

WILLIAM E. TIMMONS
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE WHITE HOUSE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NOVEMBER 16, 1971

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 10:05 A.M. EST

MR. ZIEGLER: The Leadership Meeting this morning lasted for two hours.. As is our normal practice, Senator Scott and Congressman Ford are here to give you a report. Senator Scott will begin the report this morning.

Senator Scott.

SENATOR SCOTT: Secretary Connally discussed the tax bill and the very great and favorable impact it will have on the U.S. economy as soon as it is passed. He also discussed negotiations with foreign countries on our economic policies and told us that teams are working very hard around the clock cooperatively with other nations in an effort to work out some ultimate arrangements with them so that our temporary import surcharge can be in time removed, that we are seeking only equity, that we are searching for a way to compete fairly, that for 25 years we have not bargained as hard as we might for the protection of U.S. jobs and U.S. industry and we are now bargaining hard and we are hopeful of good results.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: We also had a briefing from Don Rumsfeld on Phase 2. The Administration is in place ready to move as far as the implementation of Phase 2 is concerned. The action of the Congress, however, to make Phase 2 work is important particularly in reference to the tax bill. The Senate hopefully expects to finish the tax bill Thursday or Friday. It will go to conference immediately. It is vital to get that legislation on the statute books if the overall program is to work.

We were also concerned about some of the action taken in the House Committee on Banking and Currency where several amendments have been approved that would, in effect, undermine the implementation of Phase 2. It is the hope that when the Banking and Currency Committee meets on November 29th or 30th, that we will be able to undo some of the harm that has been done on a temporary basis thus far.

There was a discussion also of the Boland Amendment which will be offered to the Department of Defense Appropriation bill. This amendment would go further than the Mansfield Amendment. It would be a serious cut-off of funds for the Department of Defense even beyond the situation in Vietnam.

MORE

The President said, and I think it is vital for the American people to know, that any amendment with restraints at this point will jeopardize our efforts to get the American prisoners of war back. And therefore, we, on the House side, are going to do all we can to defeat the Boland Amendment.

SENATOR SCOTT: Let me say one more thing with regard to yesterday's bipartisan meeting at the White House. Thanks to the cooperation of the leaders of both parties, it becomes possible for a continuing resolution on foreign assistance to be passed today. It will be brought up, I believe, after the second vote on tax amendments and the resolution will carry us to the first of December. We are presently operating the widest sectors of government ever affected by one of these situations on a good faith basis and I believe the assurances of the Leadership are adequate to make us feel that there will be this continuing resolution, and it is still the hope of the Senate to adjourn on or about the first of December. It might be a day or so after that.

Q Mr. Ford, did you discuss the campaign bill that is coming up in the House tomorrow, the funding bill?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: We did not discuss that, but I believe that it is pretty well known that the House is going to make on the Republican side an effort to substitute the Senate bill. We think that is a far preferable vehicle to get bona fide reform in campaign spending, far better than the two House bills, the Macdonald or Hays bill. I hope we will be successful, because I think that will be a constructive step forward.

I detect some possibility that we will be successful and we certainly are going to make the maximum effort.

Q Where does the President stand on this, do you know?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I don't think the President has said anything, but I believe that our efforts, as the Republican Leadership in the House, trying to get the Senate bill passed in place of the other two, indicate that there is support for that action by the White House.

Q Mr. Ford, was there any discussion of the balance of payments problem?

CONGRESSMAN FORD: Only in the broad context that Senator Scott indicated. This is a serious matter, but the actions taken by Secretary Connally, the President's decision on August 15th, are aimed at strengthening the American economy and leading to a new trade policy which will result in fairer trade and greater equity as far as the United States is concerned and if these policies of the President, as of August 15th, are implemented as they are being done and we hope the Congress will help, I think our trade problems will be much better in our point of view.

MORE

Q Senator Scott, did Secretary Connally go into more specifics about when these negotiations might reach a conclusion and permit the repeal of the 10 percent surtax?

SENATOR SCOTT: He indicated it is not possible to say until we are assured by other nations of their willingness to restate the economic situation in such a way as to put us in a better competitive position than we have been in and he said that this is going on, as I noted, around the clock.

There is a good deal of hard work being done on it and he points out some of the problems, that in Japan, for example, some 30 percent of their industry is exported, I believe only about four percent U.S. They have had 25 percent improvement in exports in a single year and Canada has a real growth rate of eight percent and that these nations are not hurting as badly as they sometimes indicate they are, and that we have every reason to feel that we must put ourselves in a firmer and more permanent competitive position.

Q Was there any discussion this morning or in the last few days of the duration of Phase 2, how long it is likely to last and what criteria would be used to take it off?

SENATOR SCOTT: Well, it is likely to last until there is firm and reliable evidence that inflation has been brought under sufficient control so that we have no more than the normal and minimal rise which would be acceptable. In other words, until the rapid rise has been proven to have been stopped, it is expected Phase 2 would continue.

Q Is there any estimate as to how long that would take?

SENATOR SCOTT: No estimates were offered this morning. It will depend a great deal on the restraints shown by American industry and American labor and if the 5.5 percent and 2.5 percent guidelines are responsibly adhered to, results would begin to show in a matter of several months.

Q How long a period of stability will be necessary before it can be lifted. In other words, will it be lifted soon after you get down to 2-1/2, if you do, or will that take three months or six months or nine months or a year or what?

SENATOR SCOTT: That was not discussed in that context. What I assume will happen will be that the responsible government agencies and the economists, will reach a point where they conclude that Phase 2 has worked out well enough for the restraints to be removed. This is a temporary process. It will be difficult for Americans to live with restraints indefinitely. We all know that. But no time frame was discussed this morning specifically.

Q Whatever happened to revenue sharing, welfare reform and reorganization?

SENATOR SCOTT: I think you had better ask the Democrats. We ask them every day. We would like to know ourselves.

The President has proposed good suggestions here. Revenue sharing and reorganization, railroad labor legislation, a good many other matters of that kind and we are a minority in the Congress. The responsibility of the legislation is in the hands of the majority and their unwillingness to go forward with some of these proposals is deplorable and regrettable.

Q Are they finished for this year?

SENATOR SCOTT: Well, they are so near finished as makes no never minds. They have about six bills, I think, in the House -- if I am right, Jerry -- major bills, appropriations. And they have the campaign spending and Jerry can mention others and we have the appropriations and the tax bill. Of course, the conference report is still to come up and the Supreme Court nominees.

Yesterday Senator Mansfield and I both gave the President assurances that the Senate will remain in session until we have disposed of those Supreme Court nominees. It will be very counter-productive in the eyes of public opinion, in my mind, if some irresponsible filibuster is indulged in for the sake of trying men on what you believe their opinions are.

MORE

CONGRESSMAN FORD: I might add on the revenue sharing, reorganization, and some of the other reforms, that we are very disappointed there hasn't been more action on revenue sharing, on emergency legislation to meet the transportation problems, where there is a labor-management dispute, and we would have hoped there would have been more action in the area of reorganization. But on the latter, let me point out that the House Committee on Government Operations has held overall hearings, and are now holding specific hearings on the proposed reorganization as it affects the Department of Community Development. The Chairman of the Committee, Chet Holifield, I think, is sympathetic.

George Romney has appeared and made an excellent presentation. It is distinctly possible that before we adjourn, that committee will report out that particular reorganization and if it does, then I think early in the next Session we will get the first affirmative legislation on reorganization, and once we break that deadlock, there is a possibility we can get some of the other governmental reorganization bills at least through the House, and hopefully through the Senate.

SENATOR SCOTT: I would like to see if we can cure this broken pencil syndrome. We Republicans have a terrible time getting anybody to write down what we say about revenue sharing and reorganization. We still blame the Democrats. Would you please note that.

Q Are you making your chores in the next Congress any easier by making this a partisan squabble?

SENATOR SCOTT: I am not making it a partisan squabble. I am responding to specific requests about why we, a minority, don't get things done. I am telling you, not as a partisan political squabble, because I have praised the Democrats for cooperation in other areas, but because they have not done it, and that is a fact and deserves reporting.

Q Is it realistic to expect the passage of this in an election year in this kind of a climate?

SENATOR SCOTT: In this kind of a climate, with a very large element of the Democratic Party running for President, notwithstanding the drop-outs, this, in my opinion, becomes more difficult. It would, therefore, have been more responsible to act promptly.

Q Do you expect to act on Mrs. Banuelos' nomination before you adjourn?

SENATOR SCOTT: That is not my committee, and I can't tell you. I would be anxious to act on it if the committee sends it over to us and reports it. It has not come to the Floor.

Q Senator Scott, a couple of weeks ago -- and our pencils were sharp at the time -- you predicted dramatic developments would be announced by the President in his mid-November troop withdrawal announcement.

Were you reading badly or did something change in the last final days, or what?

SENATOR SCOTT: I wasn't reading badly at all. The troop withdrawals have been markedly accelerated in this two-month announcement, and I have hazarded personal opinions that there is hope for negotiation in Paris, and in this period now, ending January 31, over 400,000 troops will have been withdrawn, leaving 139,000, and the casualties are down from 300 a week to eight, or even less than eight in some weeks, and I think that is dramatic.

I think when people aren't dying, that is dramatic. I think when the President escalates the withdrawal ratio to 22,500 a month, that that also is dramatic, and when he holds out reason to believe that negotiations are not by any means ended, that is important, if not dramatic.

Q The way you answer the question, you are implying that the 22,500 a month withdrawal will continue at approximately that rate. Is that your understanding and belief?

SENATOR SCOTT: I did not say that was my understanding. It would be my hope, not my understanding. I have nothing to go on, on that. But I think that you are going to see future announcements which also will have their important and dramatic implications.

But to me, the ending of a war, and the successful ending of a war, is in itself dramatic, since most Presidents have been unable to accomplish it.

Q Senator, if the withdrawals continue at 22,500 a month, all troops will be withdrawn by sometime in August. Would that be your hope?

SENATOR SCOTT: Well, we have not at this time said that that would happen. But the acceleration of the withdrawals is, in itself, a good sign, and it certainly should be saying something to Hanoi about the timeliness of some substantive negotiations.

Q Was this matter discussed this morning with the President?

SENATOR SCOTT: Well, only briefly, to some extent. He spoke chiefly on the fact that any restraints on the President in dealing with Hanoi, which observes no restraints, can only be counter-productive.

Q Did he refer specifically to the POW's?

SENATOR SCOTT: Yes, he referred to the POW's in that context by saying that if Congress wants to take over the operation of getting the POW's back, they would have to take the responsibility of undertaking to do it, but they are not as informed as he is on the nature of the problem or on the negotiations, and their attempt to do it can only delay the release of the prisoners of war.

Q He was suggesting that he knew something the rest of us don't?

SENATOR SCOTT: If he doesn't, he shouldn't be President. I think he knows a lot the rest don't know.

Q You have a feeling something is going on?

SENATOR SCOTT: I have a feeling a lot of things are going on, but I am certainly not going to indulge in too much guessing on it.

THE PRESS: Thank you, gentlemen.

END

(AT 10:24 A.M. EST)

Bob Hartmann file
HOUSE ACTION, PERIOD OCTOBER 19, 1971 THROUGH NOVEMBER 15, 1971

Tuesday, October 19, 1971

THE HOUSE CONSIDERED THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

MILITARY PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 8687, military procurement authorization, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Hebert, Price of Illinois, Fisher, Bennett, Byrne of Pennsylvania, Stratton, Arends, O'Konski, Bray, Bob Wilson, and Gubser.

By a record vote of 192 yeas to 215 nays, with 2 voting "present," the House rejected a motion by Mr. Arends to instruct conferees not to agree to any portion of the Senate amendment to the text of the bill that is not germane to the House bill. Agreed to the previous question on the motion to instruct conferees by a record vote of 215 yeas to 192 nays, with 2 voting "present."

PROPERTY CONVEYANCE

The House passed by voice vote and cleared for the President the following two bills:

S. 414, to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain property in the State of North Dakota to the Central Dakota Nursing Home.

S. 74, to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the University of North Dakota.

Identical House bills, H.R. 1763 and 8653, respectively, previously passed by the House on the call of the Private Calendar, were laid on the table.

ALASKA LAND CLAIMS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 645, providing two hours of open debate.

The House concluded all general debate on H.R. 10367, to provide for the settlement of certain land claims of Alaska Natives. Proceedings under the 5-minute rule will continue tomorrow.



Wednesday, October 20, 1971

VIETNAMESE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

By a voice vote, the House agreed to table H. Res. 632 and 638, identical resolutions, directing the Secretary of State to furnish certain information concerning the role of the U.S. Government in events leading to the uncontested presidential election in South Vietnam.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

By a record vote of 370 yeas to 26 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 9844, military construction authorization for fiscal year 1972, and sent the measure to the Senate for further action.

ALASKA LAND CLAIMS

RULE

By a voice vote on Tuesday, October 19, 1971, the House adopted H. Res. 645, providing two hours of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 334 yeas to 63 nays, the House passed H.R. 10367, to provide for the settlement of certain land claims of Alaska Natives.

RECOMMIT

By a voice vote, the House rejected a motion by Mr. Saylor to recommit the bill to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with instructions to report it back forthwith containing an amendment that provides comprehensive land planning for Alaska in addition to settlement for Natives (while in the Committee of the Whole, a point of order was overruled against same amendment which was offered as a substitute for a committee amendment, and was rejected by a record teller vote of 177 yeas to 216 noes after a clarifying amendment to the substitute had been previously agreed to).

Thursday, October 21, 1971

AIRPORTS AND AIRWAYS

The House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 7072, to further clarify the intent of Congress as to priorities for airway modernization and airport development, and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Staggers, Jarman, Dingell, Murphy of New York, Adams, Springer, Devine, Harvey, and Kuykendall.



(MORE)

Thursday, October 21, 1971 (continued)

ARMED SERVICES SURVIVOR BENEFITS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 617, providing two hours of open debate.

PASSAGE

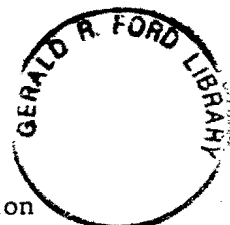
By a record vote of 372 yeas with 1 voting "present," the House passed H.R. 10670, to establish a Survivor Benefit Plan.

Prior to final passage, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Gubser that sought to allow attachment of pay of active duty personnel.

GUAM AND VIRGIN ISLANDS DELEGATE

RULE

The House agreed to H. Res. 624, providing for the consideration of and 2 hours of debate of H.R. 8787, to provide that the unincorporated territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands shall each be represented in Congress by a Delegate to the House of Representatives. Agreed to the previous question on the measure by a record vote of 280 yeas to 62 nays.



VETERANS' DAY RECESS

The House agreed to the amendments of the Senate to H. Con. Res. 429, providing for an adjournment of the two Houses from Thursday, October 21, to Tuesday, October 26, 1971.

Monday, October 25, 1971

VETERANS DAY RECESS

Tuesday, October 26, 1971

LAND CONVEYANCE

The House passed and cleared for the President S. 137, to provide for the conveyance of certain public lands in Wyoming to the occupants of the land.

Wednesday, October 27, 1971

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

By a record vote of 354 yeas to 32 nays, the House passed H.R. 11418, making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972.

Wednesday, October 27, 1971 (continued)

HIGHER EDUCATION

RULE

By a record vote of 371 yeas to 7 nays, the House adopted H. Res. 661, providing four hours of open debate.

The House considered H.R. 7248, to amend and extend the Higher Education Act of 1965 and other Acts dealing with higher education, but came to no resolution thereon. There are 2 hours and 4 minutes of general debate time remaining when consideration continues on Thursday.

Thursday, October 28, 1971

TARIFFS

The House agreed to the Senate amendment to the first House amendment to Senate No. 2 to H.R. 4590, relating to the dutiable status of aluminum hydroxide and oxide, calcined bauxite, and bauxite ore, clearing the measure for the President.

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT

The House passed S. J. Res. 167, extending for 6 months through May 1, 1972, authority conferred by the Export Administration Act. Agreed to an amendment by Mr. Patman that deleted section 2 of the measure, and returned the measure to the Senate for further action.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

The House passed, and sent to the Senate H.R. 11423, to extend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act until January 31, 1972.

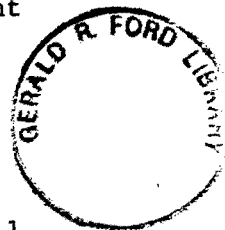
HIGHER EDUCATION

The House continued consideration of H.R. 7248, to amend and extend the Higher Education Act of 1965 and other acts dealing with higher education, but came to no resolution thereon. Consideration had progressed to title VIII, which was considered as read and open for amendment when the Committee of the Whole rose.

While in the Committee of the Whole, took the following action:

By a record teller vote of 117 yeas to 257 noes, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Quie that sought to revise the distribution of educational opportunity grants.

By a record teller vote of 108 yeas to 220 noes, rejected an amendment by Mr. Frazier that sought to alter the formula for funds paid to States under educational opportunity grants.



Monday, November 1, 1971

THE HOUSE CONSIDERED THE CONSENT CALENDAR

SUSPENSIONS

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

Federal credit union insurance: H.R. 9961, to provide temporary insurance for the member accounts of certain Federal credit unions, amended (passed by a record vote of 349 yeas).

Prison drug treatment: H.R. 8389, to provide for the development and operation of treatment programs for certain drug abusers who are confined to or released from correctional institutions and facilities, amended (passed by a record vote of 350 yeas to 2 nays).

U.S. magistrates: H.R. 9180, to provide for the temporary assignment of a U.S. magistrate from one judicial district to another (passed by a record vote of 344 yeas to 10 nays).

Narcotic rehabilitation: H.R. 9323, to amend the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966 (passed by a record vote of 354 yeas).

Water resources: H.R. 2299, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in a feasibility investigation relative to the North Side Pumping Division, Minidoka project. Subsequently this passage was vacated, and S. 2248, a similar Senate-passed bill was passed in lieu after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.

Reclamation projects: H.R. 7854, to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, amended (passed by a record vote of 346 yeas to 7 nays).

Farm credit: H.R. 11232, Farm Credit Act of 1971 (passed by a record vote of 331 yeas to 19 nays). Subsequently, this passage was vacated, and S. 1483, a similar Senate-passed bill was passed in lieu after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.

Whale: H. Con. Res. 387, requesting the Secretary of State to call for an international moratorium of 10 years on the killing of all species of whale, porpoise, and dolphin.

Virgin Islands: H.R. 3817, to authorize the establishment of a National Guard for the Virgin Islands. (passed by a voice vote)

SUSPENSION FAILED

By a record vote of 135 to 222 nays, the House failed to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 2266, Emergency School Aid Act.



Tuesday, November 2, 1971

THE HOUSE CONSIDERED THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

MILITARY HEALTH PERSONNEL

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 644, providing one hour of open debate.

The House concluded all general debate on H.R. 2, to establish a Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, and began reading the bill for amendment when the Committee of the Whole rose.

Wednesday, November 3, 1971

WILD HORSES AND BURROS

The House insisted on its amendment to S. 1116, to require the protection, management, and control of wild free-roaming horses and burros on public lands, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Baring, Johnson of California, Melcher, Saylor, and Kyl.

CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL PARK

The House insisted on its amendment to S. 29, to establish the Capitol Reef National Park in the State of Utah, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Aspinall, Taylor, Udall, Saylor, and Lloyd.

ALASKA LAND CLAIMS

The House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 10367, to provide for the settlement of certain land claims of Alaska Natives, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Aspinall, Haley, Edmondson, Udall, Meeds, Begich, Saylor, Kyl, Steiger of Arizona, and Camp.

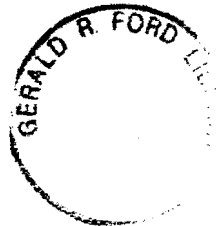
MILITARY HEALTH PERSONNEL

RULE

By a voice vote, on Tuesday, November 2, 1971, the House adopted H. Res. 644, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 351 yeas to 31 nays, the House passed H.R. 2, to establish a Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.



(MORE)

Wednesday, November 3, 1971 (continued)

MILITARY HEALTH PERSONNEL (continued)

Prior to final passage, by a record teller vote of 148 yeas to 215 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Sebelius that sought to strike out language that provides that the University be located within 25 miles of the District of Columbia.

HIGHER EDUCATION

RULE

By a record vote of 371 yeas to 7 nays, on Wednesday, October 27, 1971, the House adopted H. Res. 661, providing four hours of open debate.

The House continued consideration of H.R. 7248, to amend and extend the Higher Education Act of 1965 and other acts dealing with higher education, but came to no resolution thereon. Title X was considered as read and open for amendment when the Committee of the Whole rose. Proceedings under the 5-minute rule will continue tomorrow.

By a record teller vote of 210 yeas to 181 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Hawkins that places maintenance of effort requirement on individual institutions.

By a record teller vote of 229 yeas to 149 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. White of Texas that strikes out title IX (interns for political leadership).

By a record teller vote of 84 yeas to 310 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Erlenborn that sought to strike out title VIII (general assistance for higher education).

By a record teller vote of 120 yeas to 264 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Quie that would terminate funds to any institution or class of institutions, after a final determination that the institution is in violation of the U.S. Constitution.

EUROPEAN MIGRATION COMMITTEE

The House agreed to H. Con. Res. 417, to commend the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration for successfully performing valuable humanitarian work on the occasion of its 20th anniversary.

Thursday, November 4, 1971

MEMBER SWORN

Representative H. John Heinz appeared in the Well of the House and was administered the Oath of Office by the Speaker.



Thursday, November 4, 1971 (continued)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 11418, making appropriations for military construction for fiscal year 1972, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Sikes, Patten, Long of Maryland, Hansen, McKay, Mahon, Cederberg, Jonas, Talcott, and Bow.

HIGHER EDUCATION

RULE

By a record vote of 371 yeas, on Wednesday, October 27, the House adopted H. Res. 661, providing four hours of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 332 yeas to 38 nays, the House passed H.R. 7248, to amend and extend the Higher Education Act of 1965 and other acts dealing with higher education. Subsequently, this passage was vacated, and S. 659, a similar Senate-passed bill was passed in lieu.

RECOMMIT

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

Prior to final passage, the following action was taken:

By a record teller vote of 186 yeas to 182 nays, on a request for a separate vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Erlenborn that excludes all-male, or all-female undergraduate schools from "prohibition of sex discrimination" language.

By a record teller vote of 220 yeas to 159 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Matsunaga that extends the benefits of land-grant colleges to the College of the Virgin Islands and the University of Guam.

By a record teller vote of 210 yeas to 153 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Brademas that restored Title XIV the language of which establishes the National Institute of Education. The amendment deleted the section which was stricken on a point of order dealing with the appointment of supergrade positions within the National Institute of Education.

By a record teller vote of 200 yeas to 159 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Gross that struck out title XV (establishes "Ethnic Heritage Studies").



Thursday, November 4, 1971 (continued)

HIGHER EDUCATION (continued)

Prior to final passage, the following action was taken: (continued)

By a division vote of 122 yeas to 17 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mrs. Green that strikes out title XVIII (provides temporary relief for institutions of higher education in financial distress).

By a record teller vote of 184 yeas to 166 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Pickle in the nature of a substitute for title XIX, which called for a comprehensive study before implementation of any new Federal youth camp standards.

By a record teller vote of 235 yeas to 125 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Broomfield designed to postpone any U.S. District Court order to force busing to achieve racial balance until such time as the Supreme Court has had opportunity to act on any appeal.

By a record teller vote of 233 yeas to 124 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Ashbrook that prohibits the use of funds for busing of students or teachers to overcome racial imbalance, or for the purchase of equipment for such transportation.

By a record teller vote of 231 yeas to 126 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mrs. Green to the Ashbrook amendment that adds language that forbids any officer or employee of HEW or the Office of Education, or any other Federal agency to force States to expend State or local funds for purposes for which Federal funds cannot be expended.

By a record teller vote of 146 yeas to 216 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Esch to the Ashbrook amendment that would exclude local education agencies who are carrying out a plan of racial desegregation of its schools pursuant to the order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

By a record teller vote of 211 yeas to 160 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Pucinski that adds a new title to bill the "Emergency School Aid Act of 1971", this amendment was amended from the reported form (H.R. 2266) in that: the legal fees language was omitted; it contains an antibusing amendment, and provides a definition of neighborhood schools.

By a record teller vote of 92 yeas to 269 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. William D. Ford that would direct the Commissioner of Education to make a full and complete report on the needs incident to carrying out plans for the elimination of racial segregation in elementary and secondary schools, to be completed on or before July 1, 1972.



Friday, November 5, 1971

SHOOTING FROM AIRCRAFT

The House agreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 5060, to provide a criminal penalty for shooting at certain birds, fish, and other animals from an airborne aircraft, clearing the measure for the President.

COFFEE

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 465, providing two hours of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 200 yeas to 99 nays, the House passed H.R. 8293, to continue until the close of September 30, 1973, the International Coffee Agreement Act of 1968.

Monday, November 8, 1971

SCHOOL PRAYER

FAILED OF PASSAGE

By a record vote of 240 yeas to 162 nays, the House failed to pass H. J. Res. 191, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings, two-thirds present not voting in favor.

RECOMMIT

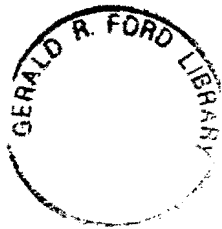
By a voice vote, the House rejected a motion by Mr. McCulloch to recommit the measure to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By a record vote of 242 yeas to 156 nays, the House agreed to a motion by Mr. Wylie to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from further consideration of the measure.

After the previous question was rejected, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Buchanan that struck out "nondenominational prayer" and inserted "voluntary prayer or meditation."

HIGHER EDUCATION

The House insisted on its amendment to S. 659, to amend and extend the Higher Education Act of 1965, and other acts dealing with higher education, and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Perkins, Green of Oregon, Thompson of N.J., Dent, Pucinski, Daniels, Brademas, Hawkins, Scheuer, Meeds, Burton, Mazzoli, Quie, Bell, Reid of N.Y., Erlenborn, Dellenback, Esch, Steiger of Wis., and Hansen of Idaho.



Monday, November 8, 1971 (continued)

D.C. LEGISLATION

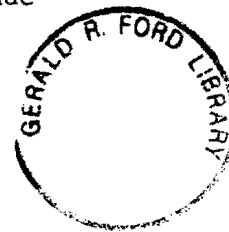
The following legislation pertaining to the District of Columbia was called up, considered, and passed:

Gold Star Wives of America: H.R. 10677, to incorporate in the District of Columbia the Gold Star Wives of America.

Chancery locations: H.R. 11490, to regulate the location of chanceries and other business offices of foreign governments in the District of Columbia.

Trusts: H.R. 11489, to facilitate the amendment of the governing instruments of certain charitable trusts and corporations subject to the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia, in order to conform to the requirements of sections 508 and 664 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as added by the Tax Reform Act of 1969, amended.

Mental health compact: H.R. 10344, to authorize the District of Columbia to enter into the Interstate Compact on Mental Health.



FHA CREDIT

The House insisted on its amendments to S. 1483, to further provide for the farmer-owned cooperative system of making credit available to farmers and ranchers and their cooperatives, for rural residences, and to associations and other entities upon which farming operations are dependent, to provide for an adequate and flexible flow of money into rural areas, and to modernize and consolidate existing farm credit law to meet current and future rural credit needs, and for other purposes, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees Representatives Poage, McMillan, Jones of Tennessee, Belcher, and Teague of California.

PESTICIDE ACT

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 626, providing two hours of open debate.

The House concluded all general debate on H.R. 10729, to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, and began reading the bill for amendment when the Committee of the Whole rose. Proceedings under the 5-minute rule will continue tomorrow.



Tuesday, November 9, 1971

HEALTH MANPOWER

The House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 8629, to provide increased manpower for the health professions, clearing the measure for the President.

NURSES TRAINING

The House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 8630, to provide for training increased numbers of nurses, clearing the measure for the President.

PESTICIDE ACT

RULE

By a voice vote, on Monday, November 8, the House adopted H. Res. 626, providing two hours of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 288 yeas to 91 nays, the House passed H.R. 10729, to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

RECOMMIT

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

By a division vote of 189 yeas to 41 nays, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Dow in the nature of a substitute that sought to strengthen provisions relating to information on the environmental effects of pesticides, review of pesticide registration and cancellations, and State regulatory authority on general use pesticides.

By a division vote of 167 yeas to 56 nays, the House agreed to a substitute by Mr. Kyl to the previous amendment that differs from the committee bill in that it authorizes States the authority to regulate the use of general-use pesticides.

By a record teller vote of 152 yeas to 222 noes, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Dow that sought to strike out the language: "the Administrator shall not make any lack of essentiality a criterion for denying registration of any pesticide".

By a record teller vote of 167 yeas to 209 noes, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Dow that sought to supply "any party adversely affected" for "any party at interest" in securing judicial review.

(MORE)

Tuesday, November 9, 1971 (continued)

PESTICIDE ACT (continued)

By a record teller vote of 168 ayes to 204 noes, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Eckhardt that would forbid producers recovery of funds for any pesticide that has been removed from the market, unless the producer shows that adverse environmental effects were unknown.

BLACK LUNG BENEFITS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 658, providing one hour of open debate for the consideration of H.R. 9212, to extend black lung benefits to orphans whose fathers die of pneumoconiosis.

Wednesday, November 10, 1971

BLACK LUNG BENEFITS

RULE

Adopted by a voice vote on Tuesday, November 9.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 312 yeas to 78 nays, the House passed H.R. 9212, to extend black lung benefits to orphans whose fathers die of pneumoconiosis.

RECOMMIT

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

By a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Erlenborn to the committee amendment that provides that entire benefits would not be paid to miner when miner is separated from dependents.

By a voice vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Michel that includes miners who work above ground (strip miners).

By a record teller vote of 158 ayes to 224 noes, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Byrnes that sought to alter disability payments under Social Security to black lung miners.

By a record teller vote of 133 ayes to 246 noes, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Erlenborn that sought to strike out language that continues the time table for an additional 2 years, for the States to prepare to assume responsibilities for providing black lung benefits.



(MORE)

Wednesday, November 10, 1971 (continued)

BLACK LUNG BENEFITS (continued)

By a division vote of 38 yeas to 131 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Erlenborn that sought to strike out language that provides that claims for benefits may not be denied solely on the basis of the results of a chest X-ray.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 693, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H. J. Res. 946, making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1972.

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

By a record teller vote of 10 yeas to 356 noes, with 5 voting "present" an amendment by Mr. Seiberling that sought to halt all funding for the Department of Defense after November 15.

By a voice vote, an amendment by Mr. Dow that sought to halt continuing funds for the foreign military sales portion of the foreign aid bill.

By a division vote of 34 yeas to 175 nays, an amendment by Mr. Hall that sought to continue foreign military aid, but would reduce economic assistance.

MILITARY PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION

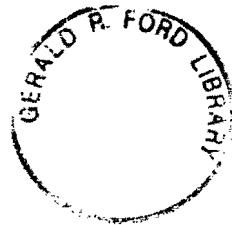
RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 696, waiving points of order and provision for separate vote on sections 503, 505, and 601.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 8687, military procurement authorization for fiscal year 1972, clearing the measure for Senate action.

On a request for a separate vote, the House agreed to the language of section 503 (language designed to remove the embargo on the importation of chrome ore from Rhodesia) agreed to by a record teller vote of 252 yeas to 101 noes.



Thursday, November 11, 1971

CARGO BARGES

The House agreed to the amendments of the Senate on H.R. 155, to facilitate the transportation of cargo by barges specifically designed for carriage aboard a vessel, clearing the measure for the President.

D. C. REVENUE ACT

RULE

By a record vote of 359 yeas to 8 nays, the House adopted H. Res. 698, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 248 yeas to 50 nays, the House passed H.R. 11341, to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia.

RECOMMIT

By a voice vote, the House rejected a motion by Mr. Gross to recommit the bill to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Prior to final passage, the House took the following action:

By a voice vote, agreed to an amendment by Mr. McMillan that strikes out language that provides for rezoning of Providence Hospital to permit commercial development.

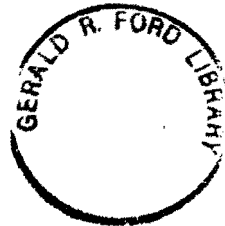
By a voice vote, agreed to an amendment by Mr. Hogan that provides a 6-month refusal period for Prince Georges County, Md., regarding the sale of certain D.C.-owned land in the county.

By a record teller vote of 79 yeas to 263 noes, rejected an amendment by Mr. Gross that sought to reduce the Federal payment to the District of Columbia by \$44 million.

By a record teller vote of 119 yeas to 210 noes, rejected an amendment by Mr. Scherle that sought to reduce the Federal payment to the District of Columbia by \$25 million.

By a voice vote, rejected a committee amendment that sought to institute a 4 percent sales and use tax on all forms of advertising.

By a record teller vote of 139 yeas to 179 noes, rejected an amendment by Mr. Jacobs that sought to provide coverage for area truck drivers under the D.C. Minimum Wage Act, to provide overtime pay for work over 40 hours a week, or provide ICC certification.



(MORE)

Thursday, November 11, 1971 (continued)

D. C. REVENUE ACT (continued)

Prior to final passage, the House took the following action: (continued)

By a voice vote, rejected an amendment by Mr. Mikva that sought to strike out language that authorizes the Mayor to withhold shelter allotments from welfare recipients when a landlord charges that the recipient's rent has not been paid.

By a voice vote, rejected an amendment by Mr. Jacobs that sought to add language providing for a "reciprocal income tax" (40 percent of the tax paid by D.C. residents), for commuters who work in the District of Columbia, but do not reside in the District of Columbia.

By a voice vote, rejected an amendment by Mr. Broyhill of Virginia to the previous amendment that specifically included all non-residents of the District of Columbia, who work in the District of Columbia, without exception.

Monday, November 15, 1971

THE HOUSE CONSIDERED THE CONSENT CALENDAR

SUSPENSIONS

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

- H.R. 11302 - Cancer Attack Act (passed by 350 yeas to 5 nays)
- H.R. 11350 - Membership in International Criminal Police (passed by 344 yeas to 0 nays)
- S. J. Res. 132 - Copyright Protection (passed by 300 yeas to 49 nays)
- H.R. 11651 - Disability and Debt Pension (passed by 351 yeas to 0 nays)
- H.R. 11652 - Dependence on Indemnity Compensation (passed by 350 yeas to 0 nays)
- H.R. 5068 - Navajo Community College (passed by a voice vote)
- H.R. 11080 - Redwood tracts taken for parks (defeated by 148 yeas to 203 nays. Two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative the rules are not suspended and the bill is not passed)
- S. 2559 - Insured Emergency Loans (passed by a voice vote)



(MORE)

Monday, November 15, 1971 (continued)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

By a voice vote, the House passed the conference report on H.R. 11418, making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972.

PROGRAM AHEAD

Tuesday, November 16, 1971

PRIVATE CALENDAR

H.R. 11731 - Defense Department Appropriations
(OPEN RULE - THREE HOURS OF DEBATE)

H.R. 11589 - Foreign Sale of Passenger Vessels
(OPEN RULE - ONE HOUR OF DEBATE)

S. 18 - Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty
(OPEN RULE - ONE HOUR OF DEBATE)

Wednesday, November 17, 1971, and Balance of Week

H.R. 11060 - Federal Election Reform
(OPEN RULE - TWO HOURS OF DEBATE)

