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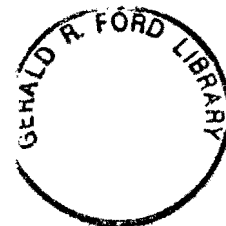
AUGUST 8, 1972

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE
PRESS CONFERENCE
OF
SENATOR HUGH SCOTT
AND
CONGRESSMAN GERALD F. FORD

THE BRIEFING ROOM

AT 10:30 A.M. EDT



MR. WARREN: The Leadership Meeting this morning began at 8:00 and lasted for approximately two hours and 20 minutes. It was a good extensive meeting and I will let Senator Scott and Congressman Ford describe it to you.

Senator.

SENATOR SCOTT: Ladies and gentlemen, Jerry and I had asked for a report on the economy and so we heard from Herb Stein and Cap Weinberger on that, and a number of points were made, particularly on all of the recent good news in the economy.

There has been a 4-1/2 million increase in peacetime jobs and a 2-1/2 million decrease in wartime jobs in this Administration. Some of our questioning brought out the fact that the McGovern budget, as reflected in the Democratic platform and as moderated to that extent, would still mean an increase in budget costs of \$144 billion. If you leave in the \$1,000 program for everybody, for which Senator McGovern ~~at one time~~ was for a thousand percent, that would be another \$189 billion or a total of \$333 billion.

The total \$333 billion would mean 50 percent or a tax of about half the income for most families in America. They would be making more for the government than for themselves and the \$1,000 would add 80 million people to the welfare roles, but if you confine yourself simply to the platform figures and the more moderate sum of \$144 billion, it will mean an increase in taxes, in inflation and in unemployment. And the achievements of this Administration would be erased because of the irresponsibility of such a radical budget.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: After hearing the report on the situation as far as the McGovern budget is concerned, and even the Democratic platform budget, the President reiterated his strong support for a \$250 billion spending limitation. The \$250 billion spending limitation was submitted to the Congress about a week ago. This is the best insurance against a tax increase.

MORE

Now, if you take the Democratic platform budget figures, as Hugh has pointed out, it would add about \$144 billion over the \$250 billion and if you take the McGovern budget, as he proposed it during his campaign to get the nomination, it would add up to a total of about \$330 billion over the \$250 billion.

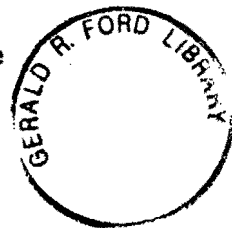
Now the President's \$250 billion spending limitation is the best insurance against the tax increase and, of course, this Administration is against any tax increase.

In the House of Representatives, we are getting growing support for this spending limitation. There are Democrats in the House of Representatives who are concerned about the excessive spending proposed in their own platform and they are deeply concerned about the added spending, and, of course, the necessities for a tax increase if the McGovern economic policies are proposed and approved and if the McGovern budget is a reality.

So, sometime within the next week or so, and if not, after the Republican Convention, in the House of Representatives we are going to make a substantial effort to impose a \$250 billion spending ceiling which will preclude the need and necessity for a tax increase.

If we are unsuccessful, and if the McGovern budget and the Democratic platform budget is approved and in effect by this Congress, the prospects for a tax increase are obvious and, of course, the American people are opposed to them.

Let me just reiterate to some extent some of the figures that Hugh used. If you have the McGovern budget, the average working family's tax increase at the federal level will be approximately \$2,500. That is an increase over what he is paying today under this Administration.



If you use the Democratic platform budget, the average working family of four will have a tax increase of approximately \$1,000. But if we impose the \$250 billion spending limitation, which President Nixon recommended, it obviates the need and necessity for a tax increase.

SENATOR SCOTT: I would like to add, too, that under the Nixon Administration fiscal policies, the savings in personal income tax which taxpayers didn't have to pay, have taken 9-1/2 million families off the tax roles.

Q Senator, as a practical matter, do you think that McGovern, even if he were elected President, would be able to put this kind of budget proposal into effect?

SENATOR SCOTT: Of course, it is a heck of a way to run a campaign to say, "I propose to spend many billions of dollars, but don't believe me, because the Congress won't let me have it." That is the height of irresponsibility, but I think that is what Senator McGovern was doing when he tried to cut \$4 billion in the budget.

That was a little sample swatch off the whole cloth from which he hoped to show that when he couldn't even carry his own party and lost 59 to 33 on the \$4 billion, it is like his letter to the Wall Street Journal: "Don't pay attention to what I am going to say, I am going to promise everybody everything, but Congress will be responsible if I am not and they will see that you don't get it." That is a pretty odd way to run a campaign. But I think that is why he proposed that cut.

Q Are you ruling out a tax increase for next year, also? I mean if they hit this so-called ceiling?

SENATOR SCOTT: The two gentlemen we talked to this morning did not think a tax increase would be necessary in the period you mentioned, because they expect to hold the budget down and it will be necessary possibly for the President to veto some measures if the Congress does not act responsibly. So they do not expect tax increases, but under McGovern, they are a certainty.

Q Senator, my recollection of the Democratic platform is that it did not provide precise budget figures. I was wondering, one, who calculated the "Democratic platform budget figures," and two, if you could break down the increase in spending that adds up to \$144 billion.

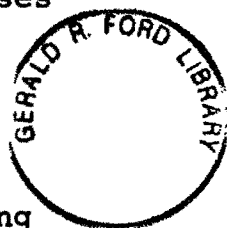
SENATOR SCOTT: We will have a full breakdown sent up to us. First, it was calculated by Dr. Weinberger of the Office of Management and Budget, and by Herb Stein and it is a real problem to try to break down the platform, because it is calculated to make people think they are getting more in promises than they will get in performance, but some of the items would add, with the government as an employer of first resort, \$12 billion in cost. To insure the guaranteed income policy, \$25 billion. Educational increases under intrastate equalization, \$9.2 billion. Lowering the retirement eligibility, \$5 billion. Nursing homes, \$3 billion. The McGovern health program, \$60 billion plus.

The full funding of all programs, \$26 billion, and I will have a memo in the next 48 hours on the remaining items in the \$144 billion.

Q Is it the role of the Budget Director to make a campaign attack?

SENATOR SCOTT: Budget Directors are like weather forecasters, they report the good weather and in the present Administration they have to report when the storms and the Hurricane Agnes type of thing will happen. McGovern is equated with Hurricane Agnes as a national disaster, in my opinion. They have to do this if we ask them and Jerry and I asked them to project the horrors which could be anticipated under this threatened blight on the economy.

Q Well, Senator, did Weinberger or Stein in virtually promising no tax increase if this Administration continues in office also talk to you about what the budget deficit would be, say, for the follow-on fiscal year and the fiscal year beyond that?



SENATOR SCOTT: We did not discuss the detailed figures of future budget deficits. You have information showing that the present anticipated deficit is less than originally forecast. We do not know what the Congress will do yet, or how responsible the Congress will be, and therefore to go on into the future, '73, '74 situations, you have to know how much the Congress will hold down the spending and whether or not you get the spending limitation and what vetoes, if any, the President exercises and whether or not they will be overridden.

Q Do either of you gentlemen expect if there is no tax increase next year or the year after that, which Administration spokesmen have virtually promised, that this government can operate without a substantial budget deficit beyond full employment concept?

SENATOR SCOTT: The 80th and 83rd Congresses were the only Republican Congresses you can go by and they pretty well lived up to that and give us a Republican Congress and we will live up to it again.

Q I am asking a very serious question.

SENATOR SCOTT: I am giving you a serious answer.

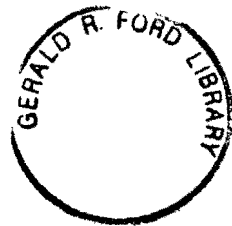
Q You had a couple of very large deficits. You have another large deficit coming and you are promising no tax increase and there are certain built-in increases in government programs that neither the White House nor Congress can control, unless you compare this to legislative massive roll-back of federal programs and my question again is, do you seriously suggest that you can have a promise of no tax increase and still not talk about the possibility of continued large federal deficits?

SENATOR SCOTT: I am replying by saying first, some of it depends on the responsibility of Congress. Second, the income of this country is increasing and 4-1/2 million potential taxpayers are being added to the economic situation. There is a strong and definite growth at the rate presently of about nine percent -- it may not be maintained quite that high, but in that area -- all of which increases the tax revenues of the country.

Now I say to you if we have a Republican Congress, yes, we can do it. If we have a responsible Democratic Congress, we can do it. If we have a Congress that overrides the President's vetoes, then they will have to take the responsibility if a tax increase insues.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: Hugh, may I respond in part to the question. If we have a \$250 billion spending limitation, the prospects for a deficit of the magnitude that has been talked about in the past will be lessened, because in the interim, in fiscal year 1972, our economic conditions are improving.

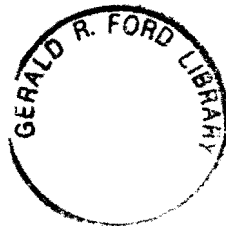
MORE



As Hugh pointed out, more and more people are working, I think in the last 12 months about 2-1/2 million more people are working. The economic figures, the corporate income figures are very, very encouraging and that has to have a plus impact on the revenues, as far as the Federal Government is concerned.

So, as the economic conditions improve, and they are improving, both for the worker and for our businesses, and if we are successful in imposing a responsible spending limitation, I think in fiscal 1973 the prospects for the deficit going down are very, very encouraging. I am not saying we won't have a deficit, but without a spending limitation, and with a Congress that in some respects today is acting irresponsibly on spending, the prospects for an increased deficit and the need for taxes goes up.

Now, in fiscal '72, I think it is premature to make any forecast, but the first step is to put the spending limitation on and we are going to make a massive effort, as far as the House of Representatives is concerned, and we have some encouraging reports from responsible Democrats in the House that they are as concerned as we are and I think we can be successful in that regard in the House and lay the ground work for a diminishing deficit in 1973 and hopefully with full employment no deficit in fiscal '74.



Q Are you saying that the budget people can make very specific projections on the hypothetical McGovern budget, but cannot even give you raw figures on its own budget?

SENATOR SCOTT: The Administration is giving you the figures on its own budget in accordance with the law and in the framework of time when they are required to do so. We asked them to give us as close a figuring as they could on the McGovern series of proposals, based on McGovern's own statements. And the Democratic platform generally, I am afraid, has tried to be as indefinite as possible, but they have committed themselves to those particular items which I read to you.

If you break these items down, they come very conservatively to \$144 billion. If they do not -- I put these statements in the public domain -- let me show why the figures are inaccurate. It depends on, I suppose, whether they can find some economist who will be as fuzzy and as hypothetical as their campaign statements.

Q Senator, did you return to the White House as unacceptable a letter from the President regarding the End the War Amendments?

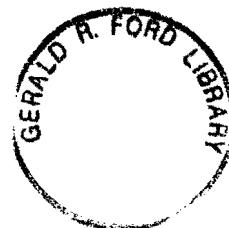
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SENATOR SCOTT: No, I indicated that I had reservations over a single line, but I later released it. I didn't want to be quite as rough on my colleagues as the line indicated, but finally decided that I had to do that.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

(AT 10:50 A.M. EDT)



8/8/72

9/3
Mc Proctor -

5 million under Nixon more employed 82 million.

% unemployment rate for first 3 1/2 yrs under K. & J. / R.N.

about same - 5 1/2 (5.8% dept wastage)

Tapes - federal reduced for family of 4 with income of 10,000 - down 66%.

Abrogated - over 2 million with
Defense cutback.

4 1/2 million more employed under NIXON.
Preserve jobs - 4 1/2
Reduced wastage jobs 2 1/2 million.

[Photocopied from Ford Scrapbooks, Box 14, Notes on White House Meetings, 1969-72]

THE WHITE HOUSE

Liberal Democrats can't win ②
on ECONOMIC ISSUE. in 1972.

Unemployment 1961-64 - 5.8%

Down under 4% by WAR.
1964-1972 - 5 1/2 %!

JOBS up under NIXON.

even though cut-back
in military + defense
industry!

Mc Govern - Tax increase because
of SPENDING policies.

THE WHITE HOUSE

McGovern budget - 1st yr. ⁽³⁾

Cuts included.

Platform - 144 billion

McGovern - 185

329

Tax Cuts - increase for
\$125 - per person - family
of 4. - \$1,200 increase

^{working}
Average family of 4 would
pay \$1000 MORE.

If use McGovern - \$2,000 for
more in taxes for working family
of 4.

THE WHITE HOUSE

(4)
NIXON - reduced \$22 billion
9 1/2 removal of families
McGOVERN - 144 increase
(1000) 185 "

2,500 TAX INCREASE
to pay for welfare.

THE WHITE HOUSE

(5)

1970 -

71 - 211

72 - 231

73 - 250

Vote for Spending ceiling is a
vote against tax increase.

Insurance against tax increase

THE WHITE HOUSE

Defense Cut - \$32. billion

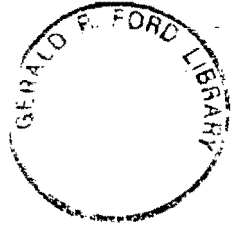
Make U.S. 2nd in power.

National Security no.

Soviet Union.

Condition U.S. to 2nd.

Such a CUT will ruin
possible Phase II in
Demoment.



Monday, July 24, 1972

INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 15418, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for fiscal year 1973, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Hansen of Washington, Yates, Galifianakis, Mahon, McDade, Wyatt, Del Clawson, and Eov.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 56, to provide for a National Environmental Data System, and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Garmatz, Dingell, and Pelly.

CYCLAMATES

RULE

By a record vote of 270 yeas to 77 nays, the House adopted H. Res. 1024, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 177 yeas to 170 nays with 4 voting "present," (Conable, Gubser, Mailliard, Pirnie) the House passed H.R. 13366, to provide payment for losses resulting from the ban on cyclamates.

DAM INSPECTIONS

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 15951, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to undertake national program of inspection of dams.

HIGHWAY EMERGENCY RELIEF

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 15950, relating to highway emergency relief, and to authorize additional appropriations necessary as a result of recent floods and other disasters.

NATIONAL FORESTS

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 13089, to provide for acceleration of programs for the planting of trees on national forest lands in need of reforestation, and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Foley, Burlison of Missouri, Vigorito, Teague of California, and Kyl.

Tuesday, July 25, 1972



ADJOURNMENT

The House agreed to H. Con. Res. 648, providing that the House of Representatives and Senate shall not adjourn for a period in excess of 3 days, or adjourn sine die until both Houses have adopted a concurrent resolution for an adjournment (in excess of 3 days) to a day certain or for adjournment sine die.

AIR FORCE OFFICERS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1048, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 268 yeas to 128 nays, the House passed H.R. 14542, to extend for 4 years the period during which the authorized numbers for the grades of major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel in the Air Force may be increased.

UNIFORMED SERVICES TRAVEL ALLOWANCES

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1046, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 3542, to authorize payment of travel and transportation allowances to certain members of the uniformed services in connection with leave.

POW'S LEAVE

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1049, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 14911, to authorize members of the Armed Forces who are in a missing status to accumulate leave without limitation.

(MORE)



Tuesday, July 25, 1972 (continued)

CIVIL DEFENSE

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1047, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 14538, to further amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to extend the expiration date of certain authorities thereunder.

Subsequently, this passage was vacated, and an identical Senate-passed bill, S. 3772, was passed in lieu.

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE--FEDERAL SPENDING

Received and read a message from the President wherein he urges Congress to set a spending ceiling of \$250 billion to curb inflation and to avoid higher taxes--referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed (H. Doc. 92-329).

INDIAN RIGHTS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1054, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 11128, to authorize the partition of the surface rights in the joint use area of the 1882 Executive Order Hopi Reservation and the surface rights in the 1934 Navajo Reservation between the Hopi and Navajo Tribes and to provide for allotments to certain Paiute Indians.

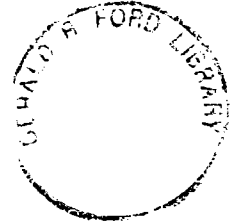
ARCHITECT-ENGINEER SERVICES

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1053, providing for one hour of open debate.

(MORE)

Wednesday, July 26, 1972 (continued)



ARCHITECT-ENGINEER SERVICES (continued)

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 12807, to establish Federal policy concerning the selection of firms and individuals to perform architectural, engineering, and related services for the Federal Government.

RECOMMIT

By a voice vote, the House rejected a motion by Mr. Horton to recommit the bill to the Committee on Government Operations.

Prior to final passage of the bill, by a record teller vote of 114 ayes to 276 noes, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Eckhardt that sought to require agency heads to solicit design proposals including life cycle costs and qualifications with three architect-engineer firms.

Prior to final passage, by a division vote of 16 yeas to 20 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Hicks of Washington that sought to include the Department of Defense in the bill.

FIREFIGHTERS RETIREMENT

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1056, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 7060, to include firefighters within the provisions of section 5336(c) of title 5, United States Code, relating to the retirement of Government employees engaged in certain hazardous occupations.

Subsequently, this passage was vacated, and a similar Senate-passed bill S. 916, was passed in lieu after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.

CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION INSPECTORS RETIREMENT

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1055, providing for one hour of open debate.

(MORE)

Wednesday, July 26, 1972 (continued)

CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION INSPECTORS' RETIREMENT (continued)

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 440, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide annuities for additional personnel engaged in hazardous occupations.

Thursday, July 27, 1972

SUSPENSIONS

It was made in order for the Speaker to recognize motions to suspend the rules on Monday, July 31.

RESERVE OFFICERS

The House agreed to S. Con. Res. 73, relating to the XXVth Congress of the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers to be held in Washington, D.C., the week of August 7, 1972, thus clearing the measure.

LEGAL SECRETARIES

The House passed H.J. Res. S07, authorizing the President to proclaim the second full week in October each year as "National Legal Secretaries' Observance Week."

Prior to final passage, the House agreed to amendments that limit the resolution to October 1972.

NICOLAUS COPERNICUS DAY

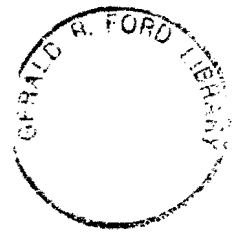
The House passed H.J. Res. 1026, requesting the President to issue a proclamation designating February 19, 1973, as "Nicolaus Copernicus Day," marking the quinquecentennial of his birth.

RURAL AMERICA

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1057, the rule waiving points of order against the conference report.

By a record vote of 214 yeas to 162 nays, the previous question was ordered on the resolution.



(MORE)

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Thursday, July 27, 1972 (continued)

RURAL AMERICA (continued)

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 339 yeas to 36 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 12931, to provide for improving the economy and living conditions in rural America.

Monday, July 31, 1972

AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 15690, making appropriations for Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection programs for fiscal year 1973, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Mahon, Whitten, Natcher, Hull, Shipley, Evans of Colorado, Bow, Andrews of North Dakota, Michel, and Scherle.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

The House agreed to the conference report on S. 3284, to increase the authorization for appropriation for completing work in the Missouri River Basin by the Secretary of the Interior, clearing the measure for Senate action.

COLORADO RIVER BASIN

The House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 13435, to increase the authorization for appropriation for continuing work in the Upper Colorado River Basin by the Secretary of the Interior, clearing the measure for the White House.

SUSPENSIONS

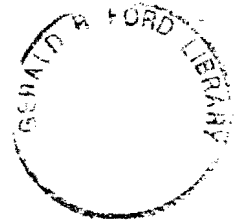
The House voted to suspend the rules and pass the following bills:

Liberty ships: H.R. 5741, amended, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to transfer surplus Liberty ships to States for use in marine life conservation programs (passed by a record vote of 325 yeas to 2 nays).

Ship mortgage insurance: H.R. 11300, amended, to amend section 509 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (passed by a record vote of 332 yeas to 1 nay). Subsequently, this passage was vacated, and S. 2684, an identical Senate-passed bill was passed in lieu.

Italian War Veterans: H.R. 13804, amended, to provide that certain proceedings of the Italian American War Veterans of the United States, Inc., shall be printed as a House document.

(MORE)





Monday, July 31, 1972 (continued)

SUSPENSIONS (continued)

Depository library: S. 2207, to authorize the Public Printer to designate the library of the highest appellate court in each State as a depository library (passed by a record vote of 331 yeas to 1 nay).

U.S. court libraries: S. 3463, to provide copies of the daily and semi-monthly Congressional Record to libraries of certain U.S. courts.

Tuesday, August 1, 1972

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 7378, to establish a Commission on Revision of the Judicial Circuits of the United States, and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Celler, Brooks, Hungate, Mikva, McCulloch, Hutchinson, and McClory.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 15586, making appropriations for public works for fiscal year 1973, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Evins of Tennessee, Boland, Whitten, Slack, Passman, Mahon, Rhodes, Davis of Wisconsin, Robison of New York, and Bow.

MINIMUM WAGE

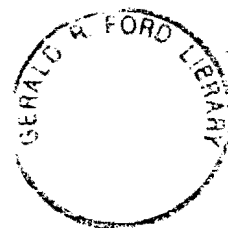
By a record vote of 190 yeas to 198 nays, the House rejected a motion by Mr. Perkins of Kentucky to disagree to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 7130, Fair Labor Standards amendments, and asked a conference with the Senate. A point of order was overruled against the motion.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

By a voice vote, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 11350, to increase the limit on dues for U.S. membership in the International Criminal Police Organization, thus clearing the measure for the White House.

MARINE MAMMALS

The House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 10420, to protect marine mammals and to establish a Marine Mammal Commission, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Garmatz, Dingell, Anderson of California, Goodling, and McCloskey.



Tuesday, August 1, 1972 (continued)

DRUG LISTING

The House agreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 9936, to provide for a current listing of each drug manufactured, prepared, propagated, compounded, or processed by a registrant under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, thus clearing the measure for the White House.

HEART AND LUNG DISEASE

The House insisted on its amendment to S. 3323, to enlarge the authority of the National Heart and Lung Institute in order to advance the national attack against diseases of the heart and blood vessels, the lungs, and blood, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Staggers, Rogers, Satterfield, Nelsen, and Carter.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

The House insisted on its amendment to S. 3442, to extend the authority for grants for communicable disease control and vaccination assistance, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Staggers, Rogers, Satterfield, Nelsen, and Carter.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1065, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 15475, to provide for the establishment of a national advisory commission to determine the most effective means of finding the cause of and cures and treatments for multiple sclerosis.

COOLEY'S ANEMIA

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1064, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 377 yeas to 11 nays, the House passed H.R. 15474, to provide assistance for programs for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of, and research in, Cooley's anemia.



Wednesday, August 2, 1972

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE--TROPICAL STORM AGNES

Message urging prompt enactment of previously submitted administration proposals which would aid tropical storm Agnes victims and victims of the flood in Rapid City, S. Dak.--referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed (H. Doc. 92-333).

INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS

By a record vote of 378 yeas to 9 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 15418, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for fiscal year 1973, and sent the measure to the Senate for further action.

NSF AUTHORIZATION

By a voice vote, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 14108, to authorize appropriations for the activities of the National Science Foundation, clearing the measure for the President.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H. Res. 1063, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 376 yeas to 6 nays (Ashbrook, Gross, Hall, Schmitz) the House passed H.R. 14146, to establish a national policy and develop a national program for the management, beneficial use, protection, and development of the land and water resources of the Nation's coastal zone.

Subsequently, this passage was vacated, and a similar Senate bill, S. 3507 was passed in lieu, after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.

Prior to final action, the following action was taken:

By a record teller vote of 261 yeas to 112 noes, agreed to an amendment by Mr. Kyl that authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to administer the program in lieu of the Secretary of Commerce.

By a record teller vote of 190 yeas to 191 noes, rejected an amendment by Mr. Gonzalez that sought to provide free and ready access to public beaches.



Thursday, August 3, 1972

MILITARY PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION

The House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 15495, military procurement authorization for fiscal year 1973, 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.

PRINTING RESOLUTION

Majority-Minority Leaders Report to House on mission to PRC.

The House passed H. Res. 1070, providing for the printing as a House document the joint report of the House of Representatives by the majority and minority leaders on their recent mission to the People's Republic of China.

HUD APPROPRIATIONS

The House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 15093, making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, for space, science, veterans, and certain other independent executive agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year 1973, clearing the measure for Senate action.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY COUNCIL

RULE

By a record vote of 372 yeas to 3 nays (Ashbrook, Gross, Hall), the House adopted H. Res. 1071, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 15989, to establish a Council on International Economic Policy, and to extend the Export Administration Act of 1969.

On a demand for a separate vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Wiley that deletes the language that provides for a Council on International Economic Policy. The same amendment was also agreed to in the Committee of the Whole.

Subsequently, this passage was vacated and a similar Senate-passed bill S. 3726, was passed in lieu, after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.

(MORE)



Thursday, August 3, 1972 (continued)

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY COUNCIL (continued)

Prior to final passage, the following action was taken:

By a record teller vote of 192 ayes to 174 noes, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Culver that limits the existence of the Council on International Economic Policy to fiscal year 1973.

By a record teller vote of 177 ayes to 158 noes with 2 voting "present" the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Gonzalez that removes the President's authority to control exports of cattle hides.

Monday, August 7, 1972

THE HOUSE CONSIDERED THE CONSENT CALENDAR

SUSPENSIONS

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

Supreme Court widow's annuities: H.R. 12101, relating to annuities of widows of Supreme Court Justices, amended (passed by a record vote of 280 yeas to 97 nays with 2 voting "present"). Subsequently, this passage was vacated and a similar Senate-passed bill S. 2854, was passed in lieu after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.

Foreign officials: H.R. 15883, to provide for extended protection of foreign officials, amended (passed by a record vote of 380 yeas to 2 nays).

Radio Free Europe authorization: S. 3645, to further amend the U.S. Information and Education Exchange Act of 1948 (passed by a record vote of 375 yeas to 7 nays).

Uniform Relocation Assistance: S. 1819, to amend the uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act to provide for minimum Federal payments after July 1, 1972, for relocation assistance under federally assisted programs and for an extension of the effective date of the Act, amended (passed by a record vote of 374 yeas to 10 nays).

National labor relations: H.R. 11357, to amend the National Labor Relations Act to extend its coverage and protection to employees of non profit hospitals (passed by a record vote of 285 yeas to 95 nays with 1 voting "present").

Service contract wage rates: H.R. 15376, to amend the Service Contract Act of 1965 to revise the method of computing wage rates under such Act, amended (passed by a record vote of 274 yeas to 103 nays).

(MORE)



Monday, August 7, 1972 (continued)

DISASTER LOANS

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 15692, to amend the Small Business Act to reduce the interest rate on Small Business Administration disaster loans, and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Patman, Barrett, Sullivan, Reuss, Ashley, Stephens, Widnall, Johnson of Pennsylvania, J. William Stanton, and Wylie.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

The House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 15641, to authorize certain construction at military installations, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Fisher, Nedzi, Lennon, Hagan, Long of Louisiana, Daniel of Virginia, Montgomery, Bray, Pirnie, Clancy, and Powell.

PROGRAM AHEAD

Tuesday, August 8, 1972

- H.R. 16029 - Foreign Assistance Act of 1972
(OPEN RULE - 3 HOURS DEBATE)
GENERAL DEBATE ONLY
- H.R. 13694 - American Revolution Bicentennial Commission
(OPEN RULE - 1 HOUR DEBATE)
GENERAL DEBATE ONLY

Wednesday, August 9, 1972 and Balance of Week

- H.R. 16029 - Foreign Assistance Act of 1972
CONCLUDE CONSIDERATION
- H.R. 13694 - American Revolution Bicentennial Commission
CONCLUDE CONSIDERATION
- H.R. 15417 - Labor-H.E.W. Appropriations, FY 1973
CONFERENCE REPORT
- H.R. 12350 - Economic Opportunity Act Amendments
CONFERENCE REPORT
- H.R. 15690 - Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer
Protection Appropriations, FY 1973
CONFERENCE REPORT
- H.R. 15003 - Consumer Product Safety
(SUBJECT TO A RULE BEING GRANTED)