

DIARY OF WHITE HOUSE LEADERSHIP  
MEETINGS -- 91st CONGRESS

May 19, 1970

The President entered at 8:40, apologized for his tardiness, shook hands with several around the table and greeted others individually by name, all in the best of good humor, and took his seat. He invited discussion concerning the Cooper-Church amendment in the Senate. He first expressed his own views. Restrictions on Presidential powers where armaments or the deployment of armed forces are involved serve the interests of the enemy because it tells the enemy what America will not do. He recalled that President Eisenhower frequently said in private that he opposed the use of nuclear weapons but that he would never say so in public for fear it would weaken America's bargaining power. The Cambodian operation has been a vast strategic success. Had restrictions similar to those proposed in the amendment been in force, Americans in South Vietnam next year would be sitting there facing the enemy fully armed with all of the munitions and equipment which have been captured. "If I were in the Senate, I would vote "no" because I do not want to give aid and comfort to the enemy." If restrictions are imposed which make it impossible for the President to do what may be necessary to protect the lives of American soldiers, the blood will be on the hands of those who impose the restrictions. While we can expect to prevail with the help of the House conferees before a conference committee, the damage that would be done following adoption of the amendment and pending action by the conferenced committee, would be disastrous. It would give the enemy at home and abroad a field day. Ladd said that so far as tactical achievements are concerned, the operation is ahead of expectations. There have been 9 thrusts against sanctuary areas. One has been terminated and 2,300 men have been withdrawn. The phase-down of operations will be concluded by the last 2 weeks of June.



Rogers reported on the Jakarta Conference attended by 11 Asian countries led by Indonesia. The Conference recommended that the Cambodian matter be submitted to the United Nations Security Council and that the International Control Commission be reactivated.

He called attention to the Pravda editorial attacking China, which he says reflects a continuing deep division between Russia and China. Russia has not broken diplomatic relations with Cambodia, even though Sihanouk has fallen. This is because they don't want to do anything which might make it possible for China to take over any part of Indochina. If the Congressional leaders will support the President until the withdrawal has been completed on July 1 and not exacerbate the tensions, "everything will fall into place." In such case, the President's decision will be called courageous and far-sighted. He said that the Russians are concerned about the capture of weapons because they supply 80% of the armaments used by the North Vietnamese and Vietcong.

The President asked Harlow to give an estimate of the prospects of the amendment in the Senate. He said that if the vote is taken this week, we could expect the amendment to carry by a 100-vote spread. However, some 20 Republicans and a few Democrats are sufficiently aroused by the threat to the President's posture that they are prepared to talk "at vast length" if that is desired. Mansfield wants an early vote, probably on Thursday. Perhaps 12 amendments to the Cooper-Church amendment will be offered and debated. One includes the Eastland POW amendment. RMN interrupted to say that this will have special bite because there are several POW camps located deep in Cambodia. Harlow said that there may be a substitute amendment to repeal the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution. Cooper seems genuinely distressed over the direction things have gone since he first offered the amendment, and he is prepared to help arrange compromise language to spare the President unnecessary embarrassment.



If he, Mansfield, Church and Aiken all agree, this would resolve the problem. RMN read from a paper language that has been offered as a study draft for a compromise. He did not seem too pleased with the language. He said that he will be glad to see 8 Democratic Senators required to vote on the question of restricting a President's war-making powers when the armed forces are committed to combat. He thinks they should also be obliged to vote on a broader amendment which would apply to all nations of the world, including those in the Middle East. He says that he is inclined against the use of the filibuster because the continuing talk is what is doing the damage. He asked Mrs. Smith for her viewpoint. Mrs. Smith said that she had just returned from an engagement at Colby College, where she criticized the timing of the amendment rather than its substance. She hopes that the Senate will not have to vote on the matter. Scott predicted that if the vote were taken today, the amendment would carry by 57 to 40 or 54 to 43. An effort is being made to find language acceptable to 29 Republican Senators who indicate that they would like to have the opportunity to support some amendment which is not objectionable to the President. Mansfield has indicated that he would support such language. Scott is afraid that if the matter is delayed too long, some Republicans might "slide over to the McGovern-Hatfield position."

Griffin said that every day that goes by, they are finding more and more opposition to all amendments. Saxbe made a trip to Ohio and after he learned that the people are supporting the President, he has changed his own position. Ford, who has returned from an Ohio commitment, said that he sensed the same sentiment. He quoted the statistics concerning the captures made by our troops, and he said that even the local press was impressed. Time is on the President's side.

Allott said that on a recent trip to Colorado, no one challenged his support of the President but his mail is running 19 to 1 against the President. He is willing to filibuster until the July 1 deadline is passed. If the amendment is adopted, the Democrats can say that the President would have had a ground war in full swing throughout the continent but for the action of Congress. Tower agreed with Allott and said he is willing to



filibuster. Laird spoke against a filibuster. He said it was better to throw our chances into the hands of a conference committee. Taft announced that the House Foreign Affairs Committee will begin hearings May 25 on the subject of Cambodia and the first witness will be Harriman.

Rogers said that it would be a mistake to announce a compromise at this point. It would be regarded as capitulation by the President. If the debate is allowed to continue for a reasonable time and a compromise is achieved, it will appear that the President has forced his opponents to yield.

Morton said that politically time is on our side and the best politics is no compromise on this issue. He discussed his meeting in recent days with students on 25 college campuses within a 100-mile radius of the District of Columbia. He believes that most students credit the President with good faith in his desire to win the peace.

Anderson said that he believed it would be helpful if Congress could be invited to play a "consultative role."

RMN said he is willing to compromise so long as the compromise preserves the constitutional powers of the President but that so far as the policy he has chosen is concerned, nothing that is done in the Senate will affect his determination to do whatever is necessary to protect the lives of American troops in Indochina.

We adjourned at 10:00 a. m.

RICHARD H. POFF



OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

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THE WHITE HOUSE

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

AT 10:08 A.M. EDT.

MR. ZIEGLER: The Leadership meeting started at 8:40 this morning and ran until about 9:50. The Cabinet meeting has now started.

Senator Scott and Congressman Ford are here to discuss the Leadership meeting with you to the extent that they are prepared to do so.

SENATOR SCOTT: Ladies and Gentlemen: There was a general discussion of various amendments to the Military Sales Act. No decisions were reached. We are all aware that this is a very significant Constitutional question and it has aroused tremendous interest. There are perhaps a dozen or more amendments involved.

The Administration is not prejudging any amendments and the White House, at the same time, has not endorsed any amendments, but the search continues for acceptable solutions.

The other matter we discussed at considerable length was, first of all, the reaffirmation by those in a position to know in the Administration the viewpoint that we will definitely have all Americans out of Cambodia by July 1.

There was much discussion of the support of the President which various Members of the Leadership have discovered in their home States, in the West, in the Midwest, and my own experience in Pennsylvania. I find very strong support of the President. In the last two speeches I have made supporting the President's promise to get us out of Cambodia and to shorten the war, I have had standing ovations from Pennsylvania audiences.

So I believe there is definitely strong support for what the President is doing to wind down this war.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I would like to add one or two comments.

The first is that all of the Republican Leaders who were present indicated their support for the operation in Cambodia which has been, by any standards, a very substantial success.

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I might add that the President, as we broke up, indicated his appreciation for the kind of help and assistance that the various Leaders have given to him in this very difficult time.

I might also add that I was in Ohio yesterday. I spoke in two Congressional Districts and used, I think very effectively, not only with the people in the audience, but also at several press conferences, the statistics which are available every day that show without any question of a doubt that the military objectives of the operation are an amazing success.

When the American people are given these facts, the seizure of the tremendous amount of war material, including food, that impresses any audience. I think now that this message is getting through, of the vast amounts of military hardware and food supplies being captured, the American people are responding very emphatically in favor of the President's program.

I understand that a Newsweek poll reported that some 65 percent of the American people are supporting the President's decision to do what he did in seeking to destroy the military effectiveness of the enemy sanctuaries in Cambodia.

I might add that although we in the House are not immediately involved in these various amendments, I would only re-emphasize that if the vote were taken today in the House, it would probably be more emphatically in favor of the President than it was about ten days ago when the various amendments that sought to restrict the President's responsibility as Commander-in-Chief were defeated anywhere from three-to-two or two-to-one. I think the support today would be even stronger.

Q Senator Scott, shortly after the Cambodian invasion your office was reported to have received letters 20-to-1 against the operation. How do you now account for the fact that you are getting such standing ovations in Pennsylvania?

SENATOR SCOTT: First of all, the people who are against something usually dominate the mail channels and telegrams. Secondly, there is now some change noticeable in the mail. It is so heavy that my wife came down to help with opening the mail yesterday. She reports to me that she finds a considerable veering around in support of the President.

We have not tabulated the percentages, but they are somewhat more in favor of the President's action than formerly.

However, in addressing groups in Pennsylvania, I have found that the support for the President is very strong indeed.



Q Senator, I am a little puzzled as to why you want some sort of form of resolution limiting the President's power if you feel what he has done is so popular.

SENATOR SCOTT: I have not said some form of amendment limiting the President's power would be favored by me. I have said that if some acceptable language could be found for some of the amendments, I am constantly in search of it. I have cautioned you that the White House has not endorsed any amendments, but has listened when we have told them of various suggestions that have been made.

Q Did you present any possible amendments or compromise and did you urge the President to accept something along that line?

SENATOR SCOTT: We had general discussions. I did not present any amendments of my own today. We were simply discussing the whole Military Sales Act -- how long it would take to dispose of it and how many amendments there were, and we discussed some of the amendments.

Q What do you think is the prospect for the Cooper-Church Amendment now?

SENATOR SCOTT: Well, I think it is not possible to say, because amendments to that amendment will be offered very probably from the Floor in considerable numbers. Therefore, to estimate the way the Cooper-Church Amendment will look finally is almost impossible.

Q Senator Scott, you said a moment ago that the search continues for a solution. The impression of some of us has been that the Administration had pretty well closed the door to any compromise settlement of this and was going right down the line against any amendment. Is that incorrect?

SENATOR SCOTT: I think Mr. Ziegler will clarify that for you. I don't believe the position down here is intransigent or that the door has been closed. The position now is that the Constitutional authority of the President must and will be preserved.

Q Congressman Ford, the nine Negro Congressmen charged or accused the President of closing the door of communications with them and they have been denied a meeting with the President and so forth. Do you think this is so and have you done anything in that direction to ease the situation?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I think the best answer to that should come from the White House. The nine Negro Members, as far as I recollect, have not asked for any help from me in seeking to meet with the President.

I would add, however, that on any occasion where I have sought to meet with the President, with other groups, there has always been an open door and a great willingness on the part of the President to meet and discuss whatever an individual or a group of individuals had on their minds.



MR. ZIEGLER: To support what Senator Scott just said, the Administration has expressed its feelings about the language of the Cooper-Church Amendment. In response to questions regarding other proposed amendments, we have simply said that we have not endorsed any amendments.

Now that has been interpreted, as I have noted, suggesting that the Administration was intransigent about discussing various amendments or had a closed mind to discussion on this subject. Our position has been and still is, in relation to the Cooper-Church Amendment, that we have not endorsed, as we have said, any amendments to the Cooper-Church Amendment.

Q If acceptable language was found, would the White House be willing to accept some amendments?

MR. ZIEGLER: As Senator Scott and Congressman Ford have just pointed out this morning in the Leadership meeting, there was general discussion in general terms about the Cooper-Church Amendments. This is where we stand at this time. We are in the discussion stage.

Q I understood you to say in Florida that there should be no restraints on the President's power as Commander in Chief.

MR. ZIEGLER: Under the Constitution.

Q Which would seem to indicate that the only language you would accept would be language diametrically opposed to the Cooper-Church Amendment.

MR. ZIEGLER: That is an interpretation, perhaps, that was drawn from what I said, but the indication I made was that we were opposed to the language of the Cooper-Church Amendment. In regard to the other amendments, I said we have not endorsed it.

My remarks were in reference to the Administration's feelings about restraint being put on the President in his role as Commander-in-Chief.

Q You are not foreclosing the possibility that the President will accept an amendment?

MR. ZIEGLER: What I am doing is stating perhaps more clearly what I said in Florida and then referring to the discussions that were held in the Leadership meeting this morning which were general discussions regarding the entire matter of the Cooper-Church Amendment.

Q Senator Scott, from your discussion with the President this morning, do you have the impression or was it indicated that he might accept an amendment which would be a limitation of some kind on his future action?

SENATOR SCOTT: The President was not asked to accept amendments which would be limiting on his power as Commander-in-Chief. He was not so requested. There were simply discussions of various amendments and the language of various amendments and no conclusions were reached.

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Q Did you not reach any conclusion about what he might accept?

SENATOR SCOTT: That is right. No conclusions were reached.

Q I am not sure what you are trying to do in the Senate. You are obviously trying to reach a satisfactory compromise formula with the Senate. What do you interpret the Senate is after?

SENATOR SCOTT: I think there are a number of Senators who are anxious to get on the record with their views as to the operations in Southeast Asia, and some as to specific operations in Cambodia. My concern is that the views of the Senate be expressed within the framework of the support of the Constitutional powers of the Commander in Chief, and that if the Senate can find that formula, and relieve themselves of some views at the same time on Cambodia, that is something that might work out. But I want it made clear that there were no such conclusions reached here this morning.

Q Senator, do you have some language in mind that would fulfill those objectives?

SENATOR SCOTT: My mind is full of language every day, but I have no specific language to suggest to you at this time.

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Q Senator Scott, last year, if I am not mistaken, a Laos-Thailand amendment was not only accepted by the President and signed by him, but also embraced by him at the time. Why is there resistance to what seems to me to be a similar amendment on Cambodia?

SENATOR SCOTT: I am not sure that the amendments are similar. They were on different bills. I don't think it was the Military Sales Bill.

Q The import of them was similar. You would not deny that; would you?

SENATOR SCOTT: I am not in a position to answer it. I don't have the wording of the so-called Findley-type amendments clearly in my mind just now. The present situation is one where there is an operation successfully proceeding in Cambodia, and therefore there is considerable feeling among many Senators that we ought to wait and see and judge this operation by what happens.

In my opinion it will be a success. Therefore, that enters into the consideration of any language in an amendment at this time.

Q Did the President discuss or did you discuss with the President the operations in Laos this morning? Did that come up, that question?

SENATOR SCOTT: No, I don't think so.

MR. ZIEGLER: In relation to this question, the so-called operations in Laos have been dealt with by the Secretary of Defense yesterday and it was pointed out very clearly and very specifically that the report regarding South Vietnamese actions along the border of Laos have been long-going protective reaction responses. There is nothing new in what was reported yesterday.

Q Did Secretary Rogers and Secretary Laird brief the Leadership today?

SENATOR SCOTT: Yes, Secretary Rogers and Secretary Laird did brief us this morning.

Q Senator, the Vice President has suggested that those Senators who support the Cooper-Church Amendment are doing so under political motivation, but you seem to be suggesting to us today that the widespread support would indicate that there is no political gain to be had in this. Do you disagree with the Vice President's analysis of the Senate's motivation?

SENATOR SCOTT: You know quite well, I am sure, that I never comment on somebody else's comment. That is in the second degree. There are Senators who have ambitions for higher office and there are Senators who do not. There are Senators who are more politically aware and there may be some -- I have not found them yet -- who are less politically aware.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I might add, Hugh, I think the House of Representatives -- and we run every two years -- is probably more attuned or at least equally attuned to the political problems involved in a situation such as we are facing. And I repeat the action of the House ten days or two weeks ago when the House, in the final act, defeated the Findley Amendment overwhelmingly and in effect did not in any way restrict or inhibit the President's capability to carry out his Constitutional responsibilities as Commander-in-Chief. I think the House realizes that it is more important to be right than to be political.



Q Senator Scott, do you think the President's powers as Commander-in-Chief are unlimited?

SENATOR SCOTT: No, indeed I do not. The Constitution provides the framework for the powers. I might add, in regard to some of the other questions, that I read in the papers that I have expressed an open mind regarding various possible amendments that come up from time to time on this and other bills. My job is to represent all of the 43 Republican Senators and at times I may be expressing a comment which indicates that these views are strongly felt and that they are anxious to have them heard. But I would like all of that to be put in the framework of what I have just said, that I do not want to see the Constitutional powers of the President impaired.

I am, of course, a courier at times, carrying the views of different Senators some on one side and some on the other.

Q You were quoted in a dispatch by UPI as having announced the end of operation Rock Crusher IV and another operation in the Parrot's Beak. Was that a correct quotation and how did that come about?

SENATOR SCOTT: I believe I had some calls on it. I said that I was told as I walked in that Operation Rock Crusher IV and an operation that I recall as Tia Chop had been terminated on the situation reports brought into me. I was told later that the word "substantially" would have perhaps been more correct.

Q You were told as you walked in?

SENATOR SCOTT: I was given the reports on the situation of these two operations.

Q As you came into the Senate?

SENATOR SCOTT: Yes.

Q Do you think you have a good line of communication with the White House?

SENATOR SCOTT: I have an excellent line, that is why I am here.

Q Did you discuss the economy today?

SENATOR SCOTT: No.

Q What did you discuss besides Cambodia today?

SENATOR SCOTT: The general support we noted of the President, as we go home.

MR. ZIEGLER: In relation to your question, Helen, as Congressman Ford said, at the conclusion of the meeting the President thanked the Leaders for their support and the very full work they have put in in relation to the President.

I will assure you that Senator Scott's communications with the White House have been, are, and will continue to be excellent.

MORE



Q He has had to correct himself on information that has come from the White House.

MR. ZIEGLER: I don't know if he has corrected himself so much as corrected the reports on what he has said.

SENATOR SCOTT: I think Ron is right on that. I read three utterly different reports on one statement I made. Then I looked at television last night and I found one channel was totally contrary to the reports of what I had said on the other two channels.

So, I have trouble keeping my own house, as a Senator, in order, but I also find that I have some difficulty at times when reports of what I said disagree.

Now, if you feel that I am speaking in any confused state of mind, I don't mind you staying around here and clarifying it. One of the three commentators called me last night and said he wanted to be accurate. I was immensely grateful because he avoided the mistake one of the other commentators made.

One of the other commentators said I approved of moving troops into Laos, Thailand and Cambodia. I know that none of you have heard me say that, because I have never said that.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

(AT 10:30 A.M. EDT)



HOUSE ACTION, PERIOD APRIL 7 THROUGH MAY 18, 1970

Tuesday, April 7, 1970

DISTRICT JUDGES

The House insisted on its amendment to S. 952, to provide for the appointment of additional district judges, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Representatives Celler, Rodino, Rogers of Colorado, McCulloch and Poff were appointed as conferees.

SUSPENSIONS

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

- S. 980 To provide courts of the United States with jurisdiction over contract claims against nonappropriated fund activities of the United States; amended and returned to the Senate.
- S. 2595 To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 with regard to the use of dairy products; passed in lieu of H.R. 12588 and clearing the measure for the White House.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

By a record vote of 312 yeas to 58 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 514, to extend programs of assistance for elementary and secondary education, thus clearing the measure for the White House.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT

RULE

The House agreed to H. Res. 892, providing for one hour of debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 379 yeas, the House passed H.R. 15733, to provide a 15 percent increase in annuities and to change the method of computing interest on investments of the railroad retirement accounts.

Prior to passage, the House agreed to the amendment by Mr. Hall to the committee amendment that limits compensation of any experts or consultants the Board may hire to \$100 a day.



Wednesday, April 8, 1970

RAILROAD-LABOR DISPUTE

RULE

The House adopted H.Res.904 by a voice vote, to provide for one hour of debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.J.Res.1124, to provide for the settlement of the labor dispute between certain carriers by railroad and certain of their employees.

Prior to passage, the House agreed to the amendment by Mr. Adams of Washington that establishes February 19, 1970, as the date of notification of ratification.

RECOMMIT

By a voice vote, the House rejected Mr. Carter's motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Thursday, April 9, 1970

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES SALARY

RULE

The House agreed to H.Res.905, providing for two hours of debate under a closed rule; a vote of 43 yeas to 22 nays moved the previous question.

PASSAGE

The House passed H.R.16844 by a record vote of 370 yeas to 7 nays, to increase the pay of Federal employees; this was later vacated and S.3690 passed.

RECOMMIT

By a record vote of 261 yeas to 124 nays, the House agreed to Mr. Corbett's motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service with instructions to report it back forthwith, omitting sections regarding remote worksite allowances and subsistence and quarters allowances for employees of the Corps of Engineers engaged in floating plant operations.

D. C. COURTS

The House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the amendments of the House to S.2601, to reorganize the courts of the District of Columbia, and agreed to the conference asked by the Senate. Representatives McMillan, Abernethy, Dowdy, Cabell, Nelsen, Harsha, Broyhill of Virginia and Hogan were appointed as conferees.



Monday, April 13, 1970

TREASURY, POST OFFICE, EXECUTIVE APPROPRIATIONS

The House passed H.R.16900 by a record vote of 333 yeas to 3 nays, passing the Treasury, Post Office and Executive Office appropriations bill for FY 1971.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R.16915, Legislative Branch appropriations for FY 1971.

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' SALARY

The House agreed to H. Res. 909, providing for concurring in the Senate amendments to the House amendment to S. 3690, to increase the pay of Federal employees.

By a record vote of 305 yeas to 69 nays, the House agreed to move the previous question.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 16916, Office of Education appropriations for FY 1971.

RECOMMIT

Prior to passage, the House rejected a motion by Mr. Michel to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report it back forthwith with an amendment that would add \$5 million in additional funds for research and training in vocational education.

Wednesday, April 15, 1970

FAMILY ASSISTANCE ACT

RULE

The House adopted H. Res. 916 by a record vote of 204 yeas to 183 nays to provide six hours of closed debate.

Thursday, April 16, 1970

FAMILY ASSISTANCE ACT

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 243 yeas to 155 nays, the House passed H.R. 16311, the Family Assistance Act of 1970.



FAMILY ASSISTANCE ACT (continued)

RECOMMIT

By a record vote of 248 yeas to 149 nays, the House agreed to a motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to report it back forthwith containing amendments that restrict definition of "suitable employment" as used in provisions regarding denial of benefits in case of refusal of manpower services, training, or employment.

Monday, April 20, 1970

HOUSE CONSIDERED CONSENT CALENDAR

SUSPENSIONS (6 BILLS)

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

H.R. 10666, to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, by a record vote of 259 yeas to 11 nays.

H.R. 780, to authorize the Merlin Division, Rogue River Basin Project, Oregon, by a record vote of 271 yeas to 15 nays.

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

H.R. 9894, to authorize the East Greenacres unit, Rathdrum Prairie Project, Idaho.

H.R. 4172, to authorize additional Assistance for the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve, Wisconsin.

H. J. Res. 1069, to extend the authority for the erection of a memorial to Mary McLeod Bethune.

S. 1968, to authorize the removal of the Francis Asbury statue.

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

PRIVATE CALENDAR WAS CALLED.

Wednesday, April 22, 1970

HOUSE NOT IN SESSION.

Thursday, April 23, 1970

NASA AUTHORIZATION

RULE

The House adopted H. Res. 893 by a voice vote to provide two hours of open debate.





NASA AUTHORIZATION (continued)

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 229 yeas to 105 nays, the House passed H.R. 16516, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, 1971.

RECOMMIT

Prior to passage, the House passed by voice vote a motion by Mr. Fulton (Pa.) to recommit the bill to the Committee on Science and Astronautics with instructions to report it back forthwith containing amendments that reduce research and development authorization for -- Apollo program, reduced by \$14.5 million and space flight operations program, reduced by \$15.5 million.

DIRKSEN FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDINGS

The House by voice vote agreed to the Senate amendment to the House amendments regarding federally impacted school aid to S. 3253, to provide that the Federal office building and U.S. Courthouse in Chicago, Ill., shall be named the "Everett McKinley Dirksen Building East" and that the Federal office building to be constructed in Chicago, Ill., shall be named the "Everett McKinley Dirksen Building West" in memory of the late Everett McKinley Dirksen.

Monday, April 27, 1970

UNITED STATES TRAVEL

RULE

The House adopted H. Res. 940 by a voice vote to provide one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 238 yeas to 94 nays, the House passed H.R. 14714, to amend authority of the Secretary of the Interior under the Act of July 19, 1940, to encourage through the National Park Service travel in the United States.

RECOMMIT

By a record vote of 111 yeas to 222 nays, the House defeated a straight motion by Mr. Gross to recommit the bill to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE EMPLOYEES TRANSPORTATION

RULE

The House adopted H. Res. 891 by a voice vote to provide one hour of open debate.



PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE EMPLOYEES TRANSPORTATION (continued)

DEFEATED

By a record vote of 64 yeas to 273 nays, the House defeated H.R. 14385, to provide authority for subsidized transportation for Public Health Service employees affected by the transfer to the Parklawn Building in Rockville, Maryland.

TAXES -- PAYMENTS

RULE

The House adopted H. Res. 938 by a voice vote to provide one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 4599, to extend for 2 years the period for which payments in lieu of taxes may be made with respect to certain real property transferred by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other Government departments.

Tuesday, April 28, 1970

ARMS CONTROL AGENCY

RULE

The House adopted H. Res. 945 by a voice vote to provide one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote the House passed H.R. 16200, to amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act in order to extend the authorization for appropriations.

RECOMMIT

Prior to passage, by a record vote of 87 yeas to 280 nays, the House defeated a motion by Mr. Gross to recommit the bill to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with instructions to report it back forthwith with an amendment which would reduce the authorization by \$4.4 million.

SMUT MAIL

RULE

The House adopted H. Res. 944 by a voice vote to provide two hours of open debate.



SMUT MAIL (continued)

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 375 yeas to 8 nays, the House passed H.R. 15693, to exclude from the mails certain nonmailable matter.

Wednesday, April 29, 1970

MILITARY PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION

RULE

The House adopted H. Res. 952 by a voice vote to provide four hours of open debate.

By a teller vote of 48 yeas to 90 nays the House defeated an amendment by Mr. Pike that sought to reduce by \$200 million the authorization for procurement of C-5A aircraft.

By a teller vote of 39 yeas to 85 nays the House defeated an amendment by Mr. Cohelan that sought to cut the authorization for procurement for the Minuteman III missile by \$471.7 million.

Thursday, April 30, 1970

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 14705, extending and improving the Federal-State unemployment compensation program, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees Representatives Mills, Boggs, Watts, Byrnes of Wisconsin, and Betts.

CONTINUED CONSIDERATION OF MILITARY PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION

The House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Wyman while in the Committee of the Whole that provides for construction of DD-963 class destroyers to take place at more than one shipyard.

By a teller vote of 85 yeas to 131 nays the House defeated the Leggett amendment which would have cut \$660 million from the ABM system.

By a teller vote of 86 yeas to 128 nays the House defeated the Leggett amendment to cut \$203 million from phase II of the ABM system.

By a teller vote of 51 yeas to 91 nays the House defeated the Nedzi amendment to cut \$100.2 million in funds for research and development on the B-1 aircraft.

By a division vote of 22 yeas to 66 nays the House defeated the Bingham amendment to cut \$658 million from procurement of the F-14.



MILITARY PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION (continued)

By a division vote of 27 yeas to 74 nays the House defeated the Moorhead amendment for a 5 percent cut in each line item, and would create a quarterly reporting system to Congress on costly new weapons systems.

By a division vote of 21 yeas to 58 nays the House defeated the Pike amendment designed to prohibit payments to Lockheed until after such time as Congress approves a settlement between the Government and Lockheed over cost overruns.

The following amendments were pending when the Committee by teller vote of 131 yeas to 100 nays rose:

An amendment by Mr. Reid of N.Y. designed to prohibit the use of American ground combat forces in Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand.

A substitute amendment by Mr. Findley to the previous amendment that would require consent of Congress before use of American combat forces in Laos, Cambodia, or Thailand, except for an emergency when such use is determined necessary by the President.

A substitute to the substitute by Mr. Leggett that omitted the proviso that would permit the President to use American combat forces in Laos, Cambodia, or Thailand in emergencies without the consent of Congress.

Monday, May 4, 1970

HOUSE CONSIDERED CONSENT CALENDAR

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

The House adopted by voice vote the Conference Report on H.R. 515, the National School Lunch Act.

SUSPENSIONS (8 BILLS)

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

H.R. 6951, to enact the Interstate Agreement on Detainers into law.

H.J.Res. 546, to provide for commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of Yellowstone National Park.

H.R. 16661, to authorize a maximum of \$15,000 coverage under Servicemen's Group Life Insurance.

H.R. 16739, to extend the authority to maintain Veterans Administration offices in the Philippines.

H.R. 13171, to provide for participation in international expositions.



SUSPENSIONS (continued)

H.R. 11628, to transfer the authority to purchase office equipment and furniture for the Library of Congress.

H.R. 12619, to amend the act relating to the policing of the Library of Congress.

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

S. J. Res. 193, to provide for the appointment of James E. Webb as Citizen Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, by a record vote of 309 yeas to 16 nays.

Tuesday, May 5, 1970

PRIVATE CALENDAR WAS CALLED.

NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT AUTHORIZATION

The House adopted by voice vote the conference report on H.R. 10105, to amend the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972.

PHS - OFFICER RETIREMENT

RULE

The House adopted H. Res. 943 by a voice vote, to provide for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 10138, to equalize the retirement benefits for commissioned officers of the Public Health Service with retirement benefits provided for other officers in the uniformed services.

Subsequently this passage was vacated and S. 2452, a similar Senate-passed measure was passed in lieu.

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

CONTINUED CONSIDERATION OF MILITARY PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 326 yeas to 69 nays, with 1 voting "present," the House passed H.R. 17123, military procurement authorization for fiscal year 1971.



MILITARY PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION (continued)

RECOMMIT

By a record vote of 248 yeas to 146 nays, the previous question on the motion to recommit was ordered.

By a voice vote a motion by Mr. O'Konski to recommit the bill to the Committee on Armed Services with instructions to report it back forthwith with amendments that cut \$550.3 million in research and development funds was rejected.

By a teller vote of 70 yeas to 215 nays the House defeated an amendment by Mr. Bingham to the pending Reid of New York amendment that would include North Vietnam, as well as Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand in the group of countries that the use of U.S. ground troops be prohibited in.

By a teller vote of 132 yeas to 215 nays the House defeated the Leggett amendment to the Findley substitute, which struck out the proviso that would permit the President to use American combat forces in Laos, Cambodia, or Thailand in emergencies without the consent of Congress.

By a teller vote of 140 yeas to 172 nays the House defeated an amendment by Mr. Frelinghuysen to the Findley substitute to the Reid amendment that urged continued troop withdrawals and called on the President to avoid enlarging the present conflict into the neighboring states of Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand.

By a teller vote of 171 yeas to 144 nays, the House agreed to the Findley substitute to the Reid amendment that would require the consent of Congress before use of American combat forces in Laos, Cambodia, or Thailand, except for an emergency when such use is determined necessary by the President.

By a teller vote of 32 yeas to 221 nays the Reid amendment as amended by the Findley substitute was defeated by the House.

Thursday, May 7, 1970

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

RULE

The House adopted by a voice vote H. Res. 972, a rule waiving all points of order against titles III, IV, and V of the bill.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 333 yeas to 6 nays, the House passed H.R. 17399, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970.



SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS (continued)

RECOMMIT

By a record vote of 220 yeas to 134 nays, the House agreed to order the previous question on the motion to recommit.

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

Prior to final passage, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Mahon that adds \$4 million for medical care for veterans.

By a teller vote of 69 yeas to 63 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Vanik that prohibits the use of funds available in the bill to be used for loans to officers and staff members of the Inter-American Development Bank.

By a teller vote of 94 yeas to 163 nays the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Boland that sought to prohibit funds for American ground combat forces in Cambodia.

Monday, May 11, 1970

D. C. LEGISLATION

By a voice vote the House passed the following bills pertaining to the District of Columbia:

H.R. 670, to amend section 19(a) of the District of Columbia Assistance Act of 1962.

H.R. 9017, to permit the District of Columbia Council to make rules and regulations under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, amended.

H.R. 15033, to authorize, in the District of Columbia, the gift of all or part of a human body after death for specified purposes, amended.

Subsequently, this passage was vacated and S. 2999, an identical Senate-passed bill, was passed in lieu with an amendment.

H.R. 16476, to make it lawful to set up or fly any kite in the District of Columbia, amended.

S. 1456, to prohibit the business of debt adjusting in the District of Columbia except as an incident to the lawful practice of law or as an activity engaged in by a nonprofit corporation or association.

H.R. 17133, to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 and the District of Columbia Teacher's Salary Act of 1955 to increase salaries, amended.



D. C. LEGISLATION (continued)

By a record vote of 183 yeas to 142 nays, the House agreed to the committee amendment to the D. C. Teacher's Salary bill regarding starting salary - this now is set at \$7800 per year.

Subsequently, this passage was vacated and S. 2694, a similar Senate-passed bill, was passed in lieu, after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.

NSF AUTHORIZATION

RULE

The House adopted by voice vote H. Res. 954, to provide for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 312 yeas to 6 nays, the House passed H.R. 16595, to authorize appropriations for activities of the National Science Foundation.

RECOMMIT

By a record vote of 137 yeas to 188 nays, the House rejected a motion by Mr. Roudebush to recommit the bill to the Committee on Science and Astronautics with instructions to report it back forthwith containing an amendment that would cut the authorization by \$27.6 million.

Tuesday, May 12, 1970

TRUMAN DAM AND RESERVOIR

The House passed S. 3778, to change the name of the Kaysinger Bluff Dam and Reservoir, Osage River Basin, Mo., to the Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir, Mo.

POLICE, FIREMEN, AND TEACHERS' PAY INCREASE

Proceedings were vacated on the passage of S. 2694, to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 and the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955 to increase salaries; and the similar House bill, H.R. 17138, was passed in lieu.

EDUCATION -- CORRECTION OF LAW

The House passed S. J. Res. 199, making certain clerical corrections in Public Law 91-230, to extend programs of assistance for elementary and secondary education.





Tuesday, May 12, 1970 (continued)

INDEPENDENT OFFICES--HUD APPROPRIATIONS

RULE

The House adopted by voice vote H. Res. 994, the rule waiving points of order against certain provisions in the bill.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 17548, independent offices and Department of Housing and Urban Development appropriations for fiscal year 1971.

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

By a voice vote, an amendment by Mr. Evins that adds \$25 million for medical care for veterans.

By a teller vote of 73 yeas to 63 nays, an amendment by Mr. Stephens that adds \$350 million for water and sewer facilities.

Wednesday, May 13, 1970

AIRPORTS AND AIRWAYS

By a record vote of 361 yeas to 3 nays, the House agreed to the Conference Report on H.R. 14465, providing Federal assistance for expansion of the Nation's airports and airways, and to amend laws relative to the taxation of aviation facilities.

NASA AUTHORIZATION

The House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 16516, to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and program management; and agreed to the conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Miller of California, Teague of Texas, Karth, Hechler of West Virginia, Fulton of Pennsylvania, Mosher, and Roudebush.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 2 of 1970

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 164 yeas to 193 nays, the House failed to pass H. Res. 960, to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970.



Thursday, May 14, 1970

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS:

By a voice vote, the House passed H. J. Res. 1232, making further appropriations for the fiscal year 1970.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS

RULE

The House adopted by voice vote H. Res. 1004, the rule waiving points of order against the bill.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 321 yeas to 14 nays, the House passed H.R. 17575, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971.

The House defeated an amendment by Mr. Scheuer that earmarked \$19 million to the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

The House defeated by voice vote a substitute by Mr. Smith of New York to the previous amendment that makes available \$19 million to the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL ACT

RULE

The House adopted by a voice vote H. Res. 939, to provide for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 173 yeas to 88 nays, the House passed H.R. 14685, to improve the balance of payments by further promoting travel to the United States.

Monday, May 18, 1970

HOUSE CONSIDERED CONSENT CALENDAR

SUSPENSIONS (3 BILLS)

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

S. 2624, the Customs Courts Act of 1970, by a roll call vote of 301 yeas to 0 nays.

H.R. 3328, Soboda Indian Reservation Water Supply, by a roll call vote of 286 yeas to 11 nays.



SUSPENSIONS

By a roll call vote of 108 yeas to 198 nays, the House defeated the motion to suspend the rules and pass S. 1508, relating to the retirement of justices and judges.

PROGRAM AHEAD

Tuesday, May 19, 1970

PRIVATE CALENDAR

H.R. 17614 - Department of the Interior and related agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 1971

H.R. 17405 - Atomic Energy Commission Authorization  
(Open Rule - Two Hours of Debate)

Wednesday, May 20, 1970

H.R. 17604 - Military Construction Authorization, 1971  
(Subject to a Rule Being Granted)

H.R. 15073 - Bank Records and Foreign Transactions  
(Open Rule - Two Hours of Debate)

Thursday, May 21, 1970 and Balance of Week

H.R. 17550 - Social Security Amendments of 1970  
(Subject to a Rule Being Granted)

H.R. 15424 - To Amend the Merchant Marine Act of 1936  
(Subject to a Rule Being Granted)

H. Res. 796 - Amending the Rules of the House of Representatives relating to financial disclosure  
(Open Rule - One Hour of Debate)

