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MAY 3, 1972

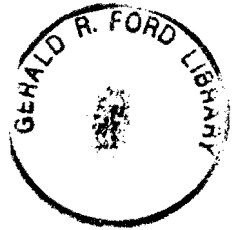
OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

PRESS CONFERENCE
OF
SENATOR ROBERT P. GRIFFIN
AND
CONGRESSMAN GERALD R. FORD

THE BRIEFING ROOM

10:20 A.M. EDT



MR. ZIEGLER: The leadership meeting this morning lasted just about two hours, and Congressman Ford and Senator Griffin are here to discuss the meeting with you. Senator Griffin, of course, is here because Senator Scott is returning from the People's Republic of China. Congressman Ford.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: Thank you very much, Ron.

The meeting opened with a very much in depth and detailed briefing by Admiral Moorer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He brought us up to date on the military situation. The circumstances are that the Administration, the leadership, are taking a very realistic look at where we are and what the enemy is doing.

There are some developments that would, I think, be encouraging to me, anyhow. Number 1, there has been full support of the South Vietnamese Government and the South Vietnamese military forces by the people in South Vietnam. There has been no disintegration of popular support.

Secondly, there has been a very, very sizable casualty rate as far as the enemy is concerned. Admiral Moorer pointed out that the enemy is taking very substantial numbers of wounded North, which indicates a lesser capability in the South.

The President is determined to carry on the military operations that we are carrying on, which is an equalizer as far as the North Vietnamese offensive capability is concerned. Our air power is equalizing the better weapons and the greater supply of weapons in the hands of the North Vietnamese as they invade South Vietnam.

It seemed to me that Admiral Moorer was giving us a very analytical, realistic appraisal. It is my impression that time is on our side, but the time is going to come when the weather, when the logistic problems of the enemy, will be helpful to us.

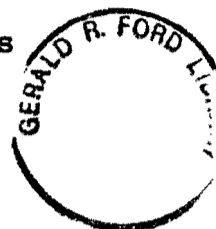
In the meantime, of course, we are continuing our negotiations, and we are continuing to give the kind of military support that the South Vietnamese need at this very critical point.

SENATOR GRIFFIN: I might say that John Ehrlichman gave the leadership group a rundown on some of the developments as far as the domestic scene is concerned, particularly with

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respect to inflation, unemployment and crime, calling attention to the fact, of course, that for the month of March the rate of inflation was stopped cold in its tracks; that food prices actually went down; that real wages for workers from 1970 until the present time had actually increased by 6 percent, which is an interesting contrast with the period between 1966 and 1970, when the real earnings of workers did not increase at all.

While recognizing that unemployment, as far as the percentage is concerned, is still a stubborn figure, there is a lot of encouragement to be taken from the fact that 1-1/2 million new jobs have been generated within the last seven months, and there is confidence that this unemployment rate will go down.



The progress on the crime front, I think, is generally known, but pointing out the fact that crime in the District of Columbia, the one place where the Federal Government has complete responsibility for control, has been cut in half, and that there has been a decrease in the crime rate in over a third of the major cities of the United States.

These are just some of the highlights, of course, of John Ehrlichman's briefing.

Q Congressman Ford, you said you are continuing to negotiate, I believe, were your words. Can you explain that a little more? The talks in Paris don't seem to have gotten anywhere.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: The word we had from the President was that negotiations were continuing. There was no better definition of what was meant by that phrase. I would have to assume that this is used in the broadest context.

Q Mr. Ford, is there any new appraisal today on how long the offensive is expected to last before we could stop it in its tracks?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: It is very difficult to give any definitive answer to that. One, it depends on the weather. Two, it depends on the capability of the North Vietnamese to continue to supply petroleum, ammunition, and the like.

Of course, our efforts with air and sea power are aimed at destroying that logistic capability. I think, historically, you can go back to World War I or World War II and find that the enemy on both occasions tried to launch a massive military operation, the "Bulge" being one that we are all familiar with in World War II, and after a while your logistic capability just evaporates. Now when that time comes, no one, I think, is capable of giving any specific answer on.

Q Admiral Moorer did not give any?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: He did not give any specific answer in that regard.

Q Congressman, did Admiral Moorer discuss the defense of Hue and the possibility that Hue might fall, and the chances of holding it?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: No, he did not. It was pointed out, and I think this is very significant, obviously the North Vietnamese effort was aimed, when they invaded across the DMZ, to take over as many of the provincial capitals as possible as quickly as possible. There are 43 of those. As of today, they have one out of 43, so their battle average in this regard is not very good, I am convinced; far less than they anticipated. No one talked about whether this one would fall. It was pointed out that the North Vietnamese had not achieved their objectives of taking over as many as they could, and one out of 43 isn't very good.

Q Have we re-evaluated the enemy's supply and logistics capabilities over what our original expectation was, let us say, two weeks ago?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: There was no discussion of that this morning.

Q Congressman, was there any discussion of a new Director of the FBI?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: There was no discussion of that. The President indicated that he was going to give the eulogy tomorrow, and it is my understanding there may be some announcement today; but no discussion of what would be done, or any individual involved.

Q Congressman, was Henry Kissinger in the meeting?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: Yes, Henry was there. We were glad to see him. He didn't participate except that he was present.

SENATOR GRIFFIN: Jerry, could I add, speaking of Henry Kissinger, two weeks ago I recall he briefed us and indicated at this time that he wouldn't be surprised if two provincial capitals might fall in the next two weeks. Actually, only one has fallen, and it would appear at least on the surface that the situation that has developed was not surprising and, indeed, the situation is better than might have been expected.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I might add one point: At the conclusion of the briefing by Admiral Moorer and by John Ehrlichman, the President asked, as he always does, for a review by the leaders of what the legislative situation was in both the House and the Senate.

I was able to point out that on the issue which we have had over the last year of some action by the Congress to interfere with the President's role as Commander-in-Chief in handling the problems in Vietnam, that last week, in the House of Representatives, a motion by Bella Abzug which involves this overall problem was beaten 270 to 113, as I recall the figures, which would indicate that the House today, as it has been in the past, is still strong in that the President, in his responsibilities as Commander-in-Chief, still must make those basic decisions involving the security of our forces and the protection of those who are being withdrawn.

MORE



Yesterday, you may have noticed, in the House Committee on Armed Services, a proposal to end the war by a date certain was also badly beaten; I believe 25 to 4. This brings up the kind of public support that I think the President is getting, for his military action, by the American people.

I am conducting a poll of my own. It just happened to come at this precise time, and the support for the President's policy in Vietnam is very substantial. It is my understanding that Opinion Research took a poll of the American people following the President's address, a poll which we circulated in the House yesterday, and it shows about a two-to-one or better support for the President's military policies, at the present time, in South Vietnam.

Q Mr. Ford, do you think the President military actions in South Vietnam now will be a positive election issue for him in November?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I don't think they are being taken on the basis of whether they are going to be good or bad politically.

Q I am asking for your assessment of what they will be politically.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I happen to think the military situation in South Vietnam is going to get better. That is my personal appraisal. If those circumstances come to fruition in my judgment, the strong, determined stand that the President has taken against Communist military action to invade a free country will be supported by the American people both politically and otherwise.

Q Mr. Ford, in the discussion with Admiral Moorer this morning, to what degree was the current difficulty in command and discipline in the South Vietnamese army in some areas a threat to the outlook here?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: Overall, the appraisal of Admiral Moorer was that the South Vietnamese troops had performed very admirably. It was pointed out this was their first really big test, but they had withstood, with some defeats here and there, this massive invasion of over 110,000 or 120,000 North Vietnamese troops. Actually, I think their performance in battle has been good, and their leadership, certainly, overall has been very, very encouraging.

Q Congressman, what kind of mood did Admiral Moorer convey to you with regard to a future course of the fighting over there?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: My appraisal was that he was very realistic. He gave a very analytical appraisal. He believes our course of action militarily is absolutely right, and that only time will tell. But in my judgment, now, I think time is on our side as we look at the problems they have, the enemy, logistically and weather-wise.

Q Congressman, the President has said repeatedly he will do whatever is necessary to bring this invasion. Speaking realistically, what will he do?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I think the White House has explained that the Administration has all options, with the exception of nuclear weapons, but at this point there is no determination as to what options might be utilized. The ones that are being used now seem to be effective.

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Q Senator, I wonder if you could tell us, in consideration of the Senate's workload and whatever mood it may be in, whether the Senate is ready to accept from the White House a nomination for a permanent successor to J. Edgar Hoover? Is it ready at this time to consider that?

SENATOR GRIFFIN: Of course, the Senate is ready to accept it, but I don't know what the situation would be, and I don't think it is timely yet to comment on it.

Q Congressman Ford, did the President have anything to add to Admiral Moorer's appraisal of the situation in Vietnam?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: There was a broad discussion of what the impact might be at the present time, because of the critical circumstances in Vietnam, of a Mansfield-type amendment, for example. It was generally agreed that if the Congress at this point should approve a Mansfield-type amendment, it would undercut the public support in South Vietnam for their military operations and their government, and it would interfere with the capability of the President to negotiate a settlement of the problems in Vietnam.

In other words, if the Congress took some unilateral action now, it would tie the hands of the President in the negotiations for a settlement of the problems in a peaceful way rather than by military action.

Therefore, we are going to fight very strongly any such amendment, because it would tie the President's hands to achieve a settlement in negotiations, and it would discourage our allies in South Vietnam.

Q Did the President characterize the military situation for you at all?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: The President did not characterize the military situation.

Q You said earlier our air power was an equalizer, equalizing a greater and better supply of weapons in the hands of the North Vietnamese. Are you saying that Admiral Moorer characterized our air power as somehow making up for inadequacies in the caliber and number of weapons we are supplying on the ground?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: Not at all. I think the situation is this: The United States over the years, not only under this Administration, but under other Administrations, has supplied the South Vietnamese military forces with primarily defensive weapons.

On the other hand, in recent months the North Vietnamese have been supplied very new, very modern, very powerful offensive weapons, artillery and tanks. This greater offensive capability by the North Vietnamese has to be equalized by our utilization of air power. And our air power, both the B-52s and the Navy air power has been successful in tending to neutralize this North Vietnamese offensive capability.

MORE



There was no discussion at all, and I don't think there was any reason for it. The South Vietnamese do have good weapons, but they have the kind of weapons for defense and not for an offensive military operation.

Q I fail to see your distinction there. I wish you would explain it. Haven't we supplied tanks and artillery to the South Vietnamese and are our tanks and artillery somehow defensive and theirs are offensive? I don't understand it.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: Let us take the artillery. The artillery which is presently being used by the North Vietnamese, which is new and which is modern, has a greater range. That is an offensive capability which the South Vietnamese do not have. In a defensive situation your concentration of weapons has a shorter range. They have a different kind of military hardware.

Q You seem to be saying the North Vietnamese have better weapons then?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: They have better weapons for the kind of operation they are undertaking.

Q We expected them to undertake offensive operations, didn't we?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: For that reason we are using what we consider an equalizer: superiority in the air and with naval power.

Q In the assessment as of today, is it going to be necessary to intensify bombing in the North further?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: There was no discussion of that as a prospect. As I said a moment ago, all options are open, as far as the Administration is concerned, except the use of nuclear weapons and the reintroduction of American ground forces in South Vietnam.

MR. ZIEGLER: We have time for just one more question.

Q Did you hear anything about a forthcoming trip of Dr. Kissinger either to Paris or Japan, or anywhere else?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: That was not discussed, so we have no knowledge of it.

Q Mr. Ford, you express what I think is cautious optimism about the outcome of the military operations. Yet, in quoting Admiral Moorer, you simply say: "Only time will tell," which, to me, does not seem quite as optimistic as your own appraisal.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: To reiterate, I am cautiously optimistic. That is my appraisal. I think military leaders have a tendency to be realistic without giving any specific forecast. That would be my appraisal of Admiral Moorer's report to us.

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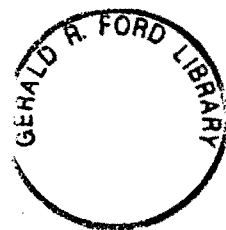
Q Does Admiral Moorer still think the South Vietnamese can hold through the monsoon season?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I think they can.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

(AT 10:40 A.M. EDT)



HOUSE ACTION, PERIOD APRIL 12, 1972 THROUGH MAY 2, 1972



Wednesday, April 12, 1972

NATIONAL HUNTING AND FISHING DAY

The House passed S. J. Res. 117, asking the President of the U.S. to declare the fourth Saturday of September 1972 "National Hunting and Fishing Day", amended.

LAW DAY

The House passed S. J. Res. 169, to pay tribute to law enforcement officers of this country on Law Day, May 1, 1972, amended.

NATIONAL ARTHRITIS MONTH

The House passed H. J. Res. 1029, to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the month of May of 1972 as "National Arthritis Month", amended.

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AUTHORIZATION

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 917, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 349 yeas to 20 nays, the House passed H.R. 13336, to amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act in order to extend the authorization for appropriations.

Thursday, April 13, 1972

PAN AMERICAN DAY

The House agreed to H. Res. 923, extending the greetings of the House of Representatives on the occasion of the 82d anniversary of the Union of the American Republics now known as the Organization of American States.

Monday, April 17, 1972

THE HOUSE CONSIDERED THE CONSENT CALENDAR

(MORE)

Monday, April 17, 1972 (continued)

SUSPENSIONS (10 BILLS)



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

Soviet Jews: H. Con. Res. 471, to seek relief from restrictions on Soviet Jews, amended (passed by a record vote of 359 yeas to 2 nays).

Thermoelectric generating plants: H.R. 13752, to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to provide for the interim licensing of the operation of certain thermoelectric generating plants, amended (passed by a record vote of 283 yeas to 78 nays).

Wage adjustments: H.R. 13753, to provide equitable wage adjustments for certain prevailing rate employees of the Government (passed by a voice vote).

Upper Colorado river basin: H.R. 13435, to increase the authorization for appropriations for continuing work in the Upper Colorado River Basin by the Secretary of the Interior. (passed by a voice vote).

Wildlife conservation: H.R. 13025, to amend the act of May 19, 1948, with respect to the use of real property for wildlife conservation purposes (passed by a voice vote).

Missouri River Basin: H.R. 13434, to increase the authorization for appropriation for completing work in the Missouri River Basin by the Secretary of the Interior, amended. Subsequently, this passage was vacated, and a similar Senate-passed bill S.3284, was passed in lieu, after being amended to contain the language of the House bill, as passed (passed by a voice vote).

Utah Metallurgy Research Center: S. 978, authorizing the conveyance of certain lands to the University of Utah. (passed by a voice vote).

Gulf Island National Seashore: H.R. 11839, to provide for the establishment of the Gulf Islands National Seashore in the States of Florida and Mississippi. Subsequently, this passage was vacated, and a similar Senate-passed bill S. 3153, was passed in lieu, after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed (passed by a voice vote).

Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site: H.R. 1462, to provide for the establishment of the Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site, in the State of Hawaii (passed by a voice vote).

Honokohua National Historical Landmark: H.R. 11774, to authorize a study of the feasibility and desirability of establishing a unit of the national park system in order to preserve and interpret the site of Honokohua National Historical Landmark in the State of Hawaii (passed by a voice vote).



Tuesday, April 18, 1972

THE HOUSE CONSIDERED THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

JUVENILE JUSTICE

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 897, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 45, to establish an Institute for Continuing Studies of Juvenile Justice.

RECOMMIT

By a record vote of 133 yeas to 252 nays, the House rejected a motion by Mr. Mayne to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Wednesday, April 19, 1972

BLACK LUNG BENEFITS

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 9212, to extend black lung benefits to orphans whose fathers die of pneumoconiosis; and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Perkins, Dent, Pucinski, Burton, Gaydos, Erlenborn, Esch, and Steiger of Wisconsin.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL

By unanimous consent it was made in order to consider any day after Tuesday, April 25, a measure on the second supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1972 and a measure on supplemental appropriations for special payments to International Financial Institutions, 1972.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 931, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 331 yeas to 40 nays, the House passed H.R. 10488, to provide for financing the acquisition, construction, alteration, maintenance, operation, and protection of public buildings.

Subsequently, this passage was vacated, and a similar Senate-passed bill, S. 1736, was passed in lieu after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.

(MORE)



Wednesday, April 19, 1972 (continued)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS (continued)

Prior to final passage, the House agreed to the following amendments:

An amendment by Mr. Steed that provides no purchase contract shall be entered into under the section until it has been authorized by the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives (passed by a voice vote).

An amendment by Mr. Gross to the following amendment that provides for the payment at the fair market value for the Morgan Annex site to the Postal Service (agreed to by a record teller vote of 196 ayes to 170 noes).

An amendment by Mr. Udall that permits the Postal Service to build on the Morgan Annex site in New York City and permits the city of New York to build public housing above the postal building provided the city pay the additional cost.

An amendment by Mr. Gross to the following amendment that provides for the fair market value of renting or leasing the parts of the Congressional Hotel not used by the House of Representatives. (passed by a voice vote).

An amendment by Mr. Gray that provides for the renting or leasing of parts of the Congressional Hotel not needed by the House of Representatives.

An amendment by Mr. Gray that provides for the Department of the Interior's National Park Service to take over the operation of the nonperforming arts of the Kennedy Center.

Thursday, April 20, 1972

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S BIRTHDAY

The House agreed to S. Con. Res. 78, extending greetings of the Congress to former President Harry S. Truman on the occasion of his 88th birthday on May 8, 1972, clearing the measure.

NASA AUTHORIZATION

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 928, providing for two hours of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 277 yeas to 60 nays, the House passed H.R. 14070, to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(MORE)

Thursday, April 20, 1972 (continued)

NASA AUTHORIZATION (continued)

RECOMMIT

By a voice vote, the House rejected a motion by Mr. Gross to recommit the bill to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By a record vote of 349 yeas to 2 nays, the House agreed to a motion by Mr. Miller of California that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

By a voice vote, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Rangel that sought to terminate funding for the NASA facility at Johannesburg.

By a division vote of 11 yeas to 103 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Aspin that sought to delete \$200 million and direct the Administrator of NASA to conduct a study of the Space Shuttle program.

TOBACCO

The House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 13361, to amend section 316(c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Abbitt, McMillan, Jones of North Carolina, Wampler, and Mizell.

Monday, April 24, 1972

EXPORTS

The House passed and cleared for the President S.J.Res. 218, to extend from May 1, 1972 to August 1, 1972 authority to regulate exports.

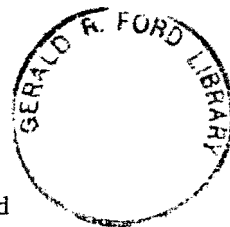
DISTRICT DAY - D. C. LEGISLATION

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

Land conveyance: H.R. 2895, to provide for the conveyance of certain real property in the District of Columbia to the National Firefighting Museum and Center for Fire Prevention, Inc. Agreed to the committee amendment. (Passed by a voice vote.)

(MORE)





Monday, April 24, 1972 (continued)

DISTRICT DAY - D. C. LEGISLATION (continued)

Blind--physically disabled: H.R. 11032, to enable the blind and the otherwise physically disabled to participate fully in the social and economic life of the District of Columbia. Agreed to the committee amendment. (Passed by a voice vote.)

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 12931, to provide for improving the economy and living conditions in rural America, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Poage, Purcell, Foley, Jones of Tennessee, Belcher, Teague of California, and Kyl.

Tuesday, April 25, 1972

FIRE RESEARCH AND SAFETY AUTHORIZATION

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 930, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 13034, to authorize appropriations to carry out the Fire and Safety Act and the Standard Reference Data Act.

NSF AUTHORIZATION

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 929, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 329 yeas to 16 nays, the House passed H.R. 14108, to authorize appropriations for activities of the National Science Foundation.

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

INDO-CHINA

By a record vote of 270 yeas to 113 nays with 2 voting "present", the House agreed to a motion to table H. Res. 918, requesting certain information from the President and the Secretary of Defense relative to the military involvement of the United States in Indo-China.



Wednesday, April 26, 1972 (continued)

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 344 yeas to 16 nays, the House passed H.R. 14582, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972.

Prior to final passage, by a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Jonas that limits \$177,000 for administrative expenses and \$351,000 for nonadministrative expenses for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board with a proviso that none of the funds be used for the relocation of the Federal Home Loan Bank from Greensboro, North Carolina.

Thursday, April 27, 1972

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 927, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 238 yeas to 110 nays with 1 voting "present", the House passed H.R. 12202, to increase the contribution of the Federal Government to the costs of health benefits.

Prior to final passage, by a record teller vote of 197 yeas to 148 noes, the House agreed to an amendment that includes the Postal Service employees in the bill. (Waldie amendment)

Prior to final passage, by a record teller vote of 124 yeas to 219 noes with 1 voting "present", the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Scott that sought to reduce the Federal Government's contribution to a straight 50 percent.

Friday, April 28, 1972

FORMER MEMBERS

The House went into recess at 12:04 p.m., and received former Members of Congress. Reconvened at 2:15 p.m.

NO LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS



Monday, May 1, 1972

THE HOUSE CONSIDERED THE CONSENT CALENDAR

SUSPENSIONS (4 BILLS)

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

Drug addicts: S. 2713, to authorize the Attorney General to provide care for narcotic addicts who are placed on probation, released on parole, or mandatorily released, clearing the measure (passed by a record vote of 323 yeas).

Civil rights: H.R. 12652, to extend the Commission on Civil Rights for 5 years, to expand the jurisdiction of the Commission to include discrimination because of sex, and to authorize appropriations for the Commission, amended (passed by a record vote of 264 yeas to 66 nays).

Land conveyance: H.R. 9676, to authorize the conveyance of certain lands of the United States to the State of Tennessee for the use of the University of Tennessee, amended (passed by a record vote of 318 yeas to 9 nays).

Treasury Department positions: H.R. 13334, to establish certain positions in the Department of the Treasury and to fix the compensation for those positions, amended (passed by a record vote of 271 yeas to 56 nays).

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

The House insisted on its amendment to S. 2770, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Blatnik, Jones of Alabama, Wright, Johnson of California, Roe, Harsha, Grover, Don H. Clausen, and Miller of Ohio.

Tuesday, May 2, 1972

THE HOUSE CONSIDERED THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

J. EDGAR HOOVER

The House passed by a voice vote, H. Con. Res. 600, providing for the lying in state of the body of J. Edgar Hoover.

(MORE)



PROGRAM AHEAD

Wednesday, May 3, 1972

- H.R. 13591 - National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism and Digestive Diseases
(OPEN RULE, ONE HOUR OF DEBATE)
- H.R. 13089 - Accelerated Reforestation of National Forests
(OPEN RULE, ONE HOUR OF DEBATE)
- H.R. 14015 - Pear Marketing Orders
(OPEN RULE, ONE HOUR OF DEBATE)
- H.R. 14655 - Interim Licensing of Nuclear Generating Plants
(OPEN RULE, ONE HOUR OF DEBATE)

Thursday, May 4, 1972, and Balance of Week

- H.J. Res. 1174 - Dollar Devaluation Appropriations

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