

DIARY OF WHITE HOUSE LEADERSHIP
MEETINGS -- 91st CONGRESS

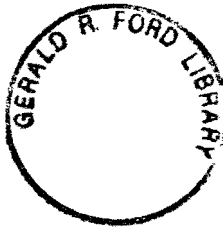


June 23, 1970

The President entered at 8:37 and announced that the principal subject for discussion would be the 2 reorganization plans concerning environmental and pollution control which he will send to the Hill shortly. In the last 2 weeks, he has been confronted with veto decisions on 3 bills, Voting Rights, School Milk and Hill-Burton. He has no doubt that the 18-year-old rider on the voting rights bill is unconstitutional, and if he had an item veto power, he would exercise it. However, he felt obliged to sign the bill in order to extend the life of the Voting Rights Act. Based upon many calls and visits among Negro leaders, he became convinced that a failure to sign the bill, even though based upon the 18-year-old rider rather than the voting rights feature, would have made a long hot summer hotter. He urged Republican leaders to go ahead with efforts to advance a constitutional amendment while we are awaiting a Court decision.

Because the School Milk bill is \$140 million over the budget, he was faced with a question which pretty much answered itself. It was clear that a veto would be overridden. However, as a matter of Presidential constitutional prerogative as well as financial responsibility, he was compelled to veto the Hill-Burton bill. The mandatory spending clause in context with an executive spending ceiling puts him in an impossible straight jacket. Timmons advises him that the veto may be overridden in the House. Nevertheless, he asked the Republican Leadership to make as stout a stand as possible. He paused to compliment the House Leadership on passage of postal reform and the Senate Leadership on the manner in which amendments to Cooper-Church have been handled. He says that he is interested in the amendment which Griffin is putting together.

Griffin said that Scoop Jackson will cosponsor his amendment. His amendment is intended to deal with section 3 of Cooper-

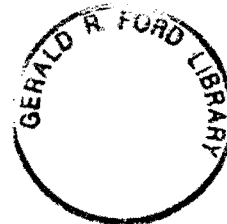


Church, which ties the President's hands in his efforts to meet the problem in areas adjoining Cambodia and South Vietnam.

RMN said that the Cambodian withdrawal will be completed by June 30. On July 1, he will make a report to the nation. Because of the presence of North Vietnamese troops, the situation in Cambodia (at best, is fragile." However, Sihanouk's support has fallen. It is a mistake to assume that the present government in Cambodia is one which the United States imposed. Basically, it is a continuation by lower officials of the framework of the old Sihanouk government. No doubt South Vietnamese forces will remain in Cambodia beyond July 1 for so long as they feel that their security is at stake. It is important for the United States to help neighboring areas such as Indonesia and Thailand to help Cambodia to help itself.

Griffin said that Senate critics are calling Thai troops American mercenaries. RMN inquired, "Were the Polish in England mercenaries?" "Were the forces of the Free French in Europe mercenaries?" It is inappropriate to call troops fighting for the safety of their own country mercenaries. What is the alternative to the American policy of helping Thailand? We have a treaty with Thailand. If Cambodian forces and the North Vietnamese invade Thailand, will we be obliged to fight in Thailand? Isn't the present policy better?

Ford said that his instinctive feeling is that "we do not have a prayer of sustaining the Hill-Burton veto." However, in light of the fact that the Democrats will seek to include a mandatory spending provision in all of the health bills now pending in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, it is vitally important to make the strongest effort possible to sustain this first veto.

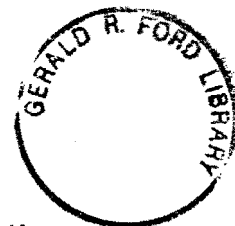


Springer said that this compulsory spending rider is a new technique. There are 3 health bills in Committee and \$2.5 billion in environmental bills. If we have a chance to sustain the Hill-Burton veto, we should make an all-out effort. If a Whip Check discloses that we may fall as much as 40 short of the goal, we should not make the attempt. The people of this country admire a bold thrust of the President to control overspending and the inflation which it causes.

RMN said that many feel that the mandatory spending clause is unconstitutional, just as the 18-year-old rider is unconstitutional. "Don't you think so, Dick?" "I certainly do," I said. "You had better," the President replied.

Cramer said that the only defense Republicans have against the inflation issue ~~with~~ which the Democrats are trying to saddle us is the issue of Democratic spending. We should make every effort to sustain the President's veto.

The President introduced John Whittaker, who explained briefly the content and purpose of the 2 reorganizational bills which soon will be coming to the Hill. He was surprised to learn that there are some 84 bureaus in some 7 or 8 major departments dealing with some phase of the environmental problem. Each is tilted toward its own special constituency. If an effort were made to consolidate all of these bureaus, we would have to call the agency the "Department of Everything." Instead, the 2 bills will call for the creation of an Environmental Protection Agency (an independent agency) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (an agency within the Department of Commerce). Siciliano explained the latter, which Tower said was in danger of becoming "a step-child of Commerce." The reply was that this could be avoided by making the head of the new administration the equivalent of a deputy secretary. Morton called attention to the jurisdictional situation which probably will develop in the bureaus and among Congressional committees which have present jurisdiction over the parts of the 2 proposed new agencies.



Allott said that there would be a similar problem in the Senate.

RMN announced that Elliot Richardson will be sworn in shortly as the new Secretary of HEW. RMN said that he is a man of conviction and principle but one who understands the political realities. He gets the signals and plays the game. Finch will be assuming his new duties as "counselor without portfolio." The new Secretary of Labor will be sworn in at St. Clemente on July 1.

Scott reported that debate on Cooper-Church is monopolizing the business of the Senate. However, it is possible that Mansfield will schedule night sessions. If so, priority attention will be given to postal reform, the educational appropriations bill and D. C. appropriations.

Ford said that the postal reform bill passed by the House contains 80-85% of the Blount reform package. The House has only 4 appropriations bills remaining for action. Young said that the Senate Appropriations Committee is not too far behind. The delay is caused principally by Senator Russell's illness. Allott asked the President how much longer he felt the debate on Cooper-Church should continue. He will be glad to attempt to close debate and come to a vote on July 1. He believes this will deny the Democrats the opportunity to challenge the President's word that troops would be withdrawn by that date. RMN replied that any action taken on Tuesday of next week would be good.

RICHARD H. POFF

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

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



AT 10:40 A.M. EDT.

MR. ZIEGLER: The Leadership Meeting this morning began at 8:30 and ended at about 10:35. Congressman Ford and Senator Scott are here to discuss it with you.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: Thank you, Ron. Ladies and Gentlemen:

The meeting with the President this morning primarily involved a briefing on two tentative reorganization messages that will be sent from the President sometime after the 4th of July.

I will briefly discuss one of them and Senator Scott will discuss the other.

One is a proposed pulling together of a number of various agencies, subagencies that exist around the Federal Government and will be coordinated under what we will call the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration. It will be the bringing together of these various agencies that are spread around the Government into an agency under the Department of Commerce.

It will, for example, undoubtedly include the Sea Lab Grant Program which is just a small program at the present time, but one, undoubtedly, as we expand our efforts in the oceans throughout the world, which will become a very large agency, something comparable to the Land Grant College programs, but even substantially greater in research and otherwise.

This is a step that I think is needed and necessary to emphasize the problems we face in the ocean areas and the related problems thereto. I think there will be support in the Congress for a reorganization plan of this sort.

Q Is that the Sea Lab?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: Yes, that is part of it.

Q Can you tell us what some of the other agencies are?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I think at this point we will not get into the details of it. I think there will be a briefing sometime probably next week when the plans are finalized.

MORE

Q You say problems we face in the oceans. What kind of problems are you talking about?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: There are a great many people who believe that the greatest resources on the globe exist in the ocean. We have not, in the past, spent nearly enough money in trying to explore the potential that exists for man as far as the oceans are concerned.

In order to do it properly, I think we have to pull all of the agencies that have any connection whatsoever in this area together so we can do it in a sounder way than we have in the past.

Q The Navy does a lot of that work. Will you pull the work out from there?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: The Navy is not involved in this particular transfer, but the other agencies that have connection with the oceans are.

Q What about the atmospheric aspect of this?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: May I let Senator Scott explain the other one, and then we will take your questions.

SENATOR SCOTT: Yes, Mr. Siciliano called the NOAA project a sort of wet NASA. That may give you a general idea.

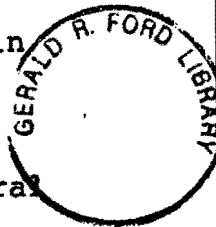
The other program is the Environmental Protection Agency, and we were briefed by Mr. John Whitaker. There are some 84 bureaus that claim some jurisdiction in this field. It has been described in magazines as an environmental jungle. But there will be brought together a number of the different projects affecting air pollution, water pollution, water quality control type of things, solid waste disposals, pesticides, from various agencies will be brought under one head, and when the report comes in that will be itemized.

Q Then you are both talking about the same thing?

SENATOR SCOTT: No, one is the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Agency and the other is the Environmental Protection Agency.

The President also discussed the 18-year-old vote and as you know, has always been in favor of the 18 year olds voting. It is in the Republican platform. I am in favor of it. I am sure Jerry is, too.

There is this question of Constitutionality. There was an overriding importance attached to the Scott Voting Rights Bill which I, needless to say, was delighted to see approved, and the 18-year-old matter is subject to and can be, and undoubtedly will be tested in the Courts, and perhaps we ought to go ahead with a Constitutional amendment in any event. But there will be a court test, I would think, before the elections of next year.



CONGRESSMAN FORD: Time is of the essence in testing the Constitutionality. I brought out in my remarks last week, when the matter was up in the House, that time was important because there are roughly 3,000 to 4,000 bond issue votes throughout the country each year involving some \$6 billion in local and municipal and school board elections and programs and projects in building.

Unless there is a test and a decision before the first of the year, then many of these bond issues and millage votes could be placed in jeopardy until there is a decision by the court.

So, the President said that the proper action would be taken as quickly as possible within the law to get a test before the court as rapidly as possible.

Q Congressman, do you think that Congress will wait on working on a Constitutional amendment before the test or will they go ahead as the President suggested and try to submit a Constitutional amendment?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I would hope as back-up that the House Committee on the Judiciary would move quickly to hold some hearings and hopefully take some action on the 18-year old vote amendment to the Federal Constitution.

I think it would be unwise to gamble on what the court may or may not do. I am for the 18-year old vote. The President is. The Republican Party, in its platform, has indicated its approval. I believe the Democrats likewise, according to the vote, believe in it. So, I see no reason why we should not do it in the traditional way in order to make sure that 18-year olds do have the right to vote in the Presidential election of 1972.

SENATOR SCOTT: I feel the same way, in the Senate Judiciary Committee and on the Senate Floor about the Constitutional Amendment. If we can get one, we should.

Q What is the atmospheric aspect of NOAA?

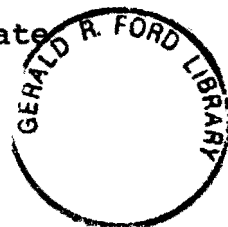
CONGRESSMAN FORD: There are a number of sub-agencies that get into that particular problem. For example, as I recollect, the Weather Bureau is presently in the Department of Commerce. It will be included as a part of this new agency. That is one example.

Q Is NOAA going to take in all male and female, too? (Laughter)

SENATOR SCOTT: There are at least two of every kind in this new office.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: We did have a review of the legislative program in both the House and the Senate. I might bring you up to date on the House side. We are in good shape on appropriations bills. We only have three out of fourteen yet to pass and one will pass tomorrow.

MORE



There will be a delay in the consideration of the Defense Department appropriations bill, awaiting the conclusion of legislative action on the military procurement authorization. I might say, in speaking of the military, that the House of Representatives, if and when the Senate gets the present bill they are considering over to the House for the appointment of conferees and the like, I am absolutely convinced will totally sustain the President's position that there should be no hamstringing or restricting of his authority as Commander-in-Chief to meet the many and difficult potential problems that we, as a nation, face in our dealings with any enemies, whoever they might be.

The House, I think, is reflecting the views of the American people who, in my opinion, are supporting the President in this situation.

Q Senator Scott, what is the thinking of the GOP Leadership on the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution? Is there a change in the thinking at this point?

SENATOR SCOTT: Well, I think it has been made clear in Congress by Republicans and perhaps, I believe the same thing down here, that the Tonkin Resolution is not relevant to the foreign policy of this Administration.

It was deemed relevant to another Administration which was in the process of escalating a war. This Administration is in the process of de-escalating. I personally intend to vote for repeal of the Tonkin Resolution. I think it is a good time to clear the decks of a lot of these things and let's get rid of them and go on to something else.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I think the House of Representatives would likewise reflect that view. If the repeal is added to the legislation they are discussing now and comes to the House, I would strongly favor the repeal of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution. We ought to clear the decks. As Senator Scott says, the Tonkin Resolution has no relevancy to the foreign policy of this Administration. It is obsolete and it ought to be cleaned off the statute books.

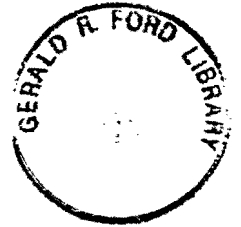
THE PRESS: Thank you, gentlemen.



END

(AT 10:50 A.M. EDT.)

HOUSE ACTION, PERIOD JUNE 9 THROUGH JUNE 22, 1970



Tuesday, June 9, 1970

AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 17923, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971.

By a division vote of 64 yeas to 45 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Smith of Iowa that adds \$44 million in funds available for the rural water and sewer program.

By a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Conte that strikes out a provision that clarifies the bill's relationship to other pending general farm legislation awaiting action this session.

Prior to passage, by a voice vote, the House defeated an amendment by Mr. Findley that would limit farm subsidy payments to \$20,000 per commodity for the 1971 crop year.

Wednesday, June 10, 1970

INDIANS

The House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 12858, to provide for the disposition of certain funds awarded to the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska by a judgment entered by the Court of Claims against the United States; and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Haley, Edmondson, Taylor, Saylor, and Berry.

PRISONERS OF WAR--VIETNAM

The House agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R. 4204, to amend section 6 of the War Claims Act of 1948 to include prisoners of war captured during the Vietnam conflict, clearing the measure for the President.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

By a record vote of 377 yeas, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 11102, to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise, extend, and improve the program established by title VI of such act.

CLEAN AIR ACT

RULE

The House adopted by a record vote of 335 yeas to 40 nays H. Res. 1069, to provide two hours of open debate.



CLEAN AIR ACT (continued)

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 374 yeas to 1 nay, the House passed H.R. 17255, to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for a more effective program to improve the quality of the Nation's air.

RECOMMIT

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

Thursday, June 11, 1970

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

The House agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R. 14300, to facilitate the disposal of Government records without sufficient value to warrant their continued preservation, to abolish the Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, clearing the measure for the President.

PRINTING RESOLUTION

The House agreed to the Senate amendment to H. Con. Res. 580, authorizing certain printing for the Select Committee on Crime.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1070, a rule waiving points of order against certain provisions in the bill.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 308 yeas to 57 nays, the House passed H.R. 17970, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971.

RECOMMIT

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

By a division vote of 26 yeas to 98 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Yates that sought to strike out \$353.8 million for deployment of the Safeguard ABM.

By a division vote of 32 yeas to 36 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Wyman seeking to add \$1.68 million for the Naval Shipyard at Portsmouth, N.H., to be available at such time as the closure order for the shipyard is rescinded.



Monday, June 15, 1970

HOUSE CONSIDERED CONSENT CALENDAR

SUSPENSIONS (4 bills)

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

S. 2940 (in lieu of H.R. 15608), relating to the acquisition of property for the Independence National Historical Park.

H.R. 16416, to reimburse the Ute Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation for tribal funds that were used to construct, operate, and maintain the Uintah Indian irrigation project, Utah.

H.R. 370, to increase the amount allowed for the purchase of specially equipped automobiles for disabled veterans, and to extend benefits under such chapter to certain persons on active duty.

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

H.R. 17950, to provide increases in the rates of disability compensation, to liberalize certain criteria for determining the eligibility of widows for benefits (passed by a record vote of 313 yeas, with 1 voting "present"). This passage was subsequently vacated, and S. 3348, a similar Senate-passed bill was passed in lieu, after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMITTEE

Pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 796, the Speaker appointed as members of the Select Committee To Study Firsthand the Recent Developments in Southeast Asia, the following: Representatives Montgomery, Chairman, Smith of Iowa, Hawkins, Anderson of Tennessee, Hamilton, Molloy, Adair, Robison, Keith, Clancy, Watson, and Hansen of Idaho.

SERVICEMEN'S GROUP LIFE INSURANCE

The House agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the House amendments to S. 1479, to increase from \$10,000 to \$15,000 the amount of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance for members of the uniformed services, clearing the measure for the President.

YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

RULE

The House adopted H. Res. 1063 by a voice vote, to providing for one hour of open debate.



YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS (continued)

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 256 yeas to 54 nays, the House passed H.R. 15361, to establish a pilot program designated as the Youth Conservation Corps; this was subsequently vacated and S. 1076, a similar Senate-passed bill was passed in lieu after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.

By a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Quie that raises the age of members of the Youth Corps from 14 to 16 years old.

By a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mrs. Green that stipulates that anyone who furnishes transportation, lodging, subsistence, or other services or equipment for the Youth Corps must have been in existence for at least 5 years.

By a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Latta that alters provisions that set up the administration of the Youth Corps.

By a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Quie that strikes out provision that gives supervisory employment preference to teachers, administrators, and university students in the education and natural resources disciplines.

By a voice vote, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Ryan that would exclude any Youth Corps member from any firefighting activity.

Tuesday, June 16, 1970

PRIVATE CALENDAR WAS CALLED

MILK PROGRAM

The House agreed to the amendments of the Senate on H.R. 5554, to provide a special milk program for children, clearing the measure for the President.

PRODUCTION RESEARCH

The House agreed to the amendments of the Senate on H.R. 14810, to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs, clearing the measure for the President.

POSTAL REFORM

RULE

By a record vote of 139 yeas to 219 nays, the previous question on the rule was rejected; subsequently, an amendment was agreed to that struck out the language that made in order the text of H.R. 17966 as a substitute to the committee amendment.

By a voice vote the House adopted H. Res. 1077, to provide for four hours of open debate.



POSTAL REFORM (continued)

Concluded all general debate on H.R. 17070, to improve and modernize the postal service, to reorganize the Post Office Department. Began reading the bill for amendment when the Committee of the Whole rose. Proceedings under the 5-minute rule will continue tomorrow.

Wednesday, June 17, 1970

VOTING RIGHTS

RULE

By a record vote of 224 yeas to 183 nays, the previous question on the rule was ordered.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 272 yeas to 132 nays, the House agreed to H. Res. 914, providing for agreeing to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 4249, to extend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 with respect to discriminatory use of tests and devices, clearing the measure for the White House.

CONTINUED CONSIDERATION OF POSTAL REFORM

By a teller vote of 179 yeas to 95 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Henderson while in the Committee of the Whole designed to allow postal employees freedom of choice regarding membership in postal unions.

By a teller vote of 57 yeas to 105 nays, the House rejected a substitute by Mr. Wright to the committee amendment that provided for an 8-percent pay increase, and would cause dismissal for strikers against the Government, and would bar any future Federal employment by strikers; amendment omitted any provision for postal reform.

Thursday, June 18, 1970

COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION

The House insisted on its amendment to S. 1519, to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science; and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees Representatives Perkins, Brademas, Mink, Reid of New York, and Steiger of Wisconsin.

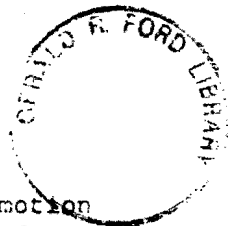
POSTAL REFORM

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 359 yeas to 24 nays, the House passed H.R. 17070, to improve and modernize the postal service, to reorganize the Post Office Department.

POSTAL REFORM (continued)

RECOMMIT



By a record vote of 77 yeas to 30 nays, the House rejected a motion by Mr. Gross to recommit the bill to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service with instructions to report it back forthwith containing an amendment that strikes out all after the enacting clause of the committee substitute and insert language that provides for an 8 percent pay raise, and contains a provision that compresses the existing pay steps from 21 to 8 years.

By voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Olsen that provides for retention of existing veterans rights, and bars loss of rights in future negotiations under reorganization.

By a teller vote of 120 yeas to 59 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Purcell that permits negotiation of area wage differentials.

By a teller vote of 84 yeas to 64 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Derwinski that alters provisions regarding the setup of organizations of supervisory personnel, and recognizes supervisors as part of management.

By a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Henderson that provides franking privileges for the Sergeant at Arms of the House and clarifies franking privileges of the Clerk of the House.

By a division vote of 59 yeas to 40 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Gross that strikes out initiation fees and assessments from section authorizing dues checkoff.

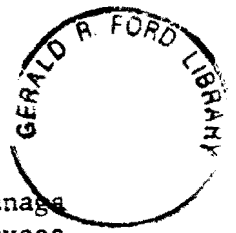
By a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Udall that places a ceiling of 30 meetings per year for the Commission on Postal Costs and Revenues.

By a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Olsen that provides independent agency status for the Postal Rate Board.

By a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. McClure that calls for the profit and loss statement of the postal service to be certified by certified public accountants.

By a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Johnson of Pa. that strikes out provision that calls for a 4 percent cost coverage for fourth-class parcel post.

By a division vote of 94 yeas to 60 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Staggers that deletes the section that authorizes special arrangements with air carriers; and deletes provision that authorizes contracts with air carriers over routes on which scheduled certified air carriers are not providing schedules adequate to meet the needs of the postal service.



POSTAL REFORM (continued)

By a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Matsunaga that provides for cost-of-living allowances for postal employees outside the continental United States.

By a division vote of 67 yeas to 32 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Anderson of Illinois that calls for assurance from both labor and management to refrain from any restriction on the use of new equipment or devices which may reduce the cost, or improve the quality of the postal service.

By a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Heckler of West Virginia that defines major mail users for the purpose of selecting members of the Advisory Council.

By a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Udall that grants authority for the Postal Rate Board to begin prompt operation.

By a teller vote of 67 yeas to 124 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Gibbons that sought to establish a policy of equal work--equal pay, regardless of the area in which the employee lives.

By a voice vote, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. McClure that would guarantee basic retired pay, plus cost-of-living increases.

The House rejected a motion by Mr. Thompson of Georgia to strike out the enacting clause.

By a division vote of 37 yeas to 52 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Gross that sought to authorize the Postal Service to recover the cost of operating the dues checkoff system.

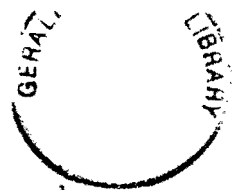
By a teller vote of 41 yeas to 53 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Olsen that would preserve authorized appropriation for Postal Service to subsidize free and reduced-rate mail.

By a voice vote, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Corbett that would permit the appointment of retired Federal employees to the Committee on Postal Costs and Revenues.

By a division vote of 28 yeas to 30 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Scott designed to place postal employees under laws forbidding dual Federal pay and dual employment.

By a division vote of 12 yeas to 43 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Olsen designed to remove ratemaking authority from the directors of the post office to the Postal Rate Board.

By a voice vote, the House rejected a substitute by Mr. Conte to the transportation amendment previously agreed to that proposed to strike out the entire chapter on "Transportation of mail," and inserted in lieu authorization for the Postal Service to make their own arrangements for transportation of mail as they saw fit.



POSTAL REFORM (continued)

By a teller vote of 61 yeas to 89 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Gray that called for the submission of a prospectus and approval thereon by the Senate and House Committees on Public Works, before construction of any post office building.

By a voice vote, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Scott designed to protect the civil service rights of Federal employees that may be endangered by postal reorganization.

By a voice vote, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Gonzalez that provided for the restoration of the 1-cent postcard.

By a voice vote, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Scott that provided for the consideration of substitute rural carriers with 3 years experience to fill any vacancy in rural carrier position.

By a voice vote, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Eckhardt designed to clarify postal employees freedom of choice in belonging to unions.

By a voice vote, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Crane that would repeal the ban on private carriage of first class mail.

The House rejected a motion by Mr. Wright to strike out the enacting clause.

By a voice vote, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Mikva that called for privacy of letter mail originating outside the U.S.

By a division vote of 44 yeas to 76 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Button that sought to strike out language providing free and reduced-rate mail.

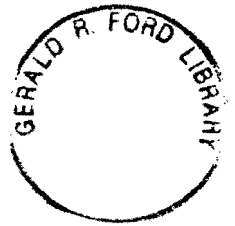
By a voice vote, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Heckler that provided for a majority of the Postal Service Advisory Council represent the general public.

By a voice vote, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Gonzalez that called for the rate of postage of single, personal, hand-written post cards shall not exceed the rates charged for second-class postage.

By a division vote of 51 yeas to 95 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Saylor designed to remove from the Postmaster General the authority to appoint postmasters.

ARMED SERVICES LEAVE POLICY

The House agreed to the Senate amendment to H.R. 16298, to extend the authority to grant a special 30-day leave for members of the uniformed services who voluntarily extend their tours of duty in hostile fire areas, clearing the measure for the President.



Monday, June 22, 1970

DISTRICT DAY (No Bills)

CONFERENCE REPORTS (4 Bills)

By a voice vote, the House agreed to the conference reports on the following bills:

H.R. 16516 - National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, 1971.

S. 743 - To authorize the Touchet Division, Walla Walla Project Oregon-Washington.

S. 2062 - Differentiation between Private and Public Ownership of Lands, Federal Reclamation Law.

H.R. 17138 - District of Columbia Policemen, Firemen, and Teachers Salary Increases.

GOLDEN EAGLE PROGRAM

RULE

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

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 314 yeas to 1 nay, the House passed S. 2315, to restore the Golden Eagle Program.

PROGRAM AHEAD

Tuesday, June 23, 1970

H. R. 11333 - Resource Recovery Act of 1970
(Open Rule - One Hour of Debate)

Wednesday, June 24, 1970

H. J. Res. 1264 - Continuing Appropriations, FY 1971

H. R. 18127 - Public Works and Atomic Energy Commission Appropriations Bill, FY 1971

Thursday, June 25, 1970 and Balance of Week

H. R. 17495 - Emergency Home Finance Act of 1970
(Open Rule - Two Hours of Debate)

H. R. 8298 - Water Carrier Freight Mixing Rule
(Open Rule - Two Hours of Debate)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

<u>Program:</u>	<u>From:</u>
• Federal Water Quality Administration	Interior
• National Air Pollution Control Admin.	HEW
• Bureau of Water Hygiene	HEW
• Bureau of Solid Waste Management	HEW
• Bureau of Radiological Health	HEW
• Pesticide Standards and Research	HEW & Interior
• Pesticides Registration	Agriculture
• Federal Radiation Council	Executive Office of the President
• Environmental Radiation Standards	AEC



NATIONAL OCEANIC & ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION



PROGRAM:

FROM

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| • ESSA | Commerce |
| • Fishing Programs | BCF & BSF (Interior) |
| • Marine Minerals | Bureau of Mines (Interior) |
| • Data Buoy Project | Coast Guard (Transportation) |
| • U. S. Lake Survey | Corps of Engineers (Army) |
| • National Oceanographic &
Instrumentation Centers | Navy |
| • Sea Grant Program | NSF |