 790, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 387 yeas to one nay, the House passed H.R. 7987, to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the bicentennial of the American Revolution.

Prior to final passage, by a division vote of 32 yeas to 36 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. McClure of Idaho that specifies types of materials used and sizes of the medals struck.

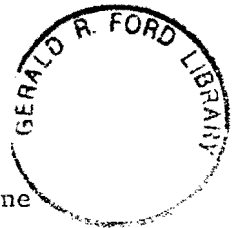
JUDGESHIPS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 783, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 11394, to create an additional judicial district in the State of Louisiana and to provide for the appointment of additional district judgeships.



(MORE)

Wednesday, February 2, 1972 (continued)

JUDGESHIPS (continued)

PASSAGE (continued)

Prior to final passage, by a record teller vote of 217 ayes to 168 noes, the House agreed to the committee amendments that provided for one additional district judge in the northern district of Indiana.

Prior to final passage the House, by a voice vote, agreed to an amendment by Mr. Kastenmeier that provided for one additional district judge for western district of Wisconsin.

Prior to final passage, by a division vote of 72 yeas to 107 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Dennis that sought to provide for one additional district judge for the southern district of Indiana.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE--DOCK STRIKE

Received and read a message from the President wherein he urges enactment of legislation pertaining to the west coast dock strike--referred to Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Thursday, February 3, 1972

DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 792, providing for one hour of open debate.

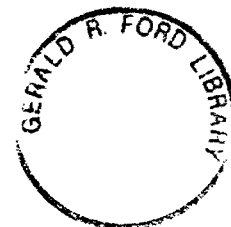
PASSAGE

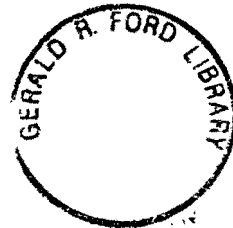
By a record vote of 380 yeas, the House passed H.R. 12089, to establish a Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention and to concentrate the resources of the Nation against the problem of drug abuse.

Subsequently, this passage was vacated and a similar Senate-passed bill, S. 2097, was passed in lieu, after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.

Prior to final passage, by a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Staggers that eliminated a provision which amends the Reorganization Act.

Prior to final passage, by a record teller vote of 174 ayes to 196 noes, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Teague of Texas that sought to prevent the Director from any authority over the Veterans' Administration.





Monday, February 7, 1972

THE HOUSE CONSIDERED THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

SUSPENSIONS

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

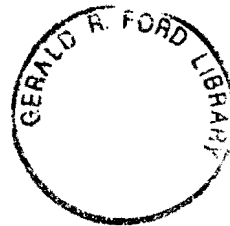
- S. 1857 - American Revolution Bicentennial Commission (passed by a record vote of 329 yeas to 36 nays).
- H.R. 6730 - Land and Water Conservation Fund Amendment (passed by a voice vote).
- H.R. 8382 - Buffalo National River, Arkansas (passed by a voice vote).
- H.J.Res. 958 - Sugar Act Clarification (passed by a voice vote).
- S. 2672 - Exempting Potatoes for Processing from Marketing Orders (passed by a voice vote).
- H.R. 9756 - Merchant Marine Act Amendment (passed by a voice vote).
- S. 1163 - Older American Act Amendment (passed by a record vote of 350 yeas to 23 nays).
- H.R. 7088 - Tinicum National Environmental Center, Pa. (passed by a record vote of 361 yeas to 8 nays).
- H.R. 12143 - San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge (passed by a voice vote).
- H.R. 12186 - Bald Eagle Protection Act (passed by a record vote of 352 yeas to 7 nays).
- H.R. 12207 - Program for Development of Tuna Fisheries (passed by a voice vote).
- H.R. 12741 - Water Pollution Control Act Extension to June 30, 1972 (passed by a record vote of 338 yeas to 7 nays).

CHAPEL OF THE ASTRONAUTS

The House agreed to the Senate amendment to H.R. 11487, to authorize the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to convey certain lands in Brevard County, Fla., clearing the measure for the President.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The House insisted on its amendments to S. 748, U.S. contributions to Fund for Special Operations for the Inter-American Development Bank; S. 749, U.S. contribution to Special Funds of the Asian Development Bank; and S. 2010, providing for increased U.S. participation in the International Development Association, and agreed to conferences asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Patman, Barrett, Sullivan, Reuss, Ashley, Gonzalez, Widnall, Johnson of Pennsylvania, J. William Stanton, and Brown of Michigan.



Monday, February 7, 1972 (continued)

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE REPORT

The House passed S. J. Res. 196, extending the date for transmission to Congress of the report of the Joint Economic Committee, thus clearing the measure for the President.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

Received and read the following messages from the President:

Property acquisition--message transmitting to Congress the first annual report of each Federal Agency whose activities are governed by the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970--referred to the Committee on Public Works.

American bicentennial--message transmitting an outline of proposed plan for Federal partnership in the District of Columbia's bicentennial observance--referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Manpower revenue sharing--message urging enactment of the proposed Manpower Revenue Sharing Act of 1971--referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

PROGRAM AHEAD

Tuesday, February 8, 1972

H. Res. 164 - Select Committee on Privacy, Human Values and Democratic Institutions

H.R. 10243 - Office of Technology Assessment  
(OPEN RULE - ONE HOUR OF DEBATE)

Wednesday, February 9, 1972

H.R. \_\_\_\_\_ - Temporary Debt Ceiling Increase to June 30, 1972  
(SUBJECT TO A RULE BEING GRANTED)