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EXECUTIVE SESSION

REVIEW OF EXISTING RULES ON IMPEACHMENT

AND PROPOSED CHANGES

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1974

United States Senate, Committee on Rules and Administration, Washington, D. C.

The Committee met, pursuant to recess, at 10:20 a.m., in Room 301, Russell Senate Office Building, the Honorable Howard W. Cannon, Chairman, presiding.

Present: Senators Cannon, Pell, Byrd, Allen, Williams, Cook, Scott, Griffin and Hatfield.

Staff present: William M. Cochrane, Staff Director; Hugh
Q. Alexander, Chief Counsel; Joseph E. O'Leary, Professional
Staff Member (Minority); John P. Coder, Professional Staff
Member; Jack L. Sapp, Professional Staff Member; James H.

Duffy, Chief Counsel, Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections;
James F. Schoener, Minority Counsel, Subcommittee on

Privileges and Elections; Peggy Parrish, Assistant Chief Clerk;
and John J. Swearingen, Staff Director, Subcommittee on

Computer Services.

Also present: Dr. Floyd Riddick, Senate Parliamentarian, and Wilmer Ticer, Officer of Legislative Counsel.

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The Chairman. The Committee will come to order.

The purpose of the meeting today is to consider Resolution S 371, that was introduced by Senator Byrd for himself and Mr. Mansfield, raising the question of whether television and radic coverage of any impeachment trial may occur with respect to Richard M. Nixon.

As you know, if it is to be broadcast, that would be a variation from the Senate rules at the present time.

We have a sort of recap here now of the Senators who testified before us on the various issues that we raised, and in reviewing that recap, it appears that there were four Senators who testified and felt that the proceedings should not be open to broadcast. The remaining number of Senators testified that they thought it should.

Yesterday, I requested representatives from the networks to get together with me on an informal basis to explore some of the problem areas, and I want to report to the Committee on that.

I raised a number of questions to them that had been raised as a result of Senator Mansfield's proposal, where he suggested that if it be televised, that it have only one camera and that be in black and white, and so on.

First, with respect to whether it ought to be in color or black and white, the networks have all said that it would require no more lighting for color than it would for black and

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white with the electronic advances that they now have, and they believe it would require some additional lighting over and above what they have in the Senate today.

It would not require the so-called hot lights, the high intensity lights, that are going to raise the temperature in there and have everybody sweating under the TV lights.

Senator Byrd. Mr. Chairman, I think we could use a little additional lighting in there anyhow. It can be very dim for reading.

The Chairman. Their recommendation was that, of course, we do permit broadcasting, but they recommended that if we are going to try to present a historical occurrence to the American people that it would be a serious mistake to try to present it only in black and white, because the American people are used to seeing color; that a much better presentation can be made if it is in color.

Now, with respect to the number of cameras, whether one camera would suffice, they were of the unanimous view, and I may say this included not only the networks but included public broadcasting as well, they were of the unanimous view that they could not factually and fairly present a historical picture to the American people of what was going on with only one camera fixed on the so-called well of the Senate which would cover the Chief Justice as the Presiding Officer, the managers on the part of the House, the counsel on the part of the defendant,

and the witness chair; that that could not possibly present a factual occurrence.

I asked them how many cameras they felt would be needed, and their uniform considered judgment was that five fixed location cameras would be needed; one in the Diplomatic Gallery, one in each corner on the same side as the Diplomatic Gallery, and one very near each corner directly across the chamber.

In other words, on the side of the Press Gallery, they would have a camera, and that with those five cameras, they could cover everything, including Senators that might present motions from the floor. And they point out that it would be a mistake to not include this, because the public would not know what is going on if they would have to be told by somebody what was taking place if they could not actually see this.

I emplored a number of other areas with them. For example would there be any problem if the Senate prohibited so-called broadcasting from the Senate Chamber, that is prohibited anchoring from the Senate, and they said that created no problem because they normally do not do that anyway. They do that in their own studies; that they would propose to do the same thing here, to do anything of that sort in their own studies, but they would not propose to give commentaries while the proceeding was in process unless it was for the purpose of explaining something that was taking place so that people would understand it.

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They assured me that there would be a minimum of intrusion on the proceedings of the Senate itself, and directed our attention to the fashion in which they handled the Watergate proceedings, that is the Select Committee's hearings, which they televised, and also the Judiciary Committee meetings on the House side.

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They also stated they would not like to have a prohibition against panning because sometimes it is necessary to sweep across or go across to someone that is involved in the proceeding. But they assured me that there would be a minimum of that sort of thing, and then only for the purpose of explaining what was going on; that they would not expect to pan on to individual Senators to create embarrassment, show somebody that might be taking a little nap or might be engaging in other activities, or things of this sort; that they felt that they themselves would be on trial in this presentation to present it in a dignified and a completely factual manner.

They did request, if we permit them to do this, and incidentally if we permit it, they would do this on a pool basis, one network would do the actual photography and it would be made available to all of the networks, including the radio broadcast stations, because they would be picking up the sound.

This would be made available to public television. And I told them that we would certainly expect that they would make copies available for the Senate, for the Library of Congress,

and for the Archives, and such other copies as we might deem to be necessary, and that we would expect that to be done without any copyright problems or any difficulties of that nature. And they assured me that there would be no problem with respect to that.

They did request that in the event we permitted broad-casting, that we try to provide them with a room over in the Capitol where they could set up and could do interviewing if they invited people to come in and interview during the process of the proceedings, and not while the proceedings were in process, but at other times when there may be breaks in the proceedings, or at the conclusion of the day or before the day starts.

Now, I think that about covers it, Bill, the things I have gone over with them.

Mr. Cochrane. Yes, sir, it does very completely.

The Chairman. I just throw that out so that everyone can be informed on it.

I think that my suggestion would be that the order of proceeding here ought to be one to decide, first, whether we ought to have the proceedings broadcast.

Once we make that decision, then I would suggest that we prepare a report to accompany whatever resolution we might report back to the Senate and, in that report, that we spell out the things that we want to spell out precisely, and that

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other matters we leave to be administratively handled as we go

Now, I will throw the matter open for discussion.

I covered the interviews. I raised the question of commercials.

Now, I said would we be assured that no commercials would be flashed on in the middle of these proceedings, and they said absolutely not, that the only time the commercials would be presented would be if, for example, we were in a recess in the proceedings, or at the conclusion or at the beginning of the day. They would not expect to have commercials of any sort as an interruption or concurrent with the presentation of the proceedings themselves.

Now, I do have one further thought.

By the way, I also asked for their views on this issue of interviews in the hallways and things of that sort. And they unanimously agreed that we ought to prohibit that completely, but that it ought to be prohibited not only from the TV and radio but from the normal reporters and the still photographers so that you are not going to have a mob of people running around in the corridors trying to nail a Senator down to get a particular interview.

I can foresee that we will probably have to adopt some guidelines on that. And if we do provide a room, if we do decide to go this route and provide a room in which they could

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 set up so they could conduct interviews at the proper time, we might likewise be confronted with the problem of are we going to provide the room where the written press can have the opportunity for interviews, and where the still photographers can have the opportunity to work, because if they are going to be televising their interviews in a particular room, it would not be conducive to have the written press there while they are doing it, or have the still photographers shooting.

Senator Pell. We can use the TV room, the new room upstairs in the gallery.

The Chairman. They say the recording studio upstairs is not big enough and would not be adequate for this purpose.

And it is my guess they would need something bigger than that.

Well, the matter is open for discussion.

Senator Byrd. Mr. Chairman, I commend you on the foresight in discussing this with representatives of the networks.

I think you are right in presenting the outline first with regard to the decision by the Committee as to whether or not the trial, if held, will be televised and broadcast, and it then goes from there, the regulations that might be recommended.

At the moment, did the question come up in your discussion.

Mr. Chairman, with regard to their opinion whether it would be
possible to print additional aspects of this televising and
broadcast?

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The Chairman. No, I did not discuss that with them because I thought that was probably out of their line of business.

And that is a determination we will have to make as to possibilities in light of the Estes case, and in light of the discussion that we had on the part of the witnesses that appeared here so far.

Senator Byrd. Fred Graham, a lawyer, was he in the group?
The Chairman. No.

Senator Byrd. Well, I guess we will have to wait until
Senator Griffin gets back with us to begin a discussion on this
resolution.

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The Chairman. Gentlemen, what is your pleasure?

Again, to sort of recap, I have suggested that we have under consideration a resolution of whether we ought to broadcast the proceedings or not.

I gave a report to the Committee on the meeting I had with the boradcast people yesterday, and I can enumerate that as we go through and discuss it, but I thought first we ought to decide the basic issue of are we going to permit the broadcasting, and once we decide that, then I suggested that we could, in our report, if we decide that we permit broadcasting, spell out the restrictions and conditions that ought to be attached.

Senator Griffin. It goes without saying, and I take it that it would be subject to some rule by some body.

The Chairman. Certainly. I would assume that we would file a report with the resolution, and in that report we would spell out the items that we wanted specifically covered, and leave the other uncovered items that we do administratively handle by administrative action.

Senator Griffin. I rather expect that that will be a factor in some Senators voting, what sort of regulations we had.

Now, I am going to vote against the idea of televising, but I think at least on the floor, I think with Senator Scott, he is interested also how it would be regulated, but I do not

know how far you have to go in spelling that out.

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Is it the intent to take this to the floor in advance of other possible rule changes?

The Chairman. I would expect so. Timewise, I would think that if we make the decision here today that we would have broadcasting, and if we can agree on our rules here today that we would write in the report, and have three or four days to get the report ready before we report this back to the Senate, and in the meantime we would be working on the other rules.

Senator Griffin. You know, I just hate to suggest this, but we are just in a very awkward situation on our side with that caucus going on, and I know that Senator Scott in particular, and I am sure Senator Cook and Hatfield, which have a real interest in this question, I am afraid the thing is going to go right up until 11:30 or 12:00 o'clock.

The Chairman. If you could get some precise estimate as to the time, and let me say I agree with you, that this is something we ought to have substantially all of the Committee deliberating on, and if you could find out say precisely what time they could be here, we could maybe recess until 11:30, if we could have some assurance that they could be here at that time, so that we can move along and settle the issue.

Senator Byrd. Mr. Chairman, if we could report the resolution which simply states the proceedings shall be covered, may be broadcast, and then get consent to submit a report within

a week, and put in our report the recommendations that the Committee feels advisable, it seems to me would be a wise course.

think it would be unwise to attempt to write many, if any, provisions into the resolution; that we try to outline restrictions, et cetera.

The Chairman. Would you yield?

Senator Byrd. Yes.

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The Chairman. I completely agree with you, and one of the staff people has just handed me what I think is a pretty good proposed amendment to the resolution, and if we were to say after the word "broadcast" insert "by radio and television" and then insert the following:

"Such broadcasting shall be accomplished and in conformity with regulations thereon promulgated by the Committee on Rules and Administration."

Senator Byrd. Radio and television?

What about still photography?

The Chairman. Well, I would think that we would have to permit still photography.

Senator Griffin. Throughout the proceedings?

The Chairman. No, that would mean they would have to have flashes, and this sort of thing. I do not really know how we are going to handle that, but I do not see how we could permit one form of coverage, and not permit another, at least for some form of coverage.

Schator Pell. I think they could take flashes.

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Senator Allen. To turn it wide open you would probably have hundreds of still photographers, and only one system of coverage. I do not see why it is necessary to have a hundred people roaming around in there snapping pictures, and you are going to have to be able to draw the line.

This is for the information of the full country, and I do not believe selected pictures would be for the benefit of the country. That is what we are trying to avoid, let them have the whole picture, and not just little fragments of it by the still photographer.

The Chairman. The still photographer can only present one particular view at a time.

Senator Byrd. Can still photographs be taken off these films for the purpose of reserving for historical value pictures that were taken of the Senate at the time it was done?

The Chairman. I cannot answer that.

Senator Syrd. Mr. Duffy?

Mr. Duffy. Wes, sir, he can take a photograph itself, and develop it from that.

Senator Griffin. From the film?

Mr. Duffy. Not necessarily from the film itself.

Senator Griffin. Taking pictures of the scene?

Mr. Duffy. Yes, sir.

Senator Griffin. Do those come out very well?

Mr. Duffy. They are not the best, but it is a clear reproduction.

Senator Griffin. Let me make another suggestion. If you had a small area up in the gallery that was enclosed perhaps, or even if it was not enclosed, and maybe you might want two or three places where a small number of still photographers would have a pooling arrangement, and just like television does, and with their zoom lenses, and closeup lenses, and that sort of thing, somebody could get from one angle or another a picture of almost anything, and they would not be running around on the floor.

We might do something about that.

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Mr. Chairman, I know Senator Scott in particular has some strong views on this. I would hate to have us act before he got here.

The Chairman. Perhaps we could have other discussion at the moment, and then when we run out of discussion we could recess until 12:00 o'clock, if there is no objection, so that we can get the other Republican members here.

Senator Griffin. This may be a little bit premature, but I think if we televise it, and we surely will, that we ought to think in terms of the same concept for the television cameras, having a little glass cage built, or something like that, and you might have two or three places where you would have them, but not let them move around. Make them stay in one place.

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24 25 The Chairman. With the proposal here that we went over, and you may not have been here when I discussed my discussions with them yesterday, they suggested five cameras, fixed locations.

Sonator Griffin. Up in the gallery?

The Chairman. In the gallery, and there would be a minimum of intrusion that way.

There should be no noise, and they would not be in anybody's way in those locations, and they could cover everything that took place.

Senator Allen. We can decide who it would be, wire services.

The Chairman. The networks have agreed that they would form a pool, and one network would handle the whole thing, but the product would be available to all the networks, including public television, and they would be furnished copies for the Library of Congress, for our own use, for whatever uses that were needed of them, and without any copyright problems, as I pointed out.

They also agreed that the pool would make the radio broadcast available to all the radio companies, whoever wanted the radio broadcast.

Senator Allen. I see nothing wrong with that.

Senator Byrd. Does the verbage in the resolution adequately do the job, or should we specifically refer to Rule 4

of the Regulations, the Senate Rules?

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Senator Griffin. Does Rule 4 include still pictures?
Senator Byrd. It deals with photographers.

The Chairman. Making a picture of any kind is prohibited in the Senate Chamber, Senate Readingroom, and so on.

Senator Griffin. Perhaps we should suspend Rule 4 for the purposes of the trial. That gives us more flexibility.

The Chairman. I am advised that Legislative Counsel has informed us that if you adopted this resolution, that in and of itself would suspend or supersede Rule 4.

Senator Griffin. Even though it does not apply to still pictures?

The Chairman. For this purpose, and we would not have to specifically address ourselves to Rule 4.

Senator Byrd. Except this would allow the taking of still pictures.

The Chairman. Yes, unless we insert something.

Senator Byrd. One other provision, Mr. Chairman.

Would it be necessary, in order to prohibit the use of any section of this film for political purposes by any Senator in the future, or any candidate, to prohibit that, would it not be necessary to put it in the resolution rather than just in the report?

I am afraid putting it in the Committee Report is not sufficient.

Senator Allen. I agree with that. I think it ought to be in the resolution.

Senator Byrd. That it would be a violation of the law.

If I cannot be allowed to use a clip, my opponent should not be allowed to use a clip.

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May I suggest we get Legislative Counsel to prepare a proviso for that section?

Senator Pell. Once it is in the public domain it is out of your hands.

Senator Byrd. If you wrote it into the law it would not be.

Senator Griffin. Robert, just another extension of that concern, what about a network taking bits and pieces of this and putting together something that they think is an interpretation of what happened?

They might do that, too, and I do not know if we want that done, or whether we are televising it only for this one purpose only, and nothing else.

The Chairman. Is that a Constitutional matter with respect to censorship?

Senator Byrd. I do not think it would be, as I interpret it.

I do not think it would be.

Senator Allen. I do not believe you can purchase from the stations newsclips that they use in the news. I do not believe

you can buy those from the stations. I think they have that themselves, the right of censorship. They will not sell you views broadcast in advertising.

I believe this is a reasonable request.

Senator Byrd. There are people here from the American
Law Division who say it could be a statute violation.

The Chairman. If you do it by statute and prohibition, would you not have to provide a penaly as well?

Sonator Byrd. Yes.

The Chairman. Is there further discussion?

Do you want to recess now until 12:00 o'clock?

Senator Griffin. Maybe we should not televise.

Senator Byrd. Well, I frankly had some ambivalent feelings in this. I think I come down to this.

I see the problems myself.

Senator Allen. Me, too.

The Chairman. I do, too, but you are given this background.

In the first place, the Watergate hearings by the Select

Committee have been gompletely televised with respect to this

Committee have been completely televised with respect to this matter.

In the second place, the House Judiciary Committee's decision-making process has been completely televised.

Now, it appears that the House wants to televise their proceedings, and I think it would be very difficult for us to defend against not televising in the Senate, given that background.

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We know that the historical background is available along that line. We would find that very difficult.

Senator Byrd. Mr. Chairman, one of the things that bothered me in regard to televising this trial, if we maintain the present rules, I am not talking about allowing at this time for debate over what is allowed in the present rules for the final question but I think there should be ample time, and I repeat, ample time. The present rules do not allow any Senators to debate any particular article except the final question, and he has only 15 minutes on that.

I think a Senator ought to have, and I will just pull the time out of the air, let us say 30 minutes to state his position on every article. That is 100 times 30 minutes. That is four, eight hour days perhaps. That may be off, however.

I do not have any problem with that, but I thought I had some indication from the hearings that there were some Senators who would want the whole thing closed, and others who would want it all to be out in the open.

It seems to me that our time honored precedent with respect to juries, and this is where we have a quasi jury, where they have their consultation in sequester chambers and in secret, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, the American people ought to understand what they are doing. They are all familiar with jury practices. I am concerned that if we have the fixture of saying all right,

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we are going into closed session, and the television cameras are still there and still showing it, and Senators are then at liberty to get up and debate as they are in legislative sessions but being restricted to speaking only once on any one question, and a limitation of ten minutes, there is the prospoect and the possibility that any of us, myself, included, could do some posturing play to the cameras and create what we have said all along that we would not create, to wit, a circus atmosphere by television.

This is the thing I am concerned about. If we indeed stick with these rules in connection with that I think that we can handle this thing, and the Senate can come off in a dignified way.

But if we are going to open up the closed sessions, that is another matter.

Senator Griffin. If we are going to televise it I certainly agrae with you. You would have every Senator feeling that he would have to get up and give a speech just like every one of the Judiciary Committee members did. They could not pass up the opportunity.

If they were not to be televised you would not have had as much discussion, but everyone has to put on his own little show.

Senator Byrd. I hope if we do televise this that we will stick to that one rule, at least that closed sessions will be

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closed sessions, and just what the rules are concerning closed sessions.

People understand what a jury does when it is sequestered.

Senator Griffin. There are two alternatives, the jury

room and the judge going into chambers during the trial.

Senator Allen. Will the closed sessions be open to the press, or the Executive Sessions?

Senator Byrd. I think a closed session ought to be closed, but with the record there.

I have no objection to the record coming out the next morning as to what was said, and frankly, I have no objection to one camera, Mr. Chairman, for the use of the Library of Congress, or the National Archives, to preserve for history what actually went on in that closed session.

Senator Griffin. I have to get my place in history then.

I will have to get up and make a speech.

Senator Byrd. That may or may not be a good idea.

The Chairman. If we are going to have closed sessions it is going to have to be a closed session, no cameras, or anything else.

I have a feeling, irrespective of whatever rule we report out here, that there will be a move made on the floor to open up those closed sessions, so that the entire proceeding will be available for the public to see.

Senator Griffin. I think then you ought not to televise

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Senator Byrd. If you are going to do that I may change my vote on it, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. Well, I think that is a reasonable assumption that rule will probably be made.

Senator Byrd. I think you are right.

Senator Griffin. I was going to say if twelve o'clock is not convenient, Mr. Chairman, we might consider the possibility of meeting again this afternoon, off of the floor, in Senator Mansfield's office, or somewhere like that.

Senator Byrd. I have a problem this afternoon, Mr. Chairman. I am a conferee in the Public Works Program.

The Chairman. What time is that?

Senator Byrd. At two o'clock, and I do not want to imply that I do not want the Committee to meet when I am not able to meet, but I do feel I have a heavy responsibility to meet here with this Committee when it is meeting.

The Chairman. I would not want to have our meetings conflict. I would hope that we could settle the basic issue.

If we can recess now until twelve o'clock, and at twelve o'clock we would settle the basic issue, and from there we could go over until tomorrow, and start meeting to settle what are the groundrules.

Senator Allen. In the floor sessions will it be contemplated that if somebody wants to argue an appeal that that would

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 be closed?

From the public relations standpoint you are going to have this thing on TV, and up to a point it goes televised, and then we break in and say now we have to go behind closed doors until we decide this point. You are going to have 50 or 100 breaks in the things saying look, we are going to go behind closed doors. Let the Senators have their say, and we will come back in a little while, but we do not know when.

You see, it is kind of disjointed.

Senator Griffin. If the counsel for the parties argue the point, that would be in open court, would it not?

Senator Byrd. Yes.

Senator Griffin. They would see that and get the rational.

Senator Allen. If a Senator gets up and wants to discuss it they black out the camera while the Senator makes his point.

Senator Byrd. Mr. Chairman, Senator Allen raises a valid point here, but I think Senator Griffin has apprehended the arguement here that the Senata appeals the ruling of the Chair, and that is decided without debate.

Senator Griffin. By anyone at the present time, or just by Senators without debate?

Senator Byrd. By Senators. It is apparent that questions ought to be asked of counsel on both sides. Presumably, they will have already made their arguments before the Chair rules. They

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 will make their arguments and then the Chair will rule, and we will have had an opportunity to hear them.

We ought to make up our own minds. We can vote may or aye without going into session. If the Senator wants to appeal it and get the vote of the Senate, fine, without any debate.

I do not believe that in many instances, and if he asks for yeas and nays, if he wants to go into closed session he would have to ask for the nays and yeas, and it may be that he would not be sustained, but if he did, and we probably would in some instances, I do not believe that that would happen as often as it could happen, but there is that possibility.

Senator Allen. Now, Senator Javits was suggesting, any Senator could jump up a specified time and put the questions, and I asked him what about 100 Senators. He said well, we will have to use some restraint, or words to that effect, but if we just move from full coverage to noncoverage, I cannot imagine the coverage too much of the frequent roll calls we are going to have that take at least ten or 15 minutes. It is going to be so disjointed that I do not know just how the thing is going to work out.

Senator Byrd. Even if a Senator wishes to put a question, as I understood Senator Javits, he would be allowed to stand and address the Presiding Officer, and say, Mr. Chief Justice, Mr. President, I wish to put a question to the witness which I have handed to the desk in writing.

He then takes it to the desk, or otherwise, if he has to write it first, the train will have passed him by, as Senator Javits said.

When he does that he has no right under the Federal Rules. The question would be put, and the witness would answer it, or the counsel on one side or the other would object to the question being asked.

Senator Allen. That would be closed.

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Senator Byrd. No, sir, that would be open, because the Senator is not doing anything there. He is merely sending up his question.

Senator Allen. What would be closed then?

Senator Byrd. Well, at some point after the hearing of the arguments of counsel on what the Senator considered to be a very important question, and they were not ready to vote, the Chair made a ruling, sufficient Senators were discordant with that ruling they might feel it wise to close the session and hear further arguments by counsel, and in that instance it would be closed if the majority decides to close it.

I would hope that if we are going to have television, once that we could have a joint meeting of all Democrats and Republicans, or at least a separate meeting of the two Parties, that there be some urging on the part of the leadership in both Parties that we not take undue advantage of an opportunity to put the thing into closed session without real reason.

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I think most Senators would understand that, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. Well, this Rule 20 provides that at all

times while the Senate is sitting upon the trial of impeachment
that doors of the Senate shall be kept open unless the Senate
shall direct the doors to be closed while deliberating upon its
decisions.

Senator Allen. Take a roll call everytime you go into closed session?

The Chairman. If you are deliberating you presumably will not be deliberating on your proceedings until you are ready to decide on that precise issue.

Senator Allen. Then you have to have a roll call to know whether you are going to have a closed session or not.

The Chairman. I think not. I think we earlier indicated the way it is now you could have a voice vote, or roll call, but the suggestion was made that we make that so that you can have a provision for a roll call but, of course, if the prescribed number of Senators demanded a roll call, it could be had.

Senator Allen. I tell you these Senate Rules were not made with a view to having television.

The Chairman. That is true.

Senator Griffin. Jim, that is the reason we should decide this question first.

Once we decide it, I think we ought to really take a good

look at it in light of what you say.

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The Chairman. We may have to modify a number of these rules if we make that decision, and I think there is one other thing that is not covered here that I think we ought to cover to make it absolutely clear that in the event matters involving national security would be discussed, that the closed session could be had irrespective of whether we are deliberating upon the decision.

Senator Byrd. I think that Senate Rule 35 would apply there.

Senator Allen. What I am afraid of is we are going to be so broken up there it will not be anything from the listener's point of view that is going to reflect on the Senate. The Senate Rule is not made for television coverage, and it is going to be these roll calls, these quorum calls, and all the while they have got this national TV on, and it is going to make us look pretty out of date there with some of these rules. It is just not made for television.

The Chairman. Well, of course, the argument there is not that the rules do not fit the television.

If we are going to have television, let us make the rules fit it.

That is why I suggested we ought to decide the television issue first, and if we decide we are going to have it, then that is when we are going to start through these rules, and we

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are going to have to consider all these matters and make that recommendation to the Senate.

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Senator Allen. You cannot get around a demand for a roll call 20 percent of the time. That is in the Constitution.

You have that, and that is in a closed session.

Again, this is going to be very disjointed.

The Chairman. In my own view, I do not envision we will have an awful lot of roll calls outside of the roll calls on the substantive issues themselves, the number of the subdivisions you have in the first article, second and third articles, and I do not envision that there will be many procedural matters that we really will have to have a roll call for.

Senator Byrd. It seems to me that the Senators would be willing if, after hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides, the Chair rules and the Senator wished to appeal that ruling, then if someone moved to go into closed session to further discuss the point in question, it would seem to me that they could remain open, and that Senator could ask the counsel for both sides to please further discuss whatever point it is that he was unclear about, and let them discuss it back and forth, and then the Senate could vote.

Senator Allen. He would give the question to the Chief Justice?

Senator Byrd. To the Chief Justice, or ask the secretary to read the question.

If I had something like that, I would not be prepared to debate it before the Senators. I have never had any courtroom

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But I might have a question. And I would simply ask it to the Chief Justice, and ask counsel for the defense to further explain this or the reasoning.

Senator Griffin. I think your idea of having indoctrination or orientation sessions, or whatever you call them, in advance would be very good. And in that way you could lay the groundwork for discouraging this as much as possible.

Senator Allen. And have the Chief Justice over there also.

The Chairman. This is one of the reasons I raised that

question with some of our witnesses, what is the proposal of

the Senate. And I think if we do anything in the rules, then

we ought to clarify that, that the Senator is not an advocate

for or a defender of, but he is there to listen and to make a

decision on the evidence.

And if he has questions, he can submit them. But I hope we get away completely from the idea that the Senators are going to be advocates in any sense of the word.

Maybe we cannot do that, but I would hope we can.

Senator Griffin. The jurors might argue among themselves in closed session but not in open court.

Senator Byrd. Yes.

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the resolution with the inclusion of the proviso prohibiting the use of any of the film -- and we can work this out -- by any candidate in any

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political campaign with the further understanding that any
Senators who are here absent at this moment may still, before
this resolution is reported from the Committee, may still move
amendments thereto, and that the measure, if reported, be
accompanied with a request that the Committee be allowed one
week in which to submit an accompanying Committee report.

I want to leave all Senators with their rights, but at least the motion is before the Committee, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Griffin. But not to proceed forward. Fine.

The Chairman. Well, do you desire to discuss the matter further now, or shall we just recess until 12 o'clock?

Senator Byrd. Twelve o'clock is all right with me.

Senator Griffin. Are you going to come back here?

The Chairman. Right here, because we will be meeting at 12 o'clock and will not go to the extent that it interferes with Senator Byrd's conference this afternoon.

If we are not finished by then, we will go over.

The Committee will stand in recess until 12 o'clock.

Let me suggest this.

There have been some questions raised here in our discussion that this will give us the opportunity to get at least some preliminary action.

Sonator Byrd. Mr. Chairman, can someone check, though, to see if all Committee members can be here?

The Chairman. Yes.

(Whereupon, at 11:15 a.m., the Committee recessed, to reconvene at 12:00 Noon, the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(12:03 p.m.)

The Chairman. The Committee will come to order.

Gentlemen, this morning we had a general discussion of the subject of proposed broadcast coverage and made the determination that we would settle that issue first. And after that issue was settled, then we would go on to, if we decide to have our press coverage, along with the proposed rules covering it, and also, then, after that is out of the way, we could go to proposed modification of impeachment rules.

Now, Senator Byrd did offer a motion for consideration, and I wish he were here now.

When he comes in, I will ask him to restate his motion, because I think he can do it better than I.

We had a general discussion as to a proposed resolution, modification of his resolution.

We discussed the question of whether the still photography ought to be permitted during the proceedings, as well as the broadcasting, if we were to have it.

Senator Scott. As to what?

The Chairman. Still photography.

And in the suggested amendment that was offered for consideration, and which would be Senator Byrd's amendment, on line 4, after the word "may be," insert "photograph," and after "broadcast and," add the following, "Such photographing and

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2A broadcasting shall be accomplished in conformity of regulation promulgated by the Committee on Rules and Administration."

Senator Scott. Can I have the first part of his amendment?
Was it more to the amendment than this?
The Chairman. No. That was all.

And I do not know that that amendment has actually been offered as such, but it was discussed.

Senator Scott. Well, I will repeat this when Bob comes in, but I just want to say something, perhaps to bring to the Committee's information, and that is, for some months, at Senator Mansfield's direction, the Staff Committee comprised of Mr. Valeo, Mr. Kimmet, Mr. Farris, Mr. Hildebrand and Mr. Davis, have been recommending the housekeeping aspects of an impeachment trial as against the rules, and that, of course, is while Senator Mansfield indicated to me that he had requested that this resolution be kept brief and simple as it is without getting into housekeeping arrangements.

I would like to respect his wishes there, as I realize that we have a function on the Rules Committee, and it has been argued here that we should not tamper with the rules beyond the necessary features.

I think the same might be true with regard to the television report that the function of leadership extends to determination once the Senate adopts the provision for television and
radio coverage as to how the cameras shall be in place, as to

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 It is a good idea, I think, Bob, to suggest to include still photography, at least for the purpose of making pictures at the beginning of the session and perhaps at the end, perhaps at the beginning of the voting, but it was the thought of this staff, as I read their report — and they made a rather full report which can be made available to this Committee and, in fact, I think it should be made available — indicating some of the disadvantages of still photography because of the scurrying around and the numbers of pictures taken and the general disruption as against the fixed aspect of the television cameras.

They have also made recommendations having to do with the tickets and space allocation, and matters of that kind, and I would hope this Committee would leave some functions to the leadership.

I hope you do that in deference to the Majority Leader.

I want to do what we can to work this out at this end, and
I have discussed that with him again this morning. He repeats
to me that that is his understanding.

In between, I will ask for this Committee's appearance here. And I am not saying we should adopt their rules. I am not saying we should not include something about still cameras. But if you do not want the Senate Staff, the elected officers, to have anything to do, I think it would be well for the Rules Committee to say so, so the Majority Leader and Minority

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 Leader can react or not react.

The Chairman. Well, our discussion this morning, we envisioned that there would be a lot of things that would be covered administratively as housekeeping matters, but certainly not the basic decisions.

If we are going to decide, as is our prerogative here, to change the rules and say that the proceedings should be broadcast, then some broad general rules ought to be laid down by this Committee and not leave it to administrative employees to make those determinations.

I reported to the group this morning that I had met with representatives of all the networks and explored a lot of the areas as to how this could best be presented historically for the American people and what recommendations they had, and there are some specific ones that I think we should cover, either by precise rules and regulations, or the Committee report go to the Senate to accompany the resolution that we agree on.

I do not think this should be left to administrative employees of the Senate to make these basic determinations.

Certainly, beyond that, I think that would be proper.

Senator Scott. Well, first, I agree with you as to the broad controlling features of television and still photography, that the Rules Committee should cover that in its resolution, that this Ad Hoc Committee are acting only by direction of the

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Majority Leader with the approval of the Minority Leader, and that their recommendations, I think, would be useful to this Committee. And you should request Mr. Valeo to be present, or someone else, to give you that information so that you will be able to determine whether that impinges upon the functions of the Rules Committee.

Mr. Chairman, that is my concern here. I do not think that the Rules Committee can anticipate every single situation. I do not think, for instance, the Rules Committee wants to pass on the color of the tickets to be used for that kind of thing.

The Chairman. Or the number of tickets to be used, I would not think.

Senator Scott. I would rather have the Majority Leader to decide whether the House of Representatives is going to sit or stand. It is that kind of thing, Mr. Chairman.

I doubt if we are really very far apart on it.

The Chairman. What we were talking about is broad rules precisely relating to the broadcasting.

For instance, in Senator Mansfield's proposal, his proposal was that we have one camera, and that it only be fixed on the well, and that it be in black and white.

Well, I have gone over that issue quite thoroughly with the networks.

In the first place, they say they cannot present a direct picture to the American people if there is only one camera;

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24 25 that the presumption black and white should be used because color would require high intensity lights is not so.

I am informed by the networks meeting together that they will not require any more lights for the present technology of color camera than they will for black and white. So, therefore, if we are going to have photography, we ought to present it in the best light for the American people.

With respect to the one camera, they say they can present five fixed camera locations with no intrusion into the business of the Senate, and these are the sort of things that I have gone over with them informally and reported to the group this morning.

Furthermore, they would have a pooling arrangement, and through the pool, the television film would be made available for everybody so that all of the networks, including public broadcasting, would be made available for the radio people as well, because the sound is taken from there.

Further, that they would make this available to us for the Senate and for the Library of Congress and to such other places as we direct copies without any copyright problems so we would have this historical film.

Senator Scott. You surely do not want to write all that in here?

The Chairman. No.

I think that in our report that should be covered.

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 I think we ought to say, rather than having somebody else say how many cameras we should have. I think we ought to make the basic decision of whether it can or cannot be in color.

I do not think we need to make that basic decision in the resolution itself.

Of course, if we decide against the resolution, then this all goes by the board anyway.

I think those basic decisions ought to be made by this body. This is the responsibility of the Rules Committee, this sort of thing, and we have handled it in the past.

We handled it with respect to the inauguration of the President, and I think maybe we can handle it with respect to the removal of the President.

Senator Scott. Well, I have reservations about it because I think if you seek to fix whether it shall be in black and white or color, or how many cameras you allow, whether cameras shall be fixed or not, how much space shall be given to the House of Representatives, how much space shall be given to the press, you have, in my mind, clearly removed that function from the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader, and they can say as far as they are concerned, it is all right.

Take his authority away if you wish. I can only say as of this morning I regard it as in dereliction of his function.

And I have talked to him and he did not know that this was the matter when I talked to him.

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pe 4.24 s w/5 I do not attempt to quote him or anything. I do think you ought to hear from this Ad Hoc Committee in deference, at least, to the facts rather than proceed with what might seem in a fashion without hearing from them, because they have made many recommendations and they have met with some of the network people also.

Senator Hatfield. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question here?
The Chairman. Yes.

Senator Hatfield. This resolution that has been presented to us by Senator Byrd on behalf of himself and Mr. Mansfield, what, in effect, are we doing in passing that resolution?

Are we adding a new rule?

Are we amending existing rules?

What are we actually doing?

As I look here, we have three specific rules that bear on this question. We have the Standing Rules of the Senate, Rule 35, and then if you will turn in your book, we have what is called the Rules of the Senate Wing which has a bearing on it about use of the Senate, taking pictures. That is Rule 4.

Then you turn over to another place and we have the rules for impeachment, and Rule 20 in that section.

We, in effect, have three bodies and sets of rules that have some present statement relating to the question of open doors, photography, and what have you.

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e dining room of the Senate.

Senator Hatfield. That is the Senate wing?

Senator Scott. We also have a Committee, and I cannot give you the exact title, but the Committee involves the use of space in the Capitol, on which Senator Mansfield is Chairman, and I am Vice Chairman of that Committee.

Senator Hatfield. These three separate sections are under the Rules and Manual of the United States Senate.

Now, my question is just what are we in the process of doing, adding one that supersedes all of these, or are we amending, or what?

The Chairman. It depends on what we are going to do.

Senator Hatfield. I am taking the resolution that you have here, this resolution before us under pending business.

The Chairman. Well, Rule 4 would be suspended with respect to these items by the adoption of this resolution.

Senstor Hatfield. Which rule?

The Chairman. Rule 4.

Senator Hatfield. In which section?

The Chairman. The taking of pictures is prohibited. That is rules for regulation of the Senate wing.

Mr. Alexander. Page 120.

The Chairman. That says the taking of pictures of any kind is prohibited in the Senate Chamber, the Senate Reading-rooms, (Marble Room and lobby), the Senate cloakrooms, and the private dining room of the Senate.

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The Chairman. That is correct.

Senator Hatfield. What about Rule 35 in the Standing Rules of the Senate?

Senator Byrd. May I respond?

The Chairman. Yes.

Senator Byrd. I think Senator Hatfield raises a valid question.

The intention of this was only to suspend Rule 4 of the Standing Rules as a taking pictures, but this verbage as it is written would certainly leave room for argument that the closed sessions of the Senate, which under the present impeachment rules are provided for, and under Rule 35 it is provided for upon the demand of one Senator.

could be dealt with, that the Senate me decree that is all right. I am personally against televising the closed sessions. Juries go into closed sessions, and I think in the Senate we want to do the same thing, but I would want to modify my language in light of Senator Natfield's doubts and questions to read as follows; that in the event the House of Representatives should impeach President Richard M. Nixon, that in the impeachment in open session of the Senate -- those three key words there -- with respect to the trial of impeachment, the trial of impeachment may be broadcast.

Senator Cook. Photographed, is that what you want?

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Senator Byrd. I am afraid if you say photographed and maybe broadcast you get into another problem.

Senator Cook. I thought this is the change that you proposed.

The Chairman. No, this is just the discussion.

Senator Byrd. I have another suggestion on that point, if I may read it. It reads:

"May be broadcast by radio and television," and then

"Rule 4 of the Standing Regulations of the Senate is also in

this instance suspended for still photography."

The reason I would not want to put the word "photographers" before the word "brcadcast" if we do that we are leaving open the proceedings in open session, all the proceedings in open session with respect to the trial would be open to still photography.

My feeling is that I think we are going to have problems if we do not allow them, some of these people, some of them that the Rules Committee, or the Joint Leadership, in concultation with the Rules Committee, in consultation with the Chairman and Ranking Minority member, or whatever the Rules Committee wants to do, may want to limit still photography to certain areas.

We can have the whole Senate sit at the trial, and still photographers could come in.

We can have certain points during the trial where still

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photographers could be permitted, but I do feel that there ought to be some limit.

In the Estes case, that was one, if not the main objection that the court had, and I have not read the Estes case, but I have heard about it, and listened to discussions about it here.

One of the main problems was the moving around of cameramen and disruption, and the cables lying around.

If you have still photography during the proceedings in open session of the Senate they will have to move around. We have to move around.

Senator Cook. They do not move around in the joint sessions of Congress, Bob. They stay right there.

Senator Byrd. That is in a joint session, that is right, but at least I think it is something we would have to consider, and the wording of my amendment would leave it up to further recommendations by this Committee, or by the joint floor leadership.

The Chairman. Would you give us your language again?

Senator Byrd. On line three, after the word "proceedings"

write or insert "in open session."

Now, that would deal with Mark's point, and then if we wanted to include still photography we could.

The Chairman. May be broadcast.

Senator Byrd. May be broadcast by radio and television.

Senator Allen. Should that not be televised and broadcast?

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Senator Byrd. May be televised and broadcast.

Senator Scott. Broadcasting does cover both.

Senator Byrd. It covers both, and it is superfluous.

In any event, put a period there and say "Rule 4 of the Standing Rules of the Senate * * *" also denoting that we are suspending Rule 4, "* * * is also in this instance suspended for the purpose of still photography."

Senator Scott. Could I suggest a proposed amendment in line with what I have said earlier, that we add a separate paragraph?

Let me propose this amendment, Mr. Confeman.

Senator Byrd. Marlow, do you have any objection to what I have read so far?

Senator Cook. No.

Senator Scott. I propose "such television, broadcasting and photography shall be accomplished in conformity with standards adopted by the Committee on Rules and Administration."

I might add this, Mr. Chairman:

"The Secretary of the Senate, with the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders, is hereby vested with the administrative authority to execute and enforce these standards."

That is the end of the proposal. The reason I suggest this is that the Rules Committee cannot function on a day-to-day basis on the floor of the Senate, and we cannot rule as a Rules Committee on every request made by the Committee on behalf

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of still photography.

 At some point you have to function within the system which

At some point you have to function within the system which we have created for the coverage in the Senate.

The Chairman. We already have that. That is very accurately covered under Rule 34.

Let me read that:

"It shall be the duty of the Committee on Rules and Administration to make all rules and regulations respecting such
parts of the Capitol, its passages and galleries, including the
restaurant and the Senate Office Building, as are or may be
set apart for the use of the Senate and its officers, to be
enforced under the direction of the Presiding Officer.

"They shall make such regulations respecting the reporters galleries of the Senate, together with the adjoining rooms and facilities, as will confine their occupancy and use to bona fide reporters for daily newspapers and periodicals, to bona fide reporters of news or press associations requiring telegraph service to their membership, and to bona fide reporters for daily news dissemination through radio, wire, wireless, and similar media of transmission.

"These regulations shall so provide for the use of such space and facilities as fairly to distribute their use to all such media of news dissemination."

Senator Scott. Well, it does cover it as to the broad authority of the Rules Committee.

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It does not cover the day-to-day administration of those That is what I am concerned about. You cannot call the the Rules Committee in session every morning.

The Chairman. I certainly do not want to.

Senator Scott. That is why I proposed that somebody have the enforcement power.

Senator Byrd. May I throw this out for discussion, Howard? The Chairman. Excuse me, if I may on that, while we are on it, that authority is already given by another rule to the Sergeant-At-Arms.

In here we said under the direction of the Presiding Officer.

Now, the Sergeant-At-Arms, and this is Rule 1 of the Senate, under the direction of the Presiding Officer shall be the executive officer of the body for the enforcement of all rules made by the Committee on Rules and Administration for the regulation of the Senate wing of the Capitol and SEnate Office Building.

It goes on to say the Senate floor shall be at all times under his immediate supervision, and he shall see that the various subordinate officers of his department perform the duties to which they are specifically assigned.

Senator Scott. Rule 1?

The Chairman. Rule 1 of the Senate Wing, United States Capitol.

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Senator Byrd. It is also one of the impeachment rules. It is also one of the standing impeachment rules that the Presiding Officer, not the Presiding Officer at the trial, but the Presiding Officer of the Senate shall, and I do not know the exact words, but shall see to the making of the preparations for the trial.

What is the exact wording?

Dr. Riddick. Presiding Officer of the Senate shall direct all necessary preparations.

Senator Scott. I am familiar with that.

Senator Byrd. There we have the impeachment rule that says that the Vice President, or President Pro Tem shall do this.

It seems to me, if I may throw out this approach, Howard, for consideration, that we should write another proviso, which I would think would meet Mr. Mansfield's feelings in the matter, and Senator Scott's, and at the same time serve the authority which presently rests on the Rules Committee; that Rule 7 of the Impeachment Rules, to which some extent in my judgment takes away from the Rules Committee its authority if made available.

Senator Scott. No, no, I kind of agree with you.

Senator Byrd. I think it can be argued that that rule in this instance supersedes the Standing Regulations of the Senate.

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 Senator Scott. Exactly. That is what I am getting at.
Senator Byrd. Suppose we were to say that?

The Chairman. If you will just yield, and let me point out that the rules of the Senate were adopted later than that rule, so it would be a real question as to whether the rules of the Senate superseded that.

Senator Scott. Before you read it, the point that I am making is that the Sergeant-At-Arms, as the rules say, has certain functions to keep order and so forth, as stated in here, but there still exists some function of the floor leadership, and all I am suggesting is that whatever your wording, that you do not take away the function of the floor leadership or its right to consult the elected officers of the Senate.

I think you and I are both disposed to do the same thing, that is reserve the establishment, the system under which we operate.

Senator Byrd. I am not arguing against it.

I think the Standing Rules of the Senate, even though part of the time may supersede the impeachment rules, the impeachment rules are for the Senate sitting as a court.

That is neither here nor there, as far as I am concerned.

I think there could be some question, but could we, Mr. Chairman, write into this as a second paragraph something like this, that the implementation of the foregoing will, let us say, policies and regulations, if you want to say that.

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Senator Scott. How about procedures?

Senator Byrd. Policies and procedures for the implementation of the foregoing shall be --

Senator Scott. The responsibility of the Majority and Minority Leadership?

Senator Byrd. Shall be the responsibility of the floor leadership in consultation with the Rules Committee.

Senator Scott. I think that is proper.

Senator Allen. Under what authority is that?

Senator Scott. I am sorry, I do not follow you.

Senator Allen. That says the broadcasting will be accomplished with regulations under the rules and regulations promulgated by this Committee. You can put something in there.

Senator Byrd. That is what I am aftaid of, Jim. I am afraid if we do not either put it in the regulation, or submit a report accompanying the resolution saying the implementation of the resolution shall be carried out, or by the joint floor leadership in consultation with the Rules Committee, I am afraid Mr. Mansfield would possibly feel that there are certain things, certain decisions shall be made by the leadership which has the responsibility in this situation.

Senator Allen. I have no problem with that.

Senator Scott. I think Bob has put his finger on it.

Senator Byrd. I am afraid it is becoming a rather sensitive matter.

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Senator Scott. It is. That is why I wanted to caution you.

Senator Byrd. And at the same time I think the Chairman of this Committee has his responsibilities, but I would like to see something if we can agree on it that will allow the joint floor leadership to carry out the implementation of these things.

Senator Scott. I accept your approach, Bob, and your phraseology. I think it is rather wise.

Senator Pell. Do you think another thought might be to give the responsibility to the Sergeant-At-Arms, who reports basically to the leadership and to the Rules Committee?

Senator Scott. He is basically a functionary.

Senator Allen. The leadership would be the chief judges, and I think we should allow them to carry out the mandate given them.

The Chairman. Well, I would like to have someone advance language that might accomplish what we are talking about here.

Basically, I do not want to try to change the rules here which give the Rules Committee the authority to promulgate rules and regulations.

Now, I am perfectly willing to consider that upon recommendation of any ad hoc committee and a delegation of day-to-day administrative duties to whoever you want to have them delegated to.

My researchers do not want to sit here and make day-to-day

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decisions as they come up, but there are some basic decisions that I think in this area we need to make.

Senator Scott. Bob has suggested that the floor leadership has certain functions, and it would be up to the floor leadership to designate whether they go to the Secretary of the Senate or Sergeant-At-Arms. It is something done every day in lesser matters.

I would simply hope in the Committee Report that you do not lock yourselves in so hard on the number of cameras or their allocation that then the leadership finds themselves in a position where it needs one more camera, and has to go back to us to make the rule.

Senator Byrd. I think if the joint floor leadership would sit down and agree, and in this Committee, you laid it out on the table the reason why you had to have X number of cameras, I think the joint floor leadership would do that. It is going to be persuaded.

Senator Scott. I would like to have some staff advice on this at the same time.

I would like to have Frank Faleo come in.

The Chairman. That is why I suggested we might want to cover this in the report and not say anything in the resolution, but in our report to the Senate say that we agree that these things for good reason must be done.

Senator Scott. I do think, Bob, that is a good idea, in

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adding that the day-to-day procedures shall be executed and enforced by the floor leaders.

Senator Byrd. In consultation with the Chairman and members of the Rules Committee.

Senator Allen. With the Chairman.

Senator Byrd. Just with the Chairman as far as I am concerned.

Senator Scott. The the Ranking Minority member.

Senator Byrd. And the Ranking Minority member, or you could make it the full Committee. But I think this would meet with Senator Mansfield's approval. I have not tested the language with him, but I think it would.

Senator Scott. I have not, either, but I think it would. He would be a little sensitive if we did anything that would be interpreted by others as a dimunition of his responsibility, just as we have made the point that the Chief Justice might take it rather hard if we tried to cut down his Constitutional authority.

Senator Byrd. I do think if we put that in that bill, if we follow it up with a Committee Report that sets out one, two, three, four recommendations, that would do it.

Senator Scott. You think what, now?

Senator Byrd. Now, personally, I think I can have a feel of this whole thing a little better.

Personally, I would like to see, Mr. Chairman, the resolution

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passed out with this proviso which we have discussed, and that we not submit it, but that resolution would leave in the hands basically of the Rules Committee its authority, but it would give to the leadership, it would authorize the leadership to work out the policies and procedures in consultation with the Rules Committee without our attempting at this point to write into the Committee Report anything.

Senator Scott. I think that is good. You remember on inauguration we had written in who shall serve on an inaugural committee.

If we had written in that the Majority and Minority
Leaders shall be part, or that the Chairman and Ranking member
of the Minority side of the Rules Committee shall be, thenII
foreses future trouble for us if we get too specific.

The Chairman. Let me read this and see if it covers it.

This has just been handed to me by one of the staff.

Listen carefully, because I want to be sure it has in there the points.

"Resolved, in the event the House of Representatives shall impeach President Richard M. Nixon, the proceedings in open session in the Senate with respect to the trial of impeachment of the President may be broadcast by radio and television.

"Rule 4 of the Standing Rules of the Senate is also in this instance suspended for the purpose of still photography."

Senator Byrd. Standing Regulations.

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The Chairman. "Such broadcasting shall be accomplished in conformity with regulations thereon promulgated by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

"The implementation of such regulations shall be effected by the joint floor leadership after consultation with the Chairman and Ranking Minority member of the Committe on Rules and Administration."

Senator Scott. All right with me.

Senator Byrd. All right with me, but I do not think it is going to be what Mr. Martield wants. He can speak for himself, but I do not believe is going to be what he has suggested.

Senator Scott. You mean policies and procedures rather than regulations?

The Chairman. Suggest the changes.

Senator Scott. I think the word "regulation" is a little bit rough there. How about "policies and procedures?"

Howard, I just have to run.

Senator Byrd. Here is where I think the problem is. would say such broadcasting shall be accomplished in conformity with regulations promulgated by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

We are leaving the implementation of the joint rules, but the regulations thereunder promulgated by the Committee on Rules and Administration and I feel, Mr. Chairman, that that

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phraseology is going too far.

The Chairman. I see what you have in mind there.

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Senator Scott. Consultation is what you are after.

Senator Byrd. I think the joint leadership, not myself included, would be included.

Senator Scott. Would be included, you and Bob Griffin?

Senator Byrd. I am not arguing this from my personal standpoint.

I think the joint leadership will feel that it ought to have some input into the regulations themselves.

The Chairman. Why not say this --

Senator Scott. Rather than taking the regulations that are handed to them.

Senator Allen. Promulgated in consultation with.

How about that?

The Chairman. Let us do this.

Let us say:

"Such broadcasting shall be accomplished in conformity with procedures thereon promulgated by the Committee on Rules and Administration in consultation with the joint leadership. The implementation of such proceeding shall be effected by the further floor leadership after consultation with the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Rules and Administration."

Senator Scott. If you add "floor leadership" firstly.

The Chairman. All right. I see.

Let us say:

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20 25 "Such broadcasting shall be accomplished in conformity with procedures thereon promulgated by the Committee on Rules and Administration in consultation with the joint floor leadership."

Instead of "joint," why not say "majority"?
Senator Scott. All right.

Majority and Minority Floor Leaders.

The Chairman. How does this sound?

"Such broadcasting shall be accomplished in conformity with procedures thereon promulgated by the Committee on Rules and Administration in consultation with the Majority and Minority Floor Leaders.

"Implementation of such procedures shall be effected by the joint floor leaders after consultation with the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Rules and Administration."

"Such broadcasting shall be promulgated by the Committee on Rules and Administration after consultation with the Majority and Minority Floor Leaders.

"The implementation of such procedures shall be effected by the joint floor leaders after consultation with the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Rules and Administration."

Senator Byrd. Are you saying "floor leadership" in both instances?

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That will show Mr. Mensfield the intent.

Senator Williams. This meets now the leader's feelings?
Senator Scott. Yes.

I have a slight problem with the word "promulgated," however, in an irrevocable sense.

That is the only problem I have.

The promulgated part of that has an air to it of irrevocable. I thought that is what you were working on.

But if you say "rules adopted," that is it. That is what they are.

The Chairman. Do you want to say, "Such broadcasting shall be accomplished in confirmity with procedures thereon, approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration in consultation with the Majority and Minority Floor Leaders"?

Senator Scott. I think that is all right.

The Chairman. "Approved" rather than "promulgated"?

Senator Scott. Let us say "approved" or "adopted."

Senator Allen. Let us say "approved."

Senator Scott. What do you think is a better word? I am not too satisfied with the word.

Senator Allen. I guess either "adopted" or "agreed upon."

Senator Scott. Let us say "agreed upon."

Senator Allen. "Fashioned by."

We could even say "agreed upon."

Senator Scott. Yes, let us say "agreed upon," or

"developed."

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The Chairman. We are going to say, then, I take it,

"agreed upon" rather than "promulgated."

Senator Scott. I think "agreed upon" is better.

The word "promulgated" sounds like a manifest.

Senator Allen. A little too lofty.

The Chairman. Well, may I read this now, and if we vote on this, I would still want to request that the Joint Staff be able to have the right to clean up the language.

Senator Scott. As long as they do not change the meaning.

The Chairman. As long as they do not change the meaning
of it.

"Resolved, and in the event the House of Representatives shall impeach President Richard M. Nixon, the proceedings in open session of the Senate with respect to the trial of impeachment of the President may be broadcast by radio and television.

"Rule 4 of the Standing Rules of the Senate is also, in this instance, suspended for the purpose of still photography.

"Such broadcasting shall be accomplished in conformity with procedures thereon agreed upon by the Committee on Rules and Administration in consultation with the Majority and Minority Floor Leadership.

"The implementation of such proceedings shall be effected by the Joint Floor Leadership after consultation with the

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Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Rules and Administration."

Senator Scott. You want to add "such broadcasting and photography," because otherwise you are giving the photographer's a broader charter here.

Senator Byrd. Let us call Mr. Mansfield and get his reaction.

Senator Williams. How about "consultation"?

Senator Byrd. Before I call him, Jim has an excellent suggestion, and I would like to plug it.

Senator Allen. Mr. Chairman, I want to, but it looks to me like it may sound a little better, to remove the President's name from this and just say in the first line thereto, permit television and radio coverage of impeachment trial, knocking out his name.

Senator Pell. Impeachment trial is a judgment.

The Chairman. Impeachment trial?

Schator Allen. Then a period.

You get down to the body of it and then resolved, and strike out the rest of it. Impeachment trial, put a period, and gets down in the body resolved that, and strike out the rest of that line and all the next line through Nixon.

Senator Scott. Which can always be changed when you go back to a judge or something.

Senator Allen. Yes.

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Senate es-8/7ris. ns fls. Then that would be the same.

The Chairman. Impeachment?

Senator Byrd. Any impeachment or trial.

Senator Allen. And strike out "of the President," and this would be a permanent rule.

Senator Byrd. I would like to accept that modification.

The Chairman. And in the title there, would you accept to changing the words "radio coverage" to "radio broadcast," to permit radio and television broadcasting of impeachment trial?

Senator Byrd. What about still photography?

The Chairman. That was just the title. We have not covered that in the body of it.

Senator Allen. It might cover some stuff they did not broadcast. It does not matter to me.

The Chairman. In the body of it, you use "broadcast."

Senator Allen. That is all.

Senator Scott. That does not commit us to full coverage or not, although I favor full coverage gavel to gavel. But that does not force us to do it.

Senator Byrd. You do not think you need "still photography" in that title?

The Chairman. Well, except that we may not commence still photography of the entire trial.

Senator Byrd. I see your point.

Senator Scott. I do not know if you would put it in.

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Senator Cannon. Why not check that?

Senator Byrd. I want to be heard first.

Senator Scott. Bob, I would like to go over that part again.

Senator Cannon. I would like to propose that we meet tomorrow and start on the impeachment rules.

Any objection to that?

Senator Byrd. And let us go forward.

Senator Cannon. Is that agreed?

Senator Scott. Yes.

Senator Cannon. Then we will just recess until ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

Senator Scott. I have problems with Friday morning.

Tomorrow is all right but we have a Conference potentially coming up Friday morning.

What would you think of adopting the Resolution just as a gentlemens' agreement?

We may want to add to Rule IV for the purpose of still photography assuming say we had the moving pictures. We may want to say for still purposes.

Well, whatever he says is all right with me.

Senator Cannon. Just for purposes of this by making the suggestion also we might strike out in this instance so it reads, "****is also suspended for the purpose of photography.

Senator Scott. It is all right with me.

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However, we are trying to write permanent rules so I think that is better, barring the use of this coverage in a political campaign.

We have, of course, to consider the First Amendment.

I think you could do it with caution because you could relate it to the practicalities at hand.

Senator Cannon. First, Legislative Counsel thinks we should not make such a provision.

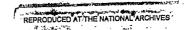
I took the liberty of checking on that and this manual recording you are inquiring about is a formal restriction and pointing out further the political use of TV coverage but the networks are willing to accept some restriction themselves.

However, the networks want you to know they cannot be responsible for those politicians who might use video tapes at home and they say they cannot be held responsible in that situation should subsequent use arise. However, they agree not to release any part of the material.

Senator Scott. I think we are to apply the copyright: laws and even so our authority to regulate campaign financing and practices could forbid that use provided it is for a period of time, Bob.

I am now talking about copyright laws...

Dave here, my expert on copyright says it has to be a period of time to permit waiver. Then if a candidate were to video-tape he would be in violation of the law, would he not?



You cannot stop him, but the minute he uses it he is in violation.

Senator Byrd. That is fine. I hate to leave that out of this anyhow. He asked me if this was agreeable with you and I said, yes, and O.K., if it is agreeable with you.

Senator Scott. It is agreeable with me.

Senator Byrd. I felt it was agreeable with you and I felt it was agreeable with the Chairman and I felt it was about the best we could do.

Senator Scott. I do, too.

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Senator Byrd. Because we all agree to joint floor coordination.

Senator Scott. That is right.

Senator Byrd. And all for joint floor coordination so we ought to have some input so it seems to me the Senate Rules Committee ought to retain its basic jurisdiction over it, if that is all right with him.

Senator Cannon. There has been one suggestion, Bob and that is the language that you inserted pertaining to Rule IV, that we eliminate "in this instance," those three words.

Senator Byrd. I would have to say for such trials that could be a permanent suspension.

I would rather say for such purpose rather than such trials.

Senator Byrd. I would want to still interpret this to mean they could go in there any time, on any impeachment trial and be --

Senator Scott. They cannot understand this provision.

Senator Byrd. Could we , "accordingly suspended"?

Does that appear to be excess verbage to you, Howard, or do you think it carries weight?

Senator Cannon. We are talking about the open session of the Senate with regard to Trials of Impeachment. I certainly will not object to that.

Senator Scott. I have no objection to it.

Senator Cannon. The question has been raised as to whether that term ought to be used in this case.

Have we anything else?

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Senator Dyrd. I think in experimenting you suspended it.

Dr. Riddick. Does your paragraph not read as it was in this trial.

Senator Cannon. Say that again.

Dr. Riddick. Is not the opening paragraph of the Resolution still in effect?

Senator Cannon. That is all out.

Senator Scott. Now reads that the proceedings in open session of the Senate may be broadcast by radio and television. We made it very general but if we get into a judgment situation

situation we can always change it again.

The Chairman. And it is "may" as well. It is not mandatory.

Senator Scott. I think it did, Bob, because "accordingly did put some weight to the sense of it.

The Chairman. That's right. It's there.

Is that language satisfactory now that we should take a roll call voto?

Senator Byrd. I move the adoption.

The Chairman. You move the adoption of your Resolution as amended.

Schator Byrd. I move the adoption of the Resolution with amendments, on bloc; the amendments that were proposed.

The Chairman. Ts there a second?

Senator Scott. I second.

The Chairman. Call the Roll.

(Mr. Cochrane called the roll)

Mr. Pell?

Schator Poll. Aye.

Mr. Byrd?

Senator Byrd. Aye.

Mr. Allen?

Senator Allen. Ave.

Senator Williams?

Senator Williams. Aye.

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Mr. Scott?

Senator Scott. Aye

Mr. Cook?

Senator Cook. Aye.

Senator Griffin?

Senator Griffin. No.

Senator WHatfield?

Senator Hatfield. Aye.

The Chairman?

The Chairman. And the Chair votes aye.

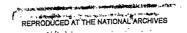
Suppose I read this through once to be certain now that we have all mistakes taken care of.

"To permit television and radio broadcast of impeachment trials.

Resolved that:

The proceedings in open session of the Senate with respect to the trials of impeachment may be broadcast by radio and television. Rule IV of the Rules for Regulations of the Senate Wing of the U. S. Capitol is also accordingly suspended for the purpose of photography.

Such broadcasting and photography shall be accomplished in conformity with procedures thereon agreed upon by the Committee on Rules and Administration in consultation with the Joint Floor Leadership. The implementation of such procedures shall be effected by the Joint Floor Leadership



after consultation with the Chairman and Ranking Minority
Member of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Senator Scott. That's my understanding.

Senator Byrd. And mine.

The Chairman. This committee will stand in recess until 10:00 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(The hearing was recessed at 1:23 o'clock p.m. to be reconvened at 10:00 o'clock a.m. August 8, 1974)

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