



League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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1968

social security research

Full opportunity for social activity

Bills: National Foundation of the Social Science Act (human planning) Social Security Act
National Ag. Bargaining Act - S 2973
Joint Resolution to Establish a Commission on Health Security & Security -
(question of transplants) - JR 145

Discard meat
Jest belts

Clean Lakes Bill
Antitrust inclusion of St. Louis in World War system bill -
Handled Louisiana discrimination in Civil Rights bill

Congressional Quarterly conservative rating - Support 4%; against 86%

- 3/7 - Urged end to resistance to trade (including agriculture) w/ the Eastern European nations - would help draw them from Russian orbit.
- "Ladies & gentlemen, Joe Stalin is dead & it's a whole new world in those Eastern European countries."
- 3/11 - Passage of Civil Rights Bill - For (Feb 20 - attempt at 2/3 vote failed)
- 3/11 - Introduced 4 Bills to make housing programs more responsive to local needs
- 3/11 - Plea of liberalizing trade w/ Eastern Europe -
- 3/27 - Voted against textile import quota aimed at extending economic bill - 55-31
- 4/7 - Voted against dairy quota legislation (defeated 37 to 38)
- 3/28 - Antitrust Frazier bill in the Senate to strengthen tougher trade by stronger code enforcement to prevent deterioration & increased financial assistance. S 3255
- 3/29 - Argued against dairy import quota - recommended Price action instead -
- 4/10 - Voted against - defeated 38-37
- 4/10 - Voted not to accept House version of supplementary appropriation bill (definitely head start) - certain allowances for 1. day of pay
- 4/30 - Sponsored Bill to exclude from gross income certain allowances for 1. day of pay to state legislators - S 3409
- 5/1/68 - Sponsored Bill S 2979 - to establish Commission on Negro History & Culture. (J. Miller T. 8)
- 5/5 - Voted against Amendment to land & water conservation fund to act 30-0 on authorization for 1972 & 73 & to authorize for 3 years rather than 5 - Amendment passed.
- 5/125 - Antitrust bill on wholesale poultry, eggs & fish products. - S 3383
- 5/9 - Introduced Bill - joint resolution on E-W trade indicating that the Senate favors E-W trade in poultry products. SJ Res. 169. - pushed through
- 6/7 - Member subcommittee on food - informal pig anti-war congressional liaison group of poor people campaign. (w/ Quin)
- 5/16 - Introduced S 3507 - Domestic Food Assistance Act - to replace Domestic Food Assistance Act
- Co-sponsor of legislation to establish a select committee to explore the problem of hunger.
- 5/17 - Introduced S 3513 - Czechoslovakian Trade Act - to give Pres. authority to negotiate w/ Czech - most favored nation status - arrangement for return of their gold.

Mondak

and give their views. They want to hear from us too.

Recently Jeanette Buchanan and I had the privilege of attending a "meaningful meetings" workshop at the Edina Country Club and I can say it was very meaningful. We received many ideas for the resource people to make a meeting meaningful, but of course they can't do it without the member preparing herself and participating. (Read page 4A in the October National Voter).

We had a nice chat with Mrs. Janski, our State President and she told us that Arlene Powers is once again on the State Board as Water Resource Chairman.

I want to thank Nancy and Pat for taking care of the U.N. dinner. They did a very nice job and all the particulars were just right.

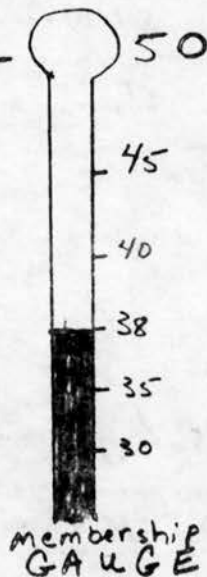
See you at the November units and make your meeting very meaningful.

---- Carol Dahl, President----

MEMBERSHIP GOAL 50
RECRUITMENT is not over, (It's NEVER over), but I would like the "prospective cards" returned. Please complete them and fill in if there is an interest or not on each person.

Return them to your unit leader or me--

MARY JO SCHMIDT
MEMBERSHIP CHRMN.



I hope to be able to meet our new members at the units in November so I can interview them for the December Bulletin.

BUSY MARY JO!!!!!!!!!!!!

On October 3, 1967 Mary Jo held her second prospective member coffee party at 10 A.M.

Guests at the coffee were: The Mrs.'s Jeff Coleheur (Sherrie), Richard Harris (Norma), Donald Helter (Verna), Larry Junkermeier (Lynne), Charles Link (Vennie), James McBride (Lois), and Duane Molnau (Shirley).

Mary Jo reports that with her from our membership were Dedy Davies, Carol Dahl, and Audrey Falk. Also 7 KIDS.

ORIENTATION for NEW MEMBERS will be on Thursday, November 30, 1967, 8:00 P.M. at Mary Jo Schmidt's, 1420 Vista Lane.

We hope to see the following members:

Marge Anderson	Gail Helgeson
Phyllis Augustson	Dorothy Jones
Diane Black	Betty Knigge
Vi McCarthy	Carol Meyer
Laura Harboke	Alpha Vaala
Louise Wiley	

Everyone else is also welcome. Make every effort to come!

This will acquaint you with what the League is studying and give you some background on each issue.

--- Mary Jo ---

THERE'S STILL TIME for you to bone up on Red China with the many books and magazines at the library. You eager members can do some early reading also with the Facts and Issues mailed with this bulletin.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM HALFWAY round the world, my greatest impression is that they look to us for so much and have great respect, fearful admiration, and hope that we as Americans can with them solve some of the great world problems. I met some fantastic women from all over the U.S., some leaguers and workers for Community Action Councils but all involved in trying to make a better world.

6/20 - Voted against tabling Javits amendment - \$52.1m for summer jobs for underprivileged youth - Dept. of Labor - was tabled 44-32.
Voted for ratification of International Grains Arrangement.

6/13 - Co-author - S 3640 - to establish commission to study Executive Branch operation & suggest changes for efficiency - economy &

6/21 - Voted for tax increase bill

6/17 - Co-sponsor of Gen Control Act - (Tydings chief sponsor).

6/25 - Did not vote on Coffee Agreement -

7/1 - Conference Comm - Supplemental Approp. Bill - Cont 2M MDT + 20M Hord Stat - For

7/2 - Co-author S 3727 - to establish Commission on Air Traffic Control

7/17 - Voted against transferring Aid Stat & HEW - lost 60-29

→ Aimed to Select Comm. on Nutrition & Human Needs - 13 Senators.

Against limiting to \$25,000 total Ag bill payments. - against \$75,000 limit

5 Rec 307 - Mondale aggt. to Labor & Public Welfare resigned from Aeronautical & Space Sciences Sub. Ag. Com. in Banking & Currency Comm. in Special Comm. on Aging.

Suggests that before 1972 - Corbett and to abolish Elect. College with nationwide popular vote -

7/30 - Amd to aid bill - 200m authorization - develop loan fund for ag. develop. policies

30 - No aid to Communist countries - Amd - passed - Mondale against.

7/31 - Foreign Aid vote - 50m to develop loan fund - Defeated 16-61 (Mondale for)
Amd to add to special program - 317m - defeated 13-62. (Mondale for)
Final vote - 46-28 - Mondale for -

Co-chairman - Henry King Campaign

9/10 - Spoke against repealing anti-dumping order -

10/2 - Conference Report - Voc Ed Bill - For.

9/25 - Spoke against HCA Conference Report - Approp. - Nothing for CR Act 1968 - having discrimination

9/26 - His Clear Lake Legislator - part of O.I. Pollution Amendments of 1968 - at Home Com - Public Works - urgent action -

10/1 - Closure on Fortson nomination - For - defeated 45-43 -

Signed petition moving closure of debate -
9/28 - Testified before Senate Appropriations to restore more than \$87M to low-cost housing - HUD bill - 8m for enforcing open housing legislation (home act to 1m), other provisions.

10/4 - Spoke about Foreign Aid Approp. - Conference Report - says that 1 - Reduced Alliance for Progress Funds, 2 - Develop Loan, 3 - Travel
Mondale

- 10/4- Voted for amendments. Voted for bill
- 10/7- offered committee approval amendments on seasonality
in construction industry to S 2938 ~~passed~~ ^{Majorities Doubled & Training Act}
- 10/8- offered amendment to bill on S.S. change to give 9
states (Min) chance to act under bill since Legislature
doesn't meet until next spring - ~~passed~~

3/11- Civil Rights Bill - Not voting - Approved For
Cong. Quarterly conservative rating - Support 13%, against 45%
3/27 - Not voting - hostile intent posture
4/7^{3/29} Voted for dairy product quota legislation (Said 37 & 38)
3/29 ~~Voted~~
4/10 - Not voting on supplemental aggr. Confere committee report

5/5 Not voting - ^{land &} water conservation bill
6/20 - Not voting - International trade agreement.
Supplemental aggr. for summer jobs for underprivileged.
6/21 - Not voting - tax increase bill
9/6 - Resolution 389 - to grant decant. Equal Rights Amendment - by Nat.
Comm. Party.
10/1 - Clinton or Fortson - For - Defeated 45-43

McCarthy

KAFFE TIMES

Vol. No. 6 No. 3 November 1967

President: Mrs. Hans Dahl
Editor: Mrs. Del Allinder
801 W. 17th St.

NOVEMBER HOSTESSES

Unit 1 - November 13 - 1:00
Mrs. Walter Johnson (235-4604)
324 W. 12th St.

Unit 2 - November 13 - 8:00
Mrs. Robert Peick (235-0718)
602 W. 10th St.

Unit 3 - November 14 - 9:00 A.M.
Mrs. Robert V. Johnson (235-4825)
2011 South 6th St.

We should all sing praises to Mary Jo for the wonderful list of New Members: Mrs. Dean Anderson (Margo), 1609 S.W. 8th St. (235-1610), Mrs. O.B. Augustson (Phyllis) 120 High Ave. (235-0950), Mrs. Ralph Jones (Dorothy) 1211 S.W. 13th Ave. (235-4749), Mrs. Robert Kniggo (Betty) Knollwood Drive (235-1865), Mrs. Dave Wiley (Louise), 721 W. 6th St. (235-2191). Welcome to all of You.

Our list of lovely guests includes: Mrs. John Almquist, Mrs. Jack Anderson, Mrs. Jeff Colehour, Mrs. John Dalin, Mrs. John Lindstrom, Mrs. Joyce Davidson, Mrs. James Norman, Mrs. Jim Succio, Mrs. Bruce Sandberg, Mrs. Willis Walker, and Mrs. Niel Welker. We enjoyed having you, please come again.

THE MRS. JAYCEES HAVE ASKED US TO ANNOUNCE A CANCER CLINIC AT THE JUNIOR HIGH AUDITORIUM, WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 8, 8:00, sponsored by them for women in Willmar area.

TOPIC FOR NOVEMBER

Do you remember, "This Was the Week That Was"? Well This Is The Year That Is. Nancy and I as National Program Chairmen are happy that for once we have a whole meeting to chow over our national program, old, now, and future. We intend to have Fun and Games, Information and probe your minds to come up with our program suggestions to send from our League to the National Board. You can prepare yourself by reading some of your past National Voters, especially August and October of 1967. Do you have a pet subject, such as Consumer Rights, Vietnam, Air or Water Pollution, Privacy for Citizens? Come armed with articles you have read or cut from newspapers, magazines and talk to the group about them.

BRING YOUR NEW MEMBERSHIP BOOKLET
BRING THE AUGUST 1967 NATIONAL VOTER!!!! BRING YOURSELF!!!!
Pat and Nancy

DAHL TALK

We are coming into our third month of League this fall and everyone should be ready with Program Suggestions for National.

The Board and I have written letters to Rep. Zwach urging him to vote for D.C. Home Rule as the League has worked for this since 1924. All members are urged to write their congressmen

see Quin's folder. 1967 - sponsor - that new CAA's get preference
3/7/68 - One of 8 lay Reg. proposing 6.5 B. cuts w/ 2.5 B. increased spending -
Cuts - 60% cut in Europe force.
3% Govt. employee cut
fold foreign aid to come back - (a 700m cut)
space
no more than \$10,000 / farmer.
cut public relations.

Expenditures - Jobs - tax credit for business to train -
Education.
Rural revitalization.

2/21 - Voted to recommit drying gold revenue.

1/30 - Reg. state of the nation - 5 jobs or jobs - Reg. Human Investment
Act & Industry Youth Corps - get govt. industry to do the
job.

Congressional Quarterly Conservative rating - support 61%, opposition 28%

Rural CAA's get preferred treatment under Quin 1967 amend to OEA

March - Voted to cut 1m from Regt. Inv. Bank.

Voted for first Co-Ing Bill

March Newsletter

Is included in Rural Job Development Act - to use tax incentives to
encourage business to locate in rural areas.

① ESEA - (March Newsletter) - Successes appropriating for 2 years - 1969 & 70
Favors giving greater priority to voc & tech. ed. & maintain High Ed
Facilities Act

Working on cabinet - last Dept. of Ed & Manpower - will have to wait
another year, probably.

② Foreign aid - major overhaul in the office. - cut back at least to
last year's spending level seems assumed

He's on House Administration Committee - favors E/inter. Reform Act -
funding of Presidential, Senatorial & Congressional elections. - it's stalled

4/9 - Chmn of Coordinating Comm's Study Group on Urban Ed - Republican -
proposals for urban ed. - ~~are~~ federal concern, "a State Responsibility & a
local function" - cut # of programs, 7x students in Fed. Ag. Home Ec. vs. local.

Active to get Reg. to support Senate Civil Right Bill - instead of insisting on conference

9/10 - Voted for Civil Rights bill (passed 229-195 & 250-171)
not to go to conference

3/30 - Author of 2nd of County-side Development Commission.

3/28 - Author of 63 Republican - National Manpower Act - to strengthen role of govt.
employees. HR 16625 (63 Reg sponsored)

3/19 - Voted for \$412 m subscription to Inter. Am. Dev. Bank.

5/1 - Suggested amend to limit farm support payments to \$40,000 - deficit
Author bill to amend Manpower Dev. & Train. Act 1962 - to authorize a HR 16625
community service employment program, a comprehensive manpower policy,

Author amend to Voc. Rehabilitation Act - HR 16770 - to broaden program.

5/10 - Voted to ~~pass~~ allow setting up "Special Drawing Rights".

Quin

and assessment.

For extra reading contact us as we have a dandy list to check out at the Library, plus some publications of our own.

Bets Schneider
Mary Jo Schmidt
State Resource Chrmn.

DOES EVERYONE HAVE A COPY of our LOCAL MEMBERSHIP BOOKLET? It is the one with the RED cover. If not contact your Unit Leader or me, Mary Jo Schmidt, so you can make the following changes:

ADDITIONS:

Mrs. O. Augustsen (Phyllis) - Unit 1
120 High Ave. (235-0950)
Mrs. D. Anderson (Marge) - Unit 3
1609 S.W. 8th St (-1610)
Mrs. R. Knigge (Betty) - Unit 1
Knellwood Drive (-1865)
Mrs. J. Lindstrom (Mary) - Unit 3
Rt. 2 Eversen Park (-5339)
Mrs. J. Norman (Bev) - Unit 2
917 West Minnesota (-4878)
Mrs. B. Sandberg (Lucille) - Unit 2
428 E. Litchfield (-5401)
Mrs. L. Webster (Bev) - Unit 2
Rt. 1 Raymond, Minn.
Mrs. J. Celeheur (Sherrie) - Unit 3
1400 W. 9th St. (-0091)
Mrs. A. Olsen (Janice) - Unit 3
1905 S.W. 5th St. (-5030)
Mrs. C. Schurtz
821 West Becker (-5037)
Mrs. W. Walker (Effie) Unit 3
1008 So. 1st St. (-5326)

DROP:

Mrs. B. Bishman
Mrs. R. Falk
Mrs. V. Meyer
Mrs. S. Strand
Mrs. E. Wannamaker

CORRECTION:

Pat Allinder's phone number -4684
Miki Wallin's " " -2195

Mrs. John Lindstrom (Mary) is the new Unit Chairman for the Tuesday morning Unit 3.

THE STARS OF OUR HOLIDAY SEASON ARE certainly all our new members. As editor of the bulletin I had a chance to get a thumbnail sketch of many of you at the November unit meetings. For the next two months I will relate to all of you elder members the many facets of our newer members.

LOUISE WILEY and her husband Dave, in a Resource Conservation Development program in our area, have four children: Paul 17, Diane, 16, Bruce 15, and Karen 9. Louise sings in Vinje Choir and is also a member of a Circle and Ladies Aid.

BEV WEBSTER and her husband Roy, the manager of Tempe in Skylark Shopping Center also have four children: Carla 9, John 7, Kristi 5, and Kae 16 months. She adds her voice to the Vinje Choir and also belongs to a Circle.

LOUISE SANDBERG and her husband Bruce who own and operate the Dairy Freeze on 1st Street have three children: Mark 20, Lynn 17 and Paul 16. The League in Granite Falls lost a member and we gained one. Welcome Louise.

BEV NORMAN and her husband Jim, a Field Engineer for Burroughs Corp, have five children: Dee Ann 13, Lee Ann 10, James Jr. 9, Cynthia 8, and Sandra 7. Bev is a fellow Cub Scout Den Mother and a member of Vinje Circle.

BETTY KNIGGE and her husband Bob, owner of Knigge Roofing, Plumbing and Heating, have four children: Robert 18, Gary 16, Connie 6 and Paul 3. They like to bowl, play golf and square dance and Betty is presently President of the Ladies Aid at Redeemer Lutheran.

MARY LINDSTROM, unit 3's new unit chairman is a prospective member for AAUW and she and her husband John, an attorney with Johnson, Schmidt and Thompson are members of St. Marys and belong to Great Beeks.

MORE NEXT MONTH!!!!

5/9 - Offered amend to extended vocational work-study program to Hays Ed Act. in debate said he would support change in the Voc. Ed act still to come - Passed.

5/8 - Co-author of bill to establish a Commission on Hunger - HR 17144
for fiscal year ending 6/30/69
5/8 - To recruit ^{min.} ~~young~~ bill - including HUD to limit total expenditures - For (told)
173 - 216

Final passage - For 353 - 37

5/13 - member of the Congressional Committee to meet of Poor People Campaign
6/7 - Member subcommittee on Food - informal congressional liaison group - poor people campaign. (of Mondale)

5/27 - "Food stamp plans should be heard by Ed & Labor Comm. not Ag." - are welfare program.

6/13 - Voted to cut Peace Corps funds; voted for final bill

2/20 - Voted for tax increase

6/26 - To cut 100m from OEO - defeated 181 - 220 - Quire-No
Failed amend to cut out reference to not forcing busing - felt my teacher districts
now busing - Amend did not pass.
Failed ~~100m~~ increase in teacher corps funds. - Passed. 228-172
Amend to prevent NDT funds being used by JOBS or CEP. defeated.
Voted to recommit w/ ceiling

7/1 - Co-author: HR 18256 - To Amend Voc. Ed Act. - modernize & streamline Voc. Ed.
HR 18257 - " " " " Ec. Opp. Act. - additional funds for emergency food & medical service.

7/1 - Spoke for School Lunch bill - HR 17873 - requiring state taxes for part of matching funds, instead of all from children - Passed 352 - 0
All Men for -

7/2 - Conference Com - Supplemental Appropriations - Hard Start cut 20M > For
Co-author HR 18114 - to Catalog Federal Assistance programs
NDT cut 2M.

7/10 - Conference - HR 12120 - treating juvenile delinquency.
Co-author HR 98366 - amend Voc. Ed Act

7/10 - Housing bill - income limit - passed 271-137 - Quire for
- delete upgrading management & service - passed 217-193 - Quire For.
Bill - For

7/18 - Foreign aid - Amend to cut 165m - For
to pass - For

7/18 - Co-author - HR 18709 - community self-determination - to achieve awareness & control of the resources of their community.

Author - HR 98702 - Industries & commercial establishments in rural areas

7/19 - Co-author Voyagers Nat Park

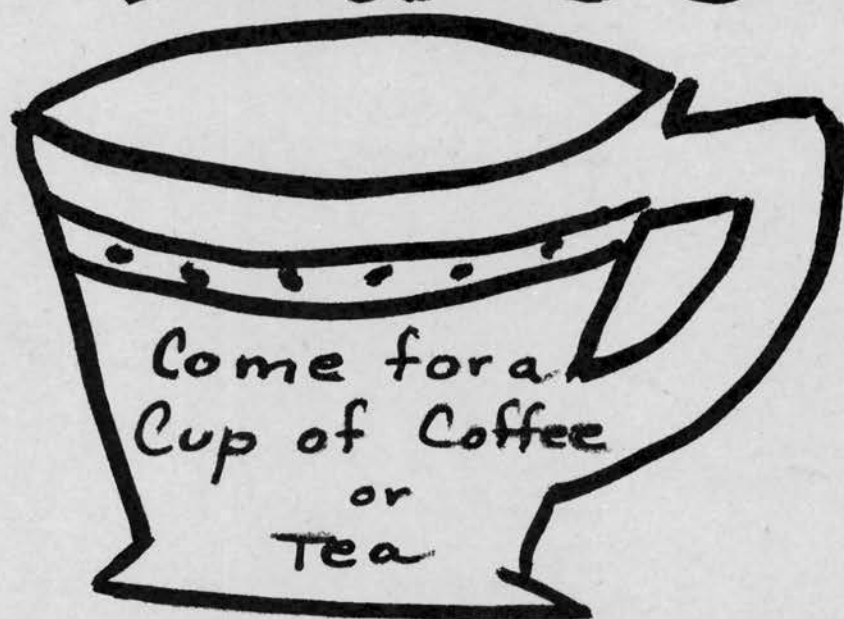
7/26 - Housing & Urban Develop. Conf. Report - For

7/30 - Food stamp - amend - extend 4 yrs - remove limit - Against (passed).
Bill - For

7/31 - Amend to Ag Bill - limiting payments - sliding scale - rejected 49-104
Disso limit passed - For
To pass - For

Quire.

Birchwood Ladies



Hear a member of the White Bear
Lake School Staff explain the need
for a bond issue.

Tea Wed. Nov. 15 1:30 p.m.
221 Wildwood Ave. Wm Butler home
or

Coffee Fri. Nov. 17 10:00 a.m.
409 Birchwood Ave. Ralph Ebbott home

Please Come

RSVP 426-3643 Liz Ebbott
426-3856 Ellie Butler

Voted For Roche Siller.

~~Supp~~ Amend MDTA - provide for study of effectiveness.

Voted for Science Rivers

9/16 - Voted for Commission on Negro History

9/20 - Conference Report Foreign Assistance - For

Aggravations - For

9/25 - To recommit, ^{Conference Report} Ford Strong B. II - prohibiting strikers & students - For (defeated 158-187)

Ford Strong - For

Conference Report - Farm Bill - 20,000 limit - For (passed 189-172)

10/7 - Fed. Water Pollution Control Act For

10/3 - To prevent limit - 45% allocated over school funds (conference report For)
passed 200-145

10/3 - Spoke for Voc. Ed Bill - conference report - was a conference grounds

10/3 - Has requested Ford Strong program - Steele Barty

10/9 - TV debate - To allow separate, equant appearances - Defeated 112-204
Not Voting - joined against

passed

10/3 - Conference Report on HR 18037 on Aging. For HEU, Labor & Related agencies
Voted to kill "freedom of choice" option - ~~lost~~ killed 167-175

10/10 - Conf. Rep. - Foreign Aid - Aging - For

10/10 - Gun bill - conference Report - 160-129-142 - Against

Physical Education

Scheduled & Structured Time

Instructor	Course	L.Grp	Lab Grp	S. Grp	Team	R.Center	Open Lab	Total
Espe	Boys 10	8	18		2		10	
	Boys 11		27					
	Boys 12		3				13	68
Louricac	Boys 10		18		2		13	
	Boys 11		27				16	
	Boys 12		3					79
Murray	Boys 10		18		2		12	
	Boys 11		27				20	79
Staiffon (Intern)	Boys 10		30		2		22	54
Erickson	Boys 10		15		2		9	26
Anderson	Girls 10	6	54		2		13	
	Girls 12		6					81
Strait	Girls 10	6	27		2			
	Girls 11		27					
	Girls 12		6				9	77
Lovell	Girls 11		63		2		12	77

Physical Education

COURSE DESIGNS

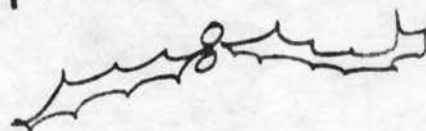
Course and Team	Enroll- ment	Total Structure Time	Large Group			Lab Group			Small Group		
			Mtgs per week	Mtgs per mtg	No of grps	Mtgs per week	Mtgs per mtg	No of grps	Mtgs per week	Mtgs per mtg	No of grps
Girls Physical Ed. (Gr10 Anderson-Strait)	294	220	1	2	3	3	3	9			
Girls Physical Ed. (Gr11 Strait-Lovell)	312	180				3	3	10			
Girls Physical Ed. (Gr12 Anderson-Strait)	40	120				2	3	2			
Boys Physical Ed.(Gr10 Espe-Louricac-Erickson Intern)	358	220	1	2	4	3	3	12			
Boys Physical Ed. (Gr11-Espe-Murray- Louricac)	321	180				3	3	9			
Boys Physical Ed (Grade 12-Louricac)	45	60				1	3	2			

- 2/21 - Resigned from Board of Directors of Gallaudet College.
- 3/1 - Radio report - urged ^{administration} efforts to reduce trade barriers on agricultural products.
- 2/21 - Voted to recommit denying gold reserve.
- Congressional Quarterly conservative rating - support 94%, opposed 0%.
- March - Voted to cut 1m from Ex-Im Bank.
Voted for Ford bill
- 4/10 - Voted for Civil Rights bill - Voted not to send to conference.
- 3/25 - Author of Zwack of County-side Development Commission.
- 3/26 - Authored bill to aid kidney disease sufferers - 20 million - HR 16217
- 3/19 - Voted for \$4.12m subscription to Inter-Am Develop. Bank. HR 16544
- 4/10 - Authored (w/ Zwack) bill for vote to take conscience which favors HR 16658
- 4/22 - Authored bill to prohibit political influence in the agt. of postmasters & rural carriers.
- 4/25 - "Those of us who live in the hinterlands & are largely exempt of interracial friendships must not make the tragic mistake of judging a whole race by the stupidity & lawlessness of a few. I fear this is what may be happening."
- 4/22 - on D.C. school pay bill, "You cannot punish the schools for the problems of the city. To cure the problems you must start by improving the schools."
- 5/10 - Not voting - to set up Special Drawing Rights - paired against
- 5/8 - Misc. Appropriation - including HUD - to recommit printing budget - For (failed)
For final passage - For
- 5/14/68 - Spoke in support of Ford for Peace program extension -
- 6/13 - Not voting - to cut peace corps funds, final vote - (paired against)
- 6/20 - Voted for tax increase
- 6/26 - HEW bill - voted to cut 100m (didn't pass); voted against ^{more funds} for peace corps (passed)
- 7/1 - For School Lunch Bill
- 7/2 - Cont. Comm. Supplemental Appropriations Bill < (Hed Start cut 20 M.) For
MDT cut 2 M
- 7/1 - Opposed St. Louis milk marketing order.
- Co-author HR 18114 - To catalogue federal assistance programs.
- 7/10 - Housing Bill - income limit - passed - Not voting - announced for
definite upgrading management & service - Not voting - announced for
Bill - Not voting -
- 7/18 - Foreign Aid - to cut \$165m - For
to pass - For
- 7/19 - Spoke out against raising congressional retirement pay.
Co-author Voyagers Not Park

Nelson



HAPPY HOLIDAYS



DECEMBER HOSTESSES

Unit 1 - Dec. 11 - 1:00
Mrs. R.G. Johnson (-3210)
Knellwood Drive

Unit 2 - Dec. 11 - 8:00
Mrs. Herb Olsen (235-4162)
716 Richland Ave.

Unit 3 - Dec. 12 9:00 A.M.
Mrs. H. Schmidt (- 1148)
1420 Vista Lane



DECK
THE
HALLS

Greetings!

Imagine most of you are busy sewing sequins for holiday decorations, shopping and wrapping, baking fruitcake, and of course, making feeds of your native country. With my name, there is no doubt that lutefisk and lefsa are on the top of the list.

Feed for thought should be on our mind also as we look forward to hearing and learning more about China at our December meetings. Nancy will have much for us to swallow.

Mrs. Hedin (Budget Chairman) and I are attending Budget Building Workshop in Minneapolis and I am sure we will be given much feed for thought there also.

This will be our last bulletin before the Holidays so I would like to take this opportunity to wish each and everyone of you a very Merry Christ-

mas and a Happy and Prosperous 1968.

Carel Dahl-President.

TOPIC FOR DECEMBER

This is our second year in our China study item and we are again to hear about her history and what has brought her where she is today. We covered part of it last year and Nancy will continue where she left off and bring us up to the present day.

Reading material might be any of the many books at the library and a review and continuation of The China Puzzle our league publication. This is available from Mrs. Ed Charge publications chairman for those who might not have it. A Facts and Issues was mailed out last month to add to our list of reading on this subject.

Nancy informs me that after last year and the coming meeting and all our reading we should be ready for much discussion at our second meeting on China later this year.

LOOKING AHEAD

Financing Government in Minnesota

February is coming quickly and we want you to be ready for "Talking Taxes." Be sure and read the green booklet Financing Public Services and Property, Income, and Sales Taxes, a Facts and Issues type sheet.

Also, start clipping from your newspapers, etc. A new publication will be coming to you the last part of November. It will be a six-page Facts and Issues dealing with exemptions, classifications,

7/26 - Housing & Urban Devel - Conf. Report - Against
7/30 - Food Stamp Bill - Amend - Extended types & remove \$1. unit - Nelsen Against - go
To Pass - For
7/31 - Qui asked Ag bill - Suggested - didn't pass. - Nelsen around 1:00
Payment - rejected
20,000 Amend - For
To pass - For

Voted for Nixon - Chairman for Nixon - M. Norton
Not voting - Science Paris

9/12 - Antitrust HR 19751 - To prevent deceptive packaging of non-
dairy products resembling milk -

9/16 - Voted for Commission on Negro History

9/20 - Conference Report - Foreign Assistance - For
Appropriations - For

9/25 - To commit conference report - Food Stamp Bill - prohibiting strikers & students - For
(defeated - 158-187)

Food Stamp - For

Conference Report - Farm Bill - 1 yr - to 20,000 limit - For

9/25 - Spoke about trouble in shoe industry from imports.

10/7 - Fed Water Pollution Control Act - Not Voted

10/3 - To prevent limit to imported over school aid - conference report - For

10/3 - Critical for Food Stamp program & anti-grain funds - Le Sacre But
5.6/10

I have also requested it - Brown.

10/9 - TV debate - to allow Senate, equivalent agreement - defeated 112-204
For; Passage 280-35 - Against

10/3 - Conference Report HR 18037 - Voted to kill "freedom of choice" option
on Fed. fund withheld - schools - killed 767-175

10/10 - Conf. Report - Foreign Aid Agency - For

10/10 - On control - Against

the "basic structure of fiscal federalism," and including a series of recommendations for revamping the Federal grant-in-aid system and other aspects of Federal-State-local fiscal relationships. Volume 1 of the report is devoted to examination of the Federal aid system, while Volume 2 deals with fiscal disparities in metropolitan areas.

The Commission urges that the existing intergovernmental fiscal system be "significantly improved," and recommends that the Federal Government authorize a "combination" of Federal categorical grants-in-aid, general functional bloc grants, and per capita general support payments (or revenue sharing). Commission Chairman Farris Bryant, a former Governor of Florida, and Secretary of the Treasury Henry Fowler dissented from this recommendation. Chairman Bryant asserted that the revenue sharing concept contains many far-reaching fiscal implications for our federal system, and said he could not support the concept "at this time." Secretary Fowler, noting that other alternatives to revenue sharing have been advanced, said it would be "premature" to choose now between these and other alternatives.

The commission also recommended enactment of legislation to authorize the President to submit grant consolidation plans, which would automatically become effective in 90 days unless rejected by either House of Congress. It also proposed that the Congress and the President "strive toward" a drastic decrease in the numerous separate authorizations for Federal grants, recommending that a start be made by eliminating all categorization from vocational education aid programs and consolidating existing grants for water and sewer facilities. It also urged that the Bureau of the Budget "initiate an aggressive program" to simplify and systemize the varied matching and apportionment formulas for existing Federal aid programs.

In recommendations directed toward strengthening State and local fiscal and tax systems, the Commission report proposed that the States: (1) "require and enforce" effective local use of the property tax; (2) equip themselves with broad-based tax systems "capable of underwriting a major portion of the State-local expanding expenditure requirements;" (3) shield basic family income from undue burdens imposed by sales and property taxes; (4) act to protect low income families from undue tax burdens on food and drugs under general sales taxes; (5) help the localities to finance the cost of relieving undue local property tax burden on low income families; and (6) consider, where necessary, providing more "flexibility" in their constitutions for long-range State financing programs.

Among its other recommendations, the Commission report called for actions by the Federal Government to insure that Federal grant programs are conducted and coordinated in ways which would help improve the overall capability of State and local governments; urged a policy of decentralization of Federal decision-making in administration of grant programs; and called upon the States to amend their constitutions to reduce the number of elected officials, to permit their governors to succeed themselves and to

1968 - 5th Party on Judiciary Comm.

- 1/29 - Cong. Record - "10% cutback in support for education & a 300% slash in funds for local law enforcement & criminal justice operations coupled w/ a 60% increase in public spending for the civil suppression transport makes no sense.

Feb - Amend to provide for direct gen. election of Pres & V-Pres.

(Celler - "should not be overly disturbed" - only 3 states don't compel electors to vote for candidate of the party nominating them. - Miss. Ala. Many approaches - Celler bill, each Congressional district shall elect an elector. - so winner must take all -

1800 - Terr Jff & Aaron Burr - 73 votes apiece - 36 ballots in House.

1824 - no elector and majority - Jackson most popular - John P. Adams - 1 ballot -

skull digging -

Am. Born Assoc - 1 - election by direct, nationwide popular vote. - need 40% to win, if not, run off. - P & V-P jointly. - set procedure - Congress can make or alter such regulations.

MacGregor - 45% - is willing to ignore Federal structure.

3/5 - Supports Law Enforcement & Criminal Justice Assistance Act -

3/7 - One of 38 GOP House members - cut 6.5 B + add 2.5 B - "equally" like cut back of rel but 1 m of new money for "supersonic transport."

"add 100 m for crime prevention."

2/21 - Voted to recommit digging gold reserve

4/15 - Cosponsor joint resolution to make week Feb 14 - Afro - Am History Week. (w/ Fraser)

Congressional Quarterly conservative rating - support 56%, opposition 31%

March - Voted to cut 1 m from Ex-Im Bank. Voted for final bill

3/20 - Urge action in Senate of House passed - Law Enforcement & Criminal Justice Assistance Act Active fight Reg to vote for bill - instead of sending it to conference.

4/10 - Voted for Civil Rights Bill & not to send to conference

3/28 - Author of 63 Reg. of National Mangrove Act of 1968 - to strengthen role of gov. employer (see Pine)

3/19 - Voted for \$412 m subscription to Inter Am. Dev. Bank.

5/10 - Not Voting - to set up Special Demo Rights - gained against

5/8 - Misc. Agg. bill (HUD) - to reinstate limiting amt - Not Voting - gained against. Final Passage - Not voting - gained against.

6/13 - Voted against Penn Corp. fund cut, voted for final bill,

6/20 - Voted for tax increase

6/26 - HEW - voted against 100m cut in OEO funds, voted against more funds for teaching, voted to recommit w/ ceiling.

MacGregor

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE

Include exchange charges, accounts payable debit balances written off, and all other expense not pertaining to operations and not included elsewhere.

FEDERAL - NORMAL AND SURTAX

This includes the provision for Federal income taxes based on the current year's income plus or minus any adjustment of prior year's provisions recorded during the year. If a provision for possible renegotiation is deemed necessary it should be included in (not separately identified in any records) the tax provision. The amount in this caption plus the State income tax provision below must agree with Line 52 of the Management Statement.

STATE INCOME TAXES

This includes only State income or Franchise taxes that are based upon net income. (When recording your provision for Federal and State income taxes, please round each provision to the nearest thousand-dollar amount.)

NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD

This amount must agree with Line 53 of the Management Statement.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT
TREASURER'S DIVISION
DECEMBER 15, 1964

7/1 - Voted for School lunch
7/2 - Conf. Comm - Supplemental Appor B:11 = Head Start - Oct 20 M / For
MOT Oct 21

Get Home Apprg. Comm. to dissent 223m for SST.

C-sponsor HR 18114 to catalog Federal assistance programs.

7/10+ Having B. II - income limit - Not voting announced for.

delete upgrading management & services - Not voting - Announced for

B-11- Not voting. - arranged for.

7/12 - Co. author HR 18543 - To make unused visas available for certain countries.

7/17- Amend to gun bill - exclude ammunition of bird shooting - shotgun shells.
passed 218 - 205.

7/17 - Amend to gun bill - exclude ammunition of bird shooting - shot gun shells.
 7/18. Royce Aid - To cut 165m - Against passed 218 - 205.
 to pass - For all determination - at Que -

7/18 - Co-author - H R 18715 - Community self-determination - w/ Quin -
Co-author H R 18718 - extended term of imprisonment for certain felonies

C-anton 14R15718 - extended term of imprisonment

7/19. C - author Voyageurs Nat Park.

7/26 - Home & Urban Dev. Bill - Cont Report - For

Co-Author - H R 18988 - pocket switch blades.

7/29 - Author - HR 19029 - prevent organizing to combat if certain relatives killed
Author - HR 19030 - keep earnings test on AFDC. +11

Author - H R 19030 - Key earnings test on AFDC

Author - HJ 19030 Key earnings test on AFDC.
Author HJ Rec 1425 - FCC to study display of violence on TV

7/30 - Food stamp Bill - Amend - extend 4 yrs - remove \$ limit - Against. (passed)
to pass - For

7/31- A₇ B:11- 20,000 Around Passed
To Gen - For

To you - For

For Nixon - Modest Charm

Voted for Science Prize

9/16 - Voted for Comm. on Negro History

9/20 - Conference Report - Foreign Assistance - For

Appropriations - For

7/25 - To recruit Cuban Post. Food stores B. 11 - guttled strikers & students for - Defeated 158-187

Parage " " " " - For Bill. 100-0

2

From Bill. 1 yr. to 20,000 limit. - For

7/25 - Active in push for Congressional Reform & Election Reform Bill -

(b)7 - Fed Water Pollution Control Act. For

10 - Refused to approve conference bill on gun legislation - a House key officer - felt it worked to the benefit of criminals & against sportsmen & didn't keep his promise to exempt sportsmen's ammunition.

his provision to exempt sportsmen's ammunition.

10/3- For not putting limit on insured area school air- conference report
11/9- TV debt - 5 giant, equipment appearance - deficit 112-204. For; garage - Dept

10/3 - Conference Report on H.R. 18037 - Voted to kill Freedom of access conf. on

school desegregation - killed 167-175.

10/10 - Gen Control - Conf Report - HZKens
Cm - Fingerprinting Act -
Caldwell - ... in combat area

10/10 - Conf Report - Foreign Aid - For

10/10 - On Confession persons served in the
Nathaniel of persons served in the

Political Science 26

Reading: Gerberding, Chapters Four and Five

B. The Analysis of Foreign Policy

1. Defining American interests and objectives
2. Defining the nature of the external environment
3. Choosing among alternative courses of action

Reading: Review Cohen, pp. vii-44 and Gerberding, Chapter One

VI. National Security and Military Power

1. U.S. - Soviet relations; the problem of deterrence
2. NATO, nuclear weapons, and the defense of Europe
3. Arms control and disarmament

Reading: Gerberding, Chapter Seven
Tarr, entire book
Fulbright, Chapter 10

VII. The Less-Developed Countries

1. Relevant U.S. policy goals: development, democracy, internal stability, social revolution, containment of communism, noninvolvement?
2. Relevant policy instruments: military alliances, foreign trade, foreign aid (military or economic, bilateral or multilateral, technical or capital assistance, grants or loans?)

Reading: Gerberding, Chapter Eight
Fulbright, Chapters Three and Four, 11

VIII. Containment in Asia

1. The nature of the threat
2. Appropriate responses

Reading: Fulbright, Chapters Five and Seven, 9

IX. The Role of International Organizations

Reading: Gerberding, Chapter Six

X. Whither America?

Reading: Gerberding, Chapter Nine
Fulbright, Introduction, Chapter 8, Conclusion

2/27 - Supports Johnson new homeworking program

1/31 - Supports Consumer Credit Protection Act.

3/4/68 - One of 18 Democrats urging more imaginative & intensive efforts to get negotiations started (w/ Blatnik & Gasser) in Viet. (OK)

2/21 - Voted against ~~debt~~ recommitting dropping gold reserve

3/8 - Karth - asking Rep. Aspinall (D-Colo.) to get St. Louis in Wild River Bill to = Senate version. Asks intercession against U.S. Ops high dam.

March - Voted against cutting loan from Ex-Im Bank
Voted for final bill.

4/10 - Voted for Civil Rights Bill & not to send to conference.

3/28 - Authored w/ Fraser bill to aid against urban deterioration.

3/19 - Voted for 412 on subscription to Inter-Am. Dev. Bank.

6/10 - Not Votg - to set up Special Drawing Rights - passed against

5/8 - Misc. aggrg. bill - HUD - to recount - limits - Against

5/19 - Final passage - For
Co-author HR 17264 - to establish Commission on Hunger.

6/5 - Sponsored bill HR 17680 - to exempt certain public body securities

from Securities Act 1933

6/17 - Authored HR 17908 - to exempt certain securities issued by public bodies from Securities Act 1933

6/13 - Authored H.R. 1312 - to create Joint Committee to Investigate crime.

6/13 - Voted against Penn Corp fund act - voted for final bill.

6/10 - Voted for tax increase

6/26 - Spoke for increased funds for Title I ESC
Voted against room cut in OEO Voted for increased teacher corp funds,
Voted against recount w/ civil or HEW funds.

7/1 - For - school lunch

7/2 - Conf Comm - Supplemental Appropriations (Head Start cut 20M) For
MGT cut 2M

7/3 Co-Author - HR 18339 - To keep earnings test - AFDC

7/10 Co-Author HR 18452 - Lumber material in navigable waters

7/10 - Housing B. II - income limit - For
debate upgrading management & services - Against
B. II - For

7/18 - Foreign Aid - To cut 165m - Against
to pass - For

7/19 - Co-author - Voyagers Nat Park

7/25 - Co-author HR 18951 - prohibiting switch blade knives.

Karth

ROYALTIES EARNED - OTHER

Include all royalty and technical service fee income other than that earned from affiliates.

DIVIDENDS EARNED

Include all dividend income received from Domestic or Foreign corporations.

INTEREST EARNED - INTERCOMPANY

Include all interest income received from Domestic and Foreign affiliates.

INTEREST EARNED - OTHER

Include all interest income on investments, notes receivable, tax refunds, or other sources other than from Domestic and Foreign affiliates, and also any adjustments of discount or premium on investments.

GAIN ON SALE OF SECURITIES

Profit on the sale of all securities, investments, and similar assets. The gain on securities sold prior to maturity is the difference between the proceeds and the book value at the time of sales. (Gain on the disposal of land and the gain on the disposal of depreciable assets are recorded above the Operating Income Line.) If losses exceed gains, enter the net amount under Loss on Sale of Securities.

MISCELLANEOUS INCOME

Include exchange gains, unclaimed checks, accounts receivable credit balances written off, and all other income not pertaining to operations and not included elsewhere.

INTEREST - INTERCOMPANY

All interest expense to Domestic and Foreign affiliates should appear here.

INTEREST - OTHER

All interest expense on notes payable, bonds, additional assessed taxes, or other obligations other than to Domestic and Foreign affiliates.

LOSS ON SALE OF SECURITIES

Losses on sale of all securities, investments, and similar assets. The loss on securities sold prior to maturity is the difference between the proceeds and the book value at the time of sale. (Loss on disposal of land and the loss on disposal of depreciable assets are recorded in operating expenses.) If gains exceed losses, enter the net amount under Gain on Sale of Securities.

lized to teach about their cultures at the undergraduate levels and at Workshops of Nations designed for teachers. Tapes of the instructors' unique workshop lectures can be used in classes as "jump-off" materials where qualified foreign resource personnel are not available.

An increasing number of districts have realized that the workshop program equals a full school semester's work. As a result, some will grant credit for this participation.

Nations Incorporated obtains its support from foundations, corporations, individuals, schools, community resources, and from student tuitions. As is the case in most educational programs, tuition covers only part of the cost. The tuition, including a \$100 payment for room and board for the three weeks, has remained at \$300. Approximately 50 percent of the students have been receiving some financial assistance. An increasing number of principals have responded to a "one-third plan" when a prospective student needs financial help. Under this plan the school, the student, and the community each contribute \$100. In a number of cases, this plan has enabled students from other states to participate, easing the burden of added transportation expenses.

The Workshop of Nations has been called a "strategy in education." Of the former instructors who have returned to their own countries, many report that the workshop was their first real contact with America's true potential, notwithstanding their educational stay in this country. They have called the project "democracy in action." In it, no attempt is made to impress the instructor with American ideology. None is needed. The impact derives from demands upon him by the students for learning—without concern for grades, academic status, or other similar pressures of teen-age society.

The Workshop of Nations proves that American youth can and will meet their responsibilities intelligently and in a constructive manner, once provided the opportunity. It teaches how to think, not what to think, at a most important time in the maturation process of likely young leaders.

As the Workshop of Nations program enters its seventh year, the satisfaction of seeing what America really is made of and what it can become through its youth has affected the foreign scholars, the American staff, and those who sponsor Nations Incorporated. As interest increases, the project can make a significant contribution to education in the development of effective methods for the study of foreign areas of the world.

REACTION OF RESERVISTS

Hon. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 8, 1968

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to place in the RECORD four timely articles dealing with the reaction of most reservists in being called for active service.

I point out these articles to my colleagues as I feel they give the clearest indication of the willingness of reservists to meet their military obligations.

First. An editorial appearing in the October issue of the Reserve Officers Association magazine, the Officer.

Second. An excerpt from an article written by Brig. Gen. Homer I. Lewis, national president of the Reserve Offi-

cers Association, printed in the October issue of the Officer.

While we fight for maintenance of strong reserves on one hand we find ourselves assailed on the other by our own people. Reserve units or individuals, for whose readiness and effectiveness we have battled and whose reputations we have sought to exalt, abandon or seek to shirk their duty when they come face to face with it. Thus the image of the Citizen-Reservist is tarnished—not by the performance of the great body of our troops but by the defection or malperformance of a very small handful.

Third. A statement of Senator JOHN STENNIS, Democrat, of Mississippi, appearing in the Reserve Officers Association Washington Newsletter, the Officer Reporter, September 1968.

Fourth. An article appearing in Reserve Officers Association Washington Newsletter, the Officer Reporter, September 1968.

[From the Officer, October 1968]

NO NEED FOR EMBARRASSMENT

Reservists wherever they may be undoubtedly are pained by the reminders from their friends and associates that some of their brothers are seeking to avoid their summons to active service.

We are experiencing, however to a much smaller degree, the embarrassment of 1961 when maladministration of a sizeable call up, and the griping of a relatively few soldiers, made headlines throughout the nation.

Sometime after this 1961 fiasco, the Army after a deliberate survey, reported that only a fraction of one percent of the soldiers called to active duty had any real complaint. Some of the complaints were justified, but one would have thought from press reports the nation's Citizen Army was in revolt.

The Reservists, it developed at the end of that year, actually did a quite creditable job, and were given recognition for so doing by the President, the Secretary of Defense and the Army.

Yet the public impression persisted that Reservists had done less than could have been reasonably expected of them, and even today the Reserve image suffers for these foolish acts and words of a very few.

Six years have intervened since the 1961 call up, and much Reserve history has been written. For one thing, the ROA, as champion of the Reserves, made an arduous campaign to avert abolishment of the Reserves and among other results were rewarded by the passage of the Reserve Vitalization Act. During a three-year campaign, Congressional leaders established record after record of the worth and historic accomplishments of the Reserves. The Senate Appropriations Committee made this record so clear that it finally devoted one brief paragraph to the statement that it is not necessary to recite the long and valorous record of the Reserves and that their considerable value in the past was only a prelude of their significant role in the future.

The fact that a handful of Reservists took to court their effort to resist service upon which they already had been launched reflects not upon the broad Reserve programs, but upon some other fault in our society which produced a small blemish in the Reserve pattern. Reservists should be pained by these acts and attitudes by their fellow Reservists, and their embarrassment must be only that shared by every patriotic fellow citizen.

The defections, if that is the correct word, is no basis of embarrassment to the Reservists remaining on duty, or awaiting a possible call. They are, rather, a shame upon those who had a part in instigating them.

[From the Officer Reporter, September 1968]

STENNIS SAYS MOST RESERVISTS DESERVE GRATITUDE OF NATION

Senator John Stennis (D-Miss.) declared that "while the dissenters and objectors (among reservists) and those who have filed suit obtain headlines, there are many dedicated men who are performing a patriotic duty and they deserve the praise and gratitude of all the Nation."

In a Senate speech, the chairman of the Senate Preparedness Committee, cited the attitude of the 173rd Petroleum Co., now on duty at Fort Lee, Va.

Following a meeting, these reservists issued the following statement:

"We . . . wish to announce publicly our desire that this unit not be identified and/or associated with any other Army Reserve unit on active duty which has in whole or in part instituted court proceedings to prevent their deployment overseas or seeking release from active duty."

This is the attitude "of the great majority of the reservists and National Guardsmen called to duty," the senator asserted.

[From the Officer Reporter, September 1968]

NOT ALL RESERVISTS CONSIDER CALL TO ACTIVE DUTY AS AN IMPOSITION

A great majority of reservists called to active duty do not consider it an imposition to serve their country. A good example is the 842d Quartermaster Petroleum Co., of Kansas City, Mo., now at Fort Lee. Their attitude is exemplified by the following sign in front of their unit billets:

"This former reserve unit is made up of 237 loyal, tax-paying citizens. The average man in this company is 25 years old, has 14½ years of education, earned \$11,000 a year, is married, with children, owns two cars and his own home, and paid \$2,000 in taxes annually. This they gave up to serve their nation on active duty."

"No sacrifice too great,
No mission too difficult
No task too hard,
Duty first."

REPORT FROM CONGRESSMAN JOSEPH E. KARTH

HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 8, 1968

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

[From Contact, Your Voice in Washington, October 1968, by Congressman JOSEPH E. KARTH, Fourth Congressional District, Minnesota]

KARTH'S ST. CROIX BILL BECOMES LAW

Although predicting House action on major legislation can be anybody's guess, Congressman Joseph Karth, in spite of the doubts of some, said in late August that he felt chances for House passage of the National Scenic Rivers bill were quite good.

On September 12, in a historic conservation vote of 265 to 7, the House named six rivers across the U.S. as part of a national scenic river system. Included was the upper St. Croix River, from Taylors Falls, Minnesota, northward into Wisconsin.

Later in September, a House-Senate conference version of the bill gained easy passage and was sent on to the President and signed into law, making it one of the major conservation achievements of the past 15 years.

The long struggle—An aroused public

Congressman Karth, originator of House legislation to preserve the St. Croix, took an active part in the final floor debate that ended when the bill was passed. In a hard-hitting supporting speech, Karth recalled the years of legislative effort and the enormous public support that have characterized the drive to save the St. Croix from commercialization. He praised the Twin Cities news media, which almost without exception, launched a strong editorial campaign to save the river. He lauded the Interior Committee for including five other rivers to be designated as "wild."

Karth then angrily broke into his prepared remarks to warn: "The public is more and more becoming enraged when government condones or encourages further desecration of the land and water around us. This is no longer a ho-hum matter, but rather one of deep anger at behind-the-scenes lobbying to ensure the preservation of bureaucracy or special interest."

Karth later reaffirmed his charge that the Army Corps of Engineers' proposal to dam the river had merely been an act of "bureaucratic empire building." He also denounced the move by Governor Shafer (R-Pa.) and "eastern coal mining and timber interests" that killed the Scenic Rivers bill when it was brought to a vote earlier this summer.

Flood control: Karth seeks help

In his speech, Karth took special care to note the problem of flood control in the lower St. Croix Valley. He said, "Following the record flood of 1965, some public sentiment was expressed for flood control of the lower St. Croix. In recent months, it was learned that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, was desirous of constructing a 100 foot high, 100 million dollar dam on the St. Croix allegedly for the purposes of affording flood safety to residents of the lower river valley."

"As a matter of public record, the dam would regulate but 3 feet of flood stage, completely inadequate when compared to the 16 foot flood stage of 1965. For the record, let me also point out that I have requested the Corps to pursue quickly a study of a flood-wall project that will inexpensively afford total flood control and will enable Congress to include the St. Croix in the Scenic Rivers bill without further delay or confusion."

Justice for youth

Karth concluded his remarks with an appeal for responsible action. He stated: "America is fast running out of space. The excellence of a slim, fast, wild river such as the St. Croix within 40 miles of 2 million people is becoming a vanishing part of the American terrain."

"The youth of our country often berate the 'stubborn system' that makes representative government seem to them at times a cruel joke. Today we have an opportunity to deal a double blow to injustice: we can ensure the preservation of some of our nation's finest remaining riverways; at the same time, we can by our vote extend to today's youth a symbolic gesture of our goodwill toward them and their children."

KARTH SCORES MILITARY WASTE

Congressman Karth, often a critic of loose military spending, recently stepped up charges of military waste and demanded an investigation by the Secretary of Defense.

During House and Senate debate on military appropriations earlier this summer, Karth was highly critical of military mismanagement in certain areas.

Following up, Karth recently stated, "With \$30 billion now being spent each year in Vietnam alone, auditors of Army Vietnam inventory recently stated that after four months of checking it was not possible to tell

either the quantity of war material now on hand, or what will be needed—or for that matter the location of stock at various depots."

Karth continued, "Loose material purchases and control could well produce a surplus problem that will leave taxpayers holding the bag for billions from which only pennies will return on each dollar spent, and from which a few entrepreneurs will literally make fortunes at the public's expense. That is exactly what has happened so often in the past and is what we are building up to in Vietnam."

Karth concluded, "Because of strong evidence that supply build-up in Vietnam may be out of control, I have asked the Secretary of Defense for a complete report on what measures are being taken to prevent a major surplus scandal. I have also requested the House Armed Services Committee to look into this matter and determine what can be done to head off wasted billions of dollars in surplus disposal."

FIRM CUTS TV VIOLENCE

Congressman Karth extended warm praise to the Whirlpool Corporation recently for their announcement that in the future they will refuse to sponsor any TV program depicting violence. In a speech in Saint Paul following the assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy, Karth chastized the national television networks for their "policy of selling violence." He praised Whirlpool's recent action calling it "an important corporate step in the right direction."

Whirlpool, a sizable manufacturer of home appliances in Saint Paul, announced that the Corporation will review all national and local advertising commitments and cancel any that involve violence of any kind. In that connection, they have switched sponsorship of "Hawaii 5-0" to the "Jackie Gleason" show this fall.

Noting this important policy shift, Karth stated, "Whirlpool has demonstrated a most responsible lead in reforming TV programming. The 3M Company also in the Fourth District, has long been recognized for constructive, yet exciting programming. I hope the progressive policies of these firms will set a new trend for other advertisers."

Karth strongly believes that the news media, especially television, must take a more disciplined role in curbing sensationalism which seems to incite or motivate crime (See "Solving the Crime Problem.")

SOLVING THE CRIME CRISIS

Congressman Karth, who has spoken out in Washington and elsewhere on a wide range of issues relating to U.S. crime, here expands three aspects of the problem which warrant close attention.

His first contention is that crime must be stopped, and that this won't be done by political sidestepping. He states: "Crime in the streets deliberately organized to loot, burn, and destroy public or private property or to purposely goad defenders of the law into over-reaction, must be stopped."

"Equally important, the right of free speech, free assembly, free and open debate must at all costs be protected."

"Law and order" as Hitler insisted upon it—"law and order" as the Soviets imposed it upon Czechoslovakia—is not law and order, but tyranny. It is brutal suppression of the freedoms we hold to be constitutionally self-evident," Karth said.

"Moreover," Karth warns, "to resort to political demagoguery on this most critical issue, whether in the United States or abroad, is grossly irresponsible and will do irreparable harm in the long run."

For example, it is true that, according to FBI reports, crime in the nation has risen 88 percent since 1960. Yet, according to these same reports the five states which had GOP Administrations during the entire seven year period, 1960-67, show an increase in crime of

170 percent, compared to only a 66 percent crime rise for the 18 states having Democratic Administrations. (The remaining 27 states had both GOP and Democratic Administrations during the period.)

The Fourth District Congressman stresses, "It is sheer demagoguery to imply by such statistics that crime has something to do with whether government is either Republican or Democratic. Our first order of action should be to rise above this."

The Congressman's second important contention is that the news media must begin to play a more responsible role.

He states: "Crime can be emotionally incendiary: I believe strongly that the news media, television in particular, by constant sensationalism strongly conveys acceptance of crime as common place fact, or what is worse, invites more of it."

"These are harsh words, but this problem is not easily solved. Everyone, including the media must be totally responsible and responsive."

Finally, Mr. Karth would call for a national shift concerning who must deal with crime. He says, "In the main, and except for organized crime, law enforcement is a local and state problem that requires local and state solutions."

The Congressman points out that whereas Congress has assisted enormously with law enforcement training programs, with funds for police facilities, equipment and other aid, state legislatures have notoriously failed to respond in kind.

PROGRESS OF 90TH CONGRESS

The achievements of the 90th Congress in enacting crucial legislation may tend to be brushed aside during the controversy of Presidential campaigning. Still, to view that record clearly and fairly, certain major developments should be thoughtfully recalled:

(NOTE: In each of the following areas—education, jobs, health, housing, social security, consumer protection and urban affairs—Congressman Karth strongly urges that State-Federal relationships continue. But he emphatically points out, that the State and local units of government have failed to do their part adequately. "The Federal government cannot be the 'sugar-daddy' for every state and local need," he warns.)

Education: During the 90th Congress, government assistance in education has helped to produce a new college in the United States every week; 1.5 million college students have been helped with Federal loans; 2.7 million workers learned new vocational skills; special help was granted 9 million school children, plus Head Start for 2 million preschoolers; vocational rehabilitation was provided for 600,000 disabled workers.

Jobs: A million men and women are being reached today by training programs; of these, over 800,000 under the Manpower Development Training program and 800,000 through the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

Housing: Through agencies such as the FHA, nearly 2 million American families have purchased their own homes for the first time. Under the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, sweeping new opportunities for low and moderate income home ownership will be afforded in the next three years.

Health: Medicare now protects 20 million older Americans; more than 7 million have already received benefits. Federal programs will have provided, by the end of the Congress, 286 community mental health centers serving nearly 50 million people; 31 million children have been vaccinated against crippling diseases; 40,000 mentally retarded children have been served in new mental retardation clinics; and over 450,000 have been treated under the Crippled Children's program.

Social Security: A 13 percent increase for 23 million retirees in 1967; Medicare, under

Social Security, pays rapidly rising medical costs for most elderly Americans.

Consumer protection: Truth-in-Lending, passed in May of this year, will have millions of dollars in interest payments by permitting borrowers to know and compare rates; meat inspection will ensure safe, clean food; a newly-established Product Safety Commission, plus the Flammable Products Act, will ensure safe products; federal standards for motor vehicles and tires compel auto manufacturers to afford the public better products.

Urban affairs: Mass transit programs, new Departments of Housing and Urban Development and Transportation; abatement of air and water pollution—these were among actions designed to help city dwellers.

In compiling the above record, Mr. Karth concluded, "A turbulent time, such as ours, demands the most carefully conceived and managed government. I believe that the progress cited in this brief analysis illustrates the kinds of rational economic and social accomplishments that will be meaningful for the future.

"With stepped-up local, and state action, I believe that the desperate problems Congress has tried so hard to correct will be solved much faster. Like a house with a bad roof, if repairs are not made quickly, soon the entire structure decays. This is why every sector of our government must willingly bear its fair share today. Our response at every level must match the problem."

KEY KARTH VOTES

Cold War GI Bill Amendments, Yea.
Pension & Readjustment Act of 1967, Yea.
Armed Forces Pay Raise, Yea.
Liberalization Veterans Pensions, Yea.
Compulsory Arbitration, Nay.
Establishment of House Ethics Committee, Yea.
Diminished effort in Model Cities, Nay.
Housing Act, Low & Moderate Income Families, Yea.
Mental Health Appropriations, Yea.
Adult Education Act, Yea.
Elementary & Secondary Education Act, Yea.
Higher Education Act, Yea.
Amendment to Strike out Teachers Corps, Nay.
Food Stamps, Yea.
Economic Opportunity Act, Yea.
Age Discrimination Employment Act, Yea.
Social Security Increases, Yea.
Anti-Riot Bill, Yea.
Law Enforcement & Criminal Justice Act, Yea.
Juvenile Delinquency Prevention, Yea.
Automobile Insurance Study, Yea.
Clean Air Act, Yea.
Meat Inspection, Yea.
Establishment Commission on Product Safety, Yea.
Highway Safety Amendments of 1967, Yea.
Federal Aid Highways, 1967, Yea.
Flammable Fabrics Act, Yea.
Anti-loan Sharking Amendment, Yea.
Truth-in-Lending Act, Yea.
Federal Employees Pay Raise, Yea.
R.R. Retirement & Unemployment Insurance Act, Yea.
Civil Rights Act of 1968, Yea.
National School Lunch Act, Yea.
Arms Control Act, Yea.
Karth Act Curbing Indiscriminate Use of Insecticides, Yea.
Foreign Travel Tax, Yea.
Construction Safety Act, Yea.
Relief, U.S. Balance of Payments, Yea.
\$20,000 Maximum subsidy to farmers (no limit today), Yea.
Economy in Government (\$6.5 billion cut), Yea.
Scenic Rivers Act (Saint Croix), Yea.

KARTH VOTING RECORD: A PUBLIC AFFAIR

"You don't vote, *maybe*." No legislation is ever perfect, but a lawmaker, when he casts

his vote, is either 51 per cent for or against a bill—unless he lacks courage and votes *present*. This blunt old truth assures each of us that as American legislative history is documented, our elected Representatives' votes unequivocally become public record.

Joseph Karth, the Fourth District's veteran of a decade in Washington, has established an important record of legislative decision making.

By conceiving and introducing bills (see "Karth Authors"); by judiciously using the legislative influence afforded a Member with seniority; by urging committee action on crucial measures; by speaking out and casting his vote—Mr. Karth has publicly delineated his convictions.

At a glance, one may see, in the box above, Congressman Karth's votes on the major controversial legislation of the 90th Congress. This record is one the Congressman feels strongly the people back home should be familiar with—it affects significantly their lives and their nation.

KARTH AUTHORS FAR-REACHING LEGISLATION

According to Library of Congress official documents, Representative Karth, during his 10 years in Congress, has been very active in authoring a vast array of legislation having far-reaching importance to the nation. During this time he introduced 120 pieces of legislation either as originator or cosponsor—an average of 24 bills each Congress.

One of the mechanical aspects of Congressional organization that diminishes a Congressman's opportunity to have his name on a bill that becomes law, is that Committee Chairmen are prone to stall original bills, resubmitting them later under their own names as "original" legislation.

In spite of the "Congressional fact of life" concerning seniority, Library of Congress records show that of the 120 bills under Karth's sponsorship, over 25 have become Federal law—a commendable record which betters itself as seniority is gained.

A survey of Karth bills shows that he has submitted 18 measures dealing with world peace; 17 concerning veterans, post office and civil service employees; 14 concerning the betterment of working people; 9 dealing with human rights; 8 on consumer protection; 7 concerning conservation; and numerous other measures dealing with science and technology, education, housing, and taxation.

For your information, a half dozen laws which Karth authored or co-sponsored are listed as follows: Establishment, World Peace Agency; 1964 Civil Rights Act; Settlement, Railroad Disputes; "Truth-in-Packaging"; National Housing Act; Pesticides, Fish & Wildlife; St. Croix Scenic Rivers bill, assimilated into the National Scenic Rivers law.

FOURTH DISTRICT ECONOMY SOARS

Congressman Karth reports that employment in the state increased steadily over the summer months, setting record highs for three months in a row. Unemployment dropped within the state—especially in the Fourth District—to well below national levels.

Karth noted, "Average hourly earnings for August rose to \$3.10 an hour, showing the state a very attractive place to live."

Augmenting the favorable employment picture and the overall 85-month period of national economic growth, has been a steady flow of Federal funds into the Fourth District.

Karth reports that during 1967 and 1968 an average of 19 million dollars per month in Federal funds has been spent in the District—over $\frac{1}{3}$ of a billion dollars.

During the past two years pivotal funds have been received for the downtown St. Paul civic center; for eight major new parks; for major water and sewerage projects; and for improved education and housing facilities in Ramsey and Washington Counties. Examples are specifically itemized below:

Maplewood, 145 acre park Acquisition, \$394,300; White Bear Lake, 202 acres, 5 parks, \$199,900; Bald Eagle, 19 acre park, \$26,250; Ramsey County, 57 acres, Island Lake Park, \$30,600; Washington County, 26 acres, Bonnie Lake Park, \$5,865; New Brighton, 75 acre park, \$154, 615; St. Paul, Rice Arlington Park, Hayden Heights Park, Rice Street Park, Merriam Terrace Park, \$318,790; Washington County, Point Douglas Park, \$13,439.

New Brighton, sewers, \$245,220; St. Paul, sewer and water, \$1,500,000; Ramsey County, sewers, \$1,092,300; Forest Lake, sewer and water, \$125,000; Oakdale and Northdale, sewer and water, \$525,000; Oakdale, water, \$149,000; Mounds View, water, \$552,000.

PEOPLE PROBLEMS: KARTH GETS ACTION

As reported earlier this year, over 1,500 constituents or communities from back home have contacted Congressman Karth during this Congress asking for help in solving *people problems* that often develop in dealing with the Federal government.

Whatever the problem, whoever the person, requests are carefully and promptly investigated and action is sought. Again this month, a few examples are highlighted:

St. Paul: An aged, blind woman was visiting her relatives in Prague during the Russian invasion. Her frantic friends and family contacted the Congressman's office and were assured within hours that not only was she well but that she was preparing to depart for the U.S.

St. Paul: After months of work with Immigration and Naturalization Service, St. Paul girl and her alien husband were able to be admitted for permanent residence.

St. Paul: A veteran's wife called for emergency help concerning her husband. Unfortunately an injury had been overlooked in a medical examination following an accident. The wife called to the Veterans Hospital about getting him admitted. Mistakenly the hospital said they could not take him. Desperate, the wife called on Congressman Karth. Within an hour the veteran was admitted . . . and was there for several months after it was discovered the patient had a broken back.

St. Paul: A young man, greatly matured in comparison with his earlier years in military, asked for help in correcting his discharge certificate. Discharge was finally changed after very extended period of work.

St. Paul: Effort over a one-year period—including direct discussion with the head of the Army—to correct a major injustice to a Private First Class.

Stillwater: A retired couple had run into a problem with their Social Security benefits. Immediate help was given to work out the difficulty with Social Security Administration.

White Bear Lake: Help sought in getting compassionate transfer of military son because of serious illness of parents. After extensive correspondence and negotiation, transfer approved.

Newport: Disabled father asked for assistance and advice on a military hardship discharge for only son. Numerous letters, telephone calls and meetings with military authorities. Discharge approved.

St. Paul: Small business firm asked for help in getting on Department of Defense list for purchase of surplus materials. Arranged with the Department.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PHILIP E. RUPPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 8, 1968

Mr. RUPPE. Mr. Speaker, on October 1, 1968, the House of Representatives

passed the conference report on H.R. 14935, concerning the mailing of motor vehicle master keys, wage board surveys, and powers of postal inspectors. It was not possible for me to be on the floor of the House of Representatives that afternoon due to a previous commitment. I am listed in a general pair with our colleague, Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. To set the record straight, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

REPORT TO 13TH DISTRICT RESIDENTS

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 8, 1968

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, as in past years, I am again this year reporting to the citizens of the 13th Congressional District of Illinois on matters which have come before the Congress.

The report covering the 90th Congress follows:

CONGRESSMAN DONALD RUMSFELD REPORTS
FROM WASHINGTON, ON THE 90TH CONGRESS,
SECOND SESSION

CRITICAL NEED FOR A MODERN CONGRESS AND A
NEW CAMPAIGN SPENDING LAW

We live in a time of rapid change. Whether that change will be divisive and erratic, or thoughtful and constructive depends in part on the U.S. Congress. Recent events in our country have emphasized the critical need for democratic institutions to keep abreast of the times.

The Congress of the United States is the representative Federal institution in our society. Regrettably, it appears to be one of the furthest behind in modernizing its procedures to cope with the problems of the 20th Century. It is clear that the Congress must function as an efficient instrument of government. It is equally clear that it does not. We cannot afford the continued imprecision and unresponsive legislative solutions which the present "horse and buggy" rules and procedures of the Congress were designed to produce. It is also of the utmost importance that the archaic laws pertaining to campaign spending be updated. Present election laws contain loopholes which make a mockery of the theory that the public has a right to know who contributes to political campaigns and how that money is spent.

Because of our belief in an effective Congress and in above-board campaign spending laws, a number of Congressmen and I launched an effort to rescue bills providing for Congressional Reform and Election Reform. By using the parliamentary rules of the House of Representatives, we have attempted to convince the House Majority leadership of the necessity for bringing the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1967 (S. 355) and the Election Reform Act of 1968 (H.R. 11233) out of the House Rules Committee and to the Floor of the House, before adjournment and under completely open rules, so that the House Members could work their will and, hopefully, pass meaningful reform legislation. The Senate acted over a year ago to approve legislation providing for both Congressional and election reforms.

We have made some progress. We succeeded in helping to bring these important issues to the attention of the American people and in winning strong, new support within the House of Representatives. From September 10, when our small group of 15 Members of

the House of Representatives announced its intention to work for action on these reform bills, our ranks multiplied steadily and, on September 23, we were able to present to the Speaker of the House a letter urging the scheduling of both reform measures which was signed by more than 130 Republican Members of the House. In addition, a number of concerned Democrats have joined our cause.

There is no doubt but that one of the first orders of business in the next Congress—the 91st Congress, to be elected on November 5th—must be the consideration of Congressional Reform and Election Reform measures. But it is most unfortunate that these reform measures could not have passed in the 90th Congress so that the 91st Congress could have been organized under new rules. Implementation of some changes may now be delayed until 1971 when the 92nd Congress is organized.

Following are a few of the provisions of these reform bills:

Congressional reform (Legislative Reorganization Act, S. 355): The bill would better enable House and Senate Committees to draft and shape sound legislation by: opening business meetings of Committees and requiring public disclosure of Committee votes; restricting proxy voting; providing for live telecasting and broadcasting of hearings; providing the Minority the right to adequate staff, to call witnesses, and to file additional views to Committee and Conference reports; and the realignment of some Committee jurisdictions.

Further, the bill strengthens Congressional effectiveness and control over budget matters by: improving the budget document; providing automatic data processing of Federal budget information; reorganizing the General Accounting Office to participate more fully in the budget process; requiring mandatory rollcall votes on appropriations bills; and requiring closer examination of multi-agency programs. In addition, the bill improves the sources of information for members of the House and Senate, as well as for the general public, by improving the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress and increased Committee staffing.

Finally, the bill strengthens the Congress by: creating a permanent Joint Committee on Congressional operations; revising regulations governing House and Senate Pages and the Capitol Guide Service; removing postmasters and rural letter carriers from the patronage system; and giving greater authority for the elected officers of each house to supervise employees under their jurisdiction. The bill amends the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act by: requiring more complete disclosure of lobbying expenditures; tightening registration requirements; and requiring the disclosure of arrangements of contingent fees for purposes of influencing legislation.

Election reform (Election Reform Act of 1968, H.R. 11233): This bill completely overhauls the Federal election laws pertaining to campaign fund-raising and spending in Federal elections. Encompassed is the full range of the Federal election process, including general and primary elections, conventions of political parties, primaries to select delegates to national nominating conventions or to express preferences for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. Specifically, the bill prohibits contributions by any one individual in excess of \$5,000 during any calendar year to any single candidate and/or committees supporting him; prohibits the use of political contributions for personal purposes; requires comprehensive reports of campaign finances on a periodic basis; establishes a five-member bipartisan Federal Elections Commission; and requires reporting of gifts and honorariums in excess of \$100.

OUTSTANDING YOUNG MEN

Congratulations are in order for the record number of young men from the 13th District who earned appointment to the U.S. service academies in classes which began in June, 1968. They are:

U.S. Air Force Academy: Herbert W. Brown of Arlington Heights; Vaughn S. Clauson of Skokie; Arthur O. Compton of Glenview; David L. Kirchner of Arlington Heights; and Paul H. Slegler, Jr., of Arlington Heights.

U.S. Merchant Marine Academy: Barry L. Butter of Glenview and Joseph P. Smith of Arlington Heights.

U.S. Military Academy: Alan T. and Mark W. Ernst of Rolling Meadows; Jeffrey Harris of Winnetka; David B. Levin of Skokie; and David B. Roper of Glenview.

U.S. Naval Academy: Daniel L. Baas of Evanston; Geoffrey E. Grant of Winnetka; and James D. Hall of Kenilworth.

A VOTE SUMMARY

A summary covering many of the issues which were considered during the 90th Congress, full details on any aspect of the work of the 90th Congress, and comprehensive statements on such issues as the Draft and Congressional and Election reforms, are available on request through our Washington office, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

ACTIVITIES IN THE 13TH DISTRICT

During the 90th Congress, I have made 33 trips to the 13th District to meet with groups and individuals and to fulfill as many invitations as possible. We try to arrange office hours at our District office at frequent intervals so that residents can stop by to discuss matters of mutual interest. Residents wishing to arrange appointments may telephone the District office, 328-2011, and we will make every effort to arrange a convenient time.

VOTES FOR ECONOMY

During the 90th Congress, more than 28,000 bills and resolutions were introduced. A great many of those which passed involved the appropriation of tax dollars. I opposed a number of measures which would have allocated millions of dollars for various "pork barrel" public works projects, and supported a successful motion to reduce by \$6 billion the level of spending by the Federal Government. The Minority (outnumbered almost 2-1) was not always able to secure spending cuts where cuts seemed essential. Nevertheless, our efforts resulted in a significant dollar savings for the overburdened taxpayer.

GUN CONTROL

Few issues during my six years in the House of Representatives have brought me as much mail as the Firearms Control Assistance Act which passed the House with my support in late July. I had previously supported the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, which contained provisions to control the interstate sale of handguns.

While Federal restrictions on the sale and purchase of firearms and ammunition are not a complete answer to the problems of violence and crime, the enactment of reasonable controls should make it possible to prevent the acquisition of firearms by at least some of those more likely to misuse them and thereby help to reduce crimes of violence involving guns. The firearms legislation passed by the House, which does not include Federal registration or licensing, is, on balance, a sound step forward.

VIETNAM

The war in Vietnam continues with no end in sight. Evidence to date indicates that the North Vietnamese are unlikely to allow real progress in the Paris talks at this time, and perhaps not until after the November elections. This is a tragic prospect, in a tragic war, marked by a series of tragic mistakes.

TAX FOUNDATION'S
WASHINGTON *News*



September 20, 1968

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Washington, D. C. 20006

CONGRESSIONAL ADJOURNMENT OUTLOOK STILL UNCERTAIN

The Congress has made considerable progress in clearing its legislative agenda since returning to work following the August recess, but there are still some roadblocks to be removed and today -- after two and one-half weeks -- it is as difficult to predict when sine die adjournment will come as it was when the session resumed on September 4.

Considerable progress has been made on the remaining fiscal 1969 money bills. House-Senate conferees this week reached agreement on the \$15 billion Independent Offices-Department of Housing and Urban Development bill, with prompt final action certain; the military construction appropriation bill has been cleared by both Houses; the \$70-plus billion Defense Department appropriation passed the House this week and is scheduled to be reported in the Senate today and acted upon Monday. After agreement was reached on the foreign aid authorization bill, House leaders yesterday quickly pushed through the foreign aid appropriation bill (see page 2). There remains the Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare Departments bill, which is in conference, and the conferees do not have another meeting scheduled until late next week; also the final "catch-all" supplemental funds bill, which is traditionally the last measure to be acted upon each session.

In the legislative area, both Houses this week cleared the \$1.9 billion foreign aid authorization. The Senate passed its version of the much-discussed gun control bill. House-Senate conferees have come to agreement on a \$7.5 billion higher education authorization bill. Thus the list of "must" measures remaining is growing very short.

Still, no final adjournment target date is set. Daily the Congressional Record reports expressions of "hope" -- particularly from House members -- that the session can be ended by October 1, or at least by October 5. There are rumors, however, that October 12 -- or not later than the 19th -- is the target for which the leaders in Congress are shooting. There has even been a rumor that the House may complete its labors by the 5th and then begin a series of informal recesses until the Senate completes its calendar. But leaders in both Houses carefully refrain from talking about specific dates.

A major roadblock, of course, is the Senate controversy on the question of confirmation of the President's Supreme Court nominations. The nomination of the Chief Justice-designate is scheduled to come up in the Senate early next week, with a "filibuster" in prospect. Pending developments on that issue adjournment prospects will remain uncertain -- there could even be another recess, with Congress returning again after the November elections.

1/31 - Supports Consumer Credit Protection Act.

2/27 - National Foundation on the Arts & Humanities Act

12/28/67 Took trip to Vietnam, India, Pakistan -

"India making very impressive progress in agriculture"
"Pakistan - in many ways an aid success story"

Against Viet - felt some justification in going into Rhodesia -

3/4/68 - 1 of 18 Democrats - urging more extensive efforts to get negotiations started in Viet (w/ Blatnick & Kahl) UN

2/21 - Voted against recently dropping gold reserve.

2/15 - Cosponsor of joint resolution making week Feb 14 Afro-Am History week - w/ MacGregor.

3/11 - Authored - Supplemental Appropriation Legislation for OEO - \$200 m.

Job Corps will be cut from \$1,000 to 37,000
Head Start - 13,000 fewer
Neighborhood Youth Corps - cut 170,000 members.

3/8 - Authored Wild Paris bill including St. Clair

3/11 - Article in LOOK praised for showing success of AID program in India
March - Voted against cutting loan from Ex-Im Bank.
Voted for fire bill.

4/10 - Voted for civil rights bill & not to send to conference

3/28 - Authored bill (HR 16291) to strengthen code enforcement & fire
financial assistance in deteriorating urban areas.

3/15 - Voted for 412 m. subscription to Inter-Am. Dev. Bank.

4/4 - Sponsor of increased voc. ed bill - to overhaul.

5/1 - Opposed amendment to farm bill to limit support payments to \$10,000
Farm payments not welfare, but to regulate production - large farmers would over produce, cut
of profits, large gov. mts. to small farmer - to share cost

5/10 - Not 'out' - to set up Special Drain Rights

5/8 - Co-author of bill to establish a Commission on Hunger HR 17145

5/8 - Misc. cosponsors - HUD - to recruit housing funds - Against
Fiscal package - For

6/7 - One of 107 sponsors in House to remove ceiling on food stamp program authorization

6/17 - Authored HR 17914 - gun control legislation. (modified Typing b. 11)

6/13 - Voted against Peru Gps. fund cut; Voted for farm bill.

6/20 - Voted for tax increase

Opposed Junta in Greece.
6/26 - Spoke for increased funds for Title I, ESE - Voted against 100m cut OEO,
Voted for increase Teacher Corps, Voted against removal of ceiling.

7/1 - Author HR 18242 - Establishment Nat. Foundation for the Social Sciences - for
research, ed, training,

7/1 - For School Lunch

Fraser

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE (Continued)

Freight-out to customers and shipping expense on customer shipments should be included as SG & A expense for both manufacturing and sales subsidiaries.

All other items of a selling, general or administrative nature, such as contributions, miscellaneous taxes (such as sales and use taxes), scrap sales not credited directly to a department, loss or gain on fixed assets (if the depreciation expense was charged here), etc.

DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS CHARGED OFF - NET OF RECOVERIES

If realized bad debts and recoveries are recorded in your:

Reserve Account:

1. The only entry affecting P & L is the provision made for doubtful accounts. This amount should be shown here.
2. On Schedule XII, enter the same amount in Column C under the caption "Charged to Profit & Loss or Income". The recoveries will be entered and identified as such in the "Charged to Other Accounts" of Column C. The total of accounts actually written off will be entered in "Deductions from Reserves", Column D.

P & L Accounts:

1. Show on the P & L Line, Doubtful Accounts Charged Off - Net of Recoveries, the total of the following:
 - a. The total of accounts actually written off against income.
 - b. Less the total of recoveries on accounts written off.
 - c. Plus or minus the net change, if any, in the reserve account.
2. Show on Schedule XII, the net change in the reserve account under the heading "Charged to Profit & Loss or Income" of Column C.

OPERATING INCOME

This amount must agree with Line 44 of the Management Statement.

ROYALTIES EARNED - INTERCOMPANY

Include all royalty and technical service fee income earned from affiliates, either Domestic or Foreign.

10/3 - Conference Report of HR 18037 - Worked to kill
 Withheld - Schools - killed 167-175
 → Vice-Chair - Commission on the Democratic Selection of Presidential Nominees
 adopted at Dem. Conv. Fraser

10/12 G - Introduced H.R. 20419 - Community Self-Determination Act
poor could achieve as develop & carry out things & their own efforts

- 10/10 - Amended H.R. 20407 - to lay schools of large & low income students
H.R. 20408 - to have commission to study organization of ex. branch
H.R. 20409 - to apply prevailing wage protection to construction of
buildings to be leased for public purposes.
H.R. 20410 - to share Fed tax revenue w/ State & local govt.
H.R. 20411 - to add certain fringe to health insurance
benefits covered under S.S. Act.
H.R. 20412 - to raise taxes by tax reform.
~~H.R. 20414~~

10/10 - Conf. Report - Foreign Aid - For
10/10 - - - - - Gen. Control - For

October 18, 1968

HALF TIME ACTIVITIES

Presented through the cooperation of the White Bear Lake School District Recreation Department, M. C. Korfhage, Director.

I. Flag-Touch Football - The four teams from the 6th Grade League playing tonight are:

In yellow shirts -- The Packers, coached by Felix Crepeau & Joe Sweeney.

In green shirts -- The Rams, coached by Chuck Prokop & Jeff Moga.

In red shirts -- The Big Steelers of Vadnais Heights, coached by Bob Murphy, W. R. Birr & Walt Gunderson.

In blue shirts -- The Roadrunners, coached by Dean Ostlie.

II. Presentation of the Punt, Pass, & Kick Awards. This is a national program sponsored by The National Football League and the Ford Motor Company. It is sponsored locally by Tousley Ford and the Recreation Department.

The local winners are:

8 year olds

1. Tom Jacobson
2. Patrick Quesnel
3. Steve Holtz

9 year olds

1. John Doran
2. Jeff Koller
3. Bill Bergstrom

10 year olds

1. Kemal Taskin
2. Paul Luecke
3. Tim Fagely

11 year olds

1. Tom Tierney
2. Steven Ostlie
3. Joseph Hyneman

12 year olds

1. Rick Heine
2. Mike Gagan
3. John Tweedale

13 year olds

1. Joe Nelson
2. George Fahey
3. Thomas Molitor

Presenting the awards are Mr. Richard Bennett, Sr. and Mr. William Mason.

Advertisement: Following tonight's game - The High School Orchesis Club, directed by Miss Bonnie Lovell, and another program of the School District Recreation Department, is hosting a DANCE, featuring a local band, The Soul Syndicate. All youth are invited.

- 2/26 - Takes Nelson's position on Gallaudet College Board.
- 2/21 - Voted to recommit dropping gold reserve.
- Congressional Quarterly conservative rating - Support 83%, opposition 13%
- March - Voted to cut 1 in from Ex-Ing Bank.
- Voted for final bill
- 3/18 - one of 136 Rep sponsoring HCR 508 - immediate review of our fundamental policy in S.E. Asia.
- 3/8 - Talked to 10th annual conv. of Minn. Newspaper Assoc.
- 3/27 - 2/9/67. authored HR 5275 - bill - San Francisco act for ag. production - charged in Senate (S109) - House version HR 13541 - 22 amend. - agreement.
- 4/10 - Voted for civil rights bill & not to send to conference
- 3/10 - Chief author of Country-side Development Commission to study problems of rural America & problem of rural-urban migration
- 3/19 - Voted for \$412.5 subscription to Inter. Am. Daily Bank.
- 4/10 - Authored bill for vets to take classes while serving. HR 76594
- 5/10 - Voted against setting up Special Driving Rights
- 5/10 - Misc. Appropriations - HUD - to recommit housing funds - For (Sailed)
- Final passage - For
- 6/13 - Voted against Penn Crops fund cut, voted for final bill
- 6/10 - Voted for tax increase
- Farm produce continue - Jan 12 - Aug 1, 1968 - 5 newspapers - 110 farm action - largest # ever
- 6/26 - HEW - Voted for 10% cut OEO. Voted against increase in Teacher Corps. Voted to recommit with ceiling
- 7/1 - For School Lunch
- 7/2 - Conf Comm - Supplemental Appropriations $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Head Start cut 20M.} \\ \text{MDT cut 2M.} \end{array} \right)$ For
- 7 - Co-author HJ Res. 1379 - To have FCC study TV violence.
- Co-author HR 18115 - To catalog Federal assistance programs
- 7/10 - Co-author HR 18454 - dumping materials in navigable waters
- Housing Bill - income limit - For
- deleting grading management & services - For
- Bill - For
- 7/11 - Questionnaire - 15000 returns.
 - 1 - Inflation - ~~86~~ 86% reducing govt spending
 - 23% voluntary wage-price restraint
 - 19% govt. controls
 - 16% tax increases
 - 2 - Travel tax - For 48% - Against 39%
 - 3 - Cut Fed Spending - Foreign Aid, Space Program, Poverty Program, Urban Aid, Public Works, Defense, Farm Programs, Health & Welfare, Education.

Zwach

MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY

DEFINITION BY CAPTION OF PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT
(For Use in Preparing Yearend SEC Papers)

SALES - NET OF RETURNS AND ALLOWANCES - EXCLUDING INTERCOMPANY

Represents sales, net of returns and allowances, of all Company products to all customers with the exception of sales made to affiliates.

SALES - NET OF RETURNS AND ALLOWANCES - INTERCOMPANY

Represents sales to Domestic and Foreign subsidiaries normally included under the "Sales" caption. Intercompany transactions normally included in departmental transfers or elsewhere will not be shown here. This must be the same total as intercompany sales reported on the monthly "Inter-company Information Report".

TOTAL SALES - NET OF RETURNS AND ALLOWANCES

Total of the above two items. Must agree with Line 3 of the Management Statement.

CASH DISCOUNTS

This includes the total amount of allowed cash discounts taken by customers, both foreign and domestic, and must agree with Line 4 of the Management Statement.

NET SALES

Must agree with Line 5 of the Management Statement.

COST OF GOODS SOLD

All expenses in connection with the manufacture of products being sold, including labor, materials, shipping, manufacturing maintenance, manufacturing overhead, royalty expense, miscellaneous tax expense (to the extent not applicable to selling, general and administrative costs), production service, research and development, engineering, etc. The movement and alteration of manufacturing fixed assets, as well as the loss or gain on disposal of such assets, are also carried here.

In the case of sales subsidiaries (distributor), the costs of inventory, freight-in, receiving, warehousing and service men are all included in the cost of goods sold. (Shipping expenses should be shown under Selling, General and Administrative Expense.)

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

All sales costs including promotion and merchandising, salesmen's and sales managers' salaries and expense, advertising, etc. All general and administrative costs including financial, legal, office management and public relations personnel and expense. This includes the executive, supervisory and clerical phases.

our military strategy to achieve victory, 23.6 percent would turn entire problem over to United Nations, 16.4 percent would withdraw all U.S. Military forces, 15.6 percent favor increasing bombing of North Vietnam, 11.4 percent would halt bombing in hopes of negotiation, 6 percent favor present course of action, 5.6 percent want increased U.S. ground strength, and 2.8 percent want to give more economic assistance.

8. 67.2 percent did not believe the Pueblo incident was handled in the best interest of the nation and 19.7 percent approved the way it was handled.

9. 80.6 percent believe the Administration has not adequately stated and defined U.S. objectives in the Vietnam conflict while 18.5 percent believe it has.

10. Federal registration of all firearms was opposed by 54 percent, and 38.6 percent were in favor.

11. In order to improve farm income, 64.4 percent want to increase the farmers' bargaining power, 26.2 percent believe the farmer should work out his own future, and 10.8 percent were in favor of increased Federal support payments and programs.

12. 54 percent of the people favored the establishment of a Countryside Commission to study rural problems and 36.8 percent didn't think it would be a good idea.

13. Stricter import quotas to better protect American producers were favored by 78.5 percent and opposed by 15.7 percent.

14. To combat civil turmoil, 48.6 percent call for stricter enforcement of existing law, 27.2 percent would expand and improve training of law enforcement agencies, 20.2 percent would call out troops at first suggestion of trouble, 19.3 percent would increase programs of slum clearance, housing and recreation. A combination of the above solutions was favored by 56.4 percent.

15. 80.4 percent of those answering believe that recent Court decisions have overstressed the rights of the law-breaker at the expense of the victim, 12.4 percent believe they have had no particular effect on the increase in crime, and 5.7 percent believe the Court decisions have given the law-breaker his rights.

16. The Medicare Program was judged adequate by 69 percent, 19.6 percent view it as inadequate.

17. That the local units of government should be given a greater voice in the spending of federal aid funds was favored by 86.6 percent and 12.7 percent thought they should not.

18. 67.8 percent believed that the smaller communities are not getting their fair share of federal funds for community development, 21.8 percent believe they are.

19. The establishment of the Voyageurs National Park in Minnesota was favored by 65.6 percent and opposed by 22.9 percent.

Of those answering the Questionnaire, 30.6 percent are farmers, 25.2 percent are businessmen, 16.1 percent are professional, 14 percent are retired, and 13.4 percent classified themselves as "other".

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, I have just completed analyzing and tabulating over 15,000 returns of the second annual questionnaire for the Sixth Congressional District of Minnesota. Even though some returns are still coming into my office, it was necessary that a cutoff be made in order to get the following tabulation.

In this questionnaire, 19 issue questions were placed before the citizens dealing with many of the multitude of problems facing this Congress and the Nation. Many of the questions provided for a multiple-choice answer so that is some cases the percentages given will not add to an even 100 percent, while in others, some respondents failed to reply to all questions.

In addition, several thousand took the time by additional comments to enlarge their particular views on these questions.

I am highly gratified with the overwhelming return, and I commend the high degree of interest in governmental affairs by the citizens of the Sixth District, as follows:

RESULTS OF ZWACH QUESTIONNAIRE, 1968

1. In effort to halt inflation, 85.7 percent favored reduced government spending, 22.6 percent favored voluntary restraint on wages and prices, 19.2 percent favored government wage and price controls, and 15.9 percent favored a general tax increase.

2. The Administration's proposed Travel Tax was favored by 48.4 percent and 39.4 percent were opposed.

3. If Federal spending is reduced, the Sixth District would cut programs in the following order: Foreign Aid, Space Program, Poverty Program, Urban Aid, Public Works, Defense, Farm Program, Health and Welfare, and Education.

4. The Administration's proposed 10-percent surtax on income tax was opposed by 65.6 percent and 28.4 percent favored it.

5. In regard to Foreign Aid, 67.8 percent favored decreasing expenditures, 20.3 percent were in favor of discontinuing it, 8.4 percent were in favor of maintaining at current level, and 1.2 percent were in favor of increasing expenditures.

6. 77 percent of those answering were opposed to the United States continuing trade with nations that are aiding North Vietnam, 17.2 percent approved.

7. In regard to the conflict in Vietnam, 35.4 percent favored issuing ultimatum to Southeast Asia to contribute troops or U.S. will pull out, 32.2 percent favored altering

- 4- 10% Surtax - For 28% . Against 66%
- 5- Foreign Aid - Decreasing Expenditure - 68%
Discontinuing - 20%
Present level - 8%
Increasing exp - 102%
- 6- US trade w/ nations aiding N. Viet. - 17% For, 77% opposed.
- 7- Stricter import quotas - 79% - opposed 16%

7/12 Author - HR 18535 - Act to aid to combat its certain relatives
for died in combat.

9/18 - Foreign Aid - to cut 165m - For
to go on - Against

7/19 - C - author Voyageur Nat Park

7/24 - Author - HR 18593 - study
increased public works smaller
urban areas -

7/26 - Housing & Urban Develop. Conf. Rept.

7/30 - Ford Stage B. II - Amend 4 yrs. term & limit Against
to go on - For

7/31 - Ag. B. II - 20,000 limit Amend - Against
To Pass - For

8/2 - Author H. S. Res. 1440 - To
proclaim Oct 26 - 50th Anniversary
decl. of independence - Civil -

Voted for N. Y. or

9/5 - Author HR 19576 - to study
storm prediction

Author H. Con. Res. 814 - 1 nation-
wide fire reporting telephone #
police in

Author - H. Con. Res. 816 - sense of
Congress on occupation of Czech.

Voted for Scenic R. v. 95.

9/12 - Author HR 19745 - Veterans
payment requirements eased.

Author HR 19746 - Allow
small employers deposit withheld
taxes quarterly.

9/16 - Voted for Comm. on Negro History

9/20 - Conference Report - Foreign Aid - Against
Agony - Against

9/25 - To recruit Conf. Rept. Ford Stage B. II -
prohibits strikers & students - Against (1958)

Foreign - Ford Stage B. II - For

Conf. Rept. Ford Stage B. II - 1 yr - no
20,000 limit - For

10/7 - Fed Water Pollution Control Act - H. R.
Paul Agnew

Set 32 - Ag. Act of 1935

9/25 - "our own farmers & small
business should not be sacrificed at
the economic altar in the program
which 'reports' American farmers for
imported farm products"

Bill to use import duty to upgrade
public services to rural people - There is
low an unusual carry-over resulting to the
Treasury.

9/26 - Congress should act to protect producers &
Suppliers.

10/3 - For - Removing limit to imported cane
sugar - Conf. report

10/3 - Conf. report for Ford Stage - waiting funds:
Mille Laes Creek -

The requested Ford Stage program -
Plecker Stems

10/3 - Introduced: HR 20195 - To make certain on
payments in advance of determination of
preference.

HR 20196 - To amend soil
conservation & Ag. act.

HR 20197 - To prevent the Commodity
Credit Corp from disposing of stocks than
less than parity price.

10/9 - TV debate - to allow separate equivalent -
Refuted - Against - passage - For

10/13 - Conference Report HR 18037 - Voted to
kill "Freedom of choice" option on Fed Seed

withholding - schools - killed 167-175

10/10 - Conf. Report Foreign Aid - For Against

10/10 - " - Gen Control - Against

Curch

remove restrictions on the length and frequency of sessions of State legislatures.

HOUSE PASSES MODIFIED INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION ACT

On August 2, as the Congress adjourned for the political conventions, the House Government Operations Committee reported out a modified version of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act (S. 698), passed late in July by the Senate (see Washington News, July 26). On September 16 the House committee bill was brought up under a suspension of the rules and passed, by a voice vote.

The House-approved measure includes titles similar to those in the Senate version of the legislation designed to (1) improve administration of Federal grant-in-aid programs, (2) permit Federal departments and agencies to provide special or technical services to State and local governments, (3) coordinate inter-governmental policy and administration of development assistance programs, and (4) provide for acquisition, use and disposition of urban land areas by Federal agencies in conformity with the land utilization programs of affected local governments.

However, the House-approved version omits three major sections of the bill which were included in the Senate-passed version, which would provide for: (1) periodic Congressional review of Federal grant programs; (2) establishment of a uniform relocation assistance program; and (3) establishment of a uniform land acquisition policy for direct Federal and federally-aided programs.

The measure has been sent to conference; but House managers of the bill gave assurances during the brief debate on the floor this week that they would "protect" the House "bare-bones" measure.

IN BRIEF:...A bill (S. 4049) to exempt Highway Trust Fund moneys from the requirements of the expenditure limitations of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 was introduced this week by Senator Bible (D-Nev.).

- ...Senator Goodell (R-N. Y.) has been appointed to membership on the Aeronautical and Space Sciences and Agriculture and Forestry Committees.
- ...Both Houses of Congress have recently approved legislation authorizing the President to call a new White House Conference on Aging in 1971, and authorizing \$1.9 million for conference activities.
- ...The Census Bureau reports that municipal governments in the United States made salary and wage payments for October 1967 totaling almost \$1 billion, representing payrolls for 2,060,000 employees.

5/21 - Voted to recommend dropping gold reserve.

Cong. Quarterly conservative rating - Support 98%, opposition 2%.

March - Voted to cut 1m from Ex-Img Bank - ~~defeated~~
Voted for final bill

4/10 - Voted to send Civil Rights Bill to Senate-House Committee - ~~defeated~~.
Voted for Civil Rights bill

3/20 - Author (w/ Zurch) of Country-side Development Commission.

3/19 - Voted for \$4.12m subscription to Inter-Am. Devlp. Bank.

4/10 - Authored bill (w/ Zurch) for vote to take census while facing HR 16594

5/10 - Voted for setting up Special Drawing Rights

5/10 - Spoke in support of U.S. Ed. work-study program under Higher Ed Act.

5/18 - Misc. Appropriations (H4D) - to recruit minority funds - For (failed)

Final passage - For

5/13 - Introduced HR 17239 - to encourage international trade growth on a fair & equitable basis - allowing imports in relation to domestic consumption growth - iron ore, building materials - World's effect on growth.

6/13 - Hogg's w/ proclamation imposing temporary import quotas on condensed evaporated milk & cream, w/ Presidential order calling for a Tariff Commission investigation into need for quotas.

6/13 - Voted for Peace Corps fund at, Voted for final bill

6/20 - Voted for tax increase

6/26 - HEW - Voted for 100m cut OEO, Voted against increase teacher pay.
Voted to recruit with \$ ceiling

6/25 - Called for joint committee House-Senate to study crime -

7/1 - For school lunch

7/2 - Conf. Comm - Supplemental Appropriations < Heard Start cut 20 M. > For
MDT cut 2 M

H 5 Res 1366 - creating Joint Comm. to Investigate Crime - Author

7/8 - Introduced Fair Farm Price Achievement Act.

Full parity, voluntary with holding from production, no extra taxes.
? HR 18377 - to amend Ag. Act of 1949 - full parity price.

7/10 - Housing Bill - income limit - For

delete upgrading management & services - For
Bill - Against

7/18 - Foreign Aid - to cut 165m - For
to pass - Against

7/19 - Grants - Voluntary Not Paid

7/26 - Housing & Urban Devlp - Conf. report - Against

7/30 - Food Stamp Bill - Amend - type - remove \$ limit - Against (passed).
to pass - Against

Largen

ROYALTIES EARNED - OTHER

Include all royalty and technical service fee income other than that earned from affiliates.

DIVIDENDS EARNED

Include all dividend income received from Domestic or Foreign corporations.

INTEREST EARNED - INTERCOMPANY

Include all interest income received from Domestic and Foreign affiliates.

INTEREST EARNED - OTHER

Include all interest income on investments, notes receivable, tax refunds, or other sources other than from Domestic and Foreign affiliates, and also any adjustments of discount or premium on investments.

GAIN ON SALE OF SECURITIES

Profit on the sale of all securities, investments, and similar assets. The gain on securities sold prior to maturity is the difference between the proceeds and the book value at the time of sales. (Gain on the disposal of land and the gain on the disposal of depreciable assets are recorded above the Operating Income Line.) If losses exceed gains, enter the net amount under Loss on Sale of Securities.

MISCELLANEOUS INCOME

Include exchange gains, unclaimed checks, accounts receivable credit balances written off, and all other income not pertaining to operations and not included elsewhere.

INTEREST - INTERCOMPANY

All interest expense to Domestic and Foreign affiliates should appear here.

INTEREST - OTHER

All interest expense on notes payable, bonds, additional assessed taxes, or other obligations other than to Domestic and Foreign affiliates.

LOSS ON SALE OF SECURITIES

Losses on sale of all securities, investments, and similar assets. The loss on securities sold prior to maturity is the difference between the proceeds and the book value at the time of sale. (Loss on disposal of land and the loss on disposal of depreciable assets are recorded in operating expenses.) If gains exceed losses, enter the net amount under Gain on Sale of Securities.

REMARKS ON THE CURRENT
SESSION OF CONGRESS

HON. ODIN LANGEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1968

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, I recently prepared a number of remarks on the current session of the 90th Congress for distribution among my constituents. I would also like to share these remarks with my colleagues, and therefore insert my remarks of August 2, 1968, at this point in the RECORD:

DEAR FRIENDS: As this was written, Congress was preparing for a 30-day recess during the National Political Conventions. We will reconvene after Labor Day. It is unfortunate that this Congress could not have completed its work earlier instead of prolonging an already cumbersome session.

By now most of you will have felt the first effect of the 10-percent surtax on your income taxes. At the same time, the Government is supposed to trim spending by \$6 billion. However, controversy surrounds such budget cutting, as you undoubtedly gathered from the hue and cry that came up when certain agencies and departments were faced with trimming payrolls. "Legislative blackmail" was charged by some Congressmen when the Post Office Department threatened to curtail deliveries and close post offices if that Department was not exempt from the budget-cutting provisions of the law.

Meanwhile, interest rates have gone up again, the cost of living has increased, and our people are caught in the ever-widening inflationary spiral. We are over a month into the new fiscal year that began July 1, and in case you missed it, the Federal Government went in the hole \$25.4 billion during the last fiscal year. No wonder the administration had to have more of your tax dollars.

Most appropriations bills have now passed the House, but some await Senate action. Only one regular appropriation bill remains to be considered by our House Appropria-

tions Committee. It is the foreign aid spending bill. However, it is obvious that the funds for foreign aid will be the lowest in many years. The House and Senate conferees have already agreed, in the authorizing bill, to cut nearly a billion dollars from the President's request of \$2.9 billion.

Defense spending is the biggest item considered by the Congress, running over \$70 billion for military procurement. Spending by the military has never been adequately questioned by the Congress under the faulty assumption that you cannot cut spending for the defense of our Nation. However, waste can be found there as well as in other areas of Government. For instance, Vice Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, in a published report, noted that \$3 billion a year goes to the military for research and development. Rickover stated: "This vast and ever-expanding research program for the Defense Department has enhanced its political power while decreasing its efficiency. Very few of these programs contribute significantly to the primary task of the Defense Department—to insure the security of the Nation."

Rickover noted that one "vital" study involved a look at submarine sailors "to determine the psychological differences between sailors who had been tattooed once, sailors who had been tattooed more than once, and sailors who never had been tattooed but wished they had."

Meanwhile, the negotiations go on in Paris and the hot war continued in Vietnam. It is interesting to note that on June 22 of this year the Vietnam war became the longest in American history, now over 6½ years. What started with 685 U.S. advisers in 1961 has now grown to over a half million Americans. More than 30,000 of them have now died in Vietnam with over 160,000 wounded.

The guest book in your Washington congressional office reads like a foreign travel brochure following the recent visit by high school exchange students. These young people spent the last school year in the Minnesota-North Dakota area, each living with an American family. Many of our students also go abroad for a year, staying with families in the host countries.

The countries represented by the young people include Ethiopia, Japan, Norway, Germany, Costa Rica, Thailand, Chile, Argentina, France, England, Peru, Panama, India, Sweden, Brazil, Malaysia, and Portugal. These were fine young people who have learned much about America and have given many American families a chance to learn about them.

Legislation moves alone: Dozens of bills have been rushed through the House as members prepared for the August recess. The House approved the Higher Education Amendments of 1968, extending existing programs such as vocational education and student loan programs.

A housing bill passed that calls for 1.7 million homes and apartments over the next 3 years. Congress must still appropriate the \$5.5 billion needed to start construction.

Gun control legislation banning mail-order sales of rifles and shotguns and over-the-counter sales of these weapons to out-of-State residents and persons under the age of 18 cleared the House. Similar restrictions are already in effect for handguns. Voted down were amendments providing for registration and licensing of firearms. The Senate has yet to act, finding itself bogged down over consideration of the President's nominations for the Supreme Court.

The House approved a \$21 billion highway bill which all but plows under Lady Bird's straggling beautification program.

A compromise bill carrying \$4.6 billion in public works appropriations, including funds for water projects in most states, has passed the House and is now in the Senate.

The House also has agreed to set new standards for gas pipeline safety.

House-Senate Crime Committee: I was pleased that my bill calling for a House-Senate Committee To Investigate Crime passed the House. Now that the omnibus crime bill has become the law of the land, and other legislation dealing with lawlessness is either on the books or about to be considered, it is time that the Congress take a long, hard look at the overall direction we are going. Through this joint committee the Congress can effectively analyze present laws, evaluate new suggestions, and fulfill its law-making responsibilities.

Food and Agriculture Act: The House of Representatives has voted to extend the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 for an additional year. The Senate previously passed an extension for a period of 4 years, so the differences in the two measures will eventually have to be resolved.

Fair Farm Price Achievement Act: While it is necessary to extend the present farm program for an additional year, I believe we must consider better programs for the future. That is why I have introduced in the Congress my Fair Farm Price Achievement Act. Under it, farmers of America would increase their income by over \$3 billion a year and the taxpayers of America would save another \$2½ billion a year through reduced Agriculture Department expenditures. My bill would guarantee our wheat and feed grains farmers full parity in return for voluntarily withholding a modest acreage from production, would give the farmer bargaining power to assure a fair market price, and would take the Federal Government out of much of his planning while providing a food reserve and necessary import controls.

We need this new program, since it is obvious that the farmer is falling further behind than ever under present programs. Wheat prices are at the lowest level in 26 years. Commodity prices dropped even further during the first six months of this year. If these low prices continue throughout the year, our farmers will lose another \$260 million of income in just wheat, corn, and soybeans, based on production equal to last year. Under my bill, farmers could voluntarily achieve 100 percent parity by withholding 20 percent of his acreage base.

The farmer's plight was outlined in recommendations I sent to the Republican Convention platform committee as chairman of the House minority task force on agriculture. As I told the committee, the recommendations were aimed at restoring the economic level of rural America through the expediency of adequate farm income. A political party's primary objective must be an adequate price for the farmer's commodities to stabilize farm family income and subsequently provide the economic stimulation so badly needed in rural America.

While at the Miami convention it was my privilege to address the delegates briefly on the importance of improving the rural economy.

Overheard over the back fence: A Midwest farmer who has been in business since the 1930's says: "For the first time in my memory a bushel of wheat won't buy you a haircut." That one sentence tells you more about the rural economy than a whole book of farm statistics.

Coauthor of book: Some of my views on agriculture and world food needs are contained in a new book now on newsstands entitled "Republican Papers." The book, simultaneously published in hard cover and in paperback, is a unique collection of 29 papers in which Republican Members of the House join some outstanding members of the academic community to discuss past, present, and future approaches to dealing with the urgencies of poverty, crime, education, hard-core unemployment, and agriculture in today's America. My contribution is entitled "The Future of Agriculture."

Voyageurs Park bill in hopper: I joined with the other seven U.S. Representatives from Minnesota and the State's two Senators in introducing a Voyageurs Park bill to authorize the establishment of a national park in northern Minnesota. The park, if approved, would include the Katetogama Peninsula, Kabetogama Lake, and portions of Rainy, Namakan, and Sand Point Lakes, and lands and waters generally north of, but excluding Crane Lake. About 211,000 acres would comprise the new national park, including 139,000 acres of land and 72,000 acres of water.

Mrs. Langen's corner: Lillian accompanied me to the Republican National Convention in Miami Beach, and I am sure she will have a report on her activities next month.

The big news in the Langen family is the addition of our third grandson. James Odin was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Langen, our son and daughter-in-law. They now have three sons and a daughter.

Lillian had the privilege of entertaining an old friend of ours who was visiting in Washington for a few days. She is Mrs. Arthur (Virginia) Anderson of St. Petersburg, Fla. Her husband is originally from Kittson County in Minnesota, was the former Treasurer of the Export-Import Bank of the United States and is currently President of the Florida National Bank.

As you undoubtedly know, I have filed for reelection for a sixth consecutive 2-year term as your Congressman. I am most grateful for the support received over the years, and especially appreciate being the recipient of many kind expressions favoring my efforts in behalf of better Federal fiscal management, wiser spending policies and greater opportunities for rural America.

It is not known just how much time I will have to actively campaign, since the Congress will again be in session after Labor Day, but Mrs. Langen and I intend to visit every community in the entire 23-county District before the November election. We look forward to visiting with you and discussing the problems of the day.

Your Congressman,

ODIN LANGEN.

7/12 Hg B. 11 - 20,000 Amd - limit - For
To go on - For

Voted for Nixon.

Called for action on dairy receipts.

Voted for Executive Order

7/16 - Not voting - Comm. on Negro History

7/20 - Conference Report - Foreign Ass - Against
Agg. - Against

9/25 - To recruit conf. report - Food Stamp B. 11 - prohibit strikes + students - For
Deferred. 158-187

Passage - Food Stamp B. 11 - For.

" - Conf. Report - Farm Bill - 1 yr. to 20,000 limit - For.

10/7 - Spoke for Water Quality Improvement Act. - Voted For
has his own clean lakes bill -

10/3 - For - Known limit to integrated area school aid - Conference report

10/3 - Not reported Food Stamp program - Morris County
Grant

10/9 - To dilute - To allow separate equivalents - deferred - Not voting.
To go on - not voting - against argument

10/3 - Conference Report HR 18037 - Voted in support of "Freedom of
choice" option on Fed. fund with holding - schools - killed 167-175.

10/10 - Conf. Report - Foreign Ass - Not Voting

10/10 - " - " - Conf. Control - " - "

Physical Education

Scheduled & Structured Time

Instructor	Course	L.Grp	Lab Grp	S. Grp	Team	R.Center	Open Lab	Total
Espe	Boys 10	8	18		2		10	
	Boys 11		27					
	Boys 12		3				13	68
Louricas	Boys 10		18		2		13	
	Boys 11		27				16	
	Boys 12		3					79
Murray	Boys 10		18		2		12	
	Boys 11		27				20	79
Staffon (Intern)	Boys 10		30		2		22	54
Erickson	Boys 10		15		2		9	26
Anderson	Girls 10	6	54		2		13	
	Girls 12		6					81
Strait	Girls 10	6	27		2			
	Girls 11		27					
	Girls 12		6				9	77
Lovell	Girls 11		63		2		12	77

Physical Education

COURSE DESIGNS

Course and Team	Enroll- ment	Total Structure Time	Large Group			Lab Group			Small Group		
			Mtgs per week	Mtgs per mtg	No of grps	Mtgs per week	Mtgs per mtg	No of grps	Mtgs per week	Mtgs per mtg	No of grps
Girls Physical Ed. (Gr10 Anderson-Strait)	294	220	1	2	3	3	3	9			
Girls Physical Ed. (Gr11 Strait-Lovell)	312	180				3	3	10			
Girls Physical Ed. (Gr12 Anderson-Strait)	40	120				2	3	2			
Boys Physical Ed.(Gr10 Espe-Louricas-Erickson Intern)	358	220	1	2	4	3	3	12			
Boys Physical Ed. (Gr11-Espe-Murray- Louricas)	321	180				3	3	9			
Boys Physical Ed (Grade 12-louricas)	45	60				1	3	2			

- 3/8/68 - 1918 Democrats to urge more extensive efforts in getting negotiations started in Viet - w/ France & Korea - (UN)
- 2/21 - Voted against recommitting dropping gold reserve.
- Congressional Quarterly conservative rating - support 2%, opposition 83%
- 3/8 - Has asked U.S. Corps of Engineers' report on high dam - St. Louis
- 2/8 - Opposed allowing Interior enter into management agreements of states for extensive areas - passed anyway.
- March - Voted against cutting 1m from Ex-Imo Bank.
Voted for final bill.
- April - Sponsor for reorganization plan #1 - new Bureau of Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs - passed 200 to 190
- 4/10 - Voted for civil rights bill & not to send to conference.
- 3/26 - Authored bill to control vessel pollution within the navigable waters of the U.S. - HR 16207
- 3/19 - Voted for \$412 m subscription to Inter-Am Develop. Bank.
- 4/4 - Sponsor of increased vocational bill - to overhaul -
4/23 - on a bill to better coordinate activities between various levels of govt - HR 16718
- 5/1 - Sponsor - HR 16942 - Amend to Water Pollution Control Act - grants to assist in improving operation of waste treatment plants.
- 5/10 - Voted for setting up Special Drain Rights
- 5/8 - Misc. Approp. Bill - HUD - to recruit housing funds - Against final passage - For
- 5/19 - Co-author - HR 17264 - bill to establish a Commission on Hunger.
- 6/13 - Voted against Penn Corp. fund act, voted for final bill.
- 6/20 - Voted for tax increase.
- 6/26 HEW - Voted against 100m cut OEO, voted for increased funds. Teacher Corps, voted for recurt of \$ ceiling.
- 7/1 - For school lunch.
- 7/2 - Conf. Comm. Supplemental Approp (Head Start cut 20M) Against MDT cut 2M
- 7/10 - Co-Author HR 18450 - Dumping materials in navigable waters.
- Housing Bill - income limit - Against
delete agency management & services - Against.
Bill. For
- 7/18 - Foreign Aid - to cut 165m - Against
to pass - For
- 7/19 - Co-author Voyageurs Nat Park - Chief sponsor
- 7/23 - Co-author - HR 18826 - Coordination among levels of govt.
- 7/26 - Housing Urban Develop. Cont. Report - For

Blatnik

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE (Continued)

Freight-out to customers and shipping expense on customer shipments should be included as SG & A expense for both manufacturing and sales subsidiaries.

All other items of a selling, general or administrative nature, such as contributions, miscellaneous taxes (such as sales and use taxes), scrap sales not credited directly to a department, loss or gain on fixed assets (if the depreciation expense was charged here), etc.

DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS CHARGED OFF - NET OF RECOVERIES

If realized bad debts and recoveries are recorded in your:

Reserve Account:

1. The only entry affecting P & L is the provision made for doubtful accounts. This amount should be shown here.
2. On Schedule XII, enter the same amount in Column C under the caption "Charged to Profit & Loss or Income". The recoveries will be entered and identified as such in the "Charged to Other Accounts" of Column C. The total of accounts actually written off will be entered in "Deductions from Reserves", Column D.

P & L Accounts:

1. Show on the P & L Line, Doubtful Accounts Charged Off - Net of Recoveries, the total of the following:
 - a. The total of accounts actually written off against income.
 - b. Less the total of recoveries on accounts written off.
 - c. Plus or minus the net change, if any, in the reserve account.
2. Show on Schedule XII, the net change in the reserve account under the heading "Charged to Profit & Loss or Income" of Column C.

OPERATING INCOME

This amount must agree with Line 44 of the Management Statement.

ROYALTIES EARNED - INTERCOMPANY

Include all royalty and technical service fee income earned from affiliates, either Domestic or Foreign.

7/30 - Ford Stang B. II - Amend - 4 yrs - remove to limit - For (passed)
40 pass - For

7/31 - Ag B. II - 20,000 limit Amend - Against
To pass - For

Voted for Humphrey

Voted for Science Rights

9/16 - Not Voting - Comm on Negro History

9/20 - Condemn Report - Foreign Ass - Not Voting - Announced For

Aggravations - For

9/25 - To rescind Ford Stang B. II (Conf Report) - prohibit strikers + students - Against (Do not feel 150-187)

Passing - For

- Conf report Farm Bill - 1 yr - to 20,000 limit - For

9/11 - Miss Uden Ponikvar - "Chisholm Free Press" Aug 5 -

Blotnik - strongly being considered for Speaker of the House
planned investigation into harm of cigarette smoking

co-author - St. Lawrence Seaway

Fed. aid highway funds in 8th District - 145 m - 1 report completed
continuous stretch of I highway in N. m.

Co-author - Amer. Redemptive Administration bill - 150 pages - 35 com
7.7 m

- Accelerated Public Works Program - 175 pages - 38 com
3,000 jobs - 8th District

Econ. Develop Act - 22 com - 13 m

10/7 - Blotnik Floor manager for S 3206 - Water Quality Improvement Act.
Voted For -

10/3 - For - Raising limit to insured area school aid - conference report

10/3 - Waiting for funds for food stamps (already certified) - Cook County

10/9 - TV debate - To allow Segments, against appearance - defeated -
Against, 40 pass - For

10/10 - Conf. Report - Foreign Aid - For

10/10 - Gun Control - Not Voting

Physical Education

Scheduled & Structured Time

Instructor	Course	L.Grp	Lab Grp	S. Grp	Team	R.Center	Open Lab	Total
Espe	Boys 10	8	18		2		10	
	Boys 11		27					
	Boys 12		3				13	68
Louricass	Boys 10		18		2		13	
	Boys 11		27				16	
	Boys 12		3					79
Murray	Boys 10		18		2		12	
	Boys 11		27				20	79
Staffon (Intern)	Boys 10		30		2		22	54
Erickson	Boys 10		15		2		9	26
Anderson	Girls 10	6	54		2		13	
	Girls 12		6					81
Strait	Girls 10	6	27		2			
	Girls 11		27					
	Girls 12		6				9	77
Lovell	Girls 11		63		2		12	77

Physical Education

COURSE DESIGNS

Course and Team	Enroll- ment	Total Structure Time	Large Group			Lab Group			Small Group		
			Mtgs per week	Mtgs per mtg	No of grps	Mtgs per week	Mtgs per mtg	No of grps	Mtgs per week	Mtgs per mtg	No of grps
Girls Physical Ed. (Gr10 Anderson-Strait)	294	220	1	2	3	3	3	9			
Girls Physical Ed. (Gr11 Strait-Lovell)	312	180				3	3	10			
Girls Physical Ed. (Gr12 Anderson-Strait)	40	120				2	3	2			
Boys Physical Ed.(Gr10 Espe-Louricass-Erickson Intern)	358	220	1	2	4	3	3	12			
Boys Physical Ed. (Gr11-Espe-Murray- Louricass)	321	180				3	3	9			
Boys Physical Ed (Grade 12-louricass)	45	60				1	3	2			

12/28/67

Summary of Congressional Action in Areas of League Interest -1967
(Emphasis on the role played by Minnesota's Congressmen)

Economic Opportunity Act:

Early in the year the Republican emphasis as sponsored by Rep. Quie and Goodell ("poverty twins") was on transferring Office of Economic Opportunity programs to other agencies. They offered an "Opportunity Crusade" stressing greater reliance on state, local and private industry efforts. They argued that the original intent of OEO was to co-ordinate the anti-poverty programs of 42 federal agencies. A sub-cabinet agency cannot co-ordinate Cabinet rank agencies and OEO has become a 43rd agency at war with the others. "The sooner we get rid of OEO, the better off we will be," (Quie, Mpls Tribune, 1/22/67).

As the session progressed, this stand was modified to have OEO keep the Community Action program and have over-all review and co-ordination of anti-poverty efforts. This received support from Richard Boone, Director of Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty who favors OEO having a planning, evaluation role, with strong White House support, rather than an operative role.

Attempts to "spin off" programs were defeated. Funding was much lower than requested, no greater than this year, but OEO was kept intact. Rep. Edith Green's amendment was accepted in committee. It gives control of the Community Action Programs to elected public officials. This will effect the 80% of the 1050 CAA now functioning as private, non-profit groups having "maximum feasible participation of the poor." With the passage of the Green amendment, the bill passed. It had the support of representatives from the south and large urban centers. It was argued that public money should be spent only by those elected by the public; private, non-profit agencies are responsible to nobody. On the House floor, Rep. Quie & Goodell tried to remove this provision ("the bosses and boll weevil" amendment). It was defeated 205 to 111. According to Mr. Quie, "The one genius of OEO was that the poor have some voice in their own destiny."

Financing: - Appropriated last session - \$1.78 billion

Authorization requested -----	\$2.06 Billion	Senate -----	2.25 +2.4 next year
Quie's Opportunity Crusade--	-1.7		
Senate Committee--	2.26 +2.4-1969	House -----	-1.6
+ 2.8billion Emergency Employment Act		Conference Comm.--	-1.98 +2.18 next year
		<u>Appropriation---</u>	<u>1.77</u>

Votes: Senate

Authorization - For: McCarthy and Mondale.

To accept conference committee report - For: Mondale; Not Voting: McCarthy

~~Elementary and Secondary Education Act~~ House

To take up the bill - For: Quie, Fraser, Zwach, Blatnik; Against: Langen; Not Voting: Nelsen, MacGregor, Karth.

To ~~take~~ accept the conference report - For: Quie, MacGregor, Karth, Fraser, Zwach, Blatnik; Against: Nelsen, Langen.

Elementary and Secondary Education Act - extended through 1970

Rep. Quie offered a substitute measure to give states block grants to set up their own educational priorities instead of the present system of categorical aids. This was attacked as upsetting the carefully compromised church-state issue. It was also opposed as redistributing funds among the states. The amendment was defeated in the House by 29 votes.

Changes in the act, as passed: Congress is authorized to appropriate school funds a year in advance. Title III, innovative educational centers

and services, will be controlled by the states - 75% starting July 1968; 100% by July 1969. Previously Title III was all controlled federally. Provision is made for incentive grants to states making superior efforts - \$50 million appropriated.

Financing:

Requested by the Administration \$3.3 billion/1 yr.
House 4.1 /1 yr.
Senate 14.4 /3 yrs
Conference Committee 9.3 /2 years

Title I - Authorized 2.74-1969
2.86-1970
Appropriation - 1.19 - 1968

Votes: Senate

To transfer control of Title III to states. Against: Mondale; Not Voting: McCarthy.

Amendments to the Elementary & Secondary Education Act. For: Mondale; Not Voting: McCarthy.

House

Amendments to the El & Secondary Ed Act. For: Quie, Karth, Fraser, Zwach, Blatnik; Against: Nelsen, MacGregor.

Foreign Aid:

The final appropriation is the lowest in 20 years. Restrictions were put on financing military equipment. Development Loan and Alliance for Progress sections, which had been authorized for 3 years in 1966, were reconsidered and their authorizations lowered. The bill is only for one year.

Financing:

Authorization requested \$3.462 billion
House Committee 3.158+3.57-1969
House 2.8
Senate Committee 2.726
Senate 2.6
Conference Committee 2.67 (2.16 ec. .51 military)

Appropriation:

House \$2.2 billion
Senate 2.73
Conference Comm. 2.296 (after the House rejected the committee's report and an additional \$20 million was removed.)

Votes: Senate

To approve authorization. For: McCarthy, Mondale
To approve appropriation. For: McCarthy, Mondale
To approve conference report. Not voting: McCarthy, Mondale

House

To approve authorization. For: Quie, MacGregor, Karth, Fraser, Blatnik; Against: Nelsen, Zwach, Langen.

To recommit conference report on appropriations. For: Nelsen, Zwach, Langen; Against: Quie, Karth, Fraser, Blatnik; Not Voting: MacGregor.

To approve conference report-appropriations. For: Quie, MacGregor, Karth, Fraser, Blatnik. Against: Nelsen, Zwach, Langen.

District of Columbia

The only bill that the League is officially concerned with is HJR 396 proposing an amendment to the Constitution to give D.C. voting representation in Congress. As passed by the House Judiciary Committee, it contains Rep. MacGregor's amendment specifying two Senators and the number of representatives to which DC would be entitled by population if it were a state. This bill did not reach the House floor.

(Rep. Nelsen has introduced a bill to provide for a non-voting D.C. delegate in the House until the constitutional amendment passes. This bill has not passed the House D.C. Committee.

Liz Ebbott
Congressional Action Chrm.
LWV of Minnesota

- 1 - New change in # of countries getting aid
- 2 - Required greater administration detail on projected commitments
- 3 - Increased interest rate 1st 10 yrs from 1% to 2%
- 4 - No aid to countries trading w/ N. Viet.
- 5 - Take into account status of payment of UN obligat. w/ before providing aid.

Enzymes - 050

Prior - OEO report. 2.18 B.

Job Corps has trained more than
16 centers have been closed

Richard Wilson 2/14/68

Concentrated Employment Program - crash program - combining program to get
poor to work - coming up of women 65-90% women - est. 500,000 hard
core unemployed men -

2/11/68

OE0 guidelines - local bodies will receive preferred treatment
rural areas will get preferred treatment under
1967 amend sponsored by Qun in recognizing new CAAs

1/23 - Pres message - Fiscal 1969 - Margaret Dancy Training - 275,000 people - 435m
 Job Corps - 100,000
 New Horizons Youth Corps - 560,000
 Work Experience, New Careers, Operation Mainstream, Work Incentive Program - 150,000

in 1967 - 1 million people were helped.

Concentrated Employment Programs from 22 areas now to
146 -

Job Opportunities in Business Sector - expansion of
business \$350m. (106m now \$244 - 1969)
100,000 employees by June 61 - 200,000 summer jobs
500,000 " " " 71
Supported by the Alliance of Businessmen -
Headed by Henry Ford II

1967 legislation - PL 90 222 - Antitrust 1.98B - 1968
2.18B - 1969
Does not embark. 1070 transfer abroad. 1.77B (1967-1969)
Pres Rq. 2.06

OEO Lms - Comm. Action.
Head Start
Migrant workers - sexual abuse.
VISTA
Leath & Logan.
Job Corps.

H&W
Works (ing) from OED 1966
Advent Ed.
Opward Bound - 1968 - from OED.
Festo Crandgorants - 1868 - ~

Report - 2,186'69

Requests - approx 69 -

On the job training - 404 on

Institutional " 310

Job Corps - 295
433

Worker Training Program - 422

Concentrated Employment 513

Program - 144

League ~~House~~ 7.16.69 - Sunday 69 - Sunday 69
 Senate added 7/17 to transfer Hans Stuart to
 Office of Ed - Voc Ed Amend 1968 -
 CC-29 7/1/69 HR 18366
 In Enforcement - All state control -
 Mischke - No. Office of Ed no control.
 McCarthy - but voting -

All state control -
Office of Ed no control.

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HR.

10/1 - 8% reduction
+ 5% cost in ed
13% reduction

HR 18037 - Aggr. B.11 - Labor, HEW & Related Agencies -

	1968 Approp	1969 Budget Req	Home	State	Conf	Miss
MDTA	394m	413	400	400	400	400
ESE Title I '69	1,191	1,200	1,073	1,123	1,200	1,123
ESE - '70	1,191	1,200	957	1,011		
Tencher Corps	13,500th	31,000th	15,000th	17,300th	31,2th	20,9th
Use - Ed.	252	250	248	248		
OEO	1,708	2,180	1,873	1,873	2,088	1,948

Miss Est - Home allowance - ESE, Title I - 18,900,000 - 1968
16,400,000 - 1969 est.
Mys. - 2,495,000 - 1968
- 2,170,000 1969 est.

10/3

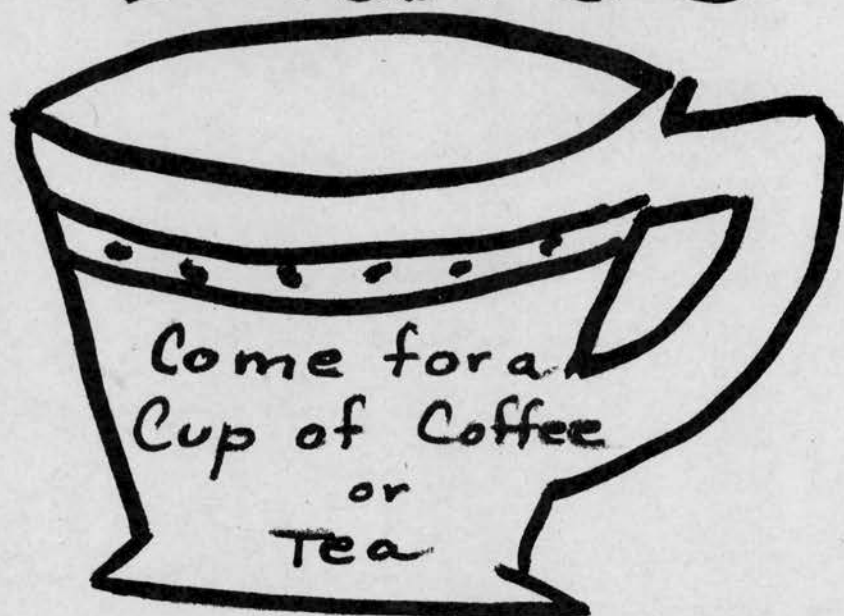
1968 totals: Ed. agencies - 1,100 m.
Hardy coged. 25
Juvenile delinquents 9
Dependent & neglected 1
Migrating children 42
Administration 14
1,191

Confirms Point on HR 18037 - To delete
"in order to our own racial imbalance
after" as part of funds - to force busing
abolishing school, to attend any school or 2nd
School against the choice of his parents.
Defeated - 167-175
Langer, For, Blatnik, Fraser, MacGregor, Nelson, Quin,
Zwack against - Karth - Not voting - Passed For
Passed - State version - w/ "in order to our
own racial balance - All - For - Karth - not
voting -
going of Senate against freedom of choice - Same
166-155 - Same
Vote For
Mys.

killed "freedom of choice" - struck down by Senate
- "to our own racial imbalance" - would have approved freedom
of choice - what was good is better - good vote

2/26 - Amended to cut 100m from OEO - defeated 220-181 -
Against the cut - Blatnik, Fraser, Karth, MacGregor, Quin,
For - Langer, Nelson, Zwack
Amended - increased funds in impacted districts - 32m more 228-172
For - Blatnik, Fraser, Karth, Quin
Against - Langer, MacGregor, Nelson, Zwack
Amended increase for impacted school districts - Heller - not roll call 153-128
To rescind of ceiling - passed 275-126 -
For - Blatnik, Langer, MacGregor, Nelson, Quin, Zwack
Against - Fraser, Karth
7/2 - Vote on 13 M instead of 15m for MDT - Signed by Aggr. B.11
passed 287 to 82 -
For - Fraser, Karth, Langer, MacGregor, Nelson, Quin, Zwack
Against - Blatnik
Vote 5 M instead of 25m for Head Start - passed 265-106
For - Fraser, Karth, Langer, MacGregor, Nelson, Quin, Zwack -
Against - Blatnik
Senate For total B.11 - 64-1 - Mordale For.

Birchwood Ladies



Hear a member of the White Bear
Lake School Staff explain the need
for a bond issue.

Tea Wed. Nov. 15 1:30 p.m.
221 Wildwood Ave. Wm Butler home
or

Coffee Fri. Nov. 17 10:00 a.m.
409 Birchwood Ave. Ralph Ebbott home

Please Come

RSVP 426-3643 Liz Ebbott
426-3856 Ellie Butler

the document may not be offered for or admitted to probate until a later date.

7. All other written instruments shall be signed by the donor in the presence of two competent witnesses and acknowledged before any person who is authorized to take acknowledgments within the state. Such written instruments shall be delivered by the donor to the donee.

10. The gift may be revoked by the donor by notice to the donee and demand that the donee return to him the written instrument of gift or, if the gift is contained in a will or codicil, by any method legally effective to revoke a will.

11. The donee, any licensed medical practitioner, or medical or educational institution who removes the portions of any donor's anatomy or takes possession of the body when the entire body is given shall not be liable for damages in any civil suit for the removal of the portions so given or for possessing the body, unless the gift has been revoked and the person or the institution involved has received actual notice of such prior to removal or prior to taking possession of the body. Any person who delivers or permits, or fails to deliver or permit, the removal of all or any portion of the donor's anatomy shall not be liable in any manner unless he has actual knowledge of the revocation or, in the latter case, has actual knowledge of the gift which has not been revoked.

TEXAS

[Tex. Rev. Civ. Stat. art. 4590-1 (1960), as amended, (Supp. 1967)]

1. Any inhabitant of this state of legal age and of sound mind may arrange for the disposition, after death, of his body or any organ, member, or part thereof.

4. Each instrument may designate the donee, but such shall not be necessary. A donee may be an individual, hospital, institution, or a bank maintained for the storage, preservation, and use of human bodies or the organs, members, or parts thereof. Provision is made for open-ended donations.

5. Gifts may be made only for the replacement or rehabilitation of diseased or worn-out organs, members, or parts of the bodies of living humans.

6. Gifts may be made by will.

7. Donations may be made by written instruments signed by the donor and witnessed by two persons of legal age. No particular form or words shall be necessary, provided the instrument conveys the clear intention of the person making the same.

10. The donor may revoke at any time prior to death any disposition previously made by execution of a written instrument in the same or a similar manner as the original donation and bequest.

11. The hospital or physician shall not be liable civilly or criminally for removing said organs or any part thereof from the body, providing the donor has, prior to death, executed a valid written agreement as provided in the act.

UTAH

No applicable statute.

VERMONT

No applicable statute.

VIRGINIA

[Va. Code Ann. § 32-364.] (Supp. 1968)

1. Every inhabitant of this state of the age of 21 or older and of sound mind may ar-

range for the disposition, after death, of his body or any part thereof.

2. The person(s) having the right to a body for burial may likewise consent to such use of the body or any part thereof.

5. Donations must be made for the purpose of scientific use, other advancement of medical science, or the replacement or rehabilitation of diseased parts of the bodies of other humans.

6. Donations may be made by will.

7. Donations may be made by an instrument executed in the same manner as a will.

10. Any such disposition may be revoked by the testator or grantor at any time prior to his death by the execution of a written instrument in the same manner as the original grant.

WASHINGTON

[Wash. Rev. Code Ann. §§ 68.08.250-.280 (1962)]

1. Any person of legal age and sound mind may donate the whole or any part of his remains.

2. and 3. Any person who has the right to control the disposition of the remains of a deceased person may also authorize the use of the decedent's body or any part thereof, unless contrary directions have been given by the decedent. The operation of this section shall not be barred by the decedent's not having reached the age of majority. This section shall also be applicable to stillborn infants.

4. Gifts may be made to a teaching institution, university, college, the Director of Health of the State, any public or nonprofit therapeutic agency approved by the Director of the State Board of Health under rules and regulations established by the director or board or any legally licensed hospital.

5. Donations may be used for such "medical purposes" as may have been designated, or in the absence of any such designated, for such medical purposes as the named donee may determine.

7. Donations are made by executing a written instrument.

10. Written instruments of donation may be revoked by the donor in writing; and if the instrument has been delivered to the donee, he shall redeliver it to the donor forthwith upon receipt of the revocation.

11. A donee shall not be liable to any person for carrying out the decedent's instructions.

WEST VIRGINIA

[W. Va. Code Ann. §§ 16-9-1 to -3 (1966) (authority provided for eyes only)]

1. A person 21 years or older and of sound mind may prescribe the disposition, after death, of his eyes or any part thereof.

2. The person(s) having the right to a body for burial may consent to such use of the eyes or parts thereof.

4. Each instrument may designate the donee, but such shall not be necessary. A donee may be an individual, hospital, institution, agency engaged in sight restoration, or a bank maintained for the storage, preservation, and use of human eyes or parts thereof. Provision is made for open-ended donations.

5. Donations must be made for the purpose of advancing medical science or for the replacement or rehabilitation of diseased eyes or wornout or injured parts of the eyes of living human beings.

7. Donations may be made by a dated written instrument signed by the person making or giving the same and witnessed by two persons of legal age. No particular form or words shall be necessary for such donation, provided the instrument conveys the clear intention of the person making the same.

10. Any disposition may be revoked by the donor at any time prior to his death by the execution of a written instrument in the same manner as the original grant.

11. No hospital, donee, or physician who reasonably relies upon a dispositive instrument appearing to have been made in conformity with the provisions of the act shall be liable civilly or criminally for removing eyes or parts thereof from the body of a deceased donor.

WISCONSIN

[Wis. Stat. Ann. § 155.06 (Supp. 1968)]

1. Every person 21 years or older and of sound mind may make a gift during his lifetime of all or any part of his body.

3. Such body or parts thereof may be made available to a medical school or bank after the death of the donor by the person having custody of the body.

4. The gift may be made to any medical school or bank handling parts of the body. The donee may accept or reject the gift. If the donee accepts, he or his agent may cause to be removed from the body that portion given to the donee. If the entire body is given, it shall not be delivered to the donee or his agent until after the surviving spouse or other person who assumes custody of the body has had an opportunity to provide a funeral service or other last rites for the deceased.

5. Gifts may be made for scientific, medical, or educational purposes.

7. Such a gift shall be evidenced by a written instrument signed by the donor and two competent witnesses who know the signature to be that of the donor.

10. The gift may be revoked by the donor at any time during his lifetime.

11. No person acting in good faith to carry out the written directions of the donor shall be liable for damages in any civil suit for his actions, notwithstanding the fact that, for any reason, the supposed gift is invalid.

WYOMING

No applicable statute.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1969

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a tabulation setting forth the appropriations for fiscal year 1968, the budget estimates for 1969, the House allowances, the Senate allowances, and the conference agreement for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1969, H.R. 18037

Item	Appropriation, fiscal year 1968	Budget estimates, 1969	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference agreement
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION					
Manpower development and training activities.....	\$398,497,000	\$413,096,000	\$400,000,000	\$400,000,000	\$400,000,000
Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries and expenses.....	30,696,000	29,422,000	26,722,000	26,722,000	26,722,000
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, salaries and expenses.....	8,267,000	9,262,000	9,055,000	9,055,000	9,055,000
Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.....	(556,932,000)	(616,573,000)	(604,073,000)	(604,073,000)	(604,073,000)
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen.....	93,000,000	92,200,000	92,200,000	92,200,000	92,200,000
Trade adjustment activities.....	2,630,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Bureau of Employment Security, salaries and expenses.....	(17,990,000)	3,026,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,900,000
Trust fund transfer.....		(20,947,000)	(20,073,000)	(20,073,000)	(20,073,000)
Advances to employment security administration account.....		43,000,000	43,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS					
Labor-Management Services Administration, salaries and expenses.....	8,533,000	9,063,000	9,063,000	9,063,000	9,063,000
WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS					
Wage and Labor Standards Administration, salaries and expenses.....	5,048,000	12,177,000	11,777,000	11,777,000	11,777,000
Bureau of Employees' Compensation, salaries and expenses.....	(68,000)				
Trust fund transfer.....	4,429,000				
Bureau of Labor Standards, salaries and expenses.....	912,000				
Women's Bureau, salaries and expenses.....	56,061,000	52,691,000	52,691,000	52,691,000	52,691,000
Employees' compensation claims and expenses.....	24,166,000	26,211,000	25,711,000	25,911,000	25,811,000
Wage and Hour Division, salaries and expenses.....					
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS					
Salaries and expenses.....	20,933,000	22,669,000	21,763,000	21,763,000	21,763,000
BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,348,000	1,410,000	1,386,000	1,386,000	1,386,000
Special foreign currency program.....	75,000	360,000	50,000		
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
Salaries and expenses.....	5,741,000	6,226,000	6,126,000	6,126,000	6,126,000
Trust fund transfer.....	(144,000)	(144,000)	(144,000)	(144,000)	(144,000)
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses.....	4,388,000	5,128,000	4,878,000	4,878,000	4,878,000
Trust fund transfer.....	(538,000)	(538,000)	(538,000)	(538,000)	(538,000)
Federal contract compliance and civil rights program.....	1,103,000	1,456,000	904,000	904,000	904,000
Trust fund transfer.....		(762,000)	(512,000)	(512,000)	(512,000)
Preventing age discrimination in employment.....		1,000,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Total appropriations, Department of Labor.....	666,187,000	729,697,000	710,026,000	692,176,000	692,076,000
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	66,000,000	71,001,000	67,296,000	67,296,000	67,296,000
Buildings and facilities.....	1,150,000	100,000			
Total, Food and Drug Administration.....	67,150,000	71,101,000	67,296,000	67,296,000	67,296,000
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary educational activities.....	1,677,907,000	1,561,703,000	1,330,753,000	1,564,826,000	1,476,993,000
Advance appropriation for 1970 (indefinite).....		1,200,000,000	965,814,300	1,080,000,000	1,010,814,300
School assistance in federally affected areas.....	530,102,000	410,335,000	520,845,000	520,845,000	520,845,000
1968 special funds.....				90,965,000	90,965,000
Education professions development activities.....		215,913,000	126,900,000	196,900,000	171,900,000
Teacher Corps.....	13,500,000	31,235,000	15,000,000	31,200,000	20,900,000
Higher educational activities.....	1,158,194,000	708,127,000		696,307,000	696,307,000
Higher education facilities loan fund.....		100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Participation sales authorization.....	100,000,000	3,275,000	3,275,000	3,275,000	3,275,000
Payment of participation sales insufficiencies.....	925,000	249,995,000	248,216,000	248,216,000	248,216,000
Expansion and improvement of vocational education.....	252,900,000	149,199,000	94,894,000	143,644,000	143,144,000
Libraries and communities services.....	53,400,000	85,225,000	78,850,000	78,850,000	78,850,000
Educational improvement for the handicapped.....	90,967,000	142,300,000	86,417,000	92,967,000	89,417,000
Research and training.....	15,700,000	19,250,000		15,700,000	15,700,000
Foreign language training area programs.....		4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Educational research and training (special foreign currency program).....		46,100,000	42,000,000	42,000,000	43,000,000
Salaries and expenses.....	37,385,000				
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Office of Education.....	4,087,480,000	4,926,657,000	3,613,964,300	4,906,695,000	4,710,326,300
Consisting of—					
Definite appropriations:					
Regular.....	3,987,480,000	3,726,657,000	2,648,150,000	3,735,730,000	3,608,547,000
1968 special funds.....				90,965,000	90,965,000
Indefinite appropriations: Advance for 1970.....		1,200,000,000	965,814,300	1,080,000,000	1,010,814,300
Authorization to spend debt receipts (participation sales authorization).....	100,000,000				
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses.....	8,358,000	9,073,000	9,073,000	9,073,000	9,073,000
Comprehensive health planning and services.....	140,676,000	195,383,000	165,604,000	168,604,000	167,104,000
Health manpower education and utilization.....	155,028,000	186,227,000	172,176,000	172,176,000	172,176,000
Dental health activities.....	9,635,000	11,173,000	10,224,000	11,173,000	10,224,000
Construction of health educational facilities.....	203,000,000	84,800,000	84,800,000	84,800,000	84,800,000
Participation sales authorization.....	15,000,000				
Payment of participation sales insufficiencies.....	250,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Chronic diseases.....	27,942,000	29,779,000	27,942,000	30,942,000	28,942,000
Communicable diseases.....	72,109,000	63,407,000	62,144,000	62,144,000	62,144,000
Air pollution.....	64,185,000	106,733,000	86,733,000	94,033,000	88,733,000
Urban and industrial health.....	41,750,000	45,611,000	42,875,000	43,375,000	42,995,000
Radiological health.....	15,687,000	18,077,000	17,743,000	17,743,000	17,743,000
Community health services.....	54,234,000	59,500,000	42,731,000	50,831,000	49,931,000
Trust fund transfer.....	(4,075,000)	(4,320,000)	(4,320,000)	(4,320,000)	(4,320,000)
Patient care and special health services.....	63,230,000	71,193,000	70,443,000	70,443,000	70,443,000
Hospital construction activities.....	293,357,000	258,368,000	258,368,000	319,567,000	258,368,000

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1969, H.R. 18037—Continued

Item	Appropriation, fiscal year 1968	Budget estimates, 1969	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference agreement
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued					
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—Continued					
National Institutes of Health:					
Biologics standards.....	\$8,649,000	\$8,499,000	\$8,499,000	\$8,499,000	\$8,499,000
National Cancer Institute.....	183,356,000	187,707,000	182,592,000	191,592,000	185,149,500
National Heart Institute.....	167,954,000	169,735,000	164,120,000	172,120,000	166,927,500
National Institute of Dental Research.....	30,307,000	30,414,000	29,553,000	30,414,000	29,983,500
National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.....	143,954,000	146,489,000	141,287,000	147,287,000	143,888,000
National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.....	128,633,000	131,195,000	126,674,000	132,674,000	128,934,500
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.....	94,422,000	98,562,000	95,119,000	99,119,000	96,840,500
National Institute of General Medical Sciences.....	160,284,000	165,777,000	161,250,000	166,250,000	163,513,500
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.....	68,621,000	75,324,000	70,859,000	76,359,000	73,126,500
Regional medical programs.....	58,814,000	68,922,000		68,922,000	61,907,000
Environmental health sciences.....	17,289,000	18,099,000	17,541,000	18,099,000	17,820,000
General research and services.....	81,141,000	86,900,000	82,719,000	94,823,000	84,809,500
Grants for construction of health research facilities.....	35,000,000	8,400,000	8,400,000	8,400,000	8,400,000
John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences.....	500,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
General research support grants.....	(59,700,000)	(60,700,000)	(60,700,000)	(60,700,000)	(60,700,000)
Subtotal, National Institutes of Health.....	1,178,924,000	1,196,693,000	1,089,213,000	1,215,158,000	1,170,399,000
Mental health research and services.....	246,741,000	277,639,000	263,139,000	277,639,000	263,139,000
Community mental health resource support.....	100,168,000	87,300,000	79,300,000	87,300,000	87,300,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital, salaries and expenses (indefinite).....	9,751,000	11,077,000	11,077,000	11,077,000	11,077,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital, buildings and facilities.....	1,237,000	1,302,000			
National health statistics.....	8,317,000	9,501,000	8,230,000	8,230,000	8,230,000
National Library of Medicine.....	19,812,000	19,172,000	17,149,000	19,172,000	18,160,500
Buildings and facilities.....	10,715,000	12,495,000		5,310,000	
Scientific activities overseas (special foreign currency program).....	15,000,000	30,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Retired pay of commissioned officers (indefinite).....	13,800,000	15,090,000	15,090,000	15,090,000	15,090,000
Total new budget (obligational) authority, Public Health Service.....	2,769,006,000	2,799,793,000	2,549,254,000	2,789,080,000	2,651,271,500
Consisting of—					
Definite appropriations.....	2,730,455,000	2,773,626,000	2,523,087,000	2,762,913,000	2,625,104,500
Indefinite appropriations.....	23,551,000	26,167,000	26,167,000	26,167,000	26,167,000
Authorization to spend debt receipts (participation certificates).....	15,000,000				
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE					
Grants to States for maintenance payments.....		3,051,900,000	3,051,900,000	3,051,900,000	3,051,900,000
Work incentive activities.....		135,000,000	135,000,000	100,000,000	117,500,000
Grants to States for medical assistance.....		2,118,300,000	2,118,300,000	2,118,300,000	2,118,300,000
Social services, administration, training, and demonstration projects.....		594,800,000	594,800,000	594,800,000	594,800,000
Grants to States for public assistance.....	5,259,300,000				
Assistance for repatriated U.S. nationals.....	525,000	545,000	545,000	545,000	545,000
Grants for rehabilitation services and facilities.....	311,550,000	375,490,000	345,900,000	375,490,000	368,990,000
Mental retardation.....		30,056,000	30,056,000	32,556,000	32,556,000
Maternal and child health and welfare.....	235,600,000	297,500,000	265,400,000	265,400,000	265,400,000
Development of programs for the aging.....	18,450,000	26,000,000	23,000,000	23,000,000	23,000,000
Cooperative research or demonstration projects.....	3,150,000	5,000,000	3,150,000	3,150,000	3,150,000
Rehabilitation research and training.....	63,937,000	67,925,000		65,000,000	64,000,000
Research and training (special foreign currency program).....	5,000,000	7,500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Salaries and expenses.....	21,380,000	27,800,000	26,383,000	26,383,000	26,383,000
Trust fund transfers.....	(336,000)	(348,000)	(348,000)	(348,000)	(348,000)
Grants for correctional rehabilitation study.....	800,000				
Total, Social and Rehabilitation Service.....	5,919,692,000	6,737,816,000	6,599,434,000	6,661,524,000	6,671,524,000
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
Limitation on salaries and expenses.....	(715,328,000)	(778,145,000)	(768,145,000)	(768,145,000)	(768,145,000)
Payment to trust funds for health insurance for the aged.....	1,279,659,000	1,360,227,000	1,360,227,000	1,360,227,000	1,360,227,000
Payment for military service credits.....	105,000,000	105,000,000	105,000,000	105,000,000	105,000,000
Payment for special benefits for the aged.....		225,545,000	225,545,000	225,545,000	225,545,000
Total, Social Security Administration.....	1,384,659,000	1,690,772,000	1,690,772,000	1,690,772,000	1,690,772,000
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS					
American Printing House for the Blind, education of the blind.....	1,225,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000
National Technical Institute for the Deaf.....	2,615,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Model secondary school for the deaf:					
Salaries and expenses.....	425,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Construction.....	275,000	445,000	445,000	445,000	445,000
Salaries and expenses, Gallaudet College.....	2,878,000	3,785,000	3,635,000	3,635,000	3,635,000
Construction, Gallaudet College.....	2,196,000	675,000			
Salaries and expenses, Howard University.....	15,300,000	18,330,000	17,830,000	17,830,000	17,830,000
Construction, Howard University.....	3,926,000	2,209,000	2,209,000	2,209,000	2,209,000
Salaries and expenses, Freedmen's Hospital.....	6,700,000	8,739,000	8,739,000	8,739,000	8,739,000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses.....	7,139,000	10,705,000	8,405,000	8,405,000	8,405,000
Reappropriation.....	40,000				
Transfer from trust funds.....	(1,211,000)	(1,459,000)	(1,282,000)	(1,282,000)	(1,282,000)
Office of Field Coordination, salaries and expenses.....	2,209,000	2,908,000	2,508,000	2,508,000	2,508,000
Transfers.....	(1,815,000)	(2,379,000)	(2,079,000)	(2,079,000)	(2,079,000)
Office of the Comptroller, salaries and expenses.....	6,768,000	9,144,000	8,544,000	8,544,000	8,544,000
Transfer from trust fund.....	(991,000)	(1,335,000)	(1,255,000)	(1,255,000)	(1,255,000)
Office of Administration, salaries and expenses.....	2,427,000	3,312,000	2,612,000	2,612,000	2,612,000
Transfer from trust funds.....	(271,000)	(352,000)	(302,000)	(302,000)	(302,000)
Surplus property utilization.....	1,119,000	1,186,000	1,186,000	1,186,000	1,186,000
Office of the General Counsel, salaries and expenses.....	1,935,000	2,125,000	2,125,000	2,125,000	2,125,000
Transfers.....	(1,373,000)	(1,375,000)	(1,375,000)	(1,375,000)	(1,375,000)
Educational broadcasting facilities.....		13,087,000	4,375,000	4,375,000	4,375,000
Public broadcasting program.....		9,000,000		6,000,000	5,000,000
Higher education for international understanding.....		10,820,000			
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	21,637,000	62,287,000	29,755,000	35,755,000	34,755,000
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	14,285,164,000	16,325,149,000	14,585,873,300	16,186,520,000	15,861,342,800
Consisting of—					
Definite appropriations:					
Regular.....	14,146,573,000	15,098,982,000	13,593,892,000	14,989,388,000	14,733,396,500
1968 special funds.....				90,965,000	90,965,000
Indefinite appropriations:					
Regular.....	23,551,000	26,167,000	26,167,000	26,167,000	26,167,000
1970 advance.....		1,200,000,000	965,814,300	1,080,000,000	1,010,814,300
Reappropriation.....	40,000				
Authorization to spend debt receipts (participation sales authorization).....	115,000,000				

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1969, H.R. 18037—Continued

Item	Appropriation, fiscal year 1968	Budget estimates, 1969	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference agreement
TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES					
National Labor Relations Board	\$32,288,000	\$35,074,000	\$35,074,000	\$35,074,000	\$35,074,000
National Mediation Board	2,150,000	2,242,000	2,242,000	2,492,000	2,492,000
Railroad Retirement Board:					
Limitation on salaries and expenses	(14,150,000)	(14,490,000)	(14,490,000)	(14,490,000)	(14,490,000)
Payment for military service credits	17,839,000	18,446,000	18,446,000	18,446,000	18,446,000
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	7,425,000	8,090,000	7,662,000	8,090,000	8,090,000
U.S. Soldiers' Home (trust fund appropriations):					
Operation and maintenance	(8,024,000)	(8,602,000)	(8,602,000)	(8,602,000)	(8,602,000)
Capital outlay	(305,000)	(726,000)	(726,000)	(726,000)	(726,000)
Office of Economic Opportunity	1,778,000,000	2,180,000,000	1,873,000,000	2,088,000,000	1,948,000,000
Federal Radiation Council	131,000	127,000	127,000	127,000	127,000
President's Committee on Consumer Interests	337,000	700,000	421,000	421,000	421,000
National Commission on Product Safety		2,000,000		2,000,000	500,000
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority	16,789,521,000	19,301,525,000	17,232,871,300	19,033,346,000	18,566,568,800
Consisting of—					
Definite appropriations:					
Regular	16,650,930,000	18,075,358,000	16,240,890,000	17,836,214,000	17,438,622,500
1968 special funds				90,965,000	90,965,000
Indefinite appropriations:					
Regular	23,551,000	26,167,000	26,167,000	26,167,000	26,167,000
Advance for 1970		1,200,000,000	965,814,300	1,080,000,000	1,010,814,300
Reappropriations	40,000				
Authorization to spend debt receipts (participation certificates)	115,000,000				

TRIBUTES TO SENATORS CARLSON AND MORTON

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD two resolutions unanimously adopted by the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the committee resolutions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION, COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, U.S. SENATE

Whereas, Frank Carlson, of Kansas, served honorably and faithfully as a member of the Committee on Finance from January 13, 1953, to January 3, 1969, and

Whereas, Frank Carlson generously devoted his knowledge and energy to the consideration of the many complex issues before this Committee during this period, and

Whereas, Frank Carlson unceasingly advanced the development of legislation relating to trade, government finance, and social welfare in execution of the broad responsibilities of this Committee: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance hereby expresses to Frank Carlson its sincere appreciation and gratitude for his outstanding contributions to the fulfillment of the obligations of this Committee, and for his faithful and devoted service as a member of this Committee.

Given at Washington, District of Columbia, this eighth day of October, 1968.

RESOLUTION, COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, U.S. SENATE

Whereas, Thruston B. Morton, of Kentucky, served honorably and faithfully as a member of the Committee on Finance from January 18, 1960, to January 3, 1969, and

Whereas, Thruston B. Morton generously devoted his knowledge and energy to the consideration of the many complex issues before this Committee during this period, and

Whereas, Thruston B. Morton unceasingly advanced the development of legislation relating to trade, government finance, and social welfare in execution of the broad responsibilities of this Committee: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance hereby expresses to Thruston B. Morton its sincere appreciation and gratitude for his outstanding contributions to the fulfillment of the obligations of this Committee, and for

his faithful and devoted service as a member of this Committee.

Given at Washington, District of Columbia, this eighth day of October, 1968.

THE SENATE MUST ACT TO PROHIBIT THE IMPORTATION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I had hoped that the Senate might find time today to consider H.R. 11618, a bill to protect rare and endangered species. This bill, as reported from the Commerce Committee only yesterday, represents an important step toward the ultimate goal of conservation—the preservation of all the many beautiful and valuable species of wildlife that populate our earth. Earlier this year, I introduced S. 2984, the Senate version of this endangered species bill. On July 24, 1968, in the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I offered testimony in favor of this legislation.

I deeply regret that in these waning moments of the 90th Congress, the Senate will not have the opportunity to consider this legislation. Already, the House has passed H.R. 11618. It was my hope that the Senate could act on this measure today, before this Congress adjourns, so that we could send this needed bill to the White House for the President's signature. It appears now, that the Senate will not be able to act.

H.R. 11618 would prevent importation of illegally captured endangered species into the United States. Since the United States is presently the largest importer of animal skins, it is especially urgent that such protecting measures be taken by our country. Also, the bill would restrict commercial traffic in illegally captured domestic animals and animal products. Practically speaking, this action would offer such endangered species as the American alligator urgently needed protection, and would prevent the almost certain extinction of many of our most unique and valuable wildlife.

From the time this bill was introduced in 1967, support continued to mount.

Numerous conservationist groups, including many international organizations, notified me of their concern that such a bill be passed. I was only recently advised by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources that 66 nations were contemplating similar legislation, and were only waiting on the Congress of the United States to take the initiative.

Mr. President, I assure all of those who have worked so hard with me for passage of this legislation that we are only down, and not out. Our fight will go on. When the 91st Congress convenes in January of 1969, I again will introduce legislation to protect endangered species. It is my hope that that Congress will respond to this great need.

The Corpus Christi Caller of Tuesday, October 1, 1968, contained an editorial which expresses very clearly the reason why such action is needed. I ask unanimous consent that this editorial entitled, "Fashions That Endanger Rare Wildlife Due Control," be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FASHIONS THAT ENDANGER RARE WILDLIFE DUE CONTROL

Sen. Ralph Yarborough, D-Texas, is no enemy of haute couture as profitable private enterprise. With domestic unrest aggravated by the glaring gap between affluence and poverty, conspicuous consumption may be as unwise as it is gauche, but what people want to spend on faddish self-adornment is really their own business.

What upsets Yarborough and many other conservationists is a fashion trend that threatens extinction to rare and beautiful forms of wildlife. This is nothing new; long ago it was the Old West's beaver; earlier this century it was the feather fad that almost wiped out a number of bird species. Now it is the fashion industry's pushing of garments, for men as well as women, made of the pelts of exotic fur-bearing wildlife.

Hence the House-passed bill that sponsor Yarborough is trying to dislodge from the Senate Commerce Committee before adjournment. It would authorize the secretary of the interior to ban importation of any pelts from

Education -

1/26 - Washington Post:

T: + 1 - Cq - greatest gain in middle class chi - (1) class size not significant

Some lly - additional services.

teacher retraining

when getting schools offer special program - turnover rate declined

1967

PL 89-10 - (20-247 - passed in '67 - extends through fiscal 1970)
Auth - 9:11c I - 2.74B 69 2.86B 70

Teacher Cq - 13.5m. Apog. - (33m 68 46m 69 56m 70)
Word Control 3.8m. Auth

Teacher Cq - Report 69 - 31.2m

Reg. approx 1.2B. '69 - T: + 1c I - 2.74B 69 2.86B 70

Foundation Amend - passed
House, signed in conf.
HEW can't withhold
funds for non-compliance
Civ. Rights Act until
after hearing & finding

Voc. Ed - HR 15066, S 3089 - to Amend Voc Ed Act of 1963.

10/2 Voc. Ed Conference Report - Models for; Mc Carthy Not Voting.
passed Sept 58 - "

9/26 - S 3769 - Higher Ed Act 1965 - Amend - Conference Report - Passed House
unified position due to ranking minority member - Mr. Que.

NDEA

Higher Ed Facilities Act

Higher Ed Act.

Nat Voc. Student Loan Insurance Act

10/3 - Voc Ed Act - HR 18366 conference report - 1st Hrd Stat of CEO -
passed Sept 58 - roll call.

Education

Physical Education

Scheduled & Structured Time

Instructor	Course	L.Grp	Lab Grp	S. Grp	Team	R.Center	Open Lab	Total
Espe	Boys 10	8	18		2		10	
	Boys 11		27					
	Boys 12		3				13	68
Louricas	Boys 10		18		2		13	
	Boys 11		27				16	
	Boys 12		3					79
Murray	Boys 10		18		2		12	
	Boys 11		27				20	79
Staffon (Intern)	Boys 10		30		2		22	54
Erickson	Boys 10		15		2		9	26
Anderson	Girls 10	6	54		2		13	
	Girls 12		6					81
Strait	Girls 10	6	27		2			
	Girls 11		27					
	Girls 12		6				9	77
Lovell	Girls 11		63		2		12	77

Physical Education

COURSE DESIGNS

Course and Team	Enroll- ment	Total Structure Time	Large Group			Lab Group			Small Group		
			Mtgs per week	Mtgs per mtg	No of grps	Mtgs per week	Mtgs per mtg	No of grps	Mtgs per week	Mtgs per mtg	No of grps
Girls Physical Ed. (Gr10 Anderson-Strait)	294	220	1	2	3	3	3	9			
Girls Physical Ed. (Gr11 Strait-Lovell)	312	180				3	3	10			
Girls Physical Ed. (Gr12 Anderson-Strait)	40	120				2	3	2			
Boys Physical Ed.(Gr10 Espe-Louricas-Erickson Intern)	358	220	1	2	4	3	3	12			
Boys Physical Ed. (Gr11-Espe-Murray- Louricas)	321	180				3	3	9			
Boys Physical Ed (Grade 12-louricas)	45	60				1	3	2			

HR -

1967 - Housing

8/10 m - rent supplement

Home - 500m

469 Model Cities

Conference

312 m model cities

Senate - 1 B

Conf. 625

Housing - Authorized - S.B. Housing bill. - Metro agency review all made
buying home - sell some state time -
Social service to housing tenants

229-195 - Not to go to Conference 250 - 111 goings

4/10/68 - Second Home (Senate Version) - ~~to go to Conference~~ - ~~to go to Conference~~

Feb 22 - 2/3 vote for cloture - lost 55 to 37. - 3/11 - Passed Senate - Mondale for H.C. - Not City -

April 11, 1968 - Civil Rights Act 1968 - sale or rental, Fed. assisted units - Mrs. Murphy -

June 1968 - Supreme Ct. - 1866 Law upheld against housing discrimination - nobody

Housing & Urban Development Act - S 3497 - 7/26 - Conference Report. 227-135

For - Blatnik, Fraser, MacGregor, Quie, Zwick.

Against - Lamm, Nelson.

Not voting - Payton.

EEOC - 7/11/68 - expanded to cover employees & unions of 25 or more persons.
Housing Bill - Dept. State, Justice, Commerce & Judiciary.

Price requested - 13.1m - 1969 Home 6.9m - Senate 16m - 8.7 accepted

Eg. Empty Org. Enforcement Act S 3465 - power to issue judicially enforceable "cease & desist" orders -

Senate comm. reported it - Senate hasn't acted

House comm. hasn't acted.

7/25 - Senate passed - Conference Report - Appropriation Bill - HUD (+ M. Sec.).

Nothing for
entire
CR Act of
1968 -
(Senate 49 m)

Mondale appeared before Senate Appropriation Comm.

To restore more than \$7 m cut from law - housing
approp. approved by House. - Supplemented Appropriation Bill -

Reported: 8 m for enforcing open housing - (House cut to 1 m)

: 300 m - Buy contract authority - ownership & rental (House cut to 15 m)

5 m - to help non-profit organizations sponsor low income housing

15 m - to counsel public housing tenants (House dropped)

250 th - to start home ownership Foundation to aid home ownership

Housing
EEOC -

League of Women Voters of the U.S.
1200 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

August 1968

Erratum

On page 4, Report from the Hill, August 8, 1968, the phrase in parentheses "(the logs go to Japan in U.S. bottoms)" is not true. The bulk of the logs go in Japanese ships and some in ships of other countries.

The same error appears in the August 1968 NATIONAL VOTER, page 2, top of first column "But logs go to Japan in U.S. vessels;"

Longshoremen and west coast ports, however, have profited from the Japanese log export trade. For example, according to testimony on January 18, 1968, of Ray R. Heinke, manager, Terminal Division, Port of Tacoma, Tacoma, Washington, at hearings before a subcommittee of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business, the benefits (port revenues, wages to longshoremen and others involved in handling logs at the port) to that port of log exports for 1967 were \$17.8 million.

At the same hearings, the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union locals of Oregon and Washington inserted in the hearing record that in 1966 longshoremen in Oregon and Washington, loggers and haulers, tug boat crews and other U.S. employees engaged in moving logs to the ships earned \$47 million in wages, and in 1967, this wage income increased by 30%.

We hope you will call attention of your members to the error of fact in the VOTER. We sincerely regret the inconvenience it may have caused.

Time For ACTION

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES
1200 17TH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

This is going on
Duplicate President's Mailing
March 27, 1968

TO: Local and State League Presidents
FROM: Mrs. Robert J. Stuart
RE: DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES, first in a series of Times for Action.
Appropriations for Employment and Education Programs.

This Time for Action is intended as an overall guide to 1968 action on appropriations for employment and education programs. We suggest that the local League Board member who is directing the local action program keep it for quick reference until the legislation has passed Congress. If a new chairman takes over on the local Board during this period, please pass it along to her for it will help her when briefer Times for Action, without the detailed information contained in this material, arrive in her mail. Additional copies of the enclosed BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON APPROPRIATION REQUESTS FOR EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969 may be ordered from the national office (10¢ each).

ACTION UNDER LEAGUE POSITION

The League position on education and employment is part of the 1966-68 Development of Human Resources Current Agenda item: "Support of policies and programs in the United States to provide for all persons equality of opportunity for education and employment." Aspects of the League position relevant to our action on appropriations now before Congress include:

- . Programs in basic education, occupational education and retraining, when needed at any point of an individual's working career.
- . Expanded opportunities in apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs.
- . Greatly increased educational opportunity through compensatory programs for disadvantaged groups beginning at the pre-school level and extending through secondary education.

During the last two years under our DHR position, major League action with Congress has been on the authorization legislation for federal aid to disadvantaged children under Title I programs of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) and for the Economic Opportunity Act (EOA). The League has received considerable recognition for its efforts, especially on the anti-poverty bill. In this session of Congress the League will concentrate its action on funding of these programs as well as funding of manpower programs.

LEGISLATIVE OUTLINE IN BRIEF

Last year Congress extended the EOA programs through June 30, 1969, and Title I programs under ESEA through June 30, 1970. Because of the passage of these multiyear authorizations, no new authorization is needed this year, but money will have to be appropriated by Congress for their continuation.

Time For Action is published to assist Leagues and League members in working toward their legislative goals.

Congress normally passes about a dozen major appropriations bills each year for all federal spending. Money for education and employment programs is funded through the appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), and Related Agencies. Appropriations bills are traditionally handled by the House Appropriations Committee first. This Committee is divided into 13 subcommittees. Each subcommittee has substantial influence over the appropriations which come before it. Money for education and employment comes under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor and HEW. (See enclosed for Committee list.)

Under the present system appropriations have been made late in the year, and school districts have not had time for efficient planning because they have not known in advance of the beginning of the school year how much money would be allocated to them under Title I programs of ESEA. To alleviate this problem, the Administration has asked Congress to appropriate funds for both FY 1969 and 1970 this year. The Administration, March 11, sent to Congress a supplemental bill which includes funding for Title I programs of ESEA for fiscal 1969, and is requesting FY 1970 funding in the regular 1969 appropriation. The supplemental bill and the regular appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor and HEW are now before the appropriations subcommittee. The subcommittee is presently holding hearings on both the supplemental and the regular appropriations bills and is expected to finish its work on these bills early in May.

Setting priorities within the federal budget each year is a difficult and demanding task. It will be especially difficult this year because of the balance-of-payments problems and the increasing costs of the war in Vietnam. The fiscal 1969 federal budget submitted to Congress by the President in January, calling for a \$3.3 billion rise in national defense spending, held the line for many domestic programs and cut back others. The President is now talking of further reductions, and many Congressmen are in an austerity mood on many domestic programs.

The League strongly supports the funding for the Title I programs under ESEA, the Teachers Corps, programs under the Office of Economic Opportunity and manpower programs. (See enclosed background sheet for details.) The needs for these programs are increasing, while the funding to carry them out is not. Admittedly it will be very hard to get more money for any programs this year. However, the League can work to convince Congress that these domestic programs, high on our priority list, are important to the country, that there is support for them, and funding should not be cut. The competition for money will be strong, and the battle for funding the employment and education programs will be difficult. Other voices for other programs will be heard. Those concerned about continuing the progress in equal opportunity for employment and education will have to see that this commitment is voiced on Capitol Hill, especially to members of the Appropriations Committee.

WHAT THE LEAGUE CAN DO

NOW IS THE TIME for all Leagues to begin community action campaigns.
NOW IS THE TIME for Leagues with representatives on the House Appropriations Committee -- and especially Leagues with Congressmen on the subcommittee -- to write in support of funding for Title I programs under ESEA for both FY 1969 and 1970 for the Teachers Corps, for programs under the Office of Economic Opportunity, and for manpower programs. Tailored letters to your Congressman, discussing what is happening in your own community under these programs and the effect cutbacks will have, are most effective. All Leagues, even those who do not have Congressmen on the House Appropriations Subcommittee, are encouraged to write the subcommittee expressing views on this legislation. (Write to Daniel J. Flood, Chairman, Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, HEW, The Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20515.)

League of Women Voters of the U.S.
1200 - 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

March 27, 1968
(additional copies 10¢)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON APPROPRIATION REQUESTS FOR
EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969

The President submitted the federal budget for fiscal 1969 to Congress on January 29, 1968. Included were appropriation requests for \$2.18 billion for the Economic Opportunity Programs; \$1.2 billion for Title I funds for FY 1969 for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), which is less than half of the authorization of \$2.6 billion and \$1.2 billion for ESEA Title I funds for FY 1970. For the National Teachers Corps the request is for \$31.2 million, which is more than twice the FY 1968 appropriation of \$13.5 million. In the President's January 23 special message on manpower, he requested \$2.1 billion for all manpower programs for FY 1969, a \$442 million increase over last year.

MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS

President Johnson, in his 1968 State of the Union Message, gave high priority to the requirement for more and useful jobs for the tens of thousands of unemployed and underemployed who are victims of the poverty cycle. Immediate action to provide thousands of additional worthwhile jobs (not make-work type employment) was one of the urgent recommendations of the U. S. Commission on Civil Disorders in its report of March 1968. President Johnson proposed that the federal government, together with private industry, train a minimum of 500,000 of the hard-core unemployed within the next three years. To accomplish this training, he requested a \$2.1 billion manpower program for FY 1969, which is a 25% increase over the current program's funding. This increase in funds, according to the Administration, would enable the government to reach 1.3 million Americans through its manpower programs -- 300,000 more than participated in such programs in fiscal 1967.

A new partnership between government and private industry is in the making through the President's proposed new employment program, which is to be known as Job Opportunities in Business Sector (JOBS). The National Alliance of Businessmen, with Henry Ford II as Chairman, will work with local business executives in the 50 largest cities toward implementing the community JOBS effort.

The primary function of JOBS will be an extensive on-the-job training program to provide basic education, occupational training, and work experience. The government, through the state employment offices, will seek out and identify the hard-core unemployed and place them with the various cooperating industries. Any costs of training above those the company would normally absorb in training an employee will be offset by federal payments.

The Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) of 1962, as amended, is the authority which provides primarily for the federal cooperation of the Labor Department in the JOBS program. The requested appropriation of approximately \$435 million for MDTA will provide allotments for payment of trainee allowances, on-the-job training costs, and underwrite the services provided by the state employment offices.

The Job Corps, which is administered and funded through the Office of Economic Opportunity, provides basic education and training in urban and rural centers away from home for youths from 14 to 21, most of whom are school dropouts. The conservation centers utilized as rural training centers for some of the Job Corps youths are operated in cooperation with the Interior and Agriculture Departments, which manage these centers. It is estimated that 97,700 youths will be served by 121 Job Corps Centers in FY 1969.

Other work and training programs are the school and summer work programs for disadvantaged high-school-age students, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, and the comprehensive employment programs, which provide a wide range of manpower services in both rural and urban areas to the unemployed, underemployed, or low-income people. The Concentrated Employment Program, which coordinates manpower programs with supportive services such as medical aid, day-care centers, counseling, and remedial education, is expected to serve in FY 1969 more than 200,000 disadvantaged, mainly those concentrated in areas of highest incidence of poverty.

Following are the Administration's appropriation requests for the coming fiscal year for all programs which are related to manpower and employment:

(in millions)	
On-the-job Training	\$404
Institutional Training	310
Job Corps	295
Work and Training Programs	422
Manpower Services, Concentrated	
Employment Program	513
Miscellaneous	144

A new Administration bill related to the manpower programs, just introduced in mid-February, called the "Partnership for Learning and Earning Act of 1968," proposes to consolidate, broaden, and strengthen existing vocational and technical education programs which are now being carried out through the Vocational Education Act of 1963. Although the League supports this bill, it is not being included in this background material at this time because we are now considering only the appropriations bills.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

The Appropriation request is for the full amount authorized by Congress last year -- \$2.176 billion.

In addition to the manpower programs funded through OEO, anti-poverty programs which are administered through this agency are, among others, the Community Action Programs, including Head Start and Follow Through, as well as health and legal services, the migrant workers programs, the rural areas programs, and VISTA.

Since its inception, the Office of Economic Opportunity has directed the establishment of more than 1000 Community Action Agencies through which local communities are learning to plan and carry out activities aimed at the elimination of poverty. Such programs as remedial education and training, special summer activities, health care and subprofessional jobs are included. In the Head Start program of the CAP it is proposed that 450,000 pre-school children will be served in summer programs and 202,000 during the academic year 1969. Follow Through will be expanded to care for 79,000 children in the primary grades, an increase of 66,000 over 1968.

The migrant workers program provides special assistance to meet the educational, day care, housing, and other needs of migratory agricultural workers and their families. VISTA workers are assigned directly to urban and rural poverty areas, where they live and work, helping the poverty stricken to learn to help themselves.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1967

The Appropriation request for Title I for FY 1969 is \$1.2 billion, which is less than half of the authorization for FY 1969 of \$2.7 billion. Title I budget request for 1970 is \$1.2 billion, also less than half the 1970 authorization of \$2.9 billion.

Because of the advanced funding procedures approved in the ESEA Amendments of 1967, the 1969 appropriations request is being handled as a separate supplemental appropriation and the funding for 1970 will be included with the remaining ESEA appropriations requests for 1969. However, the House Appropriations Subcommittee is considering both the 1969 and 1970 requests together in conducting the hearings.

These funds will enable 9 and a half million children, including those from low-income families, dependent and neglected children, the children of migratory workers and Indians, children with handicaps, juvenile delinquents and orphans, to be furnished compensatory educational instructions and services.

EDUCATION PROFESSIONS DEVELOPMENT ACT

The National Teachers Corps, which is administered under the Education Professions Development Act, was designed to bring gifted teachers into American communities where children need special attention and encouragement. This program seemingly has offered an exciting challenge which has drawn dedicated young people into inner-city teaching; many have said that they might not otherwise have entered the profession.

For FY 1969, the appropriations request for this program is \$31.2 million, which is more than twice the \$13.5 million appropriated in FY 1968. This increase in appropriations will permit the Corps to be strengthened with an additional 3000 teachers, bringing the Corps up to 4200 members.

X X X X X

All of these foregoing appropriations requests will be included in one appropriations bill known as the Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare and Related Agencies appropriations bill. Since appropriations for many other programs will also be included, it is suggested that when writing members of the Congress, League members state their support to include the MDTA appropriation of \$435 million, the entire OEO fund request, \$1.2 billion for Title I of ESEA for each of the two years, 1969 and 1970 (FY) and the National Teachers Corps request of \$31.2 million. In so doing, the League will not be supporting appropriations which are outside our position.

APPROPRIATION LEGISLATION

House Committee on Appropriations - George H. Mahon (D., Texas), Chairman

(* Indicates member is on Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare.
Daniel J. Flood (D., Penna.) is Chairman of this Subcommittee.)

Democrats

Kirwan (Ohio)	Steed (Okla.)	McFall (Calif.)
Whitten (Miss.)	Shipley (Ill.)	* Hull (Mo.)
Andrews (Ala.)	Slack (W. Va.)	Cohelan (Calif.)
Rooney (N.Y.)	Flynt (Ga.)	Morris (N.M.)
Sikes (Fla.)	* Smith (Iowa)	Patten (N.J.)
Passman (La.)	Giaimo (Conn.)	Long (Md.)
Evins (Tenn.)	Hansen (Wash.)	Marsh (Va.)
Boland (Mass.)	Joelson (N.J.)	Yates (Ill.)
* Natcher (Ky.)	Addabbo (N.Y.)	* Casey (Texas)
* Flood (Pa.)		Pryor (Ark.)

Republicans

Bow (Ohio)	* Michel (Ill.)	McDade (Pa.)
Jonas (N.C.)	Conte (Mass.)	Andrews (N.D.)
* Laird (Wis.)	Langen (Minn.)	Harrison (Wyo.)
Cederberg (Mich.)	Reifel (S.D.)	Wyman (N.H.)
Lipscomb (Calif.)	Davis (Wis.)	Talcott (Calif.)
Rhodes (Ariz.)	Robison (N.Y.)	Reid (Ill.)
Minshall (Ohio)	* Shriver (Kan.)	Riegle (Mich.)

NOTE: Members are listed in order of seniority.

League of Women Voters of the U.S.
1200 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

April 23, 1968

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF APPROPRIATIONS' REQUESTS FOR EDUCATION,
EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER PROGRAMS TO THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR, HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

BY MRS. BRUCE B. BENSON, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

I am Mrs. Bruce Benson of Amherst, Massachusetts, Second Vice President of the League of Women Voters of the United States, and Chairman of the League's national program on Development of Human Resources. The League is a volunteer citizens' organization of nearly 150,000 members from more than 1200 communities in the fifty states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The League is nonpartisan and is concerned with government and governmental issues at all levels.

Our national position in human resources is support of policies and programs in the United States to provide for all persons equality of opportunity for education and employment. This position is an outgrowth of intensive study by local Leagues of the actualities of poverty and discrimination in their own communities and in the country as a whole. From this experience League members all over the country developed a knowledgeable background on which to base their consensus for this national position in 1966. Support for or opposition to specific measures is based on the collective consensus of our members.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before your subcommittee today to present the position of the League in support of a number of appropriation requests:

- \$2.18 billion for the Economic Opportunity Programs
- 1.2 billion for Title I funds for FY 1969 for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (which is less than half of the authorization of \$2.6 billion)
- 1.2 billion for ESEA Title I funds for FY 1970
- 31.2 million for the National Teachers Corps, administered under the Education Professions Development Act
- 2.1 billion for manpower programs for FY 1969

The members of the League believe that the Federal government must continue to assume a large share of responsibility for providing equal opportunities in education and employment. Further, in the aftermath of the disorder which has convulsed many of our cities in the past three weeks, the League believes that it is even more obvious that there must be strong federal leadership if our country is going to succeed in bringing disadvantaged people into the mainstream of American life. Americans must deal with the economic plight of this nation's poor, but we must also deal with the exclusion of Negroes from American Society, and the attitudes of the white Americans which continually nourish this exclusion. Our president, Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, has sent to each of you a copy of the statement which she issued for the League upon the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., urging that "Now is the time for vigorous and constructive action by the Congress, the state legislatures, and by every community to see that Negro citizens take their rightful place in American life."

Gainful employment is one of the most effective ways to enable people to live with a sense of dignity and accomplishment. The League agrees with the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders in its urgent recommendation that there be immediate action to provide thousands of additional worthwhile jobs. It is now an accepted fact and if it is not it should be, that the problem of finding

or creating jobs and training the hard-core unemployed and underemployed is a task of such massive proportions that resources of both the business sector and the federal government must be utilized if we are to mount programs of the scale required. Programs must be authorized and funds must be appropriated at unprecedented levels in order to deal with the unprecedented gap in our society between the people who have and the people who do not have.

The League of Women Voters of the United States strongly supports full budget appropriations for all the manpower programs including (1) the JOBS program which brings the private sector into partnership with the federal government to provide on-the-job training for the untrained, unemployed and underemployed, (2) the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended, which will provide for the cooperation of the Labor Department in the JOBS program, (3) the Concentrated Employment Program, which will be a supporting arm, under the OEO, to the JOBS program, (4) the Job Corps for poor youngsters who need to have a different environment from their homes and the Neighborhood Youth Corps out-of-school program for those who will require somewhat less intensive training (both programs funded under the OEO), and (5) work and training programs funded through the Office of Economic Opportunity as well as other agencies.

The League of Women Voters of the United States also supports full appropriations for other programs which are administered and/or funded through the Office of Economic Opportunity; one of these is the Community Action Programs. May I refer your committee to the Hearings before the House Committee on Education and Labor on the Economic Opportunity Act Amendments of 1967, which contain letters from a number of local Leagues over the United States detailing the many successes which they have observed in their work with these programs. The Community Action Agencies not only offer employment to approximately 50,000 disadvantaged people, but also enable members of the community to participate in the planning and administration of the program. The League of Women Voters of the United States believes that this kind of participation is extremely important in lessening the gulf which has existed for a long time between people who are poor and their government. We believe this participation helps to build good community relationships and establishes a better line of communication in our widely divided society.

Although the League is well aware that not all the community action agency programs nor all other programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity or of other agencies have been entirely successful, we do believe that progress is very definitely being made. We are also convinced that not only a great amount of time, but a greater commitment of ideas, energy and funds, will be required before we begin to get the upper hand over the root causes which continue to generate poverty.

In the field of education, the League of Women Voters of the United States urges full budgetary appropriations for a number of programs which aim to promote equality of opportunity for all children from the pre-school level through high school. Included are \$1.2 billion for Title I funds for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act for FY 1969 as well as \$1.2 billion for FY 1970 which provide compensatory programs for the disadvantaged children from the pre-school level through secondary education.

Our Leagues have reported that school officials are becoming more aware of the nature of the special problems of poor people and of people who have been and who continue to be discriminated against because of their color. These officials are becoming more anxious to move ahead in remedial and enrichment programs. Since such programs extend beyond the financial ability of most local communities -- especially those where the need is the greatest -- the League believes that

full federal support should be guaranteed. Further we urge the full appropriations for both years be approved so that local school districts will be able to plan their programs well in advance of each school year and therefore better utilize their allotted funds. The League also strongly supports the Head Start and Follow Through Programs which are administered and/or funded through the Office of Economic Opportunity and recommends full appropriations for these programs, as well as the National Teachers Corps which was authorized under the Education Professions Development Act.

I would like to add at this juncture a point which the members of the League of Women Voters of the United States believe is very important. That is: All these programs (Title I-ESEA, Head Start, Follow Through, National Teachers Corps) are directed at improving the quality of education for children who have great need for help. The League believes, however, that if we are to achieve the goal of quality education and equal educational opportunity we must also have integrated education. There is overwhelming evidence to date that compensatory education programs as provided under Title I-ESEA are not and cannot be substitutes for the racial integration of our schools. The League of Women Voters of the United States believes therefore that we must work for both quality and integrated education.

Even as the League urges full appropriations for these programs, we are ever mindful of the highly competitive demands on the federal budget at a time when austerity is required. We all know that the Administration's appropriations requests for the programs to combat poverty and discrimination represent only a very small fraction of the total need. The League of Women Voters of the United States does realize that many people feel that high appropriations are not advisable. We believe, however, that the national crisis which we are in the midst of makes passage of less than the full budgetary appropriations unjustifiable. That is, it is not justifiable if we really mean to give assurance to the twenty per cent of our citizens who are outside the mainstream of American life that we want them to be a part of that mainstream, in reality.

that he would make. But few men have won the deep respect and affection of so many Negroes and other minorities knew that he had accepted their cause as his own.

If he had been elected President, he would have been a great President. He shared with President Kennedy many of his inspired decisions. He understood the problems of our time, and in some capacity he would have played a major role in forwarding the greatness of our country in which he had such deep faith. Our country has suffered an irreparable loss.

PROMPT ACTION NEEDED ON FEDERAL EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION BILL

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I wish to address myself to the Senate leadership on a very delicate matter on which I hope they will give me their attention.

The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, on May 8, 1968, reported a revised version of the bill to give the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission the power to issue cease-and-desist orders, enforceable in the Federal courts, to remedy cases of unlawful, discriminatory employment practices.

Let me point out that this particular measure is not a new one. The original provision was incorporated in the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The bill which we reported was one title of the omnibus civil rights bill the President sent us at the opening of this session of Congress in 1967. It had the endorsement of the administration, many civil rights groups, the labor movement, and representatives of many State civil rights commissions.

Let me point out that 38 of the 50 States now have on their books some form of fair employment laws. This should not really be a controversial bill because it gives the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission the powers now enjoyed by many other Federal agencies, including the National Labor Relations Board and at least 31 State fair employment practice agencies.

The bill was subjected to a good deal of debate in our committee, was finally amended considerably, and reported by the committee. Now it is on the calendar as S. 3465.

I am most disturbed by reports which I have heard, and which were carried in the press, that, because of a threat of a filibuster, the administration may decide—I emphasize the word “may,” because I am addressing a plea to the administration—to pass over the bill in this Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. JAVITS. I ask unanimous consent to speak for 3 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, it seems to me that once before, earlier this year, some were ready to give up on important civil rights legislation because of the threat of a filibuster. At that time, the full Senate faced the threat, broke the filibuster, and passed the Civil Rights Act of 1968. In my judgment, this is not the time to run from the threat of a filibuster, not even a filibuster supported by the distinguished minority leader. It

is, once again, time to face the threat of those who would not allow the Senate to vote on this issue.

I believe that the threat of a filibuster on S. 3465, even if not empty, is no reason to pass over this important legislation. I believe that this bill has at least as much support as the open housing amendment previously adopted by the Senate this year after cloture was voted. Thus, in contrast to the close division among the members of the Committee on the Judiciary on the civil rights bill enacted earlier this year, S. 3465 was reported out of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare by a vote of 13 to 2. This bill may have some opposition, but it has overwhelming bipartisan support.

Mr. President, some 38 States now have on their books some form of fair employment law. In at least 31 of those States the agency responsible for administering the fair employment practice law has powers at least as great as those which would be given to the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission under S. 3465. Those 31 States have recognized that there is little point in establishing an administrative agency to administer a fair employment practice law if the agency has no power to implement its own decisions. That, however, is the position in which the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is placed under existing title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It restricts the Commission's activities to investigation of charges and negotiation of voluntary settlement agreements. If no voluntary agreement can be negotiated, the burden is placed upon the individual victim of unlawful discriminatory practices to bring his own law suit into Federal courts. In case the individual who has been unlawfully discriminated against is hardly enough to bring his own law suit, the Federal court must proceed to decide it without having available to them any of the expertise developed by the Commission in this exceedingly complex area.

Mr. President, title VII pays lip service to the idea of equal employment opportunity, but the hard fact is that the compromise worked out in 1964 under which the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was emasculated, has gone far to destroy the act as an effective tool to end discrimination in employment in this country.

The purpose of S. 3465 is simply to make good the promise of title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission would be given power to hold administrative hearings and issue appropriate cease and desist orders only after efforts to achieve voluntary compliance have been exhausted. The Administrative Procedure Act would be applicable at all stages of the proceeding before the Commission and its orders would be reviewable in the Federal Courts of Appeals in the same way other Federal agency orders are. It would allow the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to play a truly effective role in the fight to end discrimination in employment throughout the Nation.

It is true that under existing title VII a significant amount of progress has been

made in the area of voluntary nondiscrimination agreements. The Commission has played an important, if limited, role in promoting public awareness of discriminatory employment policies and the voluntary correction of such policies. But in the last analysis, we cannot leave observance of the mandates of title VII to voluntary choice. So long as Federal law clearly makes it unlawful to follow discriminatory employment policies, there should be an appropriate Federal instrumentality established to enforce the strictures of the law.

Furthermore, although the Commission has had some success in promoting voluntary compliance with the law, the rate of voluntary compliance has actually considerably decreased in recent months, thus indicating that the Commission is more and more facing the type of "hard core case" which will only yield to the compulsion of the law.

Finally, Mr. President, I would point out that of all the recommendations of the President's Commission on Civil Disorders, which I endorse, this would be the least costly. It is all too apparent that because of the present budgetary crisis, as shown in the attitude of the Congress, implementation of most of the Commission's recommendations will not be possible this year, at least. But S. 3465 is one almost no-cost measure which can and should be adopted now. I therefore urge the majority leader to call up this bill as soon as possible, and preferably next week, if he can do it.

In any case, I point, with the hope that it receives the attention which it deserves, to the fact that we should not be intimidated in respect to this bill by threats of a filibuster, any more than we were earlier this year in respect to the fair housing legislation.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT OF AUTHORIZED DEFICIENCIES IN APPROPRIATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, reporting authorized deficiencies to be incurred for the necessities of the current year in appropriations in addition to those indicated in his letter of May 13, 1968; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PAYMENT OF JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF MUCKLESHOOT TRIBE OF INDIANS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Muckleshoot Tribe of Indians in Indian Claims Commission docket numbered 98, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers) to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

OLDER AMERICANS ACT OF 1965

A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to strengthen and improve the Older Americans Act of 1965 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDING OFFICER:

A resolution of the Senate of the State of New Jersey; to the Committee on Finance

"SENATE RESOLUTION

"Whereas, There is at present pending the Congress of the United States legislation to impose a mineral severance tax amounting to 5 per cent of the gross income from any domestic mineral property; and

"Whereas, By permitting taxpayers to credit it against the payment of this Federal tax the amount paid in State severance taxes, this legislation has the intent of promoting uniform rates among the States and, at the same time, will encourage the imposition of such taxes by the States; and

"Whereas, Such taxes, whether imposed by the States or the Federal Government, erode the competitive position of domestic mineral extractors as against foreign imports, threaten the economic stability of the industry and risk the loss of this industry's current contribution to the national economy; and

"Whereas, The deleterious effects of such taxes have recently been experienced by the State of Minnesota, which, after suffering loss of iron mining operations which moved to Canada to escape this tax, repealed said tax; and

"Whereas, Such a tax, added to the obligations of the domestic mining industry in terms of high wage levels, other State and Federal taxes and compliance with other Federal regulations—all imposing economic burdens which do not affect foreign competitors—would be highly inequitable to the domestic industry and would gravely affect its ability to compete with foreign producers not only in the export market but also in the domestic market; now, therefore,

"Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of New Jersey: That the health of the mining industry in this country and the best interests of the national economy would be ill served by any Federal legislation imposing a mineral severance tax or encouraging the imposition of any such tax by State Governments; and

"Be It Further Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the Journal of the Senate, and that copies be sent to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the Vice President of the United States and to each of the members of Congress elected from this State.

"SIDO L. RIDOLFI,

"President of the Senate.

"Attest:

"HENRY H. PATTERSON,
"Secretary of the Senate."

A resolution adopted by the board of supervisors, San Mateo County, Calif.; praying for the enactment of legislation to amend the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Finance.

Memorials from sundry citizens and organizations of the United States, relating to the death of Hon. Robert F. Kennedy ordered to lie on the table.

MEMORIALS RELATING TO THE LATE SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I have before me various memorials received from officials of foreign governments, addressed to the Vice President of the Senate, expressing deep regret at the recent passing of Senator Robert

League of Women Voters of the U.S.
1200 - 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

May 28, 1968
(additional copies 2 for 10¢)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES ENFORCEMENT ACT S. 3465

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was created by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, to implement the provisions of the Act which prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, sex or national origin. Further, employers, public and private employment agencies, labor organizations and joint labor-management apprenticeship and training programs were forbidden to engage in discriminatory employment practices. Initially, the law applied to employers of 100 or more employees and unions with 100 or more members; on July 2 of this year this number will drop so that employers and labor unions of 25 or more persons will be covered.

Authority to enforce the prohibition against discrimination in employment practices was given in 1964 to the five-member bipartisan Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, but the Commission was given no real power of enforcement and is still only permitted to engage in conciliation of charges between the person who alleges discrimination and the agency allegedly committing such discrimination. The Civil Rights bill as originally introduced in Congress gave the Commission authority comparable to that of the National Labor Relations Board (a regulatory agency); however, Congress rejected this proposal on the grounds that the problems of discrimination would be resolved much better through informal methods of conference, conciliation and persuasion rather than through an NLRB-type procedure.

The objective of the original statute (Title VII as passed in 1964) was not merely to insure access, on a nondiscriminatory basis, to jobs at the entry-level, but to insure equal opportunity in such matters as upgrading, promotions and hiring in higher level jobs. Experience has proven that the ability of the EEOC to implement Title VII, because of its lack of enforcement power, has been severely restricted. During the past four years success in conciliation efforts by the Commission has reached only approximately fifty per cent. If the aggrieved person is unable to gain redress through conciliation, he may bring a civil action in the Federal courts. This is a costly procedure, which the aggrieved person, in almost every case is unable to underwrite. The Legal Defense Fund of the NAACP has furnished most of the legal assistance in those cases which have resulted in suits. (The Attorney General may also bring a civil action in the Federal courts, if requested to do so by the EEOC.)

Early in 1967 the Administration requested that the Congress approve legislation granting the EEOC the power to issue judicially enforceable orders, that is, give the EEOC the power of a regulatory commission. Hearings by the Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower and Poverty on S. 1308 and S. 1667, which were the two bills dealing with equal employment opportunity and non-discrimination were held in Spring, 1967. Following the hearings, the Committee's recommendations on the two bills with amendments were made to the full committee (Committee on Labor and Public Welfare). In May of this year, the full committee reported its recommendations as an original bill.

This bill, S. 3465, will give the EEOC authority to hold hearings, once reasonable cause has been determined, to issue cease-and-desist orders against discriminatory practices found at the hearing, and when necessary, to enforce such orders in the Federal courts. A Commission order would not be self-enforcing; the Commission would have to petition for its enforcement in the court of appeals. It is believed

that an important consequence of granting the Commission authority to issue such cease-and-desist orders will be an increase in their ability to obtain successful conciliation. State fair employment agencies have had much greater voluntary compliance where they possessed cease-and-desist powers.

This bill is a compromise engineered by several factions. Originally, a few groups believed that the bill, to be fully effective, should continue to afford the aggrieved person the right to bring civil action against the respondent, as well as provide the cease-and-desist provisions for the EEOC. However, other groups (some labor groups were included in this opposition) believed that with the proposed new powers for the Commission, this right of civil suit by the allegedly aggrieved person would be a duplication of enforcement powers and would be unnecessary. Therefore, the bill has been written to contain only the enhanced powers for the EEOC. However, if the Commission were to decide that there is no reasonable cause to believe that the charge brought by the employee is true, it would dismiss the charge and notify the claimant and the respondent. Within 90 days after receiving such notification, the person aggrieved could bring a civil action in the district court to review the no-reasonable-cause determination of the Commission. This action would be decided on the basis of affidavits, the charge, the Commission's investigative report and its reasons for dismissal. The court could sustain the Commission, direct it to find reasonable cause, or direct it to investigate further. However, the court would have no authority to take testimony or to grant relief of any kind against a respondent.

When the hearings were held, many groups supported the intent of the bill, including the National Urban League, the Washington Bureau of the NAACP, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the New York City Commission on Human Rights, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and labor unions, as well as others. There is however, strong bipartisan opposition to the EEOC bill, Senator Dirksen having labeled it as "one of the most offensive pieces of legislation that could come before Congress." The Senator further stated that a bipartisan filibuster against the bill was being organized. Some members of the business community have also spoken out against the bill.

Only late last week (May 24) the House appropriations committee considering the funding for EEOC cut the requested appropriation from \$13 million to \$6.9 million. This appropriations bill goes to the House floor today (May 28) where supporters of the EEOC will endeavor to get the full appropriation restored. In support of this action, the League of Women Voters of the United States sent the following telegram today to the bipartisan leadership of the House of Representatives:

URGE RESTORING FULL FUNDING TODAY FOR EEOC. THE 47% CUTS MADE BY THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE WILL DRASTICALLY REDUCE EEOC EFFECTIVENESS UNDER EXPANDED JULY 1 REQUIREMENTS.

We shall try to keep you informed of the fast-breaking legislative action as it occurs.

Time For

ACTION

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

1200 17TH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

This is going on
Duplicate Presidents Mailing
May 31, 1968

TO: Local and State League Presidents (HUMAN RESOURCES)
FROM: Mrs. Bruce B. Benson
RE: 1. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (Senate action only)
2. Appropriations for Employment and Education Programs (House and Senate action)

1. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The appropriations bill for the EEOC for fiscal 1969 and the bill to strengthen the authority of the EEOC are both in trouble.

(a) Funding The Administration requested \$13.1 million for the EEOC for fiscal 1969. The appropriation for fiscal 1968 was \$6.6 million (\$500,000 below the 1968 request). The major increase in this year's budget request is for the enforcement section of the EEOC. On July 1, 1968, the authority of the EEOC under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 will be expanded to cover employers and unions of 25 or more persons (See enclosed background).

The House Appropriations Committee, May 23, cut the Administration request for the EEOC almost in half -- to \$6.9 million. Efforts to restore these funds on the floor of the House, May 28, failed and the House accepted the Committee figure. The Senate Appropriations* Subcommittee on the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies will start two weeks of hearings on this appropriation bill Tuesday, June 4, 1968.

If the EEOC is to be effective in investigation of job discrimination charges and in its efforts to resolve charges of discrimination which arise, the Commission must have adequate funds to fulfill the commitment made by Congress in the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The League and other supporters of fair employment practices must make every effort to get the funds restored when the Senate considers the appropriation bill.

* SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE (* for members of the Subcommittee on the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies):

Democrats: Carl Hayden (Ariz., Chairman), Richard B. Russell (Ga.), *Allen J. Ellender (La.), Lister Hill (Ala.), *John L. McClellan (Ark., Subcommittee Chairman), Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), *Spessard L. Holland (Fla.), John Stennis (Miss.), *John O. Pastore (R.I.), Mike Monroney (Okla.), Alan Bible (Nev.), *Robert C. Byrd (W. Va.), Gale W. McGee (Wyo.), *Mike Mansfield (Mont.), E.L. Bartlett (Alaska), William Proxmire (Wis.), Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas).

Republicans: *Milton R. Young (N.D., ex officio member), Karl E. Mundt (S.D.), *Margaret Chase Smith (Maine), Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), *Roman L. Hruska (Neb.), Gordon Allott (Colo.), *Norris Cotton (N.H.), *Clifford P. Case (N.J.), *Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.).

(b) Equal Employment Opportunities Enforcement Act - S. 3465 This legislation would grant the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission authority to issue judicially enforceable cease and desist orders (See enclosed background for further details).

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee* on May 8 reported out S. 3465. The bill was originally scheduled to come to the floor of the Senate the week of June 3. The Majority Leader, Senator Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.), has now stated that the bill will be brought up at the "appropriate time." There is opposition to the bill; the Minority Leader, Senator Everett Dirksen (R., Ill.), has threatened a filibuster. It now seems doubtful if the bill will be brought up until more support for it can be obtained.

Senator Clark's (D., Pa.) Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower and Poverty held hearings in May of 1967. After the Subcommittee approved its version of the bill, Mrs. Stuart wrote to all of the members of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee on September 26 urging full Committee approval. In the ensuing months after many meetings with outside groups, a compromise bill has been worked out which would hopefully have enough congressional support to pass. S. 3465 is the result of these meetings.

All of the members of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee voted for this bill in committee except Senators Fannin (Ariz.) and Hill (Ala.). If your Senator is on the Committee, thank him for his support in committee. Also both Senators Clark and Javits gave outstanding leadership in pushing the bill through the Committee, and their efforts should be recognized.

ACTION The League is supporting S. 3465 as a workable compromise to strengthen the EEOC. The League also supports full funding for the EEOC for fiscal 1969. NOW IS THE TIME TO LET SENATORS KNOW the League supports the work of the EEOC -- that it is important for all citizens to have an equal opportunity both in employment and advancement and that we believe the EEOC is an important agency in fulfilling these goals.

* * * * *

2. Appropriations for Employment and Education Programs The House is expected to take up the appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare and Related Agencies the middle of June. Funds for the Education, Employment, Manpower and Office of Economic Opportunity programs which the League supports are included. The Senate will consider this bill shortly after it is passed by the House.

It is likely that there will be major cuts in the President's budget this year. Where these cuts will come is still unclear. Special interest groups are mounting campaigns to keep their pet projects in the budget. If we are to continue our nation's efforts to eliminate poverty, it is vitally important that Congress does not cut funds for human resources projects. Individuals and organizations like the League who believe it is imperative for the federal government not only to continue but also to increase its efforts in the education and employment fields must increase their efforts with Congress to assure that these federal programs are not slashed.

* SENATE LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE COMMITTEE:

Democrats: Lister Hill (Ala., Chairman), Wayne Morse (Ore.), Ralph Yarborough (Tex.), Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), Jennings Randolph (W. Va.), Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (N.J.), Claiborne Pell (R.I.), Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.), Gaylord Nelson (Wis.), Robert F. Kennedy (N.Y.).

Republicans: Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), Winston L. Prouty (Vt.), Peter H. Dominick (Colo.), George Murphy (Calif.), Paul J. Fannin (Ariz.), Robert P. Griffin (Mich.).

The delegates at Convention felt the urgency to increase the League's efforts. They overwhelmingly adopted the following motion: "Recognizing our individual and organizational responsibilities, the Vermont delegation moves that the national Board be directed to send a statement from this Convention to the Congress and other branches of the government calling for immediate recognition of, and constructive action to alleviate, the domestic crisis of poverty and inequality, and to appropriate money for jobs, job training, education, and housing."

The national Board returned to Washington following Convention and drafted the following letter, which was sent to all members of Congress on May 10:

On May third, the 1432 delegates to the League of Women Voters' 28th National Convention, representing 1200 Leagues from all sections of the fifty states and from Puerto Rico, voted overwhelmingly to call upon Congress and other branches of the government for immediate recognition of and constructive action to alleviate the domestic crisis of poverty and inequality, and to appropriate money for jobs, job training, education, and housing.

The League of Women Voters of the United States has worked and will continue to work for legislation and for funds for increased job opportunities. We support improved education, occupational education and apprenticeship programs because we believe future workers entering the labor market for the first time must be adequately prepared for employment. We will continue to encourage private employers to work cooperatively with government in developing the additional full-time employment opportunities needed today and will work to secure equality of opportunity in housing.

The hopelessness which faces millions of our citizens cannot be ignored.

The delegates to the Convention reaffirmed their individual and the organization's responsibilities to help secure for all citizens the opportunity to share fully in the economic life of our country.

ACTION NOW IS THE TIME for the Leagues and the individual members to backup the delegates' action, to let Representatives and Senators know that congressional support of the League-supported programs which are funded in the appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare and Related Agencies is imperative. If Congressmen truly believe their constituents give high priority to federal programs to alleviate poverty, Congress will appropriate money for jobs, job training, and education.

For Additional Background League statement in support of appropriation requests for Education, Employment and Manpower Programs to the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, April 23, 1968.

Time for Action -- Development of Human Resources with background information on appropriation requests, March 27, 1968.

* * * * *

ENCLOSED WITH THIS TIME FOR ACTION:

1. Background information on Equal Employment Opportunities Enforcement Act -- S. 3465, May 28, 1968.

2. Chart -- 15 Major Federally Supported Manpower Programs (See page 4 for explanation).

Explanation of Enclosed Chart "15 Major Federally Supported Manpower Programs"
Addendum to "Background Information on Appropriations Requests for Education,
Employment and Manpower Programs before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on
Labor, Health, Education and Welfare" with March 27, 1968 TIME FOR ACTION.

Since issuing the March 27 Time for Action on Appropriations, there have been several inquiries from Leagues asking for a more definitive breakdown of the major employment and vocational education programs. The enclosed table entitled "15 Major Federally Supported Manpower Programs", published by the Congressional Quarterly, gives the reader a complete picture of just what each program is designed to do, what agency is responsible for its administration and the amount of money available. The only columns which may require explanation are those labeled "slots". In this instance, the term "slot" means openings to which trainees may be assigned; since some of the programs have training periods of less than one year, more than one person may be trained in a single "slot". Consequently, this table does not show how many people will be accommodated by these programs, but rather, how many spaces are available for the twelve month period. (In the Vocational Education and Vocational Rehabilitation programs, the figures relate to enrollees, rather than spaces, so that the above explanation does not apply.)

* * * * *

15 Major Federally Supported Manpower Programs

PROGRAM	TRAINEES	AUTHORITY	AGENCY	ADMINISTERED BY	FY 1968 APPROP.	FY 1969 REQUEST	SLOTS FY 1968	SLOTS FY 1969
Manpower Development Training (MDTA -- on-the-job training, institutional training)	unemployed and underemployed adults and youths	PL 87-415 (1962)	Labor Dept.	Labor Dept. (Manpower Adm.) HEW (Office of Education)	\$386,207,000	\$413,096,000	275,000	274,700
Vocational Education	state determined	PL 88-210 (1963)	HEW	HEW (Office of Education)	\$265,376,000	\$256,460,000	(enrollees) 7,505,000	(enrollees) 8,550,000
Vocational Rehabilitation	physically, mentally handicapped	PL 89-333 (1965)	HEW	HEW (Vocational Rehab. Adm.)	\$287,000,000	\$345,000,000	(rehabltd.) 200,000	(rehabltd.) 230,000
Work Incentive Program	Aid to Families with Dependent Children recipients	PL 90-248 (1967)	HEW	Labor Dept., state welfare agencies	\$ 35,000,000	\$100,000,000	32,000	102,000
Neighborhood Youth Corps	poor as well as unemployed youths	PL 88-452 (1964) amended, PL 90-222 (1967)	Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO)	Labor Dept. (Bureau of Work Programs)				
in-school summer program out-of-school	poor youths in school unemployed youths				\$ 48,300,000	\$ 73,400,000	74,800	114,700
					91,000,000	136,000,000	220,000	331,000
					141,700,000	165,000,000	52,900	62,000
Operation Mainstream (formerly Green Thumb)	chronically unemployed adults in rural areas	PL 89-253 (1965) amended, PL 90-222 (1967)	OEO	Labor Dept. (Bureau of Work Programs)	\$ 34,300,000	\$ 42,000,000	9,300	10,800
New Careers	unemployed, poor youths in urban areas	PL 89-794 (1966) amended, PL 90-222 (1967)	OEO	Labor Dept. (Bureau of Work Programs)	\$ 27,700,000	\$ 36,000,000	6,500	8,400
Concentrated Employment Program (CEP)*	hard-core unemployed in selected cities	PL 90-222 (1967)	OEO	Labor Dept. (community prime sponsors)	\$ 55,000,000	\$ 82,000,000	22,000	33,300
JOBS (Job Opportunities in the Business Sector)*	hard-core unemployed in 50 largest cities	PL 90-222 (1967)	OEO & Labor	Labor Dept.	\$ 53,000,000	\$185,000,000	15,000	51,700
Special Impact	adult & youth slum residents	PL 89-794 (1966) amended, PL 90-222 (1967)	OEO	Labor Dept. (Bureau of Work Programs)	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 15,000,000	3,500	5,000
Job Corps	poor school dropouts	PL 88-452 (1964)	OEO	OEO	\$285,000,000	\$295,000,000	35,000	37,500
Work-Experience	welfare rec'pts.	PL 88-452 (1964)	OEO	HEW	\$ 22,500,000	\$ 10,000,000	18,000	7,000
CAP manpower, Opportunities Industrial Centers	poor, unemployed adults & youths	PL 88-452 (1964)	OEO	OEO	\$ 21,000,000	\$ 21,000,000	--	--
Veterans-on-the-job	Vietnam-era veterans	PL 90-77 (1967)	Veterans Adm.	Veterans Adm.	\$ 24,900,000	\$ 49,200,000	32,000	63,000
Indian Manpower Activities	Indians	PL 84-959 (1956)	Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$ 21,097,000	\$ 25,297,000	12,833	13,640

*CEP and JOBS use funds from a variety of programs to deliver services. There is no over-all appropriation account for CEP as such. The amount shown is specifically earmarked for CEP and JOBS.

Water -

Conservation Message -

Basic legislation - Water Quality Act 1965

Clean Water Restoration Act 1966

(+ Clean Air Act 65
Air Quality Act 67
Solid Waste Disposal 65
Highway Beautification

1 - Combining Fed, State, local - 1.5 B water treatment - \$700 m authorized for 1969
State drinking water Act - 1968
Standards for chemical contaminants
Study & set standards.
Capital & operating costs - charged to users.

Wild River Bill - passed Senate (Mondak) of St. Ciro River. Kuntz & Fraser try to get Rep. Aspinall (Chm. Interior Comm) to put St. Ciro in his Wild River Bill - = Senate bill. Aspinall opposes it

③ Estuarine Area Bill H.R. 25 - passed House. 8/5/1968 - passed Senate 7/22 -

Estuaries & land & waters of the Great Lakes - Interior, the states, Army, other Fed agencies - study, inventory - consider 1 - wild life & recreation
2 - navigation & flood control
3 - urban, commercial development
1970 - submit area to law.

Great Lakes - 5 Lakes - less than 6' deep - 750,000 - 1969
Superior & Michigan - where saltwater meets fresh 250,000 - 1970

Interior authorized to enter into management agreements if states of estuarine areas
Blatnik opposed

④ 2040 - Fed aid to fight erosion. roadbeds, marie - public private - Fed aid
HR 6554
⑤ 1960 - Expand Water Pollution Control Act - w/ 1 - Clean Lakes Bill
2 - mine-water pollution
3 - oil spillage control. L. worked
S. opposed, but since no money, work passed

1967 -
Construction waste treatment plants - PL 90 - 147
Auth - 450m 1968 - in 1966

203 m - Pres Request - Approved

① Funding for sewage facilities - Authorized since 67-71
Senate - 225
House - 203
1 B - authorized 70
1.25 B - 71
Public Works
Hwy 8-11
Cofund - 214 - signed

② 7 members, report within 5 years, report by Pres - cost to current eng. byes.
National Water Commission 520 - Cost low fed. employees & suggests -
Senate passed 2/1967, House 9/1967 - agreement - dropped the restriction
Conference report passed Senate 9/12
House 9/15
③ 10/7 House passed - 277-0 - Blatnik, Fraser, Longen, Mac G, Qui - For, N.V. - Nelson, Kuntz (paired) 2nd - (paired)
Water Quality Improvement Act 53206 - to bring Fed share on pollution treatment facilities
Senate passed 7/10/68 - 10m + 700 less 214.
per Kuntz - House Comm. Least kind - worst case.
1 - Accelerate construction
2 - Control Lake pollution
3 - Acid mine waters
4 - Sewage from vessels - exerts less than 45'
5 - Oil discharge
6 - research & demonstration
Blatnik - Manager
Longen - Spoke for
Lake Michigan Basin States - prevent chlorinated hydrocarbon pollution
Ill, Ind, Mich, Wis -

Physical Education

Scheduled & Structured Time

Instructor	Course	L.Grp	Lab Grp	S. Grp	Team	R.Center	Open Lab	Total
Espe	Boys 10	8	18		2		10	
	Boys 11		27					
	Boys 12		3				13	68
Louricas	Boys 10		18		2		13	
	Boys 11		27				16	
	Boys 12		3					79
Murray	Boys 10		18		2		12	
	Boys 11		27				20	79
Staiffon (Intern)	Boys 10		30		2		22	54
Erickson	Boys 10		15		2		9	26
Anderson	Girls 10	6	54		2		13	
	Girls 12		6					81
Strait	Girls 10	6	27		2			
	Girls 11		27					
	Girls 12		6				9	77
Lovell	Girls 11		63		2		12	77

Physical Education

COURSE DESIGNS

Course and Team	Enroll- ment	Total Structure Time	Large Group			Lab Group			Small Group		
			Mtgs per week	Mods per mtg	No of grps	Mtgs per week	Mods per mtg	Mo of grps	Mtgs per week	Mods per mtg	No of grps
Girls Physical Ed. (Gr10 Anderson-Strait)	294	220	1	2	3	3	3	9			
Girls Physical Ed. (Gr11 Strait-Lovell)	312	180				3	3	10			
Girls Physical Ed. (Gr12 Anderson-Strait)	40	120				2	3	2			
Boys Physical Ed.(Gr10 Espe-Louricas-Erickson Intern)	358	220	1	2	4	3	3	12			
Boys Physical Ed. (Gr11-Espe-Murray- Louricas)	321	180				3	3	9			
Boys Physical Ed (Grade 12-louricas)	45	60				1	3	2			

Waters -

Home differs from Senate version in:

- 1 - giving State of Ind authority to advise or licensing involving possible pollution
- 2 - to make off shore oil drillers & other facilities more responsible for cleaning up.

Both in Senate - House can't accept.
House gives in to Senate on greater amt of money being available for contracts for building

10/12 - passed Senate with disagreement

10/4 - " House " "

October 18, 1968

HALF TIME ACTIVITIES

Presented through the cooperation of the White Bear Lake School District Recreation Department, M. C. Korfhage, Director.

I. Flag-Touch Football - The four teams from the 6th Grade League playing tonight are:

In yellow shirts -- The Packers, coached by Felix Crepeau & Joe Sweeney.

In green shirts -- The Rams, coached by Chuck Prokop & Jeff Moga.

In red shirts -- The Big Steelers of Vadnais Heights, coached by Bob Murphy, W. R. Birr & Walt Gunderson.

In blue shirts -- The Roadrunners, coached by Dean Ostlie.

II. Presentation of the Punt, Pass, & Kick Awards. This is a national program sponsored by The National Football League and the Ford Motor Company. It is sponsored locally by Tousley Ford and the Recreation Department.

The local winners are:

8 year olds

1. Tom Jacobson
2. Patrick Quesnel
3. Steve Holtz

9 year olds

1. John Doran
2. Jeff Koller
3. Bill Bergstrom

10 year olds

1. Kemal Taskin
2. Paul Luecke
3. Tim Fagely

11 year olds

1. Tom Tierney
2. Steven Ostlie
3. Joseph Hyneman

12 year olds

1. Rick Heine
2. Mike Gagan
3. John Tweedale

13 year olds

1. Joe Nelson
2. George Fahey
3. Thomas Molitor

Presenting the awards are Mr. Richard Bennett, Sr. and Mr. William Mason.

Advertisement: Following tonight's game - The High School Orchesis Club, directed by Miss Bonnie Lovell, and another program of the School District Recreation Department, is hosting a DANCE, featuring a local band, The Soul Syndicate. All youth are invited.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha Street, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101
October, 1968

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

SENATOR EUGENE J. MC CARTHY — Democratic-Farmer-Labor

Committees: Finance
Foreign Relations

Congressional Activity - 1968:

Key: X: for
O: against
NV: not voting

- NV 1. Civil Rights Bill - 1968 (Announced for)
- X 2. Dairy Product Quota legislation (defeated 37-38)
- X 3. Fortas nomination, vote on cloture (defeated 45-43)

Bills Introduced and other special activities:

Involved in other areas of public service.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

SENATOR WALTER F. MONDALE - DFL

Committees: Labor and Public Welfare, Agriculture, Banking and Currency

Congressional Activity - 1968

Key: X: for - O: against - NV: not voting

Human Resources: Education, Employment, Housing, Civil Rights

1. Civil Rights to Bill - 1968:

- X Lead fight to get 2/3rds vote on cloture.
Chief spokesman for the bill - preventing discrimination in housing.
Spoke against the HUD appropriation bill, conference report as it
contained no funds for enforcement of the anti-discrimination
legislation.
Testified before the Senate Appropriations Committee to restore
more than \$87 million for low cost housing, \$8 million for en-
forcing open-housing legislation and other provisions.

2. Education and Employment:

- O Tabling \$52 million for summer jobs for underprivileged youth (tabled 44-32)
Supplemental Appropriation Bill, defeating.
O Head Start funds.
X Supplemental Appropriation Bill, conference report, cutting \$20 million
from Head Start.
O Transferring Head Start to Department of Health, Education and
Welfare (passed 60-29).
Authored amendment to Manpower Development and Training; act on
construction industry.

Water and Natural Resources:

- O Amendment to land and water conservation authorization funds to cut \$300
million for 1972 and 1973 and to authorize funds for 3 years rather than
5. (Passed).
Scenic Rivers Bill authored inclusion of the St. Croix River.

Foreign Trade:

- O Textile import quota amendment to the excise tax bill (Passed 55-31).
O Dairy import quota legislation; spoke against (Defeated 38-37).
May 1968 - Introduced Czechoslovakia Trade Act to give President
authority to negotiate most favored nation status.
Introduced joint resolution indicating that the Senate favors East-
West trade in peaceful goods. Pushed committee hearings. SJ Res. 169.
International Coffee Agreement - Not voting.
Repealing anti dumping code - spoke against.

Other Issues of Interest:

- X Tax increase.
- Fortas nomination - signed cloture petition. Voted for cloture (defeated 45-43)
- O Limits on individual payments under the agricultural bill, \$25,000 limit.
- O \$75,000 limit.

Bills Introduced and Other Special Activities:

Member of an informal bipartisan congressional group meeting with the poor people's campaign.

Named to a select committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

Supports the idea of a Constitutional Amendment passed before 1972, to abolish the Electoral College with election of the President by Nationwide popular vote.

Authored: Resolution to establish a committee to explore the problems of hunger.

Bills to make housing programs more responsive to local needs.

Bill to strengthen neighborhoods by stronger code enforcement to prevent deterioration.

Bill to exclude from gross income certain allowances paid to state legislators.

Bill to establish a commission on Negro History and Culture.

Bill to establish a commission to study executive branch operation.

Bill to establish a commission on air traffic control, gun control bill.

Appointed to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee filling the vacancy created by the death of Senator Kennedy. Gave up membership on the Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

CONGRESSMAN ALBERT H. QUIE - Republican - First Congressional District

Committees: House Committee on Education and Labor -- ranking minority member
Committee on House Administration

Congressional Activity - 1968

Key: X: for NV: not voting
O: against

Human Resources -- Education, Employment, Housing, Civil Rights

1. Funds for Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare; Related Agencies:

- O To cut \$100 million from OEO (defeated 220-181)
- X Increase in teacher corps funds (passed 228-172)
- X To put a ceiling on expenditures (passed 275-126)

2. Conference Report, Supplemental Appropriation Bill:

- X To support conference version cutting Head Start from \$25 million to \$5 million (passed 265-106)

X 3. Housing Bill

X 4. Conference Report, funds for Housing and Urban Development

5. Preventing discrimination in housing; Civil Rights Act - 1968:

- X To prevent the House version from going to conference with the Senate (passed 229-195)
- X To accept the Senate version (passed 250-171)

X 6. To establish a commission on Negro history

7. To prevent overriding the courts' decisions that "freedom of choice" tactics do not comply with school desegregation goals.

- O The vote was that no funds can be used to force busing, abolish schools, force attendance at any particular school against the choice of the parents. (Defeated 175-167)

- X Amendment to defeat reference to not force busing, to avoid hindering districts now busing (defeated)

Water and Natural Resources:

- X 1. Water Pollution Control Act -- to accelerate construction of facilities, to control pollution from vessels over 45 feet, research and demonstration projects on oil discharge, acid mine waters, and lake pollution (passed 277-0).

2. Co-author of bill creating the Voyageurs National Park.

X 3. Scenic Rivers Bill

Foreign Aid and Development:

- X 1. \$412 million subscription to the Inter-American Development Bank
- 2. Foreign Aid Authorization:
 - X To cut \$165 million from various sections (passed 268-150)
 - X Passage of the House version (passed 228-184)
 - X Conference Report (196-150)
- X 3. Foreign Aid Appropriations (passed 173-139)

Other issues of interest:

Farm legislation:

- X To put a \$20,000 ceiling on payments (passed)
- X (Amendment to put a \$10,000 limit on support payments (defeated)
- X Vote on the bill
- X Vote on conference report - deleting limit (189-172)
- X School lunch bill (spoke in favor of it)

Food Stamp Bill:

- Ø To extend the program 4 years without dollar limit (passed)
- X Passage of the bill
- X Prohibiting strikers and students from participating (defeated 187-158)
- X Passage of conference report
(Steele County has requested the food stamp program.)

- X Tax increase

To allow televised debate among the presidential candidates

- NV To permit separate, equivalent appearances (defeated 204-112)
- NV Passage of the bill.

Bills introduced and other special activities

In 1967 proposed the amendment to the Economic Opportunities Act to give rural Community Action Agencies preferred treatment. (Passed)

Authored:

Countryside Development Commission

National Manpower Act (with 63 Republicans) to increase role of private employers

Amendment to Manpower Development and Training Act -- to authorize a community service employment program

Amendment to broaden Vocational Rehabilitation Act

Bill to Establish a Commission on Hunger

Bill to modernize Vocational Education

Bill for additional funds for emergency food and medical services

Bill to catalog federal assistance programs

Bill for community self-determination and control of their own resources

Bill to establish industry in rural areas

Member of ad hoc Congressional Committee to meet with Poor Peoples' Campaign

Spoke on the Republican State of the Nation TV program about the Republican Human Investment Act and Industry Youth Corps.

Chief sponsor, floor manager, and conference committee member on amendments to the Vocational Education Act

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

CONGRESSMAN ANCHER NELSEN - Republican - Second Congressional District

Committees: House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce
House District of Columbia Committee

Congressional Activity - 1968

Key: X: for
O: against
NV: not voting

Human Resources -- Education, Employment, Housing, Civil Rights

1. Funds for Department of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare; Related Agencies:

- X To cut \$100 million from OEO (defeated 220-181)
- O Increase in teacher corps funds (passed 228-172)
- X To put a ceiling on expenditures (passed 275-126)

2. Conference Report, Supplemental Appropriation Bill:

- X To support conference version cutting Head Start from \$25 million to \$5 million (passed 265-106)

NV 3. Housing Bill

O 4. Conference Report, funds for Housing and Urban Development

5. Preventing discrimination in housing; Civil Rights Act - 1968:

- X To prevent the House version from going to conference with the Senate (passed 229-195)
- X To accept the Senate version (passed 250-171)

X 6. To establish a commission on Negro history

7. To prevent overriding the courts' decisions that "freedom of choice" tactics do not comply with school desegregation goals.

- O The vote was that no funds can be used to force busing, abolish schools, force attendance at any particular school against the choice of the parents. (defeated 175-167)

Water and Natural Resources:

- X 1. Water Pollution Control Act -- to accelerate construction of facilities, to control pollution from vessels over 45 feet, research and demonstration projects on oil discharge, acid mine waters, and lake pollution (passed 277-0).

2. Co-author of bill creating Voyageurs National Park

NV 3. Scenic Rivers Bill

Foreign Aid and Development:

- X 1. \$412 million subscription to the Inter-American Development Bank
- 2. Foreign Aid Authorization:
 - X To cut \$165 million from various sections (passed 268-150)
 - X Passage of the House version (passed 228-184)
 - X Conference report (196-150)
- X 3. Foreign Aid Appropriations (passed 173-139)

Other issues of interest:

Farm Legislation:

- X To put a \$20,000 ceiling on payments (passed)
- Authorized amendment to limit payments (defeated)
- X Vote on the bill
- X Vote on the Conference report - deleting limit (189-172)

X School Lunch Bill

Food Stamp Bill:

- O To extend the program 4 years without dollar limit (passed)
- X Passage of the bill
- X Prohibiting strikers and students from participating (defeated 187-158)
- X Passage of Conference report
- (LeSueur and Sibley Counties certified for food stamp program and awaiting funds. Brown and Waseca Counties requesting food stamp program.)

X Tax Increase

To allow televised debate among the presidential candidates:

- X To permit separate, equivalent appearances (defeated 204-112)
- O Passage of Bill

Bills introduced and other special activities:

Authored: Countryside Development Commission

- Bill to aid kidney disease sufferers
- Bill to aid veterans to take classes while farming
- Bill to prohibit political influence in appointment of postmasters
- Bill to catalog federal assistance programs
- Bill to prevent deceptive packaging of non-dairy products resembling milk

Spoke against raising congressional retirement pay.

On D.C. school pay bill, said, "You cannot punish the schools for the problems of the city. To cure the problems you must start by improving the schools."

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

CONGRESSMAN CLARK MAC GREGOR - Republican - Third District

Committees: Committee on the Judiciary

Congressional Activity - 1968:

Key: X for
NV not voting
0 against

Human Resources: Education, Employment, Housing, Civil Rights

1. Funds for Departments of Labor; Health, Education and Welfare;
Related Agencies
0 To cut \$100 million from OEO (defeated 220-181)
0 Increase in teacher corps funds (passed 228-172)
X To put a ceiling on expenditures (passed 275-126)
2. Conference Report, Supplemental Appropriation Bill:
X To support conference version cutting Head Start from \$25 million to
\$5 million (passed 265-106)
- NV 3. Housing Funds
- X 4. Conference Report, funds for Housing and Urban Development
5. Preventing discrimination in housing — Civil Rights Act - 1968
X To prevent the House version from going to conference with the Senate
(passed 229-195)
X To accept the Senate version (passed 250-171)
- X 6. To establish a commission on Negro history
(co-sponsor of resolution to make week of February 14 Afro-American
History Week)
- 0 7. Busing — vote that no funds can be used to force busing, abolish schools,
force attendance at any particular school against the choice of the parents
(defeated 175-167)

Water and Natural Resources

- X 1. Water Pollution Control Act — to accelerate construction of facilities, to
control pollution from vessels over 45 feet, research and demonstration
projects on oil discharge, acid mine waters, and lake pollution (passed 277-0)
2. Co-author of bill creating Voyageurs National Park
- X 3. Scenic Rivers Bill

Foreign Aid and Development:

- X 1. \$412 million subscription to the Inter-American Development Bank
- 0 2. Foreign Aid Authorization:
X To cut \$165 million from various sections (passed 268-150)
X Passage of the House version (228-184)
X Conference Report (196-150)
- X 3. Foreign Aid Appropriations (173-139)
X Conference Report (125-93)

Other Issues of Interest:

Farm legislation:

- X To put a ceiling of \$20,000 on payments (passed)
X Vote on the bill
X Vote on the Conference Report - deleting limit (189-172)

X School Lunch Bill

Food Stamp Bill:

- 0 To extend the program 4 years without limit (passed)
X Passage of the bill
X Prohibiting strikers and students from participating (defeated 187-158)
X Passage of Conference Report

X Tax Increase

TV Debate Among Major Candidates

- X To permit separate, equivalent appearances (defeated 204-112)
0 Passage of the bill

- 0 Gun Control Legislation, Conference Report
(Amended gun bill to exclude from coverage shells used for hunting -
passed 218-205, deleted in conference. As a member of the conference
committee, refused to support this action.)

Bills introduced and other special activities:

Authored:

Amendment to provide direct popular election of President and Vice-President

Bill to prohibit switch blade knives

Bill to catalog federal assistance programs

Bill to make unused visas available to certain countries

Bill to keep earnings test on AFDC

Resolution to study violence on TV

Supported Congressional and Election Reform Bill

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

CONGRESSMAN JOSEPH E. KARTH - Democratic-Farmer-Labor - Fourth District

Committees: Science and Aeronautics
Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Congressional Activity - 1968:

Key: X for
0 against
NV not voting

Human Resources — Education, Employment, Housing, Civil Rights

1. Funds for Departments of Labor; Health, Education and Welfare;
Related Agencies
0 To cut \$100 million from OEO (defeated 220-181)
X increase in teacher corps funds (passed 228-172)
0 To put ceiling on expenditures (passed 275-126)
2. Conference Committee Report, Supplemental Appropriation Bill:
X To support conference version cutting Head Start from \$25 million to
\$5 million (passed 265-106)
- X 3. Housing Funds
- NV 4. Conference Report, Funds for Housing and Urban Development
5. Preventing discrimination in housing — Civil Rights Act - 1968
X To prevent House version going to conference with the Senate
(passed 229-195)
X To accept the Senate version
- X 6. To establish a commission on Negro history
- NV 7. Busing — vote that no funds can be used to force busing, abolish schools,
force attendance at any particular school against the choice of the parents
(defeated 175-167)

Water and Natural Resources:

- NV 1. Water Pollution Control Act — to accelerate construction of facilities, to
control pollution from vessels over 45 feet, research and demonstration
projects on oil discharge, acid mine waters, and lake pollution (passed 277-0)
2. Co-author of bill creating the Voyageurs National Park
- X 3. Scenic Rivers Bill (pushed including the St. Croix River)

Foreign Aid and Development:

- X 1. \$412 million subscription to the Inter-American Development Bank

Foreign Aid - continued

2. Foreign Aid Authorization:

- 0 To cut \$165 million from various sections (passed 268-150)
- X Passage of the House version (228-184)
- X Conference Report (196-150)

3. Foreign Aid Appropriations (173-139)

- X Conference report

Other Issues of Interest:

Farm legislation:

- X To put a ceiling of \$20,000 on payments (passed)
- 0 Vote on the bill
- 0 Vote on the conference report - deleting limit (189-172)

X School Lunch Bill

Food Stamp Bill

- X to extend the program 4 years without dollar limit (passed)
- 0 prohibiting strikers and students from participating (defeated 187-158)
- X passage of conference report

X Tax Increase

TV debate among major candidates

- 0 to permit separate, equivalent appearances
- X passage of the bill

X Gun Control legislation, conference report

Bills introduced and other special activities

March, 1968: Urged more intensive efforts to start negotiations on Vietnam.

Authored: Bills:

- To aid against urban deterioration
- To exempt certain public securities from the Securities Act of 1933
- On dumping waste materials in navigable waters
- To prohibit switchblade knives
- To prohibit assigning a serviceman to combat if relative has been killed in combat
- Community Self Determination Act

Resolutions:

- To create a joint committee to investigate crime

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

CONGRESSMAN DONALD. M. FRASER - Democratic-Farmer-Labor - Fifth District

Committees: Foreign Affairs
District of Columbia

Congressional Action - 1968:

Key: X: for NV: not voting
0: against

Human Resources — Education, Employment, Housing, Civil Rights

- 0 1. Cut OEO (authored bill for \$200 million more for OEO) (defeated 220-181)
- X Increase in teacher corps funds (passed 228-172)
- 0 To put a ceiling on expenditures (passed 275-126)
- X 2. Conference Report; cutting Head Start from \$25 million to \$5 million (passed 265-106)
- X 3. Housing Bill
- X 4. Conference for Housing and Urban Development
- 5. Preventing discrimination in housing; Civil Rights Act - 1968:
 - X To prevent the House version from going to conference with the Senate (passed 229-195)
 - X To accept the Senate version (passed 250-171)
- X 6. To establish a commission on Negro history
- 0 7. Busing — vote that no funds can be used to force busing, abolish schools, force attendance at any particular school against the choice of the parents (defeated 175-167)

Water and Natural Resources:

- X 1. Water Pollution Control Act — to accelerate construction of facilities, to control pollution from vessels over 45 feet, research and demonstration projects on oil discharge, acid mine waters, and lake pollution (passed 277-0)
- 2. Co-author of bill creating Voyageurs National Park
- X 3. Scenic Rivers Bill

Foreign Aid and Development:

Spoke against cuts in foreign aid: "We are saying we do not any longer believe in social or political justice of the creation of societies that will serve people; we believe in military hardware, we believe in weapons..."

Foreign Aid - continued

- X 1. \$412 million subscription to the Inter-American Development Bank
- 2. Foreign Aid Authorization:
 - 0 To cut \$165 million from various sections (passed 268-150)
 - X Passage of the House version (passed 228-184)
 - X Conference Report (196-150)
- X 3. Foreign Aid Appropriations (passed 173-139)
- X Conference Report

Other Issues of Interest:

- Farm legislation
 - 0 To put a \$20,000 ceiling on payments (passed)
 - X Vote on the bill
 - NV Vote on conference report - deleting limit (189-172)
- X School lunch bill
- Food Stamp Bill
 - X To extend the program 4 years without dollar limit (passed)
 - X Passage of the bill
 - 0 Prohibiting strikers and students from participating (defeated 187-158)
 - X Passage of conference report
- X Tax increase
- TV Debate Among Major Candidates
 - 0 To permit separate, equivalent appearances (defeated 204-112)
 - X Passage of the bill
- X Gun Control

Bills introduced and other special activities

March, 1968: urged more intensive efforts to start negotiations on Vietnam.

Vice-chairman of the Commission on the Democratic Selection of Presidential Nominees.
Commission's report was adopted at the Democratic National Convention.

Authored:

Resolution making the week of February 14 Afro-American History Week.

Resolution condemning the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Community Self Determination Bill

Bill to strengthen code enforcement and financial assistance in deteriorating urban areas.

Bill to overhaul vocational education

Bill to establish commission on hunger

Bill to remove ceiling on funds for food stamp program

Bill to establish National Foundation for the Social Sciences

Bill to keep earnings test for AFDC

Bill on dumping materials in navigable waters

Bill to prohibit switchblades

Bill to promote higher education by federal grants to colleges

Bill to help schools with large numbers of low income students

Bill to establish commission to study organization of executive branch

Bill to share federal taxes with state and local governments

Bill to raise taxes by means of tax reform.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

SENATOR WALTER F. MONDALE - DFL

Committees: Labor and Public Welfare, Agriculture, Banking and Currency

Congressional Activity - 1968

Key: X: for - O: against - NV: not voting

Human Resources: Education, Employment, Housing, Civil Rights

1. Civil Rights to Bill - 1968:

- X Lead fight to get 2/3rds vote on cloture.
Chief spokesman for the bill - preventing discrimination in housing.
Spoke against the HUD appropriation bill, conference report as it contained no funds for enforcement of the anti-discrimination legislation.
Testified before the Senate Appropriations Committee to restore more than \$87 million for low cost housing, \$8 million for enforcing open-housing legislation and other provisions.

2. Education and Employment:

- O Tabling \$52 million for summer jobs for underprivileged youth (tabled 44-32)
Supplemental Appropriation Bill, deleting.
O Head Start funds.
X Supplemental Appropriation Bill, conference report, cutting \$20 million from Head Start.
O Transferring Head Start to Department of Health, Education and Welfare (passed 60-29).
Authored amendment to Manpower Development and Training; act on construction industry.

Water and Natural Resources:

- O Amendment to land and water conservation authorization funds to cut \$300 million for 1972 and 1973 and to authorize funds for 3 years rather than 5. (Passed).
Scenic Rivers Bill authored inclusion of the St. Croix River.

Foreign Trade:

- O Textile import quota amendment to the excise tax bill (Passed 55-31).
O Dairy import quota legislation; spoke against (Defeated 38-37).
May 1968 - Introduced Czechoslovakia Trade Act to give President authority to negotiate most favored nation status.
Introduced joint resolution indicating that the Senate favors East-West trade in peaceful goods. Pushed committee hearings. SJ Res. 169.
International Coffee Agreement - Not voting.
Repealing anti dumping code - spoke against.

Other Issues of Interest:

- X Tax increase.
- Fortas nomination - signed cloture petition. Voted for cloture (defeated 45-43)
- O Limits on individual payments under the agricultural bill, \$25,000 limit.
- O \$75,000 limit.

Bills Introduced and Other Special Activities:

Member of an informal bipartisan congressional group meeting with the poor people's campaign.

Named to a select committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

Supports the idea of a Constitutional Amendment passed before 1972, to abolish the Electoral College with election of the President by Nationwide popular vote.

Authored: Resolution to establish a committee to explore the problems of hunger.

Bills to make housing programs more responsive to local needs.

Bill to strengthen neighborhoods by stronger code enforcement to prevent deterioration.

Bill to exclude from gross income certain allowances paid to state legislators.

Bill to establish a commission on Negro History and Culture.

Bill to establish a commission to study executive branch operation.

Bill to establish a commission on air traffic control, gun control bill.

Appointed to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee filling the vacancy created by the death of Senator Kennedy. Gave up membership on the Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

CONGRESSMAN JOHN M. ZWACH - Republican - Sixth District

Committees: Agriculture
District of Columbia

Congressional Activity - 1968:

Key: X: for
0: against
NV: not voting

Human Resources: Education, Employment, Housing, Civil Rights

1. Funds for Departments of Labor; Health, Education and Welfare;
Related Agencies
X To cut \$100 million from OEO (defeated 220-181)
0 Increase in teacher corps funds (passed 228-172)
X To put a ceiling on expenditures (passed 275-126)
2. Conference Report, Supplemental Appropriation Bill:
X To support conference version cutting Head Start from \$25 million to
\$5 million (passed 265-106)
3. Housing Funds
X
4. Preventing discrimination in housing; Civil Rights Act - 1968:
X To prevent the House version from going to conference with the Senate
X To accept the Senate version (passed 250-171) (passed 229-195)
5. Conference Report - funds for Housing and Urban Development
X
6. To establish a commission on Negro history
X
7. Busing - vote that no funds can be used to force busing, abolish schools,
force attendance at any particular school against the choice of the parents
(defeated 175-167)
0

Water and Natural Resources:

1. Water Pollution Control Act - to accelerate construction of facilities, to
control pollution from vessels over 45 feet, research and demonstration
projects on oil discharge, acid mine waters, and lake pollution (passed 277-0)
NV
2. Co-author of bill creating the Voyageurs National Park
3. Scenic Rivers Bill
X

Foreign Aid and Development:

1. \$412 million subscription to the Inter-American Development Bank
X
2. Foreign Aid Authorization

Foreign Aid - Continued

- X To cut \$165 million from various sections (passed 268-150)
- 0 Passage of House version (228-184)
- 0 Conference report (196-150)

- 0 3. Foreign Aid Appropriations (173-139)
- 0 Conference Report

Other Issues of Interest:

Farm legislation:

- 0 To put a \$20,000 ceiling on payments (passed)
- X Vote on the bill
- X Vote on the conference report - deleting limit (189-172)

X School Lunch Bill

Food Stamp Bill:

- 0 to extend the program 4 years without dollar limit (passed)
- X passage of the bill
- 0 prohibiting strikers and students from participating (defeated 187-158)
- X passage of conference report
- (certified for food stamps, waiting funding - Mille Lacs County;
- requesting program - Meeker and Stevens Counties)

X Tax Increase

TV debate among major candidates

- 0 To permit separate, equivalent appearances (defeated 204-112)
- X Passage of the bill

0 Gun Control legislation, conference report.

Bills introduced and other special activities:

Authored: Resolutions:

- To review our Southeast Asia policy
- To have FCC study violence on TV
- On dumping waste materials in navigable waters
- Fair practices act for agricultural producers
- To proclaim October 26 the 50th Anniversary of the Declaration of Czech Independence
- Concerning the occupation of Czechoslovakia

Bills:

- For veterans to take classes while farming
- To prohibit assigning a serviceman to combat if relative has been killed in combat
- To study increased public works in smaller urban areas
- To study storm prediction
- To allow small employers to deposit withheld taxes quarterly
- To use import duty on agricultural products to upgrade services to rural people
- To make certain agricultural payments in advance of performance
- To prevent Commodity Credit Corporation from disposing of stocks at less than parity

From Sixth District Questionnaire (over 15,000 returns):

1. If federal spending is reduced, cuts favored in the following order:

- Foreign Aid
- Space
- Poverty
- Urban Aid
- Public Works
- Defense
- Farm
- Health, Welfare, Education

2. Foreign Aid:

- 67.8% favor decreasing expenditures
- 20.3% favor discontinuing expenditures
- 8.4% favor maintaining expenditures at current levels
- 1.2% favor increasing expenditures

3. Stricter import quotas to better protect American producers:

- 78.5% favor
- 15.7% oppose

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

CONGRESSMAN ODIN LANGEN - Republican - Seventh District

Committees: House Appropriations

Congressional Action - 1968:

Key: X: for
0: against
NV: not voting

Human Resources — Education, Employment, Housing, Civil Rights

1. Funds for Department of Labor; Health, Education, and Welfare;
Related Agencies:
 - X To cut \$100 million from OEO (defeated 220-181)
 - 0 Increase in teacher corps funds (passed 228-172)
 - X To put a ceiling on expenditures (passed 275-126)
2. Conference Report, Supplemental Appropriation Bill:
 - X To support conference version cutting Head Start from \$25 million to \$5 million (passed 265-106)
- 0 3. Housing Bill
- 0 4. Conference Report, funds for Housing and Urban Development
5. Preventing discrimination in housing; Civil Rights Act - 1968:
 - 0 To prevent the House version from going to conference with the Senate (passed 229-195)
 - X To accept the Senate version (passed 250-171)
- NV 6. To establish a commission on Negro history
- X 7. Busing — vote that no funds can be used to force busing, abolish schools, force attendance at any particular school against the choice of the parents (defeated 175-167)

Water and Natural Resources:

- X 1. Water Pollution Control Act — to accelerate construction of facilities, to control pollution from vessels over 45 feet, research and demonstration projects on oil discharge, acid mine waters, and lake pollution (passed 277-0).
2. Co-author of bill creating the Voyageurs National Park.
- X 3. Scenic Rivers Bill

Foreign Aid and Development:

- X 1. \$412 million subscription to the Inter-American Development Bank
2. Foreign Aid Authorization:
- X To cut \$165 million from various sections (passed 268-150)
- 0 Passage of the House version (passed 228-184)
- 0 Conference Report (passed 196-150)
- 0 3. Foreign Aid Appropriations (passed 173-139)
- NV Conference Report

Other Issues of Interest:

Farm legislation:

- X To put a \$20,000 ceiling on payments (passed)
- X Vote on the bill
- X Vote on conference report deleting limit (189-172)
- X School Lunch Bill
- Food Stamp Bill:
- 0 To extend the program 4 years without dollar limit (passed)
- 0 Passage of the bill
- X Prohibiting strikers and students from participating (defeated 187-158)
- X Passage of conference report
(Requesting food stamp program - Norman County)
- X Tax Increase
- TV debate among major candidates
- NV To permit separate, equivalent appearances (defeated 204-112)
- NV Passage of the bill
- NV Gun Control

Bills Introduced and other special activities

Authored:

Country-side Development Commission

Bill to allow imports in relation to growth in domestic consumption

Fair Farm Price Achievement Act

Resolution on joint committee to study crime

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

CONGRESSMAN JOHN A. BLATNIK - Democratic-Farmer-Labor - Eighth District

Committees: Public Works
Government Operations

Congressional Action - 1968:

Key: X: for
0: against
NV: not voting

Human Resources — Education, Employment, Housing, Civil Rights

1. Funds for Departments of Labor; Health, Education and Welfare;
Related Agencies
0 To cut \$100 million from OEO (defeated 220-181)
X Increase in teacher corps funds (passed 228-172)
X To put a ceiling on expenditures (passed 275-126)
2. Conference Report, Supplemental Appropriation Bill:
0 Cutting Head Start from \$25 million to \$5 million (passed 265-106)
- X 3. Housing Funds
- X 4. Conference Report, Funds for Housing and Urban Development
5. Preventing discrimination in housing - Civil Rights Act - 1968
X To prevent the House version from going to conference with the Senate
(passed 229-195)
X To accept the Senate version (passed 250-171)
- NV 6. To establish a commission on Negro History
- 0 7. Busing — vote that no funds can be used to force busing, abolish schools,
force attendance at any particular school against the choice of the parents
(defeated 175-167)

Water and Natural Resources

- X 1. Water Pollution Control Act - to accelerate construction of facilities, to
control pollution from vessels over 45 feet, research and demonstration
projects on oil discharge, acid mine waters, and lake pollution (passed 277-0).
(Was floor manager for the bill.)
2. Co-author and chief sponsor of the bill creating the Voyageurs National Park.
- X 3. Scenic Rivers Bill

Foreign Aid and Development:

- X 1. \$412 million subscription to the Inter-American Development Bank

Foreign Aid - continued:

2. Foreign Aid Authorization:

- 0 To cut \$165 million from various sections (passed 268-150)
- X Passage of the House version (228-184)
- NV Conference Report (196-150)

3. Foreign Aid Appropriations (173-139)

- X Conference Report

Other Issues of Interest:

Farm legislation

- 0 To put a \$20,000 ceiling on payments (passed)
- X Vote on the bill
- X Vote on the conference report - deleting limit (189-172)

X School Lunch Bill

Food Stamp Bill:

- X To extend the program 4 years without dollar limit (passed)
- X Passage of the bill
- Prohibiting strikers and students from participating (defeated 187-158)
- Passage of conference report
- (Certified for food stamps - awaiting funds: Cook County)

X Tax Increase

TV Debate Among Major Candidates

- 0 To permit separate, equivalent appearances (defeated 204-112)
- X Passage of the bill

NV Gun Control Legislation - conference report

Bills Introduced and Other Special Activities:

March, 1968: Urged more intensive efforts to start negotiations on Vietnam.

Spoke for new Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs

Authored:

- Bill to control vessel pollution within U.S. navigable waters
- Bill to overhaul vocational education
- Bill for grants to assist in improving operation of waste treatment plants
- Bill to establish Commission on Hunger
- Bill on dumping waste material in navigable waters
- Bill concerning coordination among levels of government

State's Congressmen Joined Conservatives Average of 50%

By **RICHARD P. KLEEMAN**

Minneapolis Tribune

Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C. —

by Congressional Quarterly
(CQ).

MINNESOTA'S two sena-
tors, Democrats, provided

per cent backing for the al-
liance with 2 per cent opposi-
tion, a rare case where the
two figures totaled 100 per



Blatnik



Langen



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2/1 - Pres's Ec. Report - Foreign Aid

- 1 - Replenish Funds for the International Develop. Association
- 2 - Extend Term for Freedom Act
- 3 - Authorize US participation in Special Funds of the Asian Dev. Bank
- 4 - Further cut in AID's output or balance of payments - in 1968 - less than 8% will be for non-US goods & services.

Pres's requests:

- 1 - AID - 2.5 Billion - "a prudent and program rooted in the principle of self-help"
 - 2 - Expand Int. Develop. Assoc. - attached to World Bank. to \$200m over 4 years
 - 3 - new Special Fund. Asian Dev. Bank. - \$2479 - up to \$300m requested
 - 4 - Agency - annual contribution - Fund for Special Operations - 169
- Inter-Am. Develop. Bank. & more callable funds for the bank
 HR 15364 & 52975 - introduced 2/15/68 412m

Foreign Assistance Act - 1968 - HR 15263 - 1 year
 \$2.5 B (\$130m less than 68 report, but \$600 higher than last year)

Development Loans - 665 765
 Technical Cooperation 235
 Alliances for Progress 545 625
 International Organization 154

1967 - \$270 outflow
 1/1/68 message - less than \$170m
 w/ \$2.00 m + reimbursement

∴ cutting doesn't offset balance of payments, cut investment in US, cut building export market

Export-Import Bank

Home - Bar. transactions w/ Communist countries - 5 years - less financing over, solve to under developed countries - 4.5 B.

Send accepted
 Not to cut 1m
 For - Langer, MacGregor, Quie, Nelson, Zwick
 Against - Blatnik, Kautz, Froyer
 Find vote - all for

1967 - PL 90-137 - Auth.	2.67 - 1968	By
(2.16 ec. aid)		1875
510 military		400
450 develop. loans		485
714 - Alliances for Progress		469
210 - Tech. grants		180
141 - Int. Organization		130
		(UN Indus River Development Fund)

7/18 - Amend to cut various sections - 165m - passed 268 - 150

For - Langer, Nelson, Quie, Zwick

Against - Blatnik, Froyer, Kautz, MacGregor

Passage - 228 - 184

For - Blatnik, Froyer, Kautz, MacGregor, Nelson, Quie

Against - Langer - Zwick

9/20 - Conference Report on Foreign Affairs 196-198

For - Froyer, Kautz, MacGregor, Nelson, Quie

Against - Langer, Zwick

NA Vote - Blatnik - Amendment for

Physical Education

Scheduled & Structured Time

Instructor	Course	L.Grps	Lab Grps	S. Grp	Team	R.Center	Open Lab	Total
Espe	Boys 10	8	18		2		10	
	Boys 11		27					
	Boys 12		3				13	68
Louriccas	Boys 10		18		2		13	
	Boys 11		27				16	
	Boys 12		3					79
Murray	Boys 10		18		2		12	
	Boys 11		27				20	79
Staffon (Intern)	Boys 10		30		2		22	54
Erickson	Boys 10		15		2		9	26
Anderson	Girls 10	6	54		2		13	
	Girls 12		6					81
Strait	Girls 10	6	27		2			
	Girls 11		27					
	Girls 12		6				9	77
Lovell	Girls 11		63		2		12	77

Physical Education

COURSE DESIGNS

Course and Team	Enroll- ment	Total Structure Time	Large Group			Lab Group			Small Group		
			Mtgs per week	Mtgs per mtg	No of grps	Mtgs per week	Mtgs per mtg	No of grps	Mtgs per week	Mtgs per mtg	No of grps
Girls Physical Ed. (Gr10 Anderson-Strait)	294	220	1	2	3	3	3	9			
Girls Physical Ed. (Gr11 Strait-Lovell)	312	180				3	3	10			
Girls Physical Ed. (Gr12 Anderson-Strait)	40	120				2	3	2			
Boys Physical Ed. (Gr10 Espe-Louriccas-Erickson Intern)	358	220	1	2	4	3	3	12			
Boys Physical Ed. (Gr11-Espe-Murray- Louriccas)	321	180				3	3	9			
Boys Physical Ed (Grade 12-louriccas)	45	60				1	3	2			

Time For ACTION

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

OF THE UNITED STATES

1200 17TH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

This is going on
Duplicate Presidents Mailing

February 23, 1968

TO: Local and State League Presidents
FROM: Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, President
RE: FOREIGN ECONOMIC AID: First in a series of Times for Action.

This Time for Action is intended as an over-all guide to 1968 action on foreign economic aid. We suggest that the local League Board member who is directing the local action program keep it for quick reference until both the authorizing and appropriation legislation has passed Congress. If a new chairman takes over on the local Board during this period, please pass it along to her for it will save her from confusion when briefer Times for Action, without the detailed information contained in this material, arrive in her mail. Additional copies of the enclosed BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC AID - 1968 and THE LWV SUPPORTS FOREIGN AID - 1968 may be ordered from the national office (15¢ for the set).

ACTION UNDER LEAGUE POSITION

The League support position on economic aid is part of the 1966-68 Foreign Policy Current Agenda item: "Support of U.S. policies ... to promote world trade and development, while maintaining a sound U.S. economy." Relevant aspects of the League position include:

Support of sound and adequate development assistance programs, i.e., programs which are long-range, adequately financed, effectively coordinated, and which emphasize cooperative efforts by developed countries, and maximum self-help by developing countries.

Encouragement of private investment in the less developed countries as an important component of U.S. development assistance programs.

Maintenance of a sound, dynamic U.S. economy as essential to world development.

(For League criteria on aid, see pages 18-19 of WITH CONTINUED SUPPORT.)

LEGISLATIVE OUTLINE IN BRIEF

The President's February 8 foreign aid message to Congress titled "To Build the Peace" listed five major proposals of special interest to the League:

TIME FOR ACTION IS PUBLISHED BY THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE U.S. TO ASSIST LEAGUES AND LEAGUE MEMBERS IN WORKING TOWARD THEIR LEGISLATIVE GOALS.

1. An economic aid appropriation of \$2.5 billion.
2. That the United States join with other nations to expand the International Development Association, the development-lending affiliate of the World Bank.
3. That the Congress authorize a contribution to new Special Funds of the Asian Development Bank.
4. Prompt appropriation of the annual contribution to the Fund for Special Operations of the Inter-American Development Bank.
5. A further authorization and appropriation of callable funds for the Inter-American Development Bank to stand behind the Bank's borrowing in private money markets.

As a long-time supporter of increased multilateral aid, the League has a special concern for these development banks. The bill for Special Funds of the Asian Development Bank (# 3) was introduced last year (S 2479, H R 8791) and the League submitted a statement on October 9, 1967, to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee when the Committee held hearings on the bill. The bill (H R 15364, S 2975) to authorize increased participation by the U.S. in the Inter-American Development Bank -- # 5 -- was introduced February 15 and referred to the House Banking and Currency Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for consideration. We also plan to submit additional statements on the Asian as well as the other development bank bills when they are before congressional committees. We do not anticipate major opposition to these bills. Unless the situation changes later in the year, there will not be a need for all-out League action on the development bank legislation. (For further background on the development banks, see January 1968 NATIONAL BOARD REPORT, pp. 71-73, and the forthcoming "Current Review of Foreign Policy".)

The situation on the foreign economic aid bill is quite different and there is major opposition in Congress on varying aspects of aid legislation. Therefore, our major action this year will be on # 1 -- an economic aid appropriation of \$2.5 billion. The President in his State of the Union Message said that he would send to Congress a "prudent aid bill," and indeed he has. Congress last year appropriated the smallest amount in the 20-year history of the aid program. With the increasing costs of the war in Vietnam, growing concern over fiscal priorities, the balance-of-payments problems, and reports of misuse of AID funds, it seems clear that even this "prudent" request will have a difficult time as it moves through the congressional process.

WHAT THE LEAGUE CAN DO

NOW IS THE TIME for all Leagues to begin community action campaigns.

NOW IS THE TIME for Leagues with representation on the House Foreign Affairs Committee and House Appropriations Committee to write to their Representatives in support of economic aid. (League that are not included in this category should gather your material and do your research so that when later Times for Action come you will be able to respond quickly.)

The House Authorization, H R 15263. The foreign Assistance Act of 1968 comes before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. This bill* to authorize the foreign aid programs for one year is considered by the full committee (i.e., it does not go through the subcommittee process first). This committee will begin hearings on the bill the last week in February, and the League's Foreign Policy Chairman, Mrs. David G. Bradley,

*See enclosed BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC AID for further details.

plans to testify sometime in March. It is anticipated that the Committee will report the bill by April 1. This will give you time to stimulate letters from League members as well as aid supporters in the community.

The House Appropriation. While authorization bills set the limits for the amount of money that can be spent, no money is forthcoming until Congress appropriates funds for the programs. The House Appropriations Committee is divided into 12 subcommittees, and in reality the subcommittees write the appropriation bills. The funds for foreign aid come under the jurisdiction of the House Appropriation Subcommittee on Foreign Operations. There are 10 Congressmen on this Subcommittee (see enclosed committee list). While we will submit a statement to this Subcommittee for all of the League, the Leagues in these 10 congressional districts will need to make extra efforts to get the League message across. We understand that the subcommittee will start hearings on the appropriations sometime in mid-March so that an appropriations bill can be brought to the floor of the House shortly after the House has approved the authorization bill. Leagues with members on the Appropriations Committee will have the month of March for stimulating letters from League members as well as aid supporters in the community.

The Senate Authorization and Appropriation. We have no information yet on when either the Senate Foreign Relations Committee or the Senate Appropriations Committee will begin consideration of the Foreign Aid Bill.

PREPARATION FOR LEAGUE ACTION

Before writing your letters you will want to check your files on your Representative -- his votes, what he has said in your latest interview with him, what he has been quoted as saying in the press -- in general what are his attitudes. When you write, do tailor your letters, trying to meet objections he may have raised in the past or to strengthen his hand and give him support if he is in agreement with the League position.

Try to involve other groups and individuals in your campaign. Check your lists of like-minded organizations and aid supporters in your community and be sure they know what is going on in Washington. Get all the publicity for aid support you can from the news media. (See Public Relations section, January 1968 BOARD REPORT p. 105.) In other words, spread the word.

Background Material. Enclosed with this mailing is BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC AID - 1968 and THE LWV SUPPORTS FOREIGN AID - 1968. Two new publications are available from the Information Staff, Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523: "The Foreign Assistance Program, Annual Report to Congress Fiscal Year 1967" and "Why Foreign Aid?"

We were able to obtain enough copies of the AID Publications List to send one to each League (included in Local and State League Presidents mailing only).

League Publications which you will find helpful are:

FOREIGN POLICY LEADERS GUIDE, # 316, 1966 pages 28-33, 75 cents
"Foreign Aid -- Rekindling the Spark", April 1967 NATIONAL VOTER, 15 cents
FOREIGN AID AT THE CROSSROADS, # 314, 1966, 75 cents

Non-League Publications which you will find helpful are:

INTERCOM, "The U.S. and Foreign Aid," March-April 1968, single issue \$1, 6 issues a year \$5; Foreign Policy Association, Inc., 345 East 46 Street, New York, New York 10017.
AAUW Study Kit - "The Growing Gap Between the Rich and the Poor Nations," August 1967, 75 cents. American Association of University Women, 2401 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

League of Women Voters of the U.S.
1200 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

February 1968

HOUSE COMMITTEES FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1968

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION (H R 15263)

House Committee on Foreign Affairs - Thomas E. Morgan (D., Pa.), Chairman

Democrats

Zablocki (Wis.)
Burleson (Texas)
Kelly (N.Y.)
Hays (Ohio)
Selden (Ala.)
O'Hara (Ill.)
Fountain (N.C.)

Fascell (Fla.)
Farbstein (N.Y.)
Diggs (Mich.)
Murphy (Ill.)
Gallagher (N.J.)
Nix (Pa.)

Monagan (Conn.)
Fraser (Minn.)
Rosenthal (N.Y.)
Roybal (Calif.)
Culver (Iowa)
Hamilton (Ind.)
Tunney (Calif.)

Republicans

Bolton (Ohio)
Adair (Ind.)
Mailliard (Calif.)
Frelinghuysen (N.J.)
Broomfield (Mich.)

Whalley (Pa.)
Gross (Iowa)
Berry (S.D.)
Derwinski (Ill.)
Morse (Mass.)

Thomson (Wis.)
Fulton (Pa.)
Findley (Ill.)
Buchanan (Ala.)
Taft (Ohio)

APPROPRIATION LEGISLATION

House Committee on Appropriations - George H. Mahon (D., Texas), Chairman

(* Indicates member is on Subcommittee on Foreign Operations,
Otto E. Passman (D., La.) is Chairman of this Subcommittee)

Democrats

Kirwan (Ohio)
Whitten (Miss.)
Andrews (Ala.)
*Rooney (N.Y.)
Sikes (Fla.)
*Passman (La.)
Evins (Tenn.)
Boland (Mass.)
Natcher (Ky.)
Flood (Pa.)

Steed (Okla.)
Shipley (Ill.)
Slack (W. Va.)
Flynt (Ga.)
Smith (Iowa)
Giaino (Conn.)
Hansen (Wash.)
Joelson (N.J.)
Addabbo (N.Y.)

*McFall (Calif.)
Hull (Mo.)
*Cohelan (Calif.)
Morris (N.M.)
Patten (N.J.)
*Long (Md.)
Marsh (Va.)
Yates (Ill.)
Casey (Texas)
Pryor (Ark.)

Republicans

Bow (Ohio)
Jonas (N.C.)
Laird (Wis.)
Cederberg (Mich.)
Lipscomb (Calif.)
Rhodes (Ariz.)
Minshall (Ohio)

Michel (Ill.)
*Conte (Mass.)
Langen (Minn.)
Reifel (S.D.)
Davis (Wis.)
Robison (N.Y.)
*Shriver (Kan.)

McDade (Pa.)
Andrews (N.D.)
Harrison (Wyo.)
Wyman (N.H.)
Talcott (Calif.)
*Reid (Ill.)
*Riegle (Mich.)

NOTE: Members are listed in order of seniority.

League of Women Voters of the U.S.
1200 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

February 23, 1968

(Additional copies 15¢)*

THE LWV SUPPORTS FOREIGN ECONOMIC AID - 1968

The League of Women Voters has had a long-standing commitment to a significant U.S. role in assisting less developed nations to make their own way into the 20th century. We are increasingly concerned that this country is scaling down its development aid program when in fact economic disparities between the rich and the poor nations are growing wider and the absorptive capacities of many developing nations are expanding. The traditions of the United States -- indeed, our nation's history -- can be seen as a record of narrowing the gap between rich and poor.

A letter which Senator Jacob Javits (R., N.Y.) sent in early 1968 to Leagues in his state summarizes very well the foreign aid challenge facing the League of Women Voters, the Congress, and the nation in 1968:

"As an organization which has been singularly instrumental in educating the voters of New York state on important matters such as foreign aid, the support of the League of Women Voters of the aid program will be greatly needed this year, particularly to increase public awareness that a foreign aid program is a vital element of our foreign policy and is likely to remain so for decades to come. Our nation cannot remain secure if it is surrounded by a sea of poverty. Without greater popular understanding of this, Congress is again likely to react adversely to foreign aid and deep cuts will again be made in it."

The League supports, as a minimum development assistance program, the full authorization and appropriations requested by the President for FY 1969 -- specifically, the full amounts for Technical Assistance, Development Loans, Alliance for Progress, and International Organizations. We are deeply concerned that if, as widely predicted, Congress makes drastic cuts in the Administration's minimal request, the aid program will become ineffective and in fact inoperable.

The League recognizes the validity of the six "guiding principles" of U.S. foreign aid administration, restated in the President's February 9, 1968, foreign aid message:

1. Self-help. The League has long emphasized the importance of self-help -- recipient nations must be willing to accept the sacrifices and disciplines necessary to advance the well-being of their peoples. In our judgment, however, now is the time to increase, not decrease, U.S. support of nations whose own self-help efforts impressively demonstrate their ability to make effective use of our aid. However, the soundness of the self-help concept can be damaged and U.S. commitment to development aid undermined by overemphasis or unrealistic criteria.

2. Multilateralism and 3. Regionalism. The League has long worked for international and regional cooperation in economic development. Full realization of aid under an international or regional aegis, freed from national politics, however, is a goal not yet possible; in the immediate future international agencies cannot alone meet the multiplicity of development requirements. Consortia and consultative groups not only provide a realistic use of funds but also are stepping stones toward wider acceptance of multilateral and regional aid and broad-based planning. The League supports, therefore, the cooperation of the developing countries in regional programs -- e.g., the Asian and Inter-American Banks. However, we should not want the current emphasis on regionalism in Africa, for instance, to endanger continued support of the more promising development programs of individual countries.

* Price includes also "Background Information on Foreign Economic Aid - 1968"

4. Priority for Agriculture and Population Planning. The League has concern for the basic health, education, and nutrition of the people of developing nations and recognizes food-population ratios as key factors. We applaud the increased emphasis on correcting past neglect of agriculture in most developing countries. These nations must raise their level of food production or world supply will soon be insufficient. But we should not neglect other worthy development goals -- education, upon which political, economic, and social progress rest; and industrial development -- because of high priority for agriculture and population planning.

5. Balance-of-Payments Protection. The League recognizes the seriousness of the current U.S. balance-of-payments deficit. However, the impact of foreign aid on it is minimal; further cuts are neither a useful nor wise remedy. We will continue to encourage more positive, less restrictive balance-of-payments remedies, including continued emphasis on long-range international monetary reforms.

6. Efficient Administration. League insistence that foreign aid programs should be efficiently and economically administered reflects our traditional concern with "good administration." In spite of recent publicity on misuses of aid funds, it is our judgment that the aid agency has made important strides in developing efficient and effective programs as free of abuses as is humanly possible in such a complex experiment.

X X X X X

As long-range goals, the League continues to urge certain basic changes in U.S. development assistance programs:

Separation of military from economic aid. Although the League has no position on military or supporting assistance programs, the League does believe that separate consideration by Congress of development aid -- both capital and technical -- would clarify for the public the rationale for development aid.

More adequate financing. The League has become more and more concerned with the "bare-bones" requests for development aid in recent years. Although the League does not claim that a citizen's organization can say precisely how much is "enough," we do believe that U.S. development aid, in concert with aid from other donor countries, must be sufficient to carry forward, without a loss of momentum, programs which show signs of accomplishment and to help open up new opportunities for effective development.

Multi-year congressional authorization. Congress last year refused to authorize aid programs for more than one year, and in light of present political realities the President has submitted a one-year authorization. The League's plea over the years for multiyear authorization comes from recognition of the long-range necessities of economic development. Multiyear authorization would give U.S. administrators and developing countries the opportunity for better planning and execution of programs, and sharpen congressional and public interest in the problems and prospects of aid.

Reversal of tied-aid policy. The League has long looked with skepticism at the device begun a decade ago to lessen the impact of foreign aid on the balance-of-payments -- tying development loans to the purchase of U.S. goods and services. We deplore its proliferation not only in this country but in other donor countries as well. Emerging nations, in order to become self-supporting and economically sound, should be able to buy goods and services as advantageously as possible. Tied loans lead to inefficiency in development by hampering development planners and reducing the actual value of aid through more costly purchases. The League hopes the day will come when this country can abandon what is essentially protectionism.

League of Women Voters of the U.S.
1200 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

February 23, 1968

(Additional copies 15¢)*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC AID - 1968 (FY 1969)

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1968 (H.R. 15263) was introduced in the House on February 8, 1968, by House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D., Pa.). This 1-year authorization bill, referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee, embodies the Administration's proposed amendments to the 1961 Act.

PRESIDENT'S AID REQUEST SCALED DOWN FROM 1967

. The President's \$2.5 billion economic aid request of February 8 for fiscal year 1969 is, according to his January 17, 1968, State of the Union Message, a "prudent aid program rooted in the principles of self-help." It is \$130 million lower than his FY 1968 request but \$600 million higher than Congress actually appropriated last year.

. Authorization and appropriation requests for major programs include \$765 million for Development Loans; \$235 million for Technical Cooperation; \$625 million for the Alliance for Progress (\$515 million for Development Loans and \$110 million for Technical Cooperation); \$154 million for International Organizations.** The FY 1969 Development Loan request is \$9 million less and the Technical Assistance request \$8 million less than for FY 1968. But the Alliance for Progress Development Loan request represents a \$72 million increase and International Organizations a \$13.3 million increase over FY 1968 appropriations. (See Table, page 4.)

. America now ranks fifth among donor countries in the percentage of its Gross National Product devoted to official aid, indicating a decline in U.S. leadership in aid. In 1949 the United States put 2 percent of its GNP into foreign economic aid. This year's request, together with other foreign aid activities -- such as P.L. 480 food aid, contributions to multilateral institutions (IDA, Inter-American Development Bank, and the Asian Bank), and Peace Corps -- represents only 0.5 percent of U.S. GNP, or only half as much as the target of 1 percent set by the United Nations and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

. At least half a dozen donor countries (Canada, Denmark, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, and Sweden) have decided to increase their development assistance "in some cases by as much as 25 percent annually over the next few years."*** Japan increased her development aid by nearly 50 percent last year; Germany has increased her aid budget despite fiscal restraints which have curtailed domestic welfare programs; Great Britain is maintaining aid levels despite severe financial problems.

. At the very time that Congress is considering the smallest foreign aid request in the history of the U.S. program, world-wide attention is focused on the growing gap -- economic, political, and psychological -- between the rich and poor nations at the second U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which is being held in New Delhi, India, from February 1 to March 25, 1968.

THE PROGRAM'S BASIC FEATURES

"Six basic principles of foreign aid administration" which the President first announced in 1967 -- self-help, multilateralism, regionalism, priority for agriculture and population planning, balance-of-payments protection, and efficient administration -- are to be applied "with strict attention" to future aid programs:

*(Price includes also "The LWV Supports Foreign Economic Aid - 1968")

**Of the \$154 million, only \$143 million needs authorization this year, since funds for the Indus Basin Development have multiyear authorization.

***Unless indicated otherwise, quotes are from "To Build the Peace," the President's February 8, 1968, message to Congress on the foreign assistance programs.

Self-help. An aid goal since 1961, the self-help concept is now to be the fundamental condition for all American aid. "We will continue to insist on several dollars of local investment for every dollar of American investment. We will help those -- and only those -- who help themselves. We will not tolerate waste and mismanagement."

The Agency for International Development (AID) is increasingly concentrating its limited resources in countries that are the best prospects for sound development. Under the FY 1969 request, nine countries will get about 85 percent of Development Loans: India, Pakistan, Turkey, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Peru, Korea, Indonesia.

Multilateralism. Ninety percent of U.S. development loans in FY 1969 are to be made "as part of international arrangements." Increasingly in recent years the United States and other developed countries have been providing development assistance to less developed countries in a multilateral framework. Such increased international cooperation in development financing has resulted, according to AID, in a more equitable sharing of costs, more efficient use of available resources, more realistic assessment of developing country needs, and greater effectiveness in inducing better performance by recipients.

. AID support has increased use of such mechanisms as consortia and consultative groups for specific countries. AID participates in the World Bank's consortia for India and Pakistan (formed in 1958 and 1960 respectively) and the Development Assistance Committee of OECD consortium for Turkey. The representatives of each donor country and institution meet regularly to assess the development plans and performance of the recipient country, to pledge financial assistance for that country's development requirements, and to relate aid to self-help. Consultative groups are similar but do not obligate the donors to provide formal, periodic pledges of assistance. The World Bank has established them for Nigeria, Colombia, Tunisia, Sudan, Thailand, Malaysia, Morocco, Peru, and Korea. Such groups promote critical examination of total development programs rather than a focus on specific projects.

. Negotiations among member governments are soon to be completed to enable the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's "soft loan" affiliate, to operate for a 3-year period ending January 30, 1970, at an annual average level of 60 percent over an earlier replenishment. The President has urged Congress to support replenishment of its depleted funds after World Bank discussions are completed. A proposal announced January 18, 1968, by outgoing World Bank President George D. Woods would provide for IDA an additional \$1.2 billion. Member nations would make three yearly payments, the first in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969. This proposal would continue the present policy of full international competition for procurement of goods and services financed by IDA. The United States, in view of its balance-of-payments difficulties, could defer payment of its share in IDA's replenishment -- over and above what is actually needed for procurement in the United States -- until the end of the 3-year period.

. All Alliance for Progress funds are committed in the multilateral framework of the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress (CIAP), composed of Latin Americans and one U.S. representative.

. The United States makes voluntary contributions to U.N. technical assistance and relief agencies from AID funds (under International Organizations). The chief U.N. multilateral aid agency, the U.N. Development Program (UNDP), conducts pre-investment surveys, establishes training and research institutions, and coordinates projects of specialized agencies like FAO, WHO, and UNESCO. The U.S. contribution has been limited to 40 percent of the total program. UNDP approved January 11, 1968, a record new assistance program to 71 developing countries -- 95 large-scale pre-investment projects and supplementary financing for 5 existing projects, estimated to cost \$228 million. UNDP is to contribute \$91 million, the recipient countries the equivalent of \$137 million.

Regionalism. "Three major opportunities for the United States to add new momentum to regional efforts" were identified in the President's Foreign Aid Message:

. For the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), "which stands at the center of the Alliance for Progress," the President has requested a \$300 million appropriation for FY 1969 as the U.S. annual contribution to IDB's Fund for Special Operations (or "soft loan" window). Last year Congress authorized 3 annual contributions of \$300 million each to the Special Operations Fund. The President is also seeking authorization (H.R. 15364, S. 2975) for a \$412 million increase in the U.S. subscription to the regular capital of the Inter-American bank. The first installment of \$206 million in appropriations will be requested for FY 1969 in "callable funds" in order to guarantee the sale of IDB bonds on the private market. (So far, not a cent of the \$612 million appropriated since the Bank began has been withdrawn to cover defaults.)

. The African Development Bank, opening in July 1966 with a membership of 29 African countries, has asked U.S. aid in establishing a small Special Fund. Although making no specific request at this time, the President said "we must stand ready to provide our fair share, with full safeguards for our balance of payments."

. The Asian Development Bank, which opened in December 1966, has asked the United States, Japan, and other donors to help establish Special Funds for regional projects in such fields as agriculture, education, and transportation. The President's request (introduced in 1967 as S. 2479 and still pending before Congress) authorizes a U.S. contribution of up to \$200 million over a 4-year period on a shared basis with appropriate balance-of-payments safeguards. With its headquarters in Manila, the Asian Bank has 19 Asian and 13 non-Asian members.

Priority for Agriculture and Population Planning. About \$800 million of AID funds is to be used in FY 1969 for agricultural development and increasing food production. AID programs are being designed both to stimulate general economic growth and to give first priority to agriculture. In India, for instance, about half of all AID-financed imports this year will be fertilizer and other agricultural supplies.

. Family planning and programs relating to population growth in the less developed countries, along with expanding food production, carry "the highest priority" in America's foreign assistance efforts, William S. Gaud, Administrator of AID, said February 1 in a major policy statement on aid to family planning. He also announced new plans to double AID family planning assistance to the Indian government and to greatly enlarge the Agency's support for population and family planning research.

Balance-of-Payments Protection. What is the effect of foreign economic aid on the U.S. balance of payments? More than \$9 of every \$10 AID spends will buy American goods and services (92 percent of AID funds in FY 1969). In 1963 the dollar outflow resulting from AID operations was over \$600 million. In 1967 it dropped to \$270 million. To implement his January 1, 1968, Balance of Payments Message, the President directed AID to reduce the figure to less than \$170 million. In addition, repayments of over \$200 million on prior loans will more than offset the small outflow from new loans. Thus ending foreign aid would not much improve the U.S. balance of payments and would adversely affect U.S. industries, workers, and farmers who benefit from purchases of AID-financed goods. Furthermore, AID programs have a favorable long-range impact on our balance of payments by building new markets for our exports.

Efficient Administration. AID has reduced by 20 percent over the past few years the number of U.S. employees serving overseas (in posts other than Vietnam). In January 1968, the President directed a 10 percent reduction in the number of such personnel in all civilian agencies. In addition, AID is further improving and streamlining its overall operations. It is making every effort to uncover and correct

any misuse of its funds -- whether by its own employees or by AID recipients. In discussing its own investigations of misconduct in Antwerp and the Dominican Republic, Mr. Gaud on February 20 said it is "nonsense" to assume that these events had cast doubt on the integrity of the Agency itself and that they are other than "isolated" incidents.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AID REQUEST FOR FY 1969 (AS COMPARED WITH FY 1968)^{1/}

Category	FY 1968 Appropriation Request (in millions)	FY 1968 Congressional Appropriation (in millions)	FY 1969 Appropriation Request ^{2/} (in millions)
Development Loans	\$ 774.0	\$ 435.0	\$ 765.0
Technical Cooperation	242.8	180.0	235.0
Alliance for Progress			
Development Loans	443.0	389.0	515.0
Technical Cooperation	100.0	80.0	110.0
Partners of the Alliance	--	.3	--
International Organizations	141.0	130.0	154.3
Supporting Assistance			
General	170.0)		
Vietnam	550.0)	600.0	595.0
Contingency Fund	31.0	10.0	45.0
American Schools and			
Hospitals Abroad	13.9	11.5	15.1
Surveys of Investment			
Opportunities	2.0	1.3	1.5
Administrative Expenses			
AID	59.3	55.3	58.8
State Department	3.4	3.3	3.9
TOTAL	\$2,530.4	\$1,895.7	\$2,493.5

^{1/} The Administration's foreign aid request also includes \$504 million for military aid. Legislation for military sales will be submitted to Congress later.

^{2/} The FY 1969 authorization requests are not included here since they are essentially the same as the appropriation figures above. An exception is the authorization request for International Organizations, which is \$143 million instead of \$154.3 million. (See ** footnote on first page.)

Time For

ACTION

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES
1200 17TH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

This is going on
Duplicate Presidents Mailing

March 7, 1968

TO: Local and State League Presidents in Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont

FROM: Mrs. Robert J. Stuart

RE: FOREIGN ECONOMIC AID: Second in a Series of Times for Action

This Time for Action is for Leagues with a Senator on the Foreign Relations Committee. We are, however, mailing this to all Leagues.

How Senator J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is going to handle the foreign economic aid bill is still a bit of a mystery. We do know that official committee hearings open on Monday, March 11, with Secretary of State Dean Rusk testifying. Since Senator Fulbright has been trying for some time to get Secretary Rusk to appear before his committee in open hearings on Vietnam, the request for his appearance on foreign aid may be a ploy. So, the major topic may be Vietnam and not foreign aid. Mr. William S. Gaud, Administrator for the Agency for International Development, is now scheduled to testify before the committee on Wednesday, March 13 -- but Secretary Rusk may be called back again on the 13th. Whether the committee will have further hearings with other government and public witnesses is unknown. It is rumored the committee may mark up the Administration foreign aid bill this month without further hearings.

It is unfortunate that this committee does not plan to have exhaustive hearings on this important legislation, and that the public will not have the opportunity to express its views. We will be sending the statement expressing the League's views on foreign economic aid to Senator Fulbright and all the members of the committee. It is important that these Senators hear now from their Leagues and others in the state in support of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1968.

Senator Fulbright introduced the Administration bill on March 5, 1968 -- S. 3091. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will work from the Administration proposal (introduced in the House as H.R. 15263) in writing its version of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1968. Meanwhile, the House Foreign Affairs Committee hearings on H.R. 15263, which began February 28, are expected to continue until early April. Letters to the members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations are still urgently needed. Mrs. David G. Bradley of the national Board has been added to the House Committee witness list but no definite date has yet been set for the League testimony.

Leagues who do not have a Senator on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are free to write the committee expressing their views on this legislation. (Write to Senator J. W. Fulbright, Chairman, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Room S 116, The Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20510.)

TIME FOR ACTION IS PUBLISHED BY THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES TO ASSIST LEAGUES AND LEAGUE MEMBERS IN WORKING TOWARD THEIR LEGISLATIVE GOALS.

BACKGROUND MATERIAL: See February 23, 1968, Time for Action on Foreign Economic Aid for explanation of the Administration's foreign economic aid proposals and the League's position.

SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE*

J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas, chairman
John Sparkman, Alabama
Mike Mansfield, Montana
Wayne Morse, Oregon
Albert Gore, Tennessee
Frank J. Lausche, Ohio
Frank Church, Idaho
Stuart Symington, Missouri
Thomas J. Dodd, Connecticut
Joseph S. Clark, Pennsylvania
Claiborne Pell, Rhode Island
Eugene J. McCarthy, Minnesota

Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Iowa
George D. Aiken, Vermont
Frank Carlson, Kansas
John J. Williams, Delaware
Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota
Clifford P. Case, New Jersey
John Sherman Cooper, Kentucky

*Democratic committee members are listed in the left column, Republicans in the right column, in order of seniority within each party.

League of Women Voters
of the United States

Memorandum

1200 17th Street, N. W. - Washington, D. C. 20036

This is going on
State Board Supplement

March 19, 1968

TO: State League Presidents (and extra copy for State Foreign Policy Chairman)
FROM: Mrs. David G. Bradley, national Foreign Policy Chairman
RE: Developments on the Foreign Policy Front

Aid. With two Times for Action (Feb. 23 and March 7) already issued for 1968 action on foreign aid, copies of League letters are pouring into the national office, including some very effective ones to the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, capitalizing on the wide publicity given to the opening days of the Senate hearings March 11 and 12. Although most Leagues are already well launched on their action campaigns, there are many more weeks of action ahead -- in both the House and Senate and on both authorization and appropriation bills.

In order to provide you with help in soliciting non-League legislative support within your state for foreign aid, we asked the Agency for International Development for specific information on businesses and educational institutions within each state providing AID-financed goods or services. Although the material which AID was able to compile for us is neither complete nor up to date (most of the data is for FY 1966), we still thought the lists would be useful in indicating possible sources of letters and other forms of support for economic aid. We are including with this memo the compilations appropriate for your state. Each compilation also includes an estimate of the foreign economic aid exports (agricultural and industrial) for your particular state. (Please note that the list mailed to the state president is the only copy prepared for the League. In other words, the national office does not have a copy; copies are not available for State Board Supplements.)

Mrs. Stuart submitted March 11 a statement on S. 3091 -- the Foreign Assistance Act of 1968 -- to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. A copy of the statement with covering letter from Mrs. Stuart was also sent to each member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. We took this initiative at this time in order to insure inclusion of the League views in the record of the hearings. Copies of this statement (and those described below) will be sent out to local and state Leagues in the next regular mailing (March 19).

We also want to alert you that we have purchased one copy for each state League of the Foreign Policy Association's March-April 1968 issue of INTERCOM "The U.S. and Foreign Aid." We will send you your copy as soon as it comes off the press. It includes useful information on What Is Foreign Aid? Questions People Ask about Aid, What Kinds of U.S. Aid Programs: How Much Aid to What Countries? to U.N. Programs? What Citizen Groups Are Doing about Foreign Aid (including a description of the work of the League of Women Voters), Films, and Bibliography. For further information see page 3 of the February 23, 1967 Time for Action on Foreign Economic Aid.

Development Banks. The anticipated League action on legislation related to development banks has also begun. Mrs. Stuart submitted statements to the House Banking and Currency Committee related to the Inter-American Development Bank bill -- H.R. 15364 (February 29) and H.R. 13217 -- the Asian Development Bank bill (March 1). The Banking and Currency Committee reported the IDB bill on March 5 and the House Rules Committee has granted a rule on this bill, and it will come before the full House for passage the week of March 18. The House Committee has taken no action to date on the Asian Bank bill. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee held hearings on the Senate Asian Bank bill S. 2479. The League statement to the Senate Committee was submitted October 9, 1967.

The World Bank has notified us that the negotiations for the second replenishment of the resources of the Bank's "soft loan window" -- the International Development Association -- has just been completed. The Bank stressed in its communication to us that a mechanism has been devised, in view of the U.S. balance-of-payments difficulties, "to prevent any adverse effect on that problem until after June 30, 1971." It is anticipated that President Johnson will now submit his legislative request to Congress to authorize the U.S. contribution. As we have indicated earlier, widespread local and state League action may be needed in support of the U.S. contribution to IDA. Now is the time to begin public education on the need for U.S. support of this important institution. The BACKGROUND ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC AID sheet sent out with the first Time for Action (February 23) contained a description (on the second page) of the proposed IDA replenishment. Further information on the IDA replenishment can be obtained from the Public Affairs Office of the World Bank and IDA, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433.

Trade. The March 1968 NATIONAL VOTER has just gone to press. A lead article, entitled "Trade Expansion or Protectionism?" is designed to alert every League member to various aspects of the current trade kaleidoscope. The confusing nature of the trade outlook has stimulated queries from some of you as to why we have not issued a Time for Action on trade. The push for import quotas and other trade restrictions continues to gain steam on Capitol Hill, unfortunately further heated by the current balance-of-payments crisis. However, none of the over 90 import quota bills introduced during either the first or the second session of the Congress has yet made any progress through the legislative maze despite powerful backing. League testimony in opposition to import quotas submitted to the Senate Finance Committee October 20 has been given credit by Special Trade Negotiator William Roth for helping to postpone the quota threat during the last session of Congress.

Currently, there are rumors that a textile quota bill will be attached, on the Senate floor, to the House-passed Chinese gooseberry bill (H.R. 2155) (see October 23, 1967, Report from the Hill -- Trade Protectionist legislation). Also that perhaps an omnibus quota bill will be attached in the Senate to the House-passed excise tax extension bill (the Tax Adjustment Act of 1968 -- H.R. 15414). Rumors are rife.

The trade picture is further confused by the fact that there are no Administration trade proposals in the legislative hopper. The President still has not sent up his three-part legislative request for promoting a Trade Expansion Act for 1968 (negotiating authority, American Selling Price repeal, and trade adjustment liberalization), although he continues to stress his plans for doing so. Also he has not to date submitted to Congress any request for a U.S. border tax or surcharge on tariffs, (alluded to in the President's January 1, 1968, Balance of Payments Message as one of several possible remedies to be proposed to help correct the payments deficit.) The League, of course, does have a broadly stated balance-of-payments position in support of "positive remedies for the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit." Our position clearly indicates the League belief that the balance-of-payments deficit is an important

problem which must be dealt with, but preferably through positive, trade expansion remedies rather than by "narrow, short-range, restrictionist palliatives." So the Board carefully considered at its early January meetings whether the League should make a statement on the President's initial proposals (see pp. 68-69 of January 1968 National Board Report.) Since both official and unofficial sources were very unclear as to what specific legislative proposals the President actually would submit to Congress the national Board's decision was to wait and see. As it worked out, the President did submit to Congress in early February a travel tax proposal which was the object of House Ways and Means Committee hearings beginning February 5. However, the President has postponed submitting border or import tax proposals to Congress, pending completion of negotiations with our trading partners. The situation, therefore, is still up in the air. Although the travel tax proposal does have some protectionist overtones, along with its civil liberties implications widely protested by many groups, it is the Board's judgment that League action under its balance-of-payments position should not focus on the travel measure but on a border tax or surcharge on tariffs if indeed such measures are still proposed to Congress.

In short, there still are no specific legislative targets in trade to support or oppose. This cloudy picture poses a problem of strategy for supporters of liberalized trade policy, including the League. The national Board, like a state Board planning League action on state legislation, must try to zero in at the most strategic time. There is always the danger, if we move too soon before the threat is specific, of promoting a scatter-gun approach. On the other hand, if we wait too long, we may be a "me too" or in any case too late. Also, organizations such as the League can be much more effective in legislative (as opposed to community action) if we stimulate mail in opposition to or in support of specific legislation rather than in relation to a general threat or a general promise.

And so we are poised to act -- in opposition to trade restrictionist measures such as quotas and in support of trade expansionist measures such as the President has promised to introduce. It will indeed be a relief when the trade targets become visible.

In the meantime, however, the community education job on trade should begin now. Otherwise, there is great danger that the public -- whose vital interests are at stake -- will not be sufficiently aroused or informed on the facts when things start moving legislatively.

The League is working very closely in Washington with other national organizations and businesses concerned with expanding trade. The League is represented on the Steering Committee of the newly formed Coordinating Council of Organizations on International Trade Policy, along with representatives of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, United Auto Workers, National Grange, AAUW, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Council of Churches, Consumers League, National Farmers Union, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Retail Merchants Association, American Importers Association, Association of Port Authorities, and Emergency Committee for American Trade. The Coordinating Council is working on preliminary plans for a national conference on trade policy, tentatively planned for Washington, D.C., in early May.

At the state and local level, Leagues have been discussing trade policies and expressing League concern over protectionism during their interviews with their Congressmen. State and local Leagues have also found various ways to involve their communities and their members in the problems and prospects of trade. For instance, the Los Angeles League presented a panel on "Women View World Trade" as a part of an all-day seminar March 15 on "The Crisis Facing the Pacific Coast's Foreign Trade," sponsored by the Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with numerous trade

associations. The Illinois League featured in their November-December Voter an article on Illinois' stake in foreign trade. There was not room for all of the good background materials which members of the state foreign policy committee had prepared so the state League distributed the material to local Leagues to use as they saw fit. The Evergreen Park, Illinois, League ran two pages of the supplementary material in their January 1968 Voter, for instance.

There are, of course, unending additional ways in which Leagues can involve their membership as well as their communities in trade, e.g., writing letters to the editor or stimulating editors to write editorials on the threat which the current protectionist drive poses to this country's traditional role as a leader on behalf of expanding world trade. Planning for celebrations of world trade week (beginning May 19) is another good way to work with other organizations. The League is but a small voice if not part of a cooperative effort.

China. We have an interesting new development to report to China-watchers. The Council on Foreign Relations has now completed its ambitious series on the United States and China in World Affairs. The last two books in the 8-book series are just off the press: NEGOTIATING WITH THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS by Kenneth Young and U.S. POLICY AND THE SECURITY OF ASIA by Fred Greene.

In order to facilitate the widest possible use of the books, the Council has decided to make the books available, at a special price, to nongovernmental organizations interested in China.

- . Any one or two of the eight books in the series can be purchased at a 20% discount.
- . An order of three or more of any one of the eight books in the series can be ordered from the publisher at a 33 1/3% discount. (In other words, you do not have to order three copies of the same book but can get your discount by ordering a total of three or more books.)
- . The books available in paperback (see list below) are also offered at the discount price.

Prepaid orders should be sent to: McGraw-Hill Book Company
Attn: Joseph Allen, Trade Book
Sales Manager
330 West 42nd Street
New York, New York 10036

Most of you at this point are not only quite familiar with the Council on Foreign Relations' series but also with Harvard professor James C. Thomson, Jr., whose speech to the Education Fund's 1967 China Conferences (in Oklahoma City and Pittsburgh) has been widely used by Leagues across the country. Professor Thomson praised the Council series in an October 1967 ATLANTIC MONTHLY article, "Dragon Under Glass: Time for A New China Policy:" "The first six books [the last two had not yet been published] are a uniformly first-rate contribution to public education on the China problem. ... These books, born of policy immobilisme in Washington, raise anew and sharply the question of China policy. They also provoke reflections on that curious and unique phenomenon of modern history, the Sino-American relationship."

Foreign Aid - Authorization Requested

1968 - 2.5B (Military)

435 Development 765

180 Tech. coop. 235

469 Alliance for P. 625

130 Int. Org. 154

U.N. Children Fund

Signature Assist.

228-184

before Council

390-1.603

1.993

550

200

420

130

420

Senate

360

1.945

350

200

420

135

406

Conferees

375 (1,599 E)

1.974

350

200

420

135

410

330/0000

30 grants

300 + 100 - Partners of the Alliance

Legue opposed

Increased 2-3% - 10 yrs

2 1/2 to 3 1/2 - after

2 1/2 - 10 yrs.

3% after.

53 Administrative

Joint and - review committee - rejected, but review & restudy called for - aid & trade relationship - get. enterprise role.

Senate good Conferees Report - vote 9/19/68

Aggregations -

9/19 House

10/5 Senate

44-13

1.68

365

150

272 (no Partner for Alliance)

119

1

365

365

31

3.5

1,244

375

1.9

350

200

420

135

1

365

31

3.5

1,557

375

Conferees

10/10

1.76

300

167

336

125

1

365

51

3.5

1,381

375

125-93

Not vot. - 113

For - Fraser, Keith, MacG, Nelson, Quin

No - Zwack

NV - Blat & Lange

Military

+ 700 mi - Int. Am. Dev. Bank

Peace Corps.

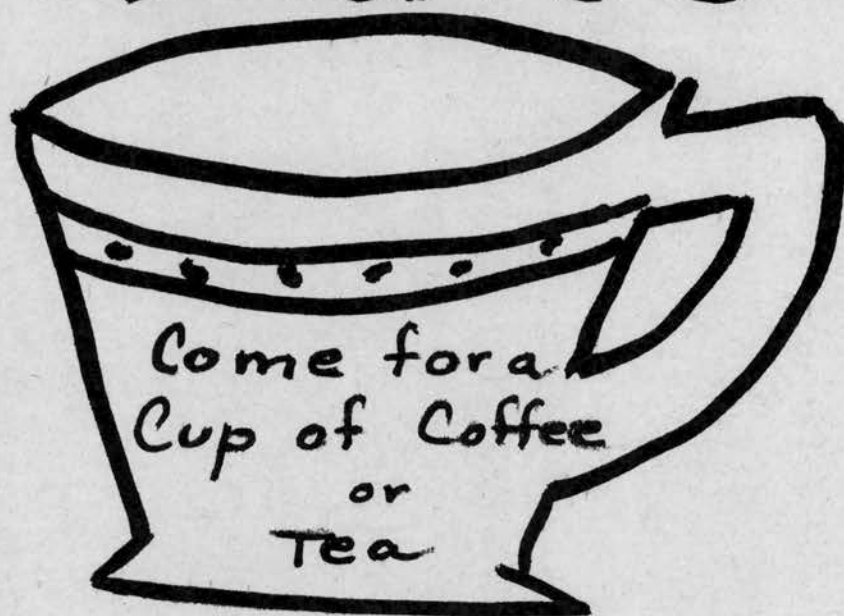
9/20 - Foreign assistance aggregations - 173-139 -

For - Blatnik, Fraser, Keith, MacGuzer, Nelson, Quin

Against - Lange, Zwack

Fraser tried to cut cuts reduced -

Birchwood Ladies



Hear a member of the White Bear
Lake School Staff explain the need
for a bond issue.

Tea Wed. Nov. 15 1:30 p.m.
221 Wildwood Ave. Wm Butler home
or

Coffee Fri. Nov. 17 10:00 a.m.
409 Birchwood Ave. Ralph Ebbott home

Please Come

RSVP 426-3643 Liz Ebbott
426-3856 Ellie Butler

answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York.

There was no objection.

INVESTIGATION AND STUDY OF HOUSING, AND NEW TOWN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, AND GOVERNMENTAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND CENTRAL BANKS

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1304 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1304

Resolved, That, for the purpose of the studies and investigations specified in H. Res. 356, approved by the House of Representatives on March 7, 1967, the Committee on Banking and Currency is authorized to send not more than five members of such committee and three staff members to England, Ireland, Austria, Greece, Italy, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Germany, Sweden, Finland, and Holland, for the purpose of conducting an investigation and study of housing, and new town and community development, and government financial institutions and central banks as they relate to housing; and is further authorized to send not more than five members of such committee and three staff members to the Republic of China, India, Australia, Japan, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Hong Kong, and Korea, to investigate and study housing and new community developments and development lending activities in which the United States participates.

Notwithstanding section 1754 of title 22, United States Code or, any other provision of law, local currencies owned by the United States shall be made available to the Committee no Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives and employees engaged in carrying out their official duties under section 190(d) of title 2, United States Code: *Provided*, That (1) no member or employee of said committee shall receive or expend local currencies for subsistence in any country at a rate in excess of the maximum per diem rate set forth in section 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Public Law 88-633, approved October 7, 1964; (2) no member or employee of said committee shall receive or expend an amount for transportation in excess of actual transportation; (3) no appropriated funds shall be expended for the purpose of defraying expenses of members of said committee or its employees in any country where counterpart funds are available for this purpose.

That each member or employee of said committee shall make to the chairman of said committee an itemized report showing the number of days visited in each country where local currencies were spent, the amount of per diem furnished, and the cost of transportation if furnished by public carrier, or if such transportation is furnished by an agency of the United States Government, the cost of such transportation, and the identification of the agency. All such individual reports shall be filed by the chairman with the Committee on House Administration and shall be open to public inspection.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 6, after "France", strike out "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I reserve my time, and I will yield half of my time to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATTI].

Mr. LATTI. Mr. Speaker, I am not in support of the resolution. I understand the resolution is going to pass, but I just want to point out to the Members of the House that this particular committee already has outstanding one travel resolution that they have not exhausted, House Resolution 1093. They are proposing to study new towns in Europe, and a trip is also planned to the Far East. They have had one in Europe on this subject. I am opposed to it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 152, nays 66, not voting 213, as follows:

[Roll No. 424]

YEAS—152

Abernethy	Gibbons	O'Neal, Ga.
Albert	Gilbert	O'Neill, Mass.
Anderson, Ill.	Gonzalez	Passman
Andrews, N. Dak.	Goodling	Patten
Ashley	Griffin	Perkins
Bingham	Griffiths	Philbin
Boland	Gubser	Pike
Bolling	Hagan	Pirnie
Bolton	Halpern	Poage
Brademas	Hanley	Price, Ill.
Bray	Hansen, Wash.	Pryor
Brinkley	Hardy	Pucinski
Brown, Mich.	Hathaway	Purcell
Buchanan	Hechler, W. Va.	Quile
Burke, Mass.	Horton	Reid, N.Y.
Burleson	Hosmer	Reuss
Byrne, Pa.	Irwin	Rhodes, Pa.
Cahill	Johnson, Pa.	Riegle
Cohelan	Jones	Rivers
Conable	Jones, Ala.	Rodino
Conte	Jones, Mo.	Rooney, N.Y.
Conyers	Kastenmeier	Rosenthal
Corbett	Kazen	Roybal
Daddario	Kee	Sandman
Daniels	Kelly	St. Onge
Davis, Ga.	Kornegay	Saylor
Dawson	Laird	Scheuer
de la Garza	Leggett	Schneebeli
Delaney	Lipscomb	Shriver
Dellenback	Lloyd	Skubitz
Derwinski	Long, La.	Slack
Dingell	McCloskey	Smith, Iowa
Dole	McClure	Stanton
Donohue	McCulloch	Steed
Downing	McDade	Stephens
Dulski	McDonald	Stubblefield
Eckhardt	Mich.	Stuckey
Edmondson	MacGregor	Tenzer
Esch	Machen	Tierman
Eshleman	Mahon	Udall
Feighan	Mathias, Calif.	Van Deerlin
Findley	Matsunaga	Vander Jagt
Flood	May	Waggonner
Flynt	Meskill	Watts
Ford	Minish	Whalen
Ford, William D.	Mink	Whalley
Fraser	Monagan	White
Frelinghuysen	Morgan	Whitten
Friedel	Morton	Williams, Pa.
Garmatz	Murphy, Ill.	Yates
Gathings	Natcher	Zablocki
	O'Hara, Mich.	

NAYS—66

Adams	Grover	Reld, Ill.
Andrews, Ala.	Gude	Rogers, Fla.
Arends	Hall	Roth
Ashbrook	Hutchinson	Rumsfeld
Bates	Jarman	Satterfield
Battin	King, N.Y.	Scherle
Bennett	Latta	Schwengel
Betts	Lennon	Smith, N.Y.
Brotzman	Long, Md.	Steiger, Wis.
Brown, Ohio	McMillan	Taft
Broyhill, Va.	Marsh	Talcott
Byrnes, Wis.	Mayne	Taylor
Chamberlain	Miller, Ohio	Teague, Calif.
Clawson, Del.	Mills	Thompson, Ga.
Cleveland	Mize	Tuck
Colmer	Myers	Wampler
Culver	Nelsen	Watson
Davis, Wis.	O'Konski	Winn
Dowdy	Poff	Wyatt
Duncan	Price, Tex.	Wylie
Foley	Randall	Wyman
Fountain	Rarick	Zwach

NOT VOTING—213

Abbitt	Fuqua	Moss
Adair	Galifianakis	Murphy, N.Y.
Addabbo	Gallagher	Nedzi
Anderson, Tenn.	Gardner	Nichols
Annunzio	Gettys	Nix
Ashmore	Gialmo	O'Hara, Ill.
Aspinall	Gray	Olsen
Ayres	Green, Oreg.	Ottinger
Baring	Green, Pa.	Patman
Barrett	Gross	Pelly
Belcher	Gurney	Pepper
Bell	Haley	Pettis
Berry	Halleck	Pickle
Bevill	Hamilton	Podell
Bieber	Hammer	Pollock
Blackburn	schmidt	Quillen
Blanton	Hanna	Rallsback
Blatnik	Hansen, Idaho	Rees
Boggs	Harrison	Reifel
Bow	Harsha	Reinecke
Brasco	Harvey	Resnick
Brock	Hawkins	Rhodes, Ariz.
Brooks	Hays	Roberts
Broomfield	Hébert	Robison
Brown, Calif.	Heckler, Mass.	Rogers, Colo.
Broyhill, N.C.	Helstoski	Ronan
Burke, Fla.	Henderson	Rooney, Pa.
Burton, Calif.	Herlong	Rostenkowski
Bush, Utah	Hicks	Roudebush
Button	Hollifield	Roush
Cabell	Howard	Ruppe
Carey	Hull	Ryan
Carter	Hungate	St. Germain
Casey	Hunt	Schadeweg
Cederberg	Ichord	Schweiker
Celler	Jacobs	Scott
Clancy	Joelson	Selden
Clark	Johnson, Calif.	Shipey
Clausen, Don H.	Jones, N.C.	Sikes
Collier	Karsten	Sisk
Collins	Karth	Smith, Calif.
Corman	Keith	Smith, Okla.
Cowger	King, Calif.	Snyder
Cramer	Kirwan	Springer
Cunningham	Kleppe	Stafford
Curtis	Kluczyński	Staggers
Denney	Kupferman	Steiger, Ariz.
Dent	Kuykendall	Stratton
Devine	Kyl	Sullivan
Dickinson	Kyros	Teague, Tex.
Diggs	Landrum	Thompson, N.J.
Dorn	Langen	Thomson, Wis.
Dow	Lukens	Tunney
Dwyer	McCarthy	Ullman
Edwards, Ala.	McClory	Utt
Edwards, Calif.	McEwen	Vanik
Edwards, La.	McFall	Vigorito
Eilberg	Macdonald, Mass.	Waldie
Erlenborn	Madden	Walker
Evans, Colo.	Mailliard	Watkins
Everett	Martin	Whitener
Evins, Tenn.	Mathias, Md.	Widnall
Fallon	Meeds	Wiggins
Farbstein	Michel	Willson, Bob
Fascell	Miller, Calif.	Willson,
Fino	Minshall	Charles H.
Fisher	Montgomery	Wolf
Ford, Gerald R.	Moore	Wright
Fulton, Pa.	Moorhead	Wylder
Fulton, Tenn.	Morris, N. Mex.	Young
	Morse, Mass.	Zion
	Mosher	

So the resolution was agreed to.

Messrs. ADAMS, RUMSFELD, LONG of Maryland, and STEIGER of Wisconsin changed their votes from yea to nay.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."

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The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a clerical error appearing on page 1, line 3, of the resolution just agreed to be corrected to read "March 8, 1967" instead of "March 7, 1967."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

RELATING TO CREDITABLE SERVICE FOR RETIREMENT PURPOSES OF JOHN T. M. REDDAN

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Resolution 1305 relating to creditable service for retirement purposes of John T. M. Reddan.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. Res. 1305

Resolved, That, for the purposes of subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, and subject to sections 8334(c) and 8339(h) of such title, the period beginning on February 1, 1957, and ending at the close of December 31, 1962, during which John T. M. Reddan performed full-time service for the Committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives pursuant to written contract with such committee, shall be held and considered to be a period of service performed by him as a congressional employee within the meaning of paragraph (1) of section 2107 of title 5, United States Code. The United States Civil Service Commission shall accept the certification of the chairman of the Committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives, or his designee, concerning such service for the purposes of this resolution.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 1, after "That," insert "until otherwise provided by law".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 20300, SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1969

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 20300) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. MAHON, WHITTEN, ROONEY of New York, PASSMAN, BOLAND, NATCHER, FLOOD, Mrs.

HANSEN of Washington, Messrs. JONAS, LAIRD, CEDERBERG, LIPSCOMB, and SHRIVER.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 416 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON LAUNCHED A NEW ERA FOR CONSUMERS

(Mrs. MINK asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, on October 8, the New York Times said in an editorial:

More progress has been achieved in protecting the consumer in the market place in the past five years than in any comparable period. President Johnson has provided skillful political leadership.

I would like to add to the tribute.

President Johnson has not only provided skillful political leadership in his program for the consumer, he has given the consumer the kind of personal attention that can come only from a President who is actively dedicated to meeting the needs of the people.

A great many of those needs have been met.

In the past 4 years, Congress has supported and passed 17 of the President's proposals that are of direct benefit to the consumer. Just in the past year alone, these bills went through at the rate of one a month. This is an unprecedented record. And we of the 90th Congress can take pride in it.

Because when we pass bills that benefit the consumer, we benefit everyone. We are all consumers. We all buy things. We all use things. And we all need services only the marketplace can offer.

That marketplace has become so vast, so complicated and so impersonal, the consumer needs help to assure him of his basic rights to safety, to choose, to be heard and to be informed.

The administrative measures that the President has taken and the bills that the President proposed and that we in Congress have passed have helped the consumer in all these areas. The consumer's right to safety has been strengthened by laws to reduce accidents on the highways, to prevent tragedies from flammable fabrics, to prevent children from being injured by dangerous toys, to reduce deaths and property losses from fires and natural gas pipeline explosions, to make certain that products used in the home are safe and not hazardous, to improve our laboratory clinics, and to give us more federally-inspected meat and poultry.

The consumer's right to choose and to be informed has been strengthened by the truth-in-packaging law and the truth-in-lending law.

The consumer's right to be heard was strengthened by the President just 6

weeks after taking office. In January 1964, he established the President's Committee on Consumer Interests so that the voice of the consumer would be "loud, clear, uncompromising and effective" in the highest councils of the Federal Government.

At the same time, he appointed Assistant Secretary of Labor Esther Peterson as his Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs, a post which was taken over last year by Betty Furness.

He also appointed a new 12-member Consumer Advisory Council consisting of university professors, home economics teachers, State officials, labor leaders and other civic-minded citizens to speak up for the consumer and recommend actions on his behalf.

I might also add that one of the biggest breakthroughs for the consumer came right here in Congress. The House Committee on Banking and Currency set up a Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs. And in 1966, the Chairman of the House Committee on Government Operations established within his Committee a Special Inquiry on Consumer Representation in the Federal Government, and the chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee created a consumer subcommittee.

I do not wish to imply that action to protect the consumer is something new in the Federal Government. It has been going on since the Constitution gave Congress the power to fix the standard of weights and measures. But what I want to make clear is that at no comparable time in history has the consumer moved forward as quickly or as successfully as he has during President Johnson's administration.

This progress has been apparent all over the country.

Just in the past year, consumer groups on a national, State, and local level increased from 29 to 45, and a new national organization, the Consumer Federation of America, came into being.

In response to public demand in the States, consumer fraud protection agencies over the past year increased from 16 to 26. And consumer councils from four to eight.

In short, we now have a consumer-conscious America—an America that has awakened to the fact that all its 200 million people are consumers, and that they all have a right to a fair and square deal in the American marketplace.

We have seen this happen because we in Congress have not been deaf to the demands of the people. We have been a consumer Congress. And we have supported a consumer President.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 19908, FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1969

Mr. PASSMAN submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 19908) making appropriations for foreign assistance and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes.

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1969)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the

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amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 19908) "making appropriations for foreign assistance and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 6 and 8.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3 and 10; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$167,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$125,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$255,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$300,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$102,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 4.

OTTO E. PASSMAN,

JOHN J. ROONEY,

(except as to

title I),

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,

JEFFERY COHELAN,

CLARENCE D. LONG,

GEORGE MAHON,

GARNER E. SHRIVER,

SILVIO O. CONTE,

CHARLOTTE T. REID,

DONALD W. RIEGLE, Jr.,

FRANK T. BOW,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOHN O. PASTORE,

SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,

GALE W. MCGEE,

WILLIAM PROXMIER,

RALPH YARBOROUGH,

GORDON ALLOTT,

MILTON R. YOUNG,

KARL E. MUNDT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 19908) making appropriations for foreign assistance and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

Funds appropriated to the President

Economic Assistance

Amendment No. 1.—Technical cooperation and development grants: Appropriates \$167,-

000,000 instead of \$150,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$200,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2.—International organizations and programs: Appropriates \$125,000,000 instead of \$119,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$134,900,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The committee of conference is agreed that no part of this appropriation shall be available for U.N. Programs for Southern Africans.

Amendment No. 3.—International organizations and programs, loans: Appropriates \$12,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4.—Alliance for Progress, technical cooperation and development grants: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to appropriate \$81,500,000, of which not less than \$350,000 shall be available only for the Partners of the Alliance instead of \$70,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$90,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5.—Alliance for Progress, development loans: Appropriates \$255,000,000 instead of \$200,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$330,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6.—Alliance for Progress, Partners of the Alliance: Deletes the appropriation of \$350,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8.—Development loans: Appropriates \$300,000,000 instead of \$265,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$350,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; and restore language proposed by the House, which was stricken by the Senate, prohibiting the transfer of funds to the World Bank and its affiliates, and the Asian Development Bank.

TITLE II—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (OTHER)

Amendment No. 9.—Peace Corps: Appropriates \$102,000,000 instead of \$100,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$104,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE III—EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

Amendment No. 10.—Limitation on administrative expenses: Authorizes the use of not to exceed \$12,000 for entertainment allowances for members of the Board of Directors as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,000 as proposed by the House.

OTTO E. PASSMAN,

JOHN J. ROONEY,

(except as to title I)

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,

JEFFERY COHELAN,

CLARENCE D. LONG,

GEORGE MAHON,

GARNER E. SHRIVER,

SILVIO O. CONTE,

CHARLOTTE T. REID,

DONALD W. RIEGLE, Jr.,

FRANK T. BOW,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 19908) making appropriations for foreign assistance and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. PASSMAN (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with further reading of the statement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Louisiana is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I hope we may be able to establish two records this evening.

The first is bringing back from conference the lowest foreign aid program, as contained in title I of the bill, in the history of the program.

The other is the brevity with which we hope to dispose of the legislation.

The conference bill calls for \$1,755,600,000 of new funds for title I, mutual security, for fiscal year 1969. This is \$1,164,400,000 below the budget request. It is \$229,220,000 below the authorizing legislation. The bill is \$176,750,000 below the bill as it passed the Senate, and only \$136.5 million above the bill passed by the House on September 19.

We believe this is a bill which should satisfy those of us who have been trying to bring the annual foreign aid appropriations contained in title I of the bill down to a reasonable amount.

Mr. Speaker, I yield now to the distinguished gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SHRIVER].

(Mr. SHRIVER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, I want to concur in the remarks made by the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee and to state I am in agreement, as are other conferees on the minority side, unanimously, with the position taken by the conference. The figure agreed upon is, I believe, one favorable to the House position, as stated earlier, compared to the Senate bill.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

My only question is, Would the gentleman outline just the one or two areas where the principal amount of the \$136.5 million above the House-passed bill is located? I understand, from private information, it is with the Alliance for Progress primarily because of difficulties in Central and Latin America. Is that true?

Mr. PASSMAN. I shall be pleased to indicate the places where we increased the funds above the bill as it passed the House and the amount of the increase.

Technical assistance, \$17 million.

International organizations, \$6 million.

Indus Basin, \$12 million.

Alliance technical assistance, \$11.5 million.

Alliance development loans, \$55 million.

Worldwide development loans, \$35 million.

That makes a total increase of \$136.5 million for title I activities over the House-passed bill.

In title II we added \$2 million for the Peace Corps above the House bill. This makes a grand total of \$138.5 million above the bill passed by this body on September 19. I will include in the Record at this point a table showing a detailed comparison of the various items contained in the bill:

FISCAL YEAR 1969 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE APPROPRIATION BILL

	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1968	Budget estimates of new (obliga- tional) authority, fiscal year 1969	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in House bill, fiscal year 1969	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in Senate bill, fiscal year 1969	Conference action	Conference action compared with—			
						Appropriations, 1968	Budget estimate, 1969	House bill	Senate bill
TITLE I—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE									
Economic assistance:									
Technical cooperation and development grants.....	\$180,000,000	\$235,000,000	\$150,000,000	\$200,000,000	167,000,000	-\$13,000,000	-\$68,000,000	+\$17,000,000	-\$33,000,000
Surveys of investment opportunities.....	1,250,000	3,000,000				-1,250,000	-3,000,000		
American schools and hospitals abroad.....	11,500,000	15,100,000	14,600,000	14,600,000	14,600,000	+3,100,000	-500,000		
Special foreign currency program.....	(5,988,000)	(5,100,000)	(5,100,000)	(5,100,000)	(5,100,000)	(-888,000)	(+8,000,000)		
International organizations and programs.....	130,000,000	142,255,000	119,000,000	134,900,000	125,000,000	-5,000,000	-17,255,000	+6,000,000	-9,900,000
U.N. Children's Fund.....			1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000		
Loan program.....		12,000,000		12,000,000	12,000,000	+12,000,000		+12,000,000	
Supporting assistance.....	600,000,000	595,000,000	385,000,000	385,000,000	385,000,000	-235,000,000	-230,000,000		
Contingency fund.....	8,875,000	45,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-3,875,000	-40,000,000		
Alliance for Progress:									
Technical cooperation and development grants.....	80,000,000	110,000,000	70,000,000	90,000,000	81,500,000	+1,500,000	-28,500,000	+11,500,000	-8,500,000
Partners of the Alliance.....	330,000			350,000		-330,000			-350,000
Development loans.....	389,000,000	515,000,000	200,000,000	330,000,000	255,000,000	-134,000,000	-280,000,000	+55,000,000	-75,000,000
Development loans.....	435,000,000	765,000,000	285,000,000	350,000,000	300,000,000	-135,000,000	-465,000,000	+35,000,000	-50,000,000
Administrative expenses:									
AID.....	56,365,000	58,775,000	51,000,000	51,000,000	51,000,000	-5,365,000	-7,775,000		
State.....	3,315,000	3,870,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	+185,000	-370,000		
Subtotal, economic assistance.....	1,895,635,000	2,500,000,000	1,244,100,000	1,557,350,000	1,380,600,000	-515,035,000	-1,119,400,000	+136,500,000	-176,750,000
Military assistance.....	500,000,000	420,000,000	375,000,000	375,000,000	375,000,000	-125,000,000	-45,000,000		
Total, title I, foreign assistance.....	2,395,635,000	2,920,000,000	1,619,100,000	1,932,350,000	1,755,600,000	-640,035,000	-1,164,400,000	+136,500,000	-176,750,000
TITLE II—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (OTHER)									
Peace Corps.....	107,500,000	112,800,000	100,000,000	104,000,000	102,000,000	-5,500,000	-10,800,000	+2,000,000	-2,000,000
Limitation, administrative expenses.....	(23,400,000)	(30,300,000)	(23,600,000)	(29,600,000)	(29,600,000)	(+1,100,000)	(-800,000)		
Ryukyu Islands, Army, administration.....	15,078,000	20,772,000	20,772,000	20,772,000	20,772,000	+5,694,000			
Assistance to refugees in the United States.....	53,500,000	69,774,000	69,774,000	69,774,000	69,774,000	+16,274,000			
Migration and refugee assistance.....	5,500,000	5,485,000	5,485,000	5,485,000	5,485,000	-15,000			
Asian Development Bank.....		20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	+20,000,000			
Inter-American Development Bank.....	300,000,000	505,880,000	505,880,000	505,880,000	505,880,000	+205,880,000			
International Development Association.....	104,000,000					-104,000,000			
Total, title II, foreign assistance (other).....	585,578,000	734,711,000	721,911,000	725,911,000	723,911,000	-138,333,000	-10,800,000	+2,000,000	-2,000,000
TITLE III—EXPORT-IMPORT BANK									
Limitation, program activity.....	(2,672,000,000)	(2,552,050,000)	(2,552,050,000)	(2,552,050,000)	(2,552,050,000)	(-119,950,000)			
Limitation, administrative.....	(4,190,000)	(4,932,000)	(4,932,000)	(4,932,000)	(4,932,000)	(+742,000)			
Total, title III, Export-Import Bank.....	(2,676,190,000)	(2,556,982,000)	(2,556,982,000)	(2,556,982,000)	(2,556,982,000)	(-119,808,000)			
Grand total, all titles of the bill.....	2,981,213,000	3,654,711,000	2,341,011,000	2,658,261,000	2,479,511,000	-501,702,000	-1,175,200,000	+138,500,000	-178,750,000

¹ Program authorized but with no specific authorized amount.

² It is tentatively estimated that these reductions will result in expenditure reductions of about \$215,700,000 below budgeted expenditures.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I voted against the foreign aid appropriation bill in the House. Since this carries a slightly higher appropriation after conference I cannot in good conscience vote for this conference report out of respect to the clear desire of the vast majority of the citizens of Utah's Second Congressional District who have appealed to me.

However, I vote thus with some regret and it is my strong hope that this program will be better understood and supported in the future because of better progress against waste and better knowledge communicated to thoughtful and responsible citizens.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 125, nays 93, not voting 113, as follows:

[Roll No. 425]
YEAS—125

Adams	Gilbert	Passman
Albert	Gonzalez	Patten
Anderson, Ill.	Griffiths	Pelly
Arends	Gubser	Perkins
Ashley	Gude	Philbin
Bates	Halpern	Pirnie
Bolton	Hanley	Price, Ill.
Brademas	Hansen, Wash.	Pryor
Brotzman	Hardy	Pucinski
Buchanan	Hathaway	Purcell
Burke, Mass.	Hechler, W. Va.	Quie
Byrne, Pa.	Horton	Reid, N.Y.
Byrnes, Wis.	Hosmer	Reuss
Cohelan	Irwin	Rhodes, Pa.
Conable	Jones, Ala.	Riegle
Conte	Karh	Rivers
Conyers	Kastenmeier	Rodino
Corbett	Kazen	Ronan
Culver	Kee	Rooney, N.Y.
Daddario	Kelly	Roybal
Daniels	Laird	Rumsfeld
Dawson	Leggett	St. Onge
Dellenback	McCloskey	Scheuer
Derwinski	McCulloch	Schneebell
Dingell	McDade	Schwengel
Donohue	MacGregor	Shriver
Downing	Machen	Slack
Dulski	Mahon	Smith, Iowa
Eckhardt	Mathias, Calif.	Smith, N.Y.
Edmondson	Matsunaga	Stanton
Esch	Mayne	Taft
Feighan	Minish	Teague, Calif.
Findley	Mink	Tenzer
Flood	Monagan	Tiernan
Foley	Morgan	Udall
Ford	Morton	Van Deerlin
William D.	Murphy, Ill.	Whalen
Fraser	Nelsen	Widnall
Frankenhuysen	O'Hara, Ill.	Yates
Friedel	O'Hara, Mich.	Zablocki
Garmatz	O'Konski	
Gibbons	O'Neill, Mass.	

NAYS—93

Abernethy	Bray	Clawson, Del.
Andrews, Ala.	Brinkley	Cleveland
Andrews, N. Dak.	Brown, Mich.	Colmer
Baring	Brown, Ohio	Cramer
Bennett	Burleson	Davis, Ga.
Betts	Burton, Utah	Davis, Wis.
	Chamberlain	de la Garza

Delaney	McClure	Skubitz
Dole	McDonald,	Steed
Dowdy	Mich.	Steiger, Wis.
Duncan	McMillan	Stephens
Eshleman	Marsh	Stubblefield
Flynt	May	Stuckey
Fountain	Meskill	Talcott
Gathings	Miller, Ohio	Taylor
Griffin	Mills	Thompson, Ga.
Grover	Mize	Tuck
Hagan	Myers	Vander Jagt
Hall	Natcher	Waggonner
Hutchinson	O'Neal, Ga.	Wampler
Jarman	Poage	Watson
Johnson, Pa.	Poff	Watts
Jonas	Price, Tex.	Whalley
Jones, Mo.	Randall	White
King, N.Y.	Rarick	Whitten
Kornegay	Reid, Ill.	Williams, Pa.
Latta	Rogers, Fla.	Winn
Lennon	Roth	Wyatt
Lipscomb	Sandman	Wylie
Lloyd	Satterfield	Wyman
Long, La.	Saylor	Zwach
Long, Md.	Scherle	

NOT VOTING—113

Abbt	Fisher	Moorhead
Adair	Ford, Gerald R.	Morris, N. Mex.
Addabbo	Fulton, Pa.	Morse, Mass.
Anderson,	Fulton, Tenn.	Mosher
Tenn.	Fuqua	Moss
Annunzio	Galifianakis	Murphy, N.Y.
Ashbrook	Gallagher	Nedzi
Ashmore	Gardner	Nichols
Aspinall	Gettys	Nix
Ayres	Gialmo	Olsen
Barrett	Goodling	Ottenger
Battin	Gray	Patman
Belcher	Green, Oreg.	Pepper
Bell	Green, Pa.	Pettis
Berry	Gross	Pickle
Bevill	Gurney	Podell
Blester	Haley	Pollock
Bingham	Halleck	Quillen
Blackburn	Hamilton	Rallsback
Blanton	Hammer-	Rees
Blatnik	schmidt	Reifel
Boggs	Hanna	Reinecke
Boland	Hansen, Idaho	Resnick
Bolling	Harrison	Rhodes, Ariz.
Bow	Harsha	Roberts
Brasco	Harvey	Robison
Brock	Hawkins	Rogers, Colo.
Brooks	Hays	Rooney, Pa.
Broomfield	Hébert	Rostenkowski
Brown, Calif.	Heckler, Mass.	Roudebush
Broyhill, N.C.	Helstoski	Rush
Broyhill, Va.	Henderson	Ruppe
Burke, Fla.	Herlong	Ryan
Burton, Calif.	Hicks	St Germain
Bush	Hollifield	Schadeberg
Button	Howard	Schweiker
Cabell	Hull	Scott
Cahill	Hungate	Selden
Carey	Hunt	Shibley
Carter	Ichord	Sikes
Casey	Jacobs	Sisk
Cederberg	Joelson	Smith, Calif.
Celler	Johnson, Calif.	Smith, Okla.
Clancy	Jones, N.C.	Snyder
Clark	Karsten	Springer
Clausen,	Keith	Stafford
Don H.	King, Calif.	Staggers
Collier	Kirwan	Steiger, Ariz.
Collins	Kleppe	Stratton
Corman	Kluczynski	Sullivan
Cowger	Kupferman	Teague, Tex.
Cunningham	Kuykendall	Thompson, N.J.
Curtis	Kyl	Thomson, Wis.
Denney	Kyros	Tunney
Dent	Landrum	Ullman
Devine	Langen	Utt
Dickinson	Lukens	Vanik
Diggs	McCarthy	Vigorito
Dorn	McClary	Waldie
Dow	McEwen	Walker
Dwyer	McFall	Watkins
Edwards, Ala.	Macdonald,	Whitener
Edwards, Calif.	Mass.	Wiggins
Edwards, La.	Madden	Willis
Ellberg	Mailliard	Wilson, Bob
Erlenborn	Martin	Wilson,
Evans, Colo.	Mathias, Md.	Charles H.
Everett	Meeds	Wolf
Evins, Tenn.	Michel	Wright
Fallon	Miller, Calif.	Wylder
Farbstein	Minshall	Young
Fascell	Montgomery	Zion
Fino	Moore	

So the conference report was agreed to.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Boland for, with Mr. Casey against.
Mr. Nix for, with Mr. Ruppe against.
Mr. Burton of California for, with Mr. Everett against.
Mr. Morse of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Gettys against.
Mr. Celler for, with Mr. Haley against.
Mr. Cabell for, with Mr. Hull against.
Mrs. Dwyer for, with Mr. Hungate against.
Mr. Springer for, with Mr. Ichord against.
Mr. Wiggins for, with Mr. Montgomery against.
Mr. Mosher for, with Mr. Olsen against.
Mr. Clark for, with Mr. Sikes against.
Mr. Mathias of Maryland for, with Mr. Shipley against.
Mr. Wylder for, with Mr. Walker against.
Mr. Dent for, with Mr. Clancy against.
Mr. Evans of Colorado for, with Mr. Don H. Clausen against.
Mr. Erlenborn for, with Mr. Snyder against.
Mr. Fallon for, with Mr. Rallsback against.
Mr. Fulton of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Pettis against.
Mr. Farbstein for, with Mr. Collier against.
Mr. Pascell for, with Mr. Quillen against.
Mr. Fulton of Tennessee for, with Mr. Smith of Oklahoma against.
Mr. Gallagher for, with Mr. Cowger against.
Mr. Gray for, with Mr. Schadeberg against.
Mrs. Green of Oregon for, with Mr. Pollock against.
Mr. Hamilton for, with Mr. Fino against.
Mr. Podell for, with Mr. Kyl against.
Mr. Pickle for, with Mr. Goodling against.
Mr. Pepper for, with Mr. Gardner against.
Mr. Ottlinger for, with Mr. Harsha against.
Mr. Moss for, with Mr. Hammerschmidt against.
Mr. Meeds for, with Mr. Watkins against.
Mr. McFall for, with Mr. Harrison against.
Mr. Kyros for, with Mr. Steiger of Arizona against.
Mr. McCarthy for, with Thomson of Wisconsin against.
Mr. Johnson of California for, with Mr. Reifel against.
Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Adair against.
Mr. Annunzio for, with Mr. Rhodes of Arizona against.
Mr. Teague of Texas for, with Mr. Carter against.
Mr. Bow for, with Mr. Roberts against.
Mr. Aspinall for, with Mr. Martin against.
Mr. Miller of California for, with Mr. Ashbrook against.
Mr. Gialmo for, with Mr. Hunt against.
Mr. Brasco for, with Mr. Cunningham against.
Mr. Addabbo for, with Mr. Devine against.
Mr. Hollifield for, with Mr. Battin against.
Mr. Kirwan for, with Mr. Lukens against.
Mr. Thompson of New Jersey for, with Mr. Denney against.
Mr. Barrett for, with Mr. Nichols against.
Mr. Green of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Blackburn against.
Mr. Ellberg for, with Mr. Morris of New Mexico against.
Mr. Button for, with Mr. Henderson against.
Mr. Rostenkowski for, with Mr. Dickinson against.
Mr. Rogers of Colorado for, with Mr. Brock against.
Mr. Hanna for, with Mr. Ashmore against.
Mr. Mailliard for, with Mr. Jones of North Carolina against.
Mr. Blester for, with Mr. Whitener against.
Mr. Ryan for, with Mr. Broyhill of North Carolina against.
Mr. St Germain for, with Mr. Galifianakis against.
Mr. Murphy of New York for, with Mr. Edwards of Alabama against.
Mr. Madden for, with Mr. Bevill against.
Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Broyhill of Virginia against.
Mr. Carey for, with Mr. Collins against.
Mr. Boggs for, with Mr. Blanton against.
Mr. Broomfield for, with Mr. Dorn against.

Mr. Moorhead for, with Mr. Burke of Florida against.

Mr. Cahill for, with Mr. Abbitt against.
Mr. Vanik for, with Mr. Utt against.
Mr. Vigorito for, with Mr. Smith of California against.

Mr. Charles H. Wilson for, with Mr. Fisher against.

Mr. Brooks for, with Mr. Fuqua against.
Mr. Joelson for, with Mr. Berry against.
Mr. Blatnik for, with Mr. Gurney against.
Mr. McClory for, with Mr. Hansen of Idaho against.

Mr. Anderson of Tennessee for, with Mr. Zion against.

Mr. Bingham for, with Mr. Reinecke against.

Mr. Corman for, with Mr. Minshall against.
Mrs. Heckler of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Kuykendall against.

Mr. Howard for, with Mr. Harvey against.
Mr. Hicks for, with Mr. Michel against.
Mr. Bell for, with Mr. Langen against.
Mr. Nedzi for, with Mr. Brown of California against.

Mr. Kluczynski for, with Mr. Willis against.
Mr. Jacobs for, with Mr. Herlong against.
Mr. Tunney for, with Mr. Landrum against.

Mrs. Sullivan for, with Mr. Staggers against.

Mr. Wolff for, with Mr. Edwards of Louisiana against.

Mr. Hays for, with Mr. Kleppe against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Evans of Tennessee with Mr. Gerald R. Ford.

Mr. Patman with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Bingham with Mr. Belcher.
Mr. Roush with Mr. Bush.
Mr. Rees with Mr. Bob Wilson.
Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania with Mr. Cederberg.

Mr. Edwards of California with Mr. Curtis.
Mr. Sisk with Mr. Gross.
Mr. Dow with Mr. Ayres.
Mr. Helstoski with Mr. Keith.
Mr. Resnick with Mr. McEwen.
Mr. Diggs with Mr. Kupferman.
Mr. King of California with Mr. Robison.
Mr. Waldie with Mr. Roudsbush.
Mr. Hawkins with Mr. Schweiker.
Mr. Wright with Mr. Scott.
Mr. Young with Mr. Karsten.
Mr. Ullman with Mr. Selden.

Mr. O'KONSKI changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. MESKILL changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

AMENDMENT IN DISAGREEMENT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 4: Page 3, line 17, strike out "\$70,000,000" and insert "\$90,000,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. PASSMAN

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. PASSMAN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum stricken and inserted, insert the following: "\$81,500,000, of which not less than \$350,000 shall be available only for the Partners of the Alliance."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the conference report and on the motion was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., October 10, 1968.

The Honorable The SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Desiring to be temporarily absent from my office, I hereby designate Mr. Billie Gene Hollowell, an official in my office, to sign any and all papers and do all other acts for me which he would be authorized to do by virtue of this designation and of Clause 4, Rule III of the House.

Respectfully yours,

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR TOMORROW

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to take this time to announce to the House that the Department of Defense appropriation bill, which contains about half of the budget, will be called up tomorrow, and it is imperative that all Members be here for the purpose of consideration of that bill.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcalls Nos. 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, and 420, I am recorded as being absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the Permanent Record and the Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Pursuant to previous order of the House, Mr. MAHON submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 18707) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1970)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 18707) "making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference,

have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 15 and 16.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, and 13, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$820,700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,522,665,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,141,339,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Delete the matter stricken and that inserted by said amendment; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed in said amendment insert "543"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 17.

GEORGE MAHON,
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
GEORGE W. ANDREWS,
DANIEL J. FLOOD,
JOHN M. SLACK, JR.,
JOSEPH P. ADDABO,
GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB,
MELVIN R. LAIRD,
WILLIAM E. MINSHALL,
JOHN J. RHODES,
CHARLES R. JONAS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
LISTER HILL,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
JOHN STENNIS,
JOHN O. PASTORE,
STUART SYMINGTON,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
KARL E. MUNDT,
GORDON ALLOTT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 18707) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—MILITARY PERSONNEL

Military personnel, Army

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$8,000,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$8,056,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Military personnel, Navy

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$4,235,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,250,000,000 as proposed by the House.

lending authority and its authority to issue export credit insurance and guarantees and to restrict the financing of certain transactions. (S. Rept. 493, August 4, 1967; passed House February 7, 1968; approved March 13, 1968.)

S. 1299 (Mr. Sparkman); passed Senate June 19, 1968; P.L. 90-437; amended the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to permit the regulation of the amount of credit that may be extended and maintained with respect to securities that are not registered on a national securities exchange. (S. Rept. 1264, June 18, 1968; passed House July 15, 1968; approved July 29, 1968.)

S. 1542 (Mr. Sparkman); passed Senate June 26, 1967; P.L. 90-255; amended the National Housing Act to provide for the regulation of savings and loan holding companies and subsidiary companies. (S. Rept. 354, June 23, 1967; passed House January 23, 1968; approved February 14, 1968.)

S. 1909 (Mr. Moss); passed Senate July 21, 1967; P.L. 90-303; provided for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the completion of the first transcontinental railroad. (S. Rept. 404, July 18, 1967; passed House May 6, 1968; approved May 10, 1968.)

S. 3133 (Mr. Sparkman); passed Senate July 24, 1968; P.L. 90-505; would extend for two years the authority for more flexible regulations of maximum rates of interest or dividends, higher reserve requirements and open market operations in agency issues. (S. Rept. 1343, June 28, 1968; passed House September 16, 1968; approved September 21, 1968.)

S. 3497 (Mr. Sparkman); passed Senate May 23, 1968; P.L. 90-448; this was the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968. Its major provisions included: (a) authorization of new programs of subsidies to reduce the mortgage interest rate for lower income families purchasing their own homes; (b) establishment of a high risk insurance fund in FHA to enable FHA to approve home loan applications from buyers who cannot meet the regular standards or for the purchase of homes in neighborhoods which do not meet present mortgage insurance requirements; (c) authorization of interest free loans to cover preconstruction expenses of nonprofit housing sponsors and creation of a National Homeownership Foundation; (d) authorization for HUD to assist in the development of new communities; (e) provision of a more flexible basis of annual increments of planned renewal activities; (f) increase of the maximum possible rehabilitation grant and broadened the projects eligible for these grants; (g) requirement that in the future a majority of housing units provided must be for low- and moderate-income families; (h) placing FNMA's secondary market operation in a new privately owned corporation; (i) authorization for the Farmers Home Administration to make direct and insured loans available to low-income families in rural areas at low interest rates; (j) authorization of a new program for Federal reinsurance against loss from riots and civil disorders in order to encourage property insurance companies to increase the eligibility of essential property insurance; (k) authorization of a new program of Federal assistance to private insurance companies to encourage them to provide property insurance against flood hazards; (l) provision for a new program in HUD to prevent abuses in the interstate sales of land; (m) authorization for a new program of FHA insurance to cover the construction and equipping of nonprofit hospitals; (n) an increase in the authorization for fiscal 1969-1970 for the Model Cities Program; (o) expansion of the Federal program which aids the construction of college housing; and (p) provision for the establishment of national housing partnerships to encourage the greater use of private financial institutions in increasing the supply of housing

for low- and moderate-income families. (S. Rept. 1122, May 15, 1968; passed House July 10, 1968; approved August 1, 1968.)

S. 3531 (Mr. Baker and Mr. Gore); passed Senate October 10, 1968; provided for the striking of medals in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city of Memphis. (S. Rept. 1615, October 8, 1968. On October 11, 1968 the Senate passed an identical bill, H.R. 17361. H.R. 17361 was reported to the House on July 23, 1968 (H. Rept. 1783) and passed the House Sept. 18, 1968.)

S. 3671 (Mr. McIntyre); passed Senate July 8, 1968; P.L. 90-528; would provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the founding of Dartmouth College. (S. Rept. 1359, July 2, 1968; passed House Sept. 16, 1968; approved September 28, 1968.)

S. 3724 (Mr. Sparkman); passed Senate July 26, 1968; would amend the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to define the equitable standards governing relationships between investment companies and their investment advisers and principal underwriters, and for other purposes. (S. Rept. 1351, July 1, 1968.)

H.R. 6157 (Mr. Patman); passed Senate 13, 1968; P.L. 90-365; permits Federal employees to save through the payroll savings plan by having up to two payroll deductions for deposit with commercial banks, savings banks, credit unions or savings and loan associations. (S. Rept. 1228, June 12, 1968; passed House February 5, 1968; approved June 29, 1968.)

H.R. 10477 (Mr. Teague); passed Senate April 19, 1968; P.L. 90-301; increased the maximum amount of guarantee available for VA-guaranteed home loans; provided that the VA could set the interest rate at a level which is necessary to meet the mortgage market but no higher than that set by HUD; established a commission to study mortgage interest rates; and otherwise increased the aid available to veterans in home buying matters. (S. Rept. 1090, April 10, 1968; passed House March 26, 1968; approved May 7, 1968.)

H.R. 14743 (Mr. Patman); passed Senate March 14, 1968; P.L. 90-269; repealed the requirement that gold reserves be maintained for Federal Reserve notes, U.S. notes, and Treasury notes of 1890. (S. Rept. 1007 on S. 2857, a companion bill, February 20, 1968; passed House February 21, 1968; approved March 18, 1968.)

H.R. 14907 (Mr. Patman); passed Senate June 19, 1968; P.L. 90-375; amended the Federal Credit Union Act in order to modernize and update its provisions so that Federal credit unions can meet the growing needs of their members. (S. Rept. 1265, June 18, 1968; passed House May 27, 1968; approved July 5, 1968.)

H.R. 15344 (Mr. Patman); passed Senate April 24, 1968; P.L. 90-300; extended for 2 years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from the Treasury. (S. Rept. 1091, April 22, 1968; passed House March 28, 1968; approved May 4, 1968.)

H.R. 15345 (Mr. Patman); passed Senate June 19, 1968; P.L. 90-389; provided for the establishment of minimum security measures for banks and other financial institutions and provided for the appointment of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation as receiver under certain circumstances. (S. Rept. 1263, June 18, 1968; passed House May 6, 1968; approved July 7, 1968.)

H.R. 16162 (Mr. Patman); passed Senate June 18, 1968; P.L. 90-390; authorized the Export-Import Bank of the United States to approve extension of certain loans, guarantees, and insurance in connection with exports from the United States in order to improve the balance of payments and foster the long-term commercial interests of the United States. (S. Rept. 1100 on S. 3218, a companion

bill, May 1, 1968; passed House June 12, 1968; approved July 7, 1968.)

H.R. 17268 (Mr. Patman); passed Senate June 26, 1968; P.L. 90-370; extended the Defense Production Act for 2 years; increased the amount available for appropriations for the Joint Committee on Defense Production; and directed a study to consider applying uniform accounting standards to be used for negotiated defense prime contracts and subcontracts. (S. Rept. 1322, June 25, 1968; passed House June 4, 1968; approved July 1, 1968.)

S.J. Res. 160 (Mr. Sparkman); passed Senate June 18, 1968; P.L. 90-438; amended the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to authorize an investigation of the effect on the securities market of the operation of institutional investors. (S. Rept. 1237, June 17, 1968; passed House July 15, 1968; approved July 29, 1968.)

H.J. Res. 1234 (Mr. Clawson); passed Senate May 8, 1968; P.L. 90-316; provided for the issuance of a gold medal to the widow of the late Walt Disney and for the issuance of bronze medals to the California Institute of Arts in recognition of the distinguished public service and the outstanding contributions of Walt Disney to the United States and to the world. (S. Rept. 541 on S.J. Res. 93, a companion bill, August 25, 1967; passed House May 6, 1968; approved May 24, 1968.)

S. Con. Res. 33 (Mr. Proxmire); passed Senate January 24, 1968; would express the sense of the Congress that the Joint Economic Committee should include in its investigations an analysis of the growth and movement of population in the United States. (S. Rept. 950, January 23, 1968.)

24 nominations were acted on by the Committee and approved by the Senate.

TRIBUTE FROM A SMALL BUSINESSMAN

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I have just received a copy of a letter written to John E. Horne, Chairman of the Home Loan Bank Board, and formerly administrator of the Small Business Administration, by Mr. Elbert E. Ponder of Cullman, Ala. Mr. Ponder is a leading force in the small business community and heads the Cullman Metalcraft, Inc.

The letter shows what can be done under section 502 of the Small Business Act. He writes:

During the past year, Cullman Metalcraft, Incorporated, paid in taxes to the State of Alabama \$36,614.69 and to the Federal Government \$535,079.95 plus interest on the money borrowed, making a total in taxes of \$571,694.64.

Mr. President, I think this is a wonderful testimonial as to what the small business program can do.

I ask unanimous consent to have the letter printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CULLMAN, ALA.,
October 4, 1968.

JOHN E. HORNE,
Chairman, Federal Home Loan Bank Board,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: Three years ago you were very kind and helpful to me when I was seeking a SBA loan for our company. Without your assistance I do not feel that same would have been accomplished. We are most grateful to you.

As a result of our obtaining a Small Business Administration loan of \$350,000, our company has grown steadily from sixty people until it now employs three hundred fifty nine people.

Besides the many benefits to our community, it has been a good investment for the government. During the past year, Cullman Metalcraft, Inc., paid in taxes to the State of Alabama \$36,614.69 and to the Federal Government \$535,079.95 plus interest on the money borrowed, making a total in taxes of \$571,694.64.

We appreciate what you and the Small Business Administration have done for Cullman Metalcraft.

The program at Bayley's Restaurant was one of the best. You were great.

Sincerely,

ELBERT E. PONDER.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I would hope now that I would be—

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I should like to straighten out a point here. I have the floor. I am perfectly willing to yield to the Senator from Rhode Island. I would be very happy to do so.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I have the floor. I yielded to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. DODD. I was recognized and I yielded to the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, who has the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. RANDOLPH in the chair). The Senator from Rhode Island has the floor, and he has yielded to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. DODD. It is not an important issue, but the fact is, and I am sure the staff knows and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] knows, that I did get recognized and after that I was permitted to yield to the Senator from Alabama with the understanding that I would not lose my right to the floor.

I am not trying to deprive the Senator from Rhode Island of the floor. I want to hear him always.

I was only trying to protect myself later on. I do not wish to fuss with the

Senator from Rhode Island on any occasion.

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator from Rhode Island has just come back from a conference that lasted from 10 o'clock until almost 1 o'clock, and when I went to my office I was told that the majority leader wanted me here on the conference report. It is a privileged matter and will take only 5 minutes and then it will be over and I will yield the floor.

Mr. DODD. I just wanted the parliamentary situation made clear.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would state that he takes the advice of the gentlemen who sit here and they say that, at the time, the Senator from Rhode Island had the floor. The RECORD so indicates.

Mr. DODD. With all due respect, the RECORD is in error.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I would only state that all discussion stopped and the Senator from Rhode Island stood up and asked for the floor and was recognized—I mean the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, now we are adding confusion to confusion. [Laughter.]

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1969—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 19908) making appropriations for foreign assistance and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL (H. R. 19908)

TITLE I—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

Item	New budget (obligational) authority, 1968	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1969	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE					
Technical cooperation and development grants.....	\$180,000,000	\$235,000,000	\$150,000,000	\$200,000,000	\$167,000,000
Surveys of investment opportunities.....	1,250,000	3,000,000			
American schools and hospitals abroad.....	11,500,000	15,100,000	14,600,000	14,600,000	14,600,000
Special foreign currency program.....	(5,888,000)	(3,100,000)	(5,100,000)	(5,100,000)	(5,100,000)
International organizations and programs.....	130,000,000	142,255,000	119,000,000	134,900,000	125,000,000
U.N. Children's Fund.....			1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Loan program.....		12,000,000		12,000,000	12,000,000
Supporting assistance.....	600,000,000	595,000,000	365,000,000	365,000,000	365,000,000
Contingency fund.....	8,875,000	45,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Alliance for Progress:					
Technical cooperation and development grants.....	80,000,000	110,000,000	70,000,000	90,000,000	81,500,000
Partners of the Alliance.....	330,000			350,000	
Development loans.....	389,000,000	515,000,000	200,000,000	230,000,000	255,000,000
Development loans.....	435,000,000	765,000,000	265,000,000	350,000,000	300,000,000
Administrative expenses, AID.....	\$56,365,000	\$68,775,000	\$51,000,000	\$51,000,000	\$51,000,000
Administrative expenses, State.....	\$3,315,000	3,870,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Subtotal, economic assistance.....	\$1,895,635,000	\$2,500,000,000	1,244,100,000	1,557,350,000	1,380,600,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE					
Military assistance.....	\$500,000,000	\$420,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(\$1,400,000)	(\$1,000,000)	(\$1,000,000)	(\$1,000,000)	(\$1,000,000)
Total, title I, foreign assistance.....	\$2,395,635,000	\$2,920,000,000	1,619,100,000	1,932,350,000	1,755,600,000
Footnote at end of tables.					

The assistant legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of October 10, 1968, pages H9758 to H9759, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment No. 4 in disagreement.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum stricken and inserted, insert the following: "\$81,500,000, of which not less than \$350,000 shall be available only for the Partners of the Alliance."

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate amendment No. 4.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would advise the Senator from Rhode Island that that is not in order until the conference report has been adopted.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I move adoption of the conference report.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I reiterate my motion that the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate amendment No. 4.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a table entitled "Summary of the Bill, H. R. 19908." This includes the amount in the budget estimate, the amounts agreed to in the House, the amounts agreed to in the Senate, and the final conference figure.

There being no objection, the summary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SUMMARY OF THE BILL (H.R. 19908)—Continued

TITLE II—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (OTHER)

Item	New budget (obligational) authority, 1968	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1969	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
Peace Corps.....	\$107,500,000	\$112,800,000	\$100,000,000	\$104,000,000	\$102,000,000
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(\$8,400,000)	(30,300,000)	(29,500,000)	(29,500,000)	(29,500,000)
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS					
RYUKYU ISLANDS					
Administration.....	15,078,000	20,772,000	20,772,000	20,772,000	20,772,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
Assistance to refugees in the United States.....	\$ 53,500,000	* 69,774,000	69,774,000	69,774,000	69,774,000
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
Migration and refugee assistance.....	5,500,000	5,485,000	5,485,000	5,485,000	5,485,000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
Asian Development Bank.....		20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Inter-American Development Bank.....	300,000,000	* 505,880,000	505,880,000	505,880,000	505,880,000
International Development Association.....	104,000,000				
Total, title II, foreign assistance (other).....	585,578,000	734,711,000	721,911,000	725,911,000	723,911,000

TITLE III—EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Limitation on program activity.....	(\$ 672,000,000)	* (\$ 552,050,000)	(2,552,050,000)	(2,552,050,000)	(2,552,050,000)
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(4,190,000)	(4,932,000)	(4,932,000)	(4,932,000)	(4,932,000)
Total, title III, Export-Import Bank.....	(2,676,190,000)	* (2,556,982,000)	(2,556,982,000)	(2,556,982,000)	(2,556,982,000)
Grand total, all titles of the bill.....	2,981,213,000	3,654,711,000	2,341,011,000	2,658,261,000	2,479,511,000

* Includes \$1,065,000 derived from contingency fund appropriation for Pay Act costs.
 † Includes \$60,000,000 derived from contingency fund appropriation for Pay Act costs.

‡ Unobligated balances as of June 30, 1967, reappropriated.

§ Unobligated balances as of June 30, 1968, requested to be reappropriated. President's budget contained no definite estimate.

* Funds for programs in Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and for NATO infrastructure are now contained in Department of Defense appropriation accounts and estimates.

† Budget did not propose a limitation.

‡ Includes \$4,500,000 of unobligated balances as of June 30, 1967, reappropriated.

§ Includes \$9,500,000 contained in H. Doc. 355.

¶ Includes \$205,880,000 contained in H. Doc. 355.

‡ Reflects revised lending program as contained in H. Doc. 355.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I merely want to say this, and then I shall be prepared to answer any questions, that the amount of the bill approved is \$2,479,511,000. The bill as approved by the conference is \$138.5 million above the House figure, and \$239.2 million under the authorization.

I also want to say to my colleagues in the Senate that I am more than a little disappointed and not too happy with the results. The House, however, was adamant in conference. I believe that my stand will be sustained and corroborated by my good colleague from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT], who is the ranking Republican member. We tried the best we could to retain all the money that had been restored by the Senate but, figuratively speaking, we hit a stone wall. It looked pretty much as though the whole bill might be in jeopardy. This would have been a tragedy, because this includes the Ryukyu Islands, and Okinawa, the Peace Corps, and several other programs. We might then have gone home without passing the Senate bill—I do not think this would have disappointed some people, but it would have hurt most Americans—it would have been a tragic affair. For that reason, we finally agreed on this figure, and I hope that the Senate will accept it.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, the Senator from Rhode Island is entirely correct in his statements. We did hit a stone wall. I, like him, am not happy about that; but in conference we did do everything we could to sustain the position of the Senate.

I say very frankly that, in my opinion, the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island was extremely patient and showed a great amount of self-control during the various negotiations. If it had not been for him, I doubt that we would have been able to arrive at a conference agreement at all. He deserves this credit and I am very happy to acknowledge it here on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, one good compliment deserves another. I am not flattering my friend because of his generosity, but I would like to make this comment. We are 100 Members in the Senate and I have to deal with many of them. I get along with most of them. But I want to say to the Senator from Colorado that it is always a pleasure to have him at my side and work with him. We may not always agree, but we never disagree disagreeably. It is a pleasure to have worked with him.

I want also to compliment the entire staff at this time for their cooperation and the magnificent job they did. They have rendered a valuable public service to their country.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed as a part of my remarks the text of an address by former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, who is now President of the International Development for Reconstruction and Development to the Board of Governors of the Bank on September 30.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I believe that we have mercilessly cut the foreign aid appropriations. I believe this action is ill-advised considering the tremendous purpose it serves in endeavoring to narrow the gap between the have nations and the have-not nations. As Mr. McNamara's address points out, this gap is growing rather than contracting.

It will be recalled that I saw this coming, and in the foreign aid bill there is included a provision calling for a report from the President next year as to new ways in which the substance of foreign aid may be dealt with, including the possibility of using a corporate form which would give us a sort of business-government partnership in this field. I have made proposals in this connection, as have other Senators.

I note with deep interest that Robert McNamara, with his customary perspicacity, has established a commission headed by Mr. Lester B. Pearson, formerly a Prime Minister of Canada to review the worldwide needs of developing nations for external financial aid in the coming decades.

I rise today to state that if I am returned to the Senate, I shall devote myself with great fidelity to this task which I consider to be one of the most urgent tasks before us. I have been active in this field, although perhaps not as active as others, in connection with the establishment of the Adela Investment Co. in Latin America, and in many other ways.

I express to the associates of the President in the State Department who will be dealing with the report called for by

the foreign aid authorization bill the necessity for getting not only the best thinking on this subject but, if possible, being able to propose some coordinated plan which will tie in the International Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the International Finance Corp., and the International Development Association, such regional institutions as the Inter-American Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank and any other development agencies that exist in the world, even though they may not be in our country, such as the German Development Corp. and the Commonwealth Development Co.

In that way we may have before us not only our own thinking, but a global understanding of what is being done in the foreign aid field by the public and private sectors and what could be done and what should be done so that we can proceed, as we must, not only in the realm of what we can afford or what we want to do or what we think possible for us to do, but also with an understanding of the world need. It can then be determined how the world is going about filling that need and how we may fill this continuing and growing gap between developed and developing nations.

I hope our planners will pay strict attention to my amendment and give it serious consideration.

EXHIBIT 1

TEXT OF ADDRESS BY ROBERT McNAMARA WORLD BANK'S NEW PRESIDENT

This is my first public speech as president of the World Bank, and I speak to you with some diffidence as a newcomer with only half a year's experience in this post—but perhaps the half year in my whole life in which I have felt myself most challenged by the prospect before me.

I have always regarded the World Bank as something more than a bank, as a development agency, and when I came here six months ago I was not entirely a stranger to the problems of world development. As American Secretary of Defense I had observed, and spoken publicly about, the connection between world poverty and unstable relations among nations; as a citizen of the world I had begun to sense the truth in Pope Paul's dictum that "Development is Peace." Yet I was uneasily aware that as the peoples of the world looked at the sixties—the United Nations' development decade—they felt a deep sense of frustration and failure. The rich countries felt that they had given billions of dollars without achieving much in the way of development; the poor countries felt that too little of the enormous increases in the wealth of the developed world had been diverted to help them rise out of the pit of poverty in which they have been engulfed for centuries past.

NO CLEAR JOINT STRATEGY

How far is this mood of frustration and failure justified by the events of the past decade? I have sought to find out the truth about this, but I confess, though there have been many voices only too anxious to answer my question, each with a panoply of statistics to prove its point, there is no agreed situation report, nor any clear joint strategy for the future.

There have been successes: many millions in aid have been forthcoming from the developed world, and as a result of that aid and of their own increased capacity to manage their affairs, the economic growth of the poorer countries has been stimulated.

Let us make no mistake; aid does work, it is not money wasted, it is a sound invest-

ment. Even the ultimate goal of the development decade, an annual rise in national incomes in the poorer countries of 5 per cent by 1970 is likely to be achieved: the average annual growth thus far has been 4.8 per cent.

And yet . . . you know and I know that these cheerful statistics are cosmetics which conceal a far less cheerful picture in many countries. The oil-rich nations of the Middle East have prospered economically; so have some small states in East Asia. But for the nations of Africa and South Asia—nations with a population of over one billion—the average increase in national income is, at most, 3.5 percent and much of that is concentrated in the industrial areas while the peasant remains stuck in his immemorial poverty, living on the bare margin of subsistence.

Casting its shadow over all this scene is the mushrooming cloud of the population explosion. If we take this into account, and look at the progress for human beings rather than nations, the growth figures appear even less acceptable.

INCOME GROWTH LAGS

The annual growth of per capita income in Latin America is less than two percent, in East Asia only about two percent, in Africa only one percent, and in South Asia only about half a percent. At these rates, a doubling of per capita income in East Asia would take nearly 35 years, in Latin America more than 40 years, in Africa almost 70 years and in South Asia nearly a century and a half. Even in the most progressive of these areas, the amount of improvement would be imperceptible to the average citizen from year to year.

Such a situation cries out for a greater and more urgent effort by the richer countries to assist economic growth in these poorer countries. It is clear they are financially capable of such action. During the development decade so far, they have added to their annual real incomes a sum of about \$400 billion, an addition itself far greater than the total annual incomes of the underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

But I found, and I need hardly tell you this, that while the requirement for assistance was never higher, the will to provide it was never lower in many, though not all, of the countries which provide the bulk of economic aid.

And the disenchantment of the rich with the future of development aid was fed by performance deficiencies of many of the poorer nations. Blatant mismanagement of economies; diversion of scarce resources to wars of nationalism; perpetuation of discriminatory systems of social behavior and income distribution have been all too common in these countries.

This then was the picture of the development world which I found in my first weeks at the World Bank. A confused but sharply disappointing picture, in which it was difficult to see what had gone wrong in the past (though something clearly had), or what was the right path ahead for us.

In these circumstances, I turned to a suggestion which had been put forward by my predecessor, Mr. George Woods—one of his many bits of wise advice from which we all, and I especially, have benefited. This was that we should establish a commission of men well versed in world affairs, and accustomed to influencing them, who would survey the past aid effort; seek out the lessons it can teach for the future; and then examine that future to see what needs to be done by rich and poor, developed and underdeveloped alike to promote the economic well-being of the great majority of mankind. As you know, Mr. Lester B. Pearson, formerly Prime Minister of Canada, has agreed to lead such a survey, which will now proceed independently of the bank.

The Pearson Commission will be turning our eyes to the long future, marking out

guidelines not just for a decade but for a whole generation of development that will carry us to the end of this century. But here are we now, living in 1968, with much that we can and must do today and tomorrow. It is already clear beyond contradiction that during the first four-fifths of the development decade the income gap between the developed and the less-developed countries has increased, is increasing and ought to be diminished. But it is equally clear that the political will to foster development has weakened, is weakening further and needs desperately to be strengthened.

What can the bank do in this situation? I have been determined on one thing: that the bank could and would act; it would not share in the general paralysis which was afflicting aid efforts in so many parts of the world. I do not believe that the bank can go it alone and do the job of development that needs to be done around the world by itself; but I do believe that it can provide leadership in the effort, and can show that it is not resources which are lacking—for the richer countries amongst them have resources in plenty—but what is lacking is the will to employ those resources on the development of the poorer nations.

We in the bank, therefore, set out to survey the next five years, to formulate a "development plan" for each developing nation, and to see what the bank group could invest if there were no constraint of funds, and the only limits on our activities were the capacity of our member countries to use our assistance effectively and to repay our loans on the terms on which they were lent.

As a result of this survey, we have concluded that a very substantial increase in bank group activities is desirable and possible.

It is toward this objective that I shall attempt to guide the bank's activities in the next few years. In doing so I shall need the advice and support of you gentlemen, our governors, expressed through the board of executive directors. Therefore I think it prudent and fitting that I should now present to you an outline of my thinking.

Let me begin by giving you some orders of magnitude: I believe that globally the bank group should during the next five years lend twice as much as during the past five years. This means that between now and 1973 the bank group would lend in total close to as much as it has lent since it began operations 22 years ago.

This is a change of such a degree that I feel it necessary to emphasize that it is not a change of kind. We believe that we can carry out these operations within the high standards of careful evaluation and sound financing that my predecessors have made synonymous with the name of the World Bank.

Our loans will be for projects as soundly based and appraised as ever in our history. However, more and more, in looking for projects to support we shall look for those which contribute most fundamentally to the development of the total national economy, seeking to break strangleholds on development; to find those growth opportunities that stimulate further growth. And our help will be directed to those poor nations which need it most.

This, I believe, to be sound development financing, but it is not riskproof; nor do I believe that the utter avoidance of risks is the path of prudence or wisdom. I recently visited Indonesia where, for good reasons, the bank has never made a loan of any sort in the past. What I found was the sixth largest nation in the world, rich in natural resources, striving in the wake of the most terrible disasters, both economic and political, to set itself straight on the path to development. Without external help it faces certain disaster; by giving help (as we have begun to do through the International Development Association and through the

establishment of a permanent mission) we are running some risks. I do not believe you would wish it otherwise.

The parable of the talents is a parable about power—about financial power—and it illuminates the great truth that all power is given us to be used, not to be wrapped in a napkin against risk.

But if we are to lend at double the level of the past, can we raise the money? I will not speak now about the soft-loan money which is raised by government contributions—you all know how essential these funds are—but about the money we raise by bond issues in the capital markets of the world. I am confident that the money is there, because I have confidence in the immense capacity of the economies of the developed world; no country need fear bankrupting itself because it plays its full part in development.

There are, of course, certain constraints through balance-of-payments difficulties, but I am fully aware that the balance-of-payments difficulty is a problem of balance among the rich economies and not of balance between those countries as a group and the rest of the world—very little of the money lent in aid stays in the developing countries, almost all of it returns quickly in payment for the goods purchased in the richer countries. It is our job in the World Bank to look at the world money markets as a whole, and see where there are surpluses, where there are reserves that can be tapped. Following this line we have gone to the Middle East, and successfully raised funds there, as well as in the more conventional markets of the world—in particular Germany and America.

As a result, in the first 90 days of this fiscal year the World Bank has raised more funds by borrowing than in the whole of any single year in its history.

I have been stressing that in doubling the bank group's lending activities we are not departing from our high standards of investment policy. But I would not want you to think that our policy is simply "more of the same."

Our five-year prospect calls for considerable changes in the allocation of our resources, both to geographic areas and to economic sectors, to suit the considerably changed circumstances of today and tomorrow.

First as to area: in the past the bank group has tended to concentrate its effort on the South Asian subcontinent. Much has been achieved—the harnessing of the waters of the Indus River system for power and irrigation for instance—and much remains to be achieved. I believe World Bank lending to Asia should rise substantially over the next five years. But it is not to Asia alone that our new effort will be directed. It is to Latin America and Africa as well, where in the past our activities have been less concentrated, and to some countries in great need of our help, such as Indonesia and the U.A.R., where our past activities have been negligible.

In Latin America, I foresee our investment rate more than doubling in the next five years. But it is in Africa, just coming to the threshold of major investment for development, where the greatest expansion of our activities should take place. There, over the next five years, with effective collaboration from the African countries, we should increase our rate of investment threefold.

Further changes will flow from our shift to a greater emphasis on Africa and Latin America. The states of these two continents are smaller than the giants of Asia. There will be many more but smaller projects, demanding much more staff work per million dollars lent than in the past.

RECRUITING DRIVE

Staff work of the bank will also be increased because in many of the countries in which we will now be investing there is no

well-established development plan or planning organization. We shall try, in conjunction with other sources of funds, to help these countries to develop plans and to adopt wise and appropriate policies for development—in some cases by establishing resident missions as we have done in Indonesia—but always remembering that it is their country, their economy, their culture and their aspirations which we seek to assist.

In particular, we will exert special efforts to right one upside-down aspect of bank group operations: the fact that many of our poorest members, despite their greater need, have had the least technical and financial assistance from the bank group. About 10 of these have had no loans or credits at all. This is largely because of their inability to prepare projects for consideration. In these cases we will provide special assistance to improve economic performance and to identify and prepare projects acceptable for bank group financing.

With the doubling of bank group lending and with the increase in the complexity of our operations, there will clearly be need for an increase in the total professional staff of the bank, as well as for some streamlining of our procedures. We are now engaged in a worldwide recruiting drive to find people with the high standards of expertise and dedication that have always been the attributes of its staff. I am anxious that this should really be an international bank, in fact as well as in name, and I intend to ensure that we move steadily in the direction of the widest possible distribution in the nationalities of our staff.

Not only should our lending double in volume and shift geographically, but we can foresee, as well, dramatic changes among sectors of investment. Great increases will occur in the sectors of education and agriculture.

EDUCATION OUTLAYS

Education is a relatively new field for the bank on which my predecessor, George Woods, with his wise sense of priorities, began to place increased emphasis. In recent years the bank has been seeking, uneasily but with a growing sense of urgency, to find its optimum role in this field.

We are aware of the immense numbers of illiterates in the developing world: about 30 per cent in Latin America, 60 per cent in Asia, 80 per cent in tropical Africa. We know, too, that education is relevant to all dimensions of development: it makes a more effective worker, a more creative manager, a better farmer, a more efficient administrator, a human being closer to self-fulfillment.

The need is clear, but it has been less clear how the bank's resources can be brought to bear on this labyrinthine problem. Now, after some years of collaboration with UNESCO, we believe we see a way ahead for increasing bank investment which we hope will call forth further investment by the government of the developing country itself.

Our aims here will be to provide assistance where it will contribute most to economic development. This will mean emphasis on educational planning—the starting point for the whole process of educational improvement. It will mean assistance, particularly in teacher training, at all levels, from primary to university. It will mean expansion of our support for a variety of their educational activities, including the training of managers, entrepreneurs and of course of agriculturalists.

It is important to emphasize that education, normally one of the largest employers in any country, is one of the few industries which has not undergone a technological revolution. We must help to move it out of the handicraft stage. With the terrible and growing shortage of qualified teachers all over the developing world we must seek ways to make good teachers more productive. This will involve investment in text books,

in audio-visual materials, and above all in the use of modern communications techniques (radio, film and television) for teaching purposes.

To carry out this program we would hope over the next five years to increase our lending for education development at least threefold.

But the sector of greatest expansion in our five year program is agriculture, which has for so long been the stepchild of development. Here again there has never been any doubt about its importance. About two-thirds of the people of the developing world live on the soil, yet these countries have to import annually \$4-billion of food from the industrialized nations. Even then their diet is so inadequate, in many cases, that they cannot do an effective day's work and, more ominous still, there is growing scientific evidence that the dietary deficiencies of the parents are passed as mental deficiencies to the children.

The need has stared us in the face for decades past. But how to help?

In the past, investment in agricultural improvement produced but a modest yield; the tradition seeds and plants did better with irrigation and fertilizer but the increase in yield was not dramatic. Now, as you know, as the result of research in the past 20 years, a breakthrough has taken place in the production of new strains of wheat and rice and other plants which can improve yields by three to five times. What is more, these new strains are particularly sensitive to the input of water and fertilizer; badly managed they will produce little more than the traditional plants, but with correct management they will give the peasant an unprecedented crop.

Here is an opportunity where irrigation, fertilizer and peasant education can produce miracles in the sight of the beholder. The farmer himself in one short season can see the beneficial results of that scientific agriculture which has seemed so often in the past to be a will of the wisp tempting him to innovation without benefit.

Our task now is to enable the peasant to make the most of this opportunity and we, with the continuing assistance of F.A.O. [Food and Agriculture Organization] intend to do so at once and in good measure. Irrigation schemes, fertilizer plants, agricultural research and extension, the production of pesticides, agricultural machinery, storage facilities—with all of these we will press ahead in the immediate future. Indeed in the coming year we plan to process more than twice the value of agricultural loans as in the last, and our agricultural dollar loan volume over the next five years should quadruple.

There is an element of risk in all this, of course. The seeds were issued before all the tests had been completed; the resistance of the crops to local diseases or pests cannot yet be assured; the splendid harvests in India and Pakistan this year cannot all be attributed to the new seeds. But I have no doubt, though setbacks may lie ahead, that there has been an agricultural revolution as significant as any development since the industrial revolution. It is one that gives us a breathing spell in the race between man and his resources.

POPULATION GROWTH

This leads me to yet another area where the bank needs to take new initiatives—the control of population growth. This is a thorny subject which it would be very much more convenient to leave alone. But I cannot, because the World Bank is concerned above all with economic development, and the rapid growth of population is one of the greatest barriers to the economic growth and social well-being of our member states.

This is the aspect of the population problem with which I shall deal, because it is

this aspect which most closely concerns the World Bank, and makes it impossible for any of us to brush the subject aside, however strong our inclinations to do so may be.

I do not need before this audience to deal with the terrifying statistics of population growth as a whole, which show that, although world population totaled only one-quarter billion in the first century A.D. and required 1,650 years to add another quarter billion, it added one billion in the next 200 years; a second billion in the following century and a third billion in the next 30 years. It is now expected to add three more billion by the end of the century. By then, at present rates, it will be increasing one billion each eight years. Nor do I need to deal with the personal tragedies and dangers to health of unwanted births, though these were suddenly illuminated for me by an item in a newspaper last month which recorded that in the two largest cities of one European country live births were outnumbered by illegal abortions which imperiled the life of each unhappy mother.

POPULATION IMPACT

As a development planner, I wish to deal only with the hard facts of population impact on economic growth. Recent studies show the crippling effect of a high rate of population increase on economic growth in any developing country. For example, take two typical developing countries with similar standards of living, each with a birth rate of 40 per thousand (this is the actual rate in India and Mexico) and estimate what would happen if the birth rate in one of those countries in a period of 25 years, were to be halved to 20 per thousand, a rate still well above that in most developed countries. The country which lowered its population growth would raise its standard of living 40 per cent above the other country in a single generation.

In terms of the gap between rich countries and poor, these studies show that more than anything else it is the population explosion which, by holding back the advancement of the poor, is blowing apart the rich and the poor and widening the already dangerous gap between them.

Furthermore these economic studies show that this drag of excessive population growth is quite independent of the density of population. This is something that needs emphasizing in view of the fact that many policy makers in the developing countries attach only minor importance to reducing population growth. It is a false claim that some countries need more population to fill their land or accelerate their economic growth. There are no vacant lands equipped with roads, schools, houses, and the tools of agricultural or industrial employment. Therefore, the people who are to fill those lands, before they can live at even the current low standard of living, must first eat up a portion of the present scarce supply of capital—it is the burden which defeats a nation's efforts to raise its standard of living by increasing its population.

No one can doubt then that very serious problems of population growth face most of the developing nations today; what are the chances of their being dealt with by natural causes? The answer lies in understanding the nature of the population explosion. It is not caused by any increase in the birth rate, but by a dramatic drop in the death rate due mainly to medical advances. It is this death control which has created the present emergency, and I do not believe that anyone would wish to reintroduce pestilence—or any other of the four horsemen of the apocalypse—as a "natural" solution to the population problem.

We are therefore faced with the question of what action we at the bank, as a development agency, should take to lift this burden

from the backs of many of our members. I propose the following three courses:

First: to let the developing nations know the extent to which rapid population growth slows down their potential development, and that, in consequence, the optimum employment of the world's scarce development funds requires attention to this problem.

Second: to seek opportunities to finance facilities required by our member countries to carry out family planning programs.

Third: to join with others in programs of research to determine the most effective methods of family planning and of national administration of population control programs.

With these three proposals for immediate action, I hope we may contribute to the success of the U.N. system which is already working in this field, and to the well-being of the developing nations.

Gentlemen, I have spoken long enough. Let me conclude by saying that in the next few days, while we examine the innumerable and daunting problems which face you who exercise control over so much of the world's financial and economic power, I hope that none of us will yield to despair as we see how much there is to do, how little time in which to do it.

There is no cause for despair. There is every reason for hope. In the past few generations the world has created a productive machine which could abolish poverty from the face of the earth. As we lift up our eyes from contemplating our troubles, who can fail to see the immense prospects that lie ahead for all mankind, if we have but the wit and the will to use our capacity fully.

I am not despondent about the difficulties that lie ahead because I have faith in our ability to overcome them. That is why I have proposed a program of greatly increased activity by the World Bank group, so that by taking a lead in development assistance we may encourage all those, rich and poor alike, who have begun to lose heart and slacken their pace.

If we in the bank are able to double our effort, this could be the signal for others to rally again to the struggle, determined to use our overwhelming strength for the betterment of all mankind, and the fulfillment of the human spirit.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut will state it.

Mr. DODD. Have we concluded the business in which the Senator from Rhode Island was interested?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes; action on the conference report has been concluded.

Mr. DODD. I was not sure. I thank the Chair.

(The proceedings of the Senate of today will be continued in the next issue of the Record.)

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate October 11, 1968:

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Walter B. Lewis, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (new position).

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Covey T. Oliver, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. Executive Director of the International

Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a term of 2 years.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

William Hill Brown III, of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission for the term expiring July 1, 1973, vice Samuel C. Jackson, term expired.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Louis Levin, of Maryland, to be Deputy Director of the National Science Foundation (new position).

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ILLINOIS

Della M. Jones, Tennessee, Ill., in place of W. E. Morgan, deceased.

INDIANA

Harry R. Ray, Chesterton, Ind., in place of I. W. Dolk, resigned.

John W. Trout, Jr., New Castle, Ind., in place of J. B. Hupp, retired.

MASSACHUSETTS

Carlos L. Figueiredo, Mattapoisett, Mass., in place of A. M. Corey, retired.

MICHIGAN

June A. Noud, Stanwood, Mich., in place of R. A. Huntley, retired.

MINNESOTA

Sarah T. Coffelt, Saint Paul Park, Minn., in place of P. N. O'Boyle, removed.

MISSISSIPPI

Francis A. Stanford, Ripley, Miss., in place of F. S. Clark, resigned.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Arlene F. Patch, Glen, N.H., in place of M. H. Taylor, deceased.

NEW JERSEY

Robert F. Courter, Glen Ridge, N.J., in place of F. V. Schmitz, retired.

OHIO

Frederick A. Charton, Bolivar, Ohio, in place of R. E. Klenzle, deceased.

PENNSYLVANIA

Robert E. Buckwalter, Lancaster, Pa., in place of F. R. Hammond, deceased.

Richard W. Mains, West Newton, Pa., in place of E. C. Sterner, retired.

TEXAS

Warren W. Healer, Somerset, Tex., in place of H. S. Gray, retired.

VIRGINIA

W. George Cleek, Warm Springs, Va., in place of R. M. Cleek, retired.

ALASKA

Lars L. Johnson, Anchorage, Alaska, in place of G. S. Schwamm, deceased.

ARKANSAS

Jean N. Cooper, Almyra, Ark., in place of B. W. Vos, retired.

MASSACHUSETTS

Andrew J. Sacco, Bedford, Mass., in place of H. A. Thurber, retired.

Everett P. Gould, Boxford, Mass., in place of H. D. Moore, retired.

John J. Quinlan, Peabody, Mass., in place of J. L. Sullivan, retired.

MISSOURI

Willoughby L. O'Connell, Nevada, Mo., in place of R. W. Bell, resigned.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Richard F. Connelly, East Kingston, N.H., in place of M. I. Wasson, retired.

NEW YORK

Alfred J. Bradford, Elmsford, N.Y., in place of J. R. Iadarola, deceased.

William E. Siegrist, Hyde Park, N.Y., in place of A. E. Smith, retired.

Development Banks

1867

Inter-Am - PL 90-88 - Auth. 900m - 3 years - Fund for Special Operations (soft)
Byrg 300m '68

Inter American Development Bank Bill - HR 75364 - \$2975 - H 412 in request
Callable funds - 412m
3/19 ground House - voice vote. - or vote to recommit - Defeated 126-271 - all 8 against.
Signed 6/4/68 - ground Senate - 5/20 - voice vote.

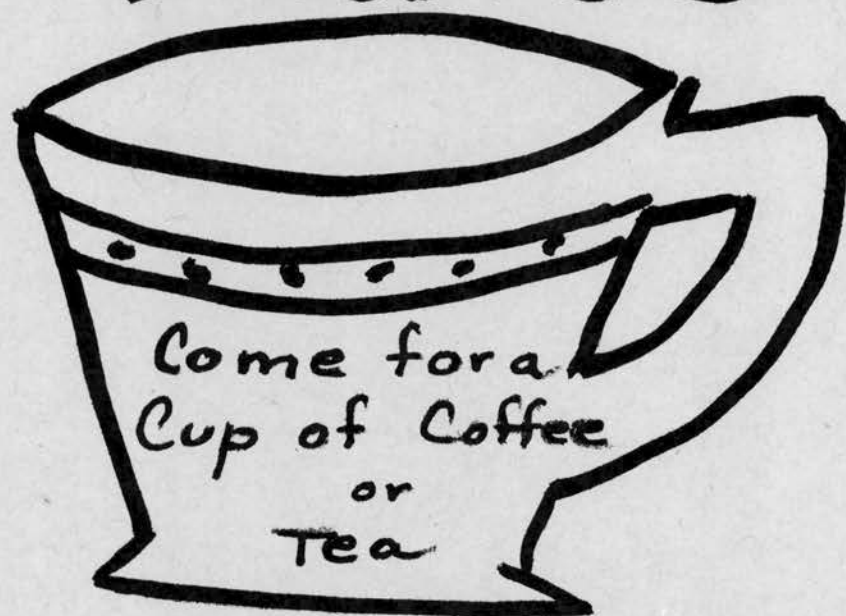
Asian Development Bank Bill - HR 13217 - S 2479, HR 8791
up to 200m over 4 years. - Special Funds

Int. Dev. Association - soft window - World Bank. - started 1960 - 4767m -
US - 9320m - paid 60-64.
65-67 - addition 750 - US 312
S 3378 - 4/24/68 - 2nd Registration - U.S. contribute \$480m - 3 years 160m/
HR 16775 - 4/24/68 - total 1.2 B

World Bank - McNamara -

Lester Pearson - Lead commission to survey. Foreign aid effort - report before
end of 1969
Hope to expand lending - raising additional funds through bond sales

Birchwood Ladies



Hear a member of the White Bear
Lake School Staff explain the need
for a bond issue.

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Please Come

RSVP 426-3643 Liz Ebbott
426-3856 Ellie Butler

Foreign Trade -

3/27/68 - Senate Vote on Textile Quota - passed 55-31
Mondale - No, McCarty - Not Voting -

2/1 - Ex Report of the Pres.
Continue to work on new approach to liberalization - Urgent consideration to non-tariff barriers - (NY Times - either speed up putting in bits of Kennedy round or US will either - 1 - Reduce tariff surcharges some 20% for small indirect taxes or 2 - Put on surcharges a 5% import surcharge - temporary, not legal under GATT.)

- ① Will send legislation to:
 - 1 - extension of unused tariff-reducing authority
 - 2 - liberalize criteria for adjustment assistance
 - 3 - Eliminate Am selling price system of customs valuation
- ② Hope to get authorization to expand potential trade of countries of Eastern Europe & Soviet Union.
- ③ Explore temporary, generalized tariff preferences by all developed countries to all developing countries UNCTAD at New Delhi

NY Times - Wilbur Mills, Ch. House Ways & Means - wants trade provision in legislation applying to new taxes on foreign travel - Fear of opening Pandora's box.

10/8/1967 - Joint Senate House Sub-Comm on Foreign Ec. Policy - advised US & other advanced countries - reduce barriers on imports of processed materials & light manufactures from less developed countries

3/29/68 - Vote on Amend to put quotas on dairy products = 61-65 Avg. - CO Siding
Mondale spoke against - Pres has authority under Tariff Act to act - did.
Defeated 37-38 (McCarty for - Mondale against.)

5/1967 - Commercial Exports earned 5.3 B in exchange
Total 6.8 B -
1 of 4 areas gave for export - $\frac{1}{2}$ wheat $\frac{1}{4}$ soy bean $\frac{1}{5}$ cotton
 $\frac{2}{3}$ milled rice $\frac{1}{3}$ grain sorghum

Food for Peace - Stimulated the cash market of Japan, cash markets of Israel, Taiwan, Korea, Italy, Spain, Philippines - Archie Nelson

Administration Bill - 5/28/68 - Trade Expansion Act of 1968
1 - Maintains negotiating authority through Jan 30, 1970
2 - Carry out Gen. agreements on chemicals & other products
3 - Improved means to adjust Am. firms & workers to new competition from increased imports
4 - Specific funds for GATT
* like Automotive Products Trade Act 1965 -

E-W - 55 Re 169 - Mondale

Fair International Trade Bill - HR 16936

HR 17238 - Langer - To Encourage International Trade on a fair & equitable basis - fixing rate of imports to domestic market -

ASP - benzoid chemicals
baby clams
wool knit gloves
rubber-soled footwear -

Other will - lower chemical tariffs
" Am autos
" " cigarettes

Adjustment assistance -
Escape clause - to raise tariffs

Anti-dumping - Code remains in effect, but doesn't restrict the Tariff Commission's action. Sets of Treasury retains regulatory authority - recognizes the Code - passed Oct. 7

Physical Education

Scheduled & Structured Time

Instructor	Course	L.Grp	Lab Grp	S. Grp	Team	R.Center	Open Lab	Total
Espe	Boys 10	8	18		2		10	
	Boys 11		27					
	Boys 12		3				13	68
Louricas	Boys 10		18		2		13	
	Boys 11		27				16	
	Boys 12		3					79
Murray	Boys 10		18		2		12	
	Boys 11		27				20	79
Staffon (Intern)	Boys 10		30		2		22	54
Erickson	Boys 10		15		2		9	26
Anderson	Girls 10	6	54		2		13	
	Girls 12		6					81
Strait	Girls 10	6	27		2			
	Girls 11		27					
	Girls 12		6				9	77
Lovell	Girls 11		63		2		12	77

Physical Education

COURSE DESIGNS

Course and Team	Enroll- ment	Total Structure Time	Large Group			Lab Group			Small Group		
			Mtgs per week	Mtgs per mtg	No of grps	Mtgs per week	Mtgs per mtg	No of grps	Mtgs per week	Mtgs per mtg	No of grps
Girls Physical Ed. (Gr10 Anderson-Strait)	294	220	1	2	3	3	3	9			
Girls Physical Ed. (Gr11 Strait-Lovell)	312	180				3	3	10			
Girls Physical Ed. (Gr12 Anderson-Strait)	40	120				2	3	2			
Boys Physical Ed. (Gr10 Espe-Louricas-Erickson Intern)	358	220	1	2	4	3	3	12			
Boys Physical Ed. (Gr11-Espe-Murray- Louricas)	321	180				3	3	9			
Boys Physical Ed (Grade 12-louricas)	45	60				1	3	2			

Trade -

Dumping - International agreement.

Anti-dumping code signed July 1967
In force - July 1968

U.S. withdrawal - Senate passed 9/9 -
(part of Negotiations - Coffee Bill) - Code doesn't
agree w/ U.S. Anti-dumping Act. 1 -

By withdrawal - not in effect - Canada won't
have to apply an injury standard in anti-dumping law.

9/20 - Mondale spoke against it -
a. abolition - unilateral - weaker conditions
b. w/ for - tariff barriers important - reversing one -

10/10 - Anti-dumping code - not repudiated - bonds for denigration -
Vote w/ coffee, negotiations, anti-dumping.
For - Keith, Nelson, Quie - passed 196-44 - 9/1 N.V.
Against - Fraser, McGee, McGee.
N.V. Blatnik, Langer.

Organizations:

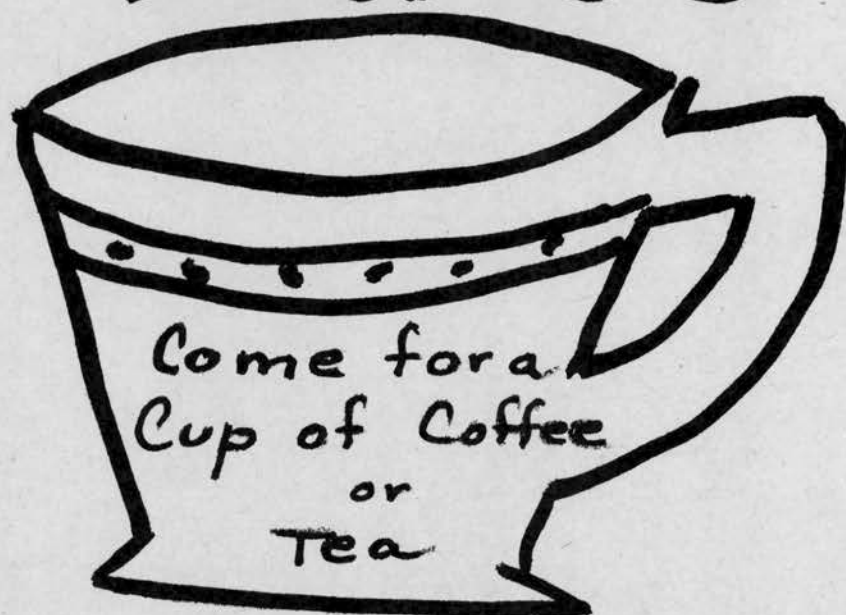
Nationwide Comm. on Int'l - Exp Policy -
O.R. Strickbein - con
Emergency Comm. for Am. Trade -
Arthur K. Watson

Coffee Agreement - 6/28/1968 - Senate Ratified - Vote 51-8 (2/3 reqd)
Mondale - HOC not voting.
HR 18299 - procedure for U.S. obligations under 5 yr Int. Coffee Agreement -

Senate - reduced term from 5 to 2 years - added to HR 17321 - Renegotiation Act (Horne)
passed 9/11 Can investigate if shipping is discriminatory against U.S. (Rosen)

10/3 - 10/7 - Conference Report - passed Senate Oct. 7

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D H R -

"Report from the Hill" - Nov. 1966
 Current Review of Human Resources #3 Dec 1966
 Nat Voter, April 1966 - position.
 April 1967 - Recog in CAP
 Nat. Bd Report - May 1967. 13 (5-14)
 Jan 1967 15-8
 Sept. 1966 3-4
 Time for Action: Feb 6, 1967
 June 1, 1967 - E O A.
 July 3, 1967 - 89-10 E S E A
 Legn Action Campaign - Wage & Man. - March 1967
 Memo from Mrs Benson to DHR Chm. - March 1967

<u>Admin.</u>	<u>Quin.</u> <u>Opportunity</u> <u>Council</u>	<u>Senators</u> <u>Comm.</u>	<u>Senators</u> <u>Comm.</u>	<u>House</u> <u>Comm.</u>	<u>House</u> <u>Comm.</u>	<u>Congress</u> <u>Auth.</u>
I - Job Corps & Work Train. - \$874 m.		967m.	1.062B	CAA Bud.		
II - Comm. Action Program - 1.02B.		50m.		57 limit		
III - Rural Areas - 47m.		25m.		1/2nd public off funds		
IV - Small Business Devlop.		105		1/2nd Govt. labor ill-etc.		
V - Work Experience - 70m.		16		1/2nd Business help		
VI - Administration - 16m.		33		100% contribution		
VII - Volunteer Service Program - 31m.				20% (10% each)		
				by from 10%.		
Authorization - 2.06 B	1.78.	2.26 B	(+2.4B not yet)	houses & well ween!	1.6 B	1.98 - 1.77
					1yr.	+2.18 not yet.
						20% not in each.
Emergency Employment Act - 2 yrs. Comm. I by Admin request						(1.78 last year)

CURRENT AGENDA II - EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

At the League of Women Voters of Minnesota's 1965 convention the following item was adopted, "Equality of Opportunity: 1. Support of policies to insure equality of opportunity in employment, housing, public accommodations, education and other public services for all citizens. 2. Support of commission administration of anti-discrimination laws. 3. Support of state responsibility for Indian citizens."

How did we get there? In 1949 the League began a broad study of civil rights in Minnesota; later it focused on fair employment practices and worked actively with other groups for a strong, enforceable law against discrimination. When such a law was passed in 1955, "Support of the Fair Employment Practices Commission" became a League Continuing Responsibility. By 1961 there was sufficient concern about other problems of discrimination to make this a Current Agenda item. It was also in 1961 that legislation was passed creating SCAD and giving it jurisdiction over sale of public financed ~~xxxxxx~~ real property as well as employment ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ discrimination.

Consensus was reached in 1962. "The League of Women Voters of Minnesota opposes discriminatory practices which deny rights to any citizen on the basis of race, color, creed, national origin or age. Antidiscrimination legislation, enforced by commission administration, is a necessary means of eliminating such discrimination. We support the present legislation regarding employment, real property and public accommodations as partially achieving this end." There ~~was~~^{were} specific recommendations for commission method of enforcement; adequate funds for the commission; commission enforcement of the public accommodations law (achieved in the 1965 legislative session); adding an age amendment to the law. There was consideration of adding marital status and sex discrimination to the law, but consensus was not reached on these issues.

At the League's 1963 convention consensus on Indians was announced. This position was somewhat modified in a statement issued June 18, 1964. The ~~present~~^{current} agenda approved at the 1963 convention contained "study specific areas where legislation would be effective in improving the situation of the Minnesota Indian." Under Continuing Responsibilities was "The League of Women Voters of Minnesota will support legislation to insure employment on merit and non-discrimination in transactions involving real property; it will work for adequately financed commission administration of such legislation and of legislation to insure equal access to public accommodations."

(The 1963 legislature established an Indian Affairs Commission.)

12/18/67

Is Farm Migration Policy in Fine Print?

By **RICHARD P. KLEEMAN**
Minneapolis Tribune
Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C. —

sions and some, Freeman among them, attended them all.

As planned by Freeman,

County are hungry. The peoples in Fayette County are cold. The peoples in Fayette County need education. The peoples in Fayette Coun-

President Hubert Humphrey urged, but these must be well-planned and economically self-sufficient: "We must move poor people toward



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EOA -

1/22/67 - "The sooner we get rid of OEO, the better off we'll be" Quie. Shriver constitutes a "basic problem" should be replaced.

Fall, 1966 - "Opportunity crusade" - Pkg. alternative - to save \$300m. by greater reliance on state, local & private industry efforts - got nowhere.

Originally intended that OEO should coordinate the anti-poverty programs of 42 federal agencies. "But you can't have an agency of sub-Cabinet rank co-ordinating Cabinet-rank agencies. OEO turned out to be a 43rd agency at war with the others."

Proposes: 1 - Job Corps to ~~with Labor~~ or Office of Ed where an unfunded program of residential vocational schools is waiting to get under way - could be combined.

2 - Head Start to Off of Ed - proposed in his Ed Bill substitute measure.

3 - Neighborhood Youth Corps ~~to Labor Dept.~~ - Youth take jobs of ~~put~~ employers rather than solely public & non-put.

4 - CAA - Out. HEW. CCAP - Citizens Crusade Against Poverty - Richard Boone.

State built in as partners in anti-poverty program - CAA eliminated.
Transferring OEO to another agency if OEO were given a monitoring function & some say over allocating money - have a planning, programming & evaluating role (a strong White House suggestion) rather than an operative role.

Quie - Congress - Est - OEO key CAA program & have an over-all role of review & co-ordination of anti-poverty efforts.

Against - Green amendment to give control to elected public officials

~~But~~ "Boone & ball weevil" - ~~was~~ (Vote - 205-111 against Quie & Goodell.)

80% of the 1,000 CAA are not, non-profit - "maximum, feasible participation of the poor" - (Woodlawn Organization, Saul Alinsky's could bypass Daley & go to OEO directly.)

a victory for "public money should be spent only by those who are elected by the public. But, nonprofit agencies are responsible to nobody."

Neighborhood Youth Corps - retained - 169-108

Quie - refused to sign conference comm. bill.

Birchwood Ladies



Hear a member of the White Bear Lake School Staff explain the need for a bond issue.

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*Economic Opportunity Act - EOA, 1964 - administered by OEO
State Dept of Public Welfare - State Technical Assistance Agency
technical staff to aid local areas get money.

Title 1 - Youth

a. Job Corp - 3 a building in Minn; 200 have left state, 1965
Minn. State Employment Service handles applicants

b. Work Training Program - 16-21
Neighborhood Youth Corps - Minn. Dept of Conservation
\$3,000,000; 5,000 youth, 500 staff - 1965

c. Work Study Program - Fed help, 90% to provide part time jobs
for college students - public, pvt, administered by Us:
study related

*How
High Ed Act.*

Title 2 - Community Action Programs - State Technical Ass. Agency -
\$70,000 1965: 1 - help local development of Community Action Councils
2. Give them technical assistance
3. Surveys & studies

a. General Community Action (grants for staff) - must have poor rep. Gov approves plans.
Hennepin County Community Health & Welfare Council - Mpls
Ramsey County Comm on Ec. Oppt.
St. Cloud - tri-county - Benton, Sherburne & Stearns
Youth Opportunity Centers - Mpls & St. Paul w/ MSES to
chanell into Job Corps & Neighborhood Youth Corps.
Indian Res - Red Lake - homes

b. Adult Basic Education - reading; State Dept of Ed

c. Vol. Assistance Programs for Needy children - just to encourage

Title 3 = Special Programs Rural Area - Migrant aids -280 loans, Polk Cty

Title 4 - Employment & Investment Incentives - help establish &
preserve small business skills - none Minn

Title 5 - Work Experience Program - Ramsey Coutry Welfare - adult
heads of families on welfare

Title 6 - VISTA - 16 in Minn; 500 from state.

Title 7 - \$85 under 1 & 2 plus $\frac{1}{2}$ over exempt from welfare limits.
? stste legislation 1965

12/9/67

Senators Approve Compromise on Poverty Bill, 62-16

By RICHARD P. KLEEMAN

Minneapolis Tribune Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The often-imperiled three-year-old war on poverty was one step away from a new two-year lease on life Friday after the Senate overwhelmingly approved compromise legislation worked out in a Senate-House conference.



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Time For

ACTION

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES
1200 17TH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

This is going on
Duplicate Presidents Mailing

December 6, 1967

TO: Local and State League Presidents (for Development of Human Resources Chairmen)
FROM: Mrs. Robert J. Stuart

FLASH! ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AMENDMENTS OF 1967 OUT OF HOUSE-SENATE
CONFERENCE COMMITTEE! RAPID ACTION IMPERATIVE!

After eleven days of marked disagreement between the House and Senate conferees over some 190 differences in their two poverty bills, the conference version was reported out late last night. (The bill is identified as S. 2388 which replaced H.R. 8311.) We urge you to take action in full support of the Conference Committee compromise, although we know you will have little time in which to respond before these bills are finally acted upon and this session of Congress adjourns.

These events preceded the Conference:

The Senate bill passed on October 5 (see Report from the Hill, October 11) provided a two-year authorization, \$2.250 billion for 1968 and \$2.4 billion for 1969. The House bill passed on November 15 provided a single year authorization of \$1.6 billion for 1968, \$460 million less than the \$2.06 sought by the administration. (The OEO authorization for FY 1967 was \$1.75 billion; the appropriation \$1.612 billion.)

OEO survived the threat of spin-off in the House, which was hailed as a victory by the Administration. The Community Action Program, however, sustained a setback. The amendments adopted by the House substantially as reported by the Committee on October 20 (see October 27 Time for Action) in effect give control of the Community Action Programs to state and local public officials. Reportedly, these CAP revisions were adopted in the House in order to solidify support of big city Democrats and to win support of some Southern Democrats in order to head off Republican efforts to dismember OEO.

Although the printed official Committee report is not yet available, we can report to you the following:

A two-year authorization has been agreed upon for OEO with a spending ceiling of \$1.980 billion for the current year and \$2.180 billion for 1969 (beginning next July 1). (Only two days ago it was rumored that the Conferees might have to go back to each House for further instructions since they could not reach agreement on any of the major issues of the bill; consequently such an unexpectedly high compromise authorization is certainly a large plus.)

The so-called "Green Amendment" turning over control of the CAP to local governments has been agreed upon in substance, but with significantly strengthened bypass language which will enable the OEO to set up community action programs if local governments fail to act. Further, the deadline for city hall takeover was changed from July 1, 1968 to February 1, 1969. (As this goes to press, the Republican conferees from both houses were still undecided whether they would accept this provision.)

The issue of the cost-sharing formula has also been resolved: The House requirement that communities put up at least half of their 20% share in cash has been dropped and this contribution may be made in services.

Several other House amendments were modified or knocked out--the ban on political activity by poverty workers has been limited to working hours; the prohibition against antipoverty beneficiaries taking part in demonstrations was removed; now, poverty legal services may be extended to those persons arrested for taking part in illegal demonstrations so long as they are not charged with committing crimes during the demonstration.

The Appropriations Committees will consider the OEO appropriation as soon as S.2388 is passed by both Houses, which is likely to be early in the week of December 11. While the authorization voted by the Conference Committee is larger than we had thought possible, we understand there is great danger that the House Appropriations sub-committee will recommend a much lower amount.

The program needs \$1.78 billion this year just to continue at last year's level. If only \$1.6 billion is appropriated (which was the amount appropriated for fiscal 1967), some OEO programs will be closed out altogether and others will be seriously crippled. For example, the OEO estimated that the Head Start program would be limited to \$306 million, which would reduce the number of full-year children participating in the program by 45,000, or one of every five who participated in 1966-67 and would cost 4,500 non-professionals their jobs; approximately 200,000 fewer people would receive legal assistance during FY '68 with the closing of 185 of the total 850 law offices; thirty-seven Job Corps Centers would be closed as of the first of January.

Therefore, it is very important that all local Leagues contact by telegram their Senators and Representatives in support of the Conference Committee report and above all, the full appropriation authorized by the Conference Committee. It is also very important that you contact as many local supporters of the poverty program as possible, and urge them to express again their support of this legislation. Those Leagues in the districts of the following Senators and Representatives serving on the appropriations sub-committees handling the OEO appropriation should place special emphasis on the need for the full appropriation.

House -- Appropriations Sub-committee on Departments of Labor and HEW:

Daniel J. Flood, William H. Natcher, Neal Smith (Iowa), W.R. Hull, Jr. (Missouri), Bob Casey (Texas), Melvin R. Laird, Robert H. Michel, Garner E. Shriver

Senate -- Appropriations Sub-committee:

John A. Pastore, Spessard L. Holland, Carl Hayden, Richard B. Russell, Lister Hill, John L. McClellan, Warren G. Magnuson, John Stennis, Robert C. Byrd of W. Va., A. S. Mike Monroney, Alan Bible, E. L. Bartlett, Karl E. Mundt, Milton Young, Margaret Chase Smith, Thomas H. Kuchel, Roman L. Hruska, Gordon Allott.

The poverty bill, though not perfect, has turned out to be a very good bill which the League is enthusiastically supporting. Now we must, at this final stage, counteract the congressional mood for economy.

11/15/67

House Rejects GOP-Sponsored Poverty Changes

By NICK KOTZ

Minneapolis Tribune Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C. — A House Democratic coalition Tuesday defeated a Republican-sponsored effort to retain power for the poor in the management of antipov-
erty programs. the key to holding the Democrats together to pass the poverty bill," a high administration official said privately. He said Southern Democrats would join with Republicans to defeat the bill un-



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Time For

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October 27, 1967

This is going on
Duplicate President's Mailing

TO: Local and State League Presidents
FROM: Mrs. Robert J. Stuart
RE: Economic Opportunity Amendments -- Full House debate scheduled to begin
around November 7

Will the House pass a poverty bill this year? Several expert "Hill Watchers" have told us that there are not enough votes to pass a poverty bill today. What will happen when the committee bill reaches the floor -- around November 7 -- is difficult to predict. The war on poverty is still under attack from many quarters in the House.

The House Committee on Education and Labor completed its work on the poverty bill last Friday (October 20). While the House Committee did accept the Administration request for funds for OEO (\$2.06 billion, including \$1.02 billion for community action programs) and it did not "spin off" any OEO programs to other agencies, it made numerous changes in the Administration bill (H.R. 8311)*. The changes about which we are most concerned are in Title II -- Community Action Programs. If these changes are voted into law, we believe they would drastically affect community action programs around the country.

The two major House Committee changes are:

- (1) to place community action agencies under control of state or local, city or county governments;
- (2) to double the local contribution rate and require that one-half of it must be in cash.

Community Action Agencies: Since its inception in 1964, the Office of Economic Opportunity through its Director has designated those groups which would function as community action agencies. Funding has been directly to these groups, which are primarily private non-profit organizations. One Committee approved amendment provides that "Community action agencies shall be a State or political subdivision of a State (having elected or duly appointed governing officials), or a combination of such political subdivisions, or a public or private nonprofit agency or organization which has been designated by a State or such a political subdivision or combination of such subdivisions..."

As the amendment is now written, only in case a public agency does not establish a community action agency which meets established criteria, may a private non-profit organization be designated by the Director as a community action agency. This amendment effectively puts community action programs directly into the hands of the local political groups, some of whom are not at all sympathetic to the program with its attendant participation of the poor. In addition, the committee bill requires that

*See BACKGROUND MATERIAL ON PROPOSED POVERTY LEGISLATION sent with June 1 TIME FOR ACTION for explanation of Administration bill.

the community action agency shall be administered by a governing board consisting of not more than 51 members, 1/3 to be public officials or their representatives, 1/3 to be representatives of the poor in the area served, and the remaining 1/3 to be officials or members of business, industry, labor, religious, welfare, education or other major groups in the community. Another Committee amendment increases the local share of funds from 10 to 20% and requires that at least 10% be provided in cash. The only source of cash for many community action agencies is a public agency, such as UGF, which would be hard put to increase its funding commitment to 20% with 10% cash.

The League of Women Voters of Lexington, Kentucky has succinctly stated the League view of Community Action. "CAP is the hub of local development of self-help through involvement and subsequent action." Or as the League of Women Voters of Elmhurst, Illinois has written: "The Office of Economic Opportunity has been able to stimulate programs which are bringing members of minority groups and other disadvantaged citizens toward a feeling of belonging to the whole. It has provided means of communication between these groups and the officials who must maintain orderly progress toward justice."

Many of you are aware of the growing pains that have been endured by most of the local groups in getting their community action programs established. Much time and almost superhuman effort is often required to persuade disadvantaged people that their participation in a community project will ultimately benefit them and their families. To ask them now to serve on community action agency boards with many of those same public officials who have failed them or turned a deaf ear to their requests in the past, may discourage their further participation and therefore negate the whole concept of the "self-help" approach to poverty. At this time, to put hurdles in the way of participation by the poor in CAP programs would be to dash hopes again and to fan frustrations over promises unfulfilled.

We believe that local and state governments have important responsibilities to fight poverty and that the federal government must continue to assume a large share of the burden of providing equality of opportunity in education and employment for all persons. We also believe that the concept of Community Action is proving to be effective and should be continued (eighty percent of the 1,050 Community Action Agencies in the country are private, nonprofit agencies that are required to provide maximum, feasible participation of the poor). We believe that at this time the CAP should not be an arm of government.

Today, I am writing to the President of the United States and to every member of the House of Representatives (See enclosed) expressing League concern for continuation of CAP without the impediments of the House Committee amendments.

WHAT LOCAL AND STATE LEAGUES CAN DO:

We have heard from many sources that Congressmen are hearing from organizations but not from individuals -- many Congressmen are seriously concerned about the apparent lack of support from individual constituents. We would like now to be able to stimulate letters -- from individual League members as well as from many other individuals in the community showing that there is support for continuation of the Community Action programs under the present system and that there is grave concern about what the House is going to do and strong disapproval of the action of the House Committee.

Local and State Leagues may, if they choose, write an official letter to their Representative, but it is most important now that individuals write.

#

League of Women Voters of the U.S.
1200 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

October 27, 1967

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AMENDMENTS -- LETTER TO MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Because of our deep concern for the future of Community Action Programs, the following letter will go early next week to all members of the House of Representatives with a slightly amended version going to members of the House Education and Labor Committee:

Dear _____:

The members of the League of Women Voters are becoming more deeply concerned about the fate of the anti-poverty bill, and specifically about the future of the Community Action Programs, in view of the House Committee amendments to the present Title II of the Economic Opportunity Act.

Since its beginning in 1964, League members throughout all 50 states have followed the growth of the self-help approach to poverty erosion, and many have been directly involved in the programs in their communities. They have been encouraged by how well this concept has been accepted by the disadvantaged, and how its implementation is increasing. For example, our Boulder, Colorado, League writes: "There is a freshness of approach in helping the poor to help themselves, and we think that the small portion of the national budget which goes into this program is well worth giving these ideas a chance for fruition. The program is very young -- it must have an opportunity to go on to further successes."

We know that this program has enabled many people to attempt to solve their own problems and to plan their own lives. It has given them an important role in defining their needs, and in developing ways to meet them. By offering these disadvantaged people an opportunity to develop their leadership abilities, community action has added a vital and constructive new element to the local scene in many urban as well as rural areas.

We of the League believe that the expectations of the poor and disadvantaged, if opportunities promised are now withheld, will certainly not diminish, but rather through frustration may be diverted from constructive to destructive ends.

Therefore, we must reiterate our concern for what may happen when the Economic Opportunity Act comes to the floor of the House of Representatives. We believe the Committee amendments will change the self-help concept of community action. Particularly, we oppose those which change the structure and funding procedures for the Community Action Programs.

While we believe that all levels of government -- local, state and national -- have a responsibility in providing equality of opportunity for all citizens, we think that the procedures for establishing and running community action programs should be left flexible in order to meet the needs of the wide variety of situations around the country. Too, the funding requirements should be left flexible so that those communities with very limited resources could be eligible for assistance through the Community Action Program.

Further, we object to any decrease in funding for the Opportunity Act for 1967. It is our firm conviction that cuts should not be made at the expense of those least able to help themselves.

We hope you will keep our concern for this important piece of legislation in mind when it comes to the floor of the House.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, President

Poverty

Oct. 22, 1967

Everybody's Whipping Boy

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS

WASHINGTON — A funny (strange, that is) thing happened to the poverty bill on the way to the House floor.

the Southern Democrats demanded, too, for reasons of political power. In fact, Northern Democrats who supported the re-



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League of Women Voters
of the United States

Memorandum

1200 17th Street, N. W. - Washington, D. C. 20036

October 11, 1967

This is going on Duplicate
President's Mailing and Time
for Action Subscription

MEMO TO: Local and State League Presidents
FROM: Mrs. Robert J. Stuart
RE: REPORT FROM THE HILL - Economic Opportunity Amendments

It's time for a brief "hurrah" -- the Senate on October 5 passed a good anti-poverty bill by 60 to 21 vote (see enclosed for provisions in Senate-passed bill). This is the best margin on Senate passage of the anti-poverty bill in its four year history. The League can take pride in its efforts to get a good bill through the Senate. We have received praise for our lobbying efforts -- your letters and interviews -- from many Congressmen and others concerned with passage of anti-poverty legislation.

The action now moves to the House, and what will happen there is anybody's guess at this time. The House Committee on Education and Labor is just beginning to write its bill. Rather than starting with and amending either the Administration bill (H.R. 8311) of the Senate-passed bill (S. 2388), the Committee is writing its own bill.

There are eight Titles in the Economic Opportunity Act, and we understand the Committee is still working on Title I -- the Job Corps. Present speculation in Washington is that the Committee will not report a bill to the House before the first of November.

What kind of bill will come out of the House Committee? This is the immediate question. Both the Republicans and Democrats on this Committee are generally considered more liberal than the full House. However, there are many factions and differing viewpoints within the Committee on the kind of bill it should report as well as on the kind of bill the House will accept.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR of Saturday, October 7, reported "Republicans on Capitol Hill have just about abandoned their proposal to abolish the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), the headquarters of the President's war on poverty. The Republican 'opportunity crusade,' presented during the summer as an alternative to the Administration's anti-poverty efforts, urged the dismembering of the agency and the farming out of all its functions to the established government departments. Its sponsors, Representatives Albert H. Quie of Minnesota and Charles E. Goodell of New York, now agree that the agency should be retained, at least to administer the community-action programs. They still say, however, that the Head Start program and the Job Corps should be taken away from OEO."

The major problems in Committee now seem to involve statutory guidelines, spin off, and money. We would hope that the Committee members will report a bill, as close as possible to the Senate bill, one they think they can get through the House.

What kind of bill will the House accept? - is the next question. The makeup of this House is considered more conservative than that of the 89th Congress. The present mood in the House is difficult to explain. There are strong efforts for cutting back domestic spending as exemplified in recent votes on appropriation bills and setting aside of the President's Tax bill by the House Ways and Means Committee until further cuts in spending have been made. Many House members -- both liberals and conservatives -- are reassessing programs passed by the 89th Congress.

When the Committee bill reaches the floor for debate it is expected that there will be many efforts to amend it. In fact, it could be extensively rewritten on the floor of the House.

Once the House passes a bill, a conference committee will be called to work out the differences in the House and Senate passed version, and further compromises will be made. During the debate on the Senate side on an amendment to cut funds, Senator Joseph Clark (D., Pa.), floor manager for the bill pleaded with the Senate not to cut it, if for no other reason than to give him trading power with the House. Clark said, "I urge my Republican friends to give me some wiggle room. We are going to have a tough time when we go to a conference and need all the flexibility we can get." The amendment to cut funds back to the Administration request was defeated.

Following final approval of the authorization legislation, Congress will start on the Appropriation bill. Its going to be a long session, and Congress could still be here at Christmas.

What can the League do? Even though we have received plaudits for our efforts in behalf of the Senate bill, the battle is not even half won. To relax now could mean the loss of that which we and others have worked so hard to achieve. Each League will have to evaluate its efforts so far this year with its own Representative and decide what more can be done. If your Representative is on the Education and Labor Committee, you are in a key spot now to encourage him to help write the kind of bill we want. If your Representative comes back to the District in the next few weeks, you might want to talk to him.

Are there others in the Community you have not yet reached who might write letters urging support for a good bill? How about the member? -- In the next unit meeting or bulletin you might urge members to write. If you have received replies from your earlier letter to your Representative, you might include his comments or what you know about his current feelings toward this legislation -- such information will help the member gear her letter to her Representative.

Do you have any news to report? -- have you done a recent evaluation of your local poverty programs which you have not yet sent to your Representative.

The League was in the center of the action as the Senate debated and passed its bill. We are sure you will want to continue your efforts on the even more crucial debate now taking place in the House Committee and soon to take place on the House floor, possibly in early November.

League of Women Voters of the U.S.
1200 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

October 11, 1967

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AMENDMENTS AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, OCTOBER 5, 1967

The Senate Passed Bill (S. 2388) authorizes \$2.258 billion for fiscal 1968 and a ceiling of \$2.4 billion on the authorization for fiscal 1969. Before final passage, the Senate by a 54-28 vote, deleted from the bill Title II, the \$2.8 billion two-year emergency employment program, which the League supported. Efforts to "spin off" Head Start to the Office of Education and to abolish the Job Corps training program were defeated. The Senate accepted the authorization amount for fiscal 1968 for the Office of Economic Opportunity as reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee:

Title I: Work Training and Work-Study Programs	
Pt. A - Job Corps -----	\$ 295,000,000
Pt. B - Work and training programs -----	567,000,000
Pt. D - Special impact programs -----	105,000,000
Title II: Community Action Programs -----	1,062,000,000
Title III: Special Programs to Combat Poverty in Rural Areas	
Pt. A - Rural loans -----	20,000,000
Pt. B - Migrant workers -----	30,000,000
Title IV: Employment and Investment Incentives --	25,000,000
Title V: Work Experience and Training Programs	
Pt. A - Work experience -----	70,000,000
Pt. B - Day care -----	35,000,000
Title VI: Administration -----	16,000,000
Title VIII: VISTA -----	33,000,000
 TOTAL	 \$2,258,000,000

Of the \$198 million increase over the Administration's budget requests, the bill provided \$83 million for additional special impact programs in slums, \$40 million for expanded family planning and special aid programs to the aged, \$10 million for incentives to employers to hire the disadvantaged, \$25 million for the new small business effort, \$35 million for day-care centers, \$3 million for an expansion of the rural loan program and \$2 million more for VISTA.

The Senate endorsed almost completely the Economic Opportunity Act recommendations of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Most of the amendments accepted by the Senate concern the management and guidelines for programs under the Office of Economic Opportunity. One of these establishes a special \$50 million program of aid to rural areas to stem the flow of people from the farm to the cities. The money would come from the community action authorization. Other amendments adopted on the floor of the Senate are: ones designed to make community action more effective and efficient, partly through the participation of local public officials; ones designed to improve the VISTA program. The Senate also accepted an amendment to prohibit the use of Federal funds for voter registration drives.

House Unit Passes Antipoverty Program

By RICHARD P. KLEEMAN

Minneapolis Tribune Staff Correspondent

80/21
WASHINGTON, D.C. — The House Education and Labor Committee Friday completed action on a two-year extension of the war on poverty and recommended the bill to the full House by a near-party-line vote of 18 to 13.

among the poor.

The Minnesota 1st District Republican advanced this proposal through the Education and Labor Committee after a hostile House Agriculture Committee earlier this month sidetracked the \$25 million Senate-passed "emergency



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Time For

ACTION

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES

1200 17TH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

This is going on
Duplicate Presidents Mailing

August 31, 1967

TO: Local and State League Presidents
FROM: Mrs. Robert J. Stuart
RE: Third in a Series of Times for Action on Development of Human Resources, The Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1967 as reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, August 29, 1967.

A major floor fight is expected on the poverty bill when it comes to the floor of the Senate the week of September 12.* The Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare not only approved the funds requested by the Administration, but made substantial increases. The Administration requested \$2.06 billion for the poverty program for fiscal 1968. The Committee bill would authorize \$2.26 billion. In addition the committee wrote in a new section to the bill called the Emergency Employment Act (EEA). The EEA is a two-year \$2.8 billion emergency job program for slum dwellers to be run by the Department of Labor (see enclosed Background Sheet for details of Committee bill). Efforts will be made on the floor to delete the new EEA section from the bill as well as to cut the Office of Economic Opportunity funds, earmark Title II funds, and "spin off" EOA programs to other agencies. The League supports the bill as reported by the Committee and would like to see the Senate pass an un-amended bill. This legislation will have an even more difficult time when it gets to the floor of the House. We would hope that a good bill passed by the Senate would have a positive impact on members of the House of Representatives when they consider their bill.

When the League testified before the House and Senate Committees earlier this year we said "the job the country is trying to do -- to remove inequalities and actually to create the conditions under which equality of opportunity will be a reality for all persons -- not only is going to take a great deal of time, but also it is going to require more -- not less -- commitment of ideas, energy, and funds." (See League Statements 6/8/67, 7/20/67.)

Since the outbreak of the riots in many of our cities this summer, we have been watching closely the reactions on Capitol Hill -- and have seen contrasting forces at work -- from those pushing for major cuts in poverty programs to those urging a massive attack on the problems of our cities. The positive and constructive response by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare was good news. According to the Washington papers, all members of the Senate Committee voted for the Committee bill except Senators Hill (D., Ala.), Dominick (R., Colo.), and Fannin (R., Ariz.). Senator George Murphy (R., Calif.) was absent and not recorded.

When Congress approved the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, it stated "It is, therefore, the policy of the United States to eliminate the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty in this Nation by opening to everyone the opportunity for education and training, the opportunity to work, and the opportunity to live in decency and dignity. It is the purpose of this Act to strengthen, supplement, and coordinate

* The bill is now scheduled to come up on the Senate floor the week of September 12, but as "Hill watchers" know the situation could change and Senate action on the bill could be put off for another week -- watch your papers.

efforts in furtherance of that policy." The League believes that the tragic disasters of the past few months vividly show that it would be disastrous to abandon in 1967 the commitment of 1964. In fact they just illustrate that our search for long-range solutions to a complex problem has only just begun.

LETTERS TO THE SENATE

Now is the time to let your Senators know that the League supports the passage of the Committee's bill -- that we continue to believe that progress is being made under the poverty program. We think it is important for the federal government to make intensive efforts in cooperation with local and state governments and private resources to create opportunity where none existed before. (See page 2, June 1, 1967, Time for Action "The League Position".)

You will want to tailor your letter to your Senators. Leagues in Pennsylvania will especially want to commend Senator Clark, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower and Poverty, for his leadership in getting this bill to the floor. Leagues with Senators on the Labor and Public Welfare Committee who voted for this bill in committee will also want to thank their Senators for their efforts. While we do not know how Senator Murphy would have voted had he been at the Committee meeting, he has spent a considerable amount of time and effort this year both in Washington and in field hearings evaluating these programs, and we hope he will support the Committee bill when it comes to the floor. If your Senators are not on this Committee, urge them to support the bill when it comes to the floor. A few of you have Senators who are probably "lost causes" in this effort and you may choose not to write to them again. If you have new information or activity on poverty programs in your own community you might add this information to your letters.

You will want to encourage others in the community to write also -- we want Congress to know that the League considers this top priority legislation -- but we hope that they will get this same message from others back home.

NOTE RE HOUSE BILL -- The House Committee on Education and Labor is not expected to report its bill until after the Labor Day recess -- and may wait until after the Senate passes the bill. We will try to keep you posted on House action.

NOTE RE CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEWS DURING THE LABOR DAY RECESS -- If you are able to see your Senators or Representatives (or their staff members) during the September 1-10 recess, this is an excellent opportunity to discuss the League position on this legislation (see also August 18, 1967 Report from the Hill).

Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee --- Lister Hill (D., Ala.), Chairman

Democrats: Wayne Morse (Ore.), Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas), *Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), *Jennings Randolph (W. Va.), Harrison A. Williams Jr. (N.J.), *Claiborne Pell (R.I.), *Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.), *Gaylord Nelson (Wis.), *Robert F. Kennedy (N.Y.).

Republicans: *Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), *Winston L. Prouty (Vt.), Peter H. Dominick (Colo.), *George Murphy (Calif.), Paul J. Fannin (Ariz.), Robert P. Griffin (Mich.).

* Members of the Senate Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower, and Poverty.
Joseph Clark (D., Pa.), Chairman.

League of Women Voters of the U.S.
1200 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

August 31, 1967

BACKGROUND MATERIAL ON THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AMENDMENTS OF 1967 AS
REPORTED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

On August 29, the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare by a 12-3 vote cleared and sent to the Senate an amended version of the Administration's poverty bill. This bill is now expected to come before the Senate the week of September 12. The Committee added \$198 million to the Administration's bill to finance the Office of Economic Opportunity. Most of these additional funds would be for: economic development of slums, special programs for the aged, for family planning, training of health professionals and for expanded day care centers. The Committee also added the Emergency Employment Act of 1967 to the poverty bill. This act would authorize a \$2.8 billion emergency job program for the slums. The Administration had requested \$2.06 billion for programs under the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act for fiscal 1968.* The Committee bill would authorize:

- 1) \$967 million for Title I (Job Corps & Work-Training for Youth and Adults);
- 2) \$1.062 billion for Title II (Urban & Rural Community Action Programs);
- 3) \$50 million for Title III (Rural Areas Programs);
- 4) \$25 million for Title IV (Small Business Development Programs);
- 5) \$105 million for Title V (Work Experience Programs);
- 6) \$16 million for Title VI (Administration and Coordination);
- 7) \$33 million for Title VIII (Domestic Volunteer Service Programs);
- 8) \$2.8 billion for a new section entitled the Emergency Employment Act.

The Committee made the following changes in the Administration bill

The Administration bill had three titles. The Committee retained the first title which consists of amendments to the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. The Committee dropped Title II which would have established a program of summer camps, as well as Title III which contained provisions for stipulating the punishment for crimes committed by EOA personnel. The new Title II in the Committee bill is the Emergency Employment Act.

1) Job Corps and Work Training Programs. The Committee added \$93 million to the Administration request for Title I programs -- \$83 million would be for Special Impact Programs and \$10 million for incentives to private employers to train or employ low-income or unemployed persons. (\$967 million for fiscal 1968)

2) Community Action Programs. The Committee added \$40 million to the Administration request for Title II funds. It was the intent of the Committee that these additional funds be used for special emphasis programs of aid for the aged, for family planning and for training of health professionals in poverty projects. The bill does not earmark funds for specific projects but reserves half the appropriation of Title II for programs selected locally, including programs designed by the community and national emphasis programs (programs designed to deal with needs of the poor which are common to a number of communities). The Committee bill retains the provision that one

* Background Material with June 1, 1967, Time for Action for details of the Administration bill.

third of the membership of the governing boards of community action agencies must be representatives of the poor. It also provides for continuation of 90% federal financing of Title II programs. The bill does not include the provision added this year by the Administration requiring that the boards must be organized to provide for membership of public officials or their representatives and for representation of business, labor, and other private community leadership groups, including the poor, but instead says "A community action agency shall be governed by a board which is broadly representative of the community and which is organized to provide for the membership of both the public and private sectors." (\$1.062 billion for fiscal 1968)

3) Rural Areas Programs. The Committee added \$3 million to the Administration request for Title III funds (\$50 million for fiscal 1968).

4) Employment and Investment Incentives. The Administration did not request any funds for Title IV programs. The Committee bill would authorize \$25 million and revises Title IV to include specific authority for management training and counseling in connection with the small business loan program and to assure that the program is focused upon small business concerns located in areas where there is a high concentration of unemployment and upon small businesses owned by low-income persons.

5) Work Experience Programs. The Committee added \$35 million to the Administration request for Title V funds and added a new part to provide day care for children from low-income families to enable their parents or relatives to undertake manpower training and to gain employment. (\$105 million for fiscal 1968)

6) Administration and Coordination. The Committee bill would authorize the same amount requested by the Administration (\$16 million for fiscal 1968) for Title VI, and provide for one additional Assistant Director for rural programs -- the Administration had requested two additional Assistant Directors.

7) Volunteer Programs. The Committee bill added \$2 million to the Administration request for Title VIII and would authorize demonstration projects to use VISTAs and Teacher Corpmen to help young adult criminal offenders.

8) Emergency Employment Act. Under this new section the Secretary of Labor is authorized to provide financial assistance to public and private agencies for the cost of programs to create employment opportunities. There must be maximum emphasis on local initiative and responsibility, participation of and cooperation with local public officials, residents of eligible areas and others. Assistance would be coordinated with programs operated under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, and other relevant federal acts (\$1 billion for fiscal 1968, \$1.5 billion for fiscal 1969). The Secretary of Labor would also be authorized to make loans available to reestablish small businesses damaged or destroyed during city riots this summer (\$300 million for fiscal 1968).

8/7/67 GOP Group: Poverty War Needs Change

By Minneapolis Tribune
Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Republican antipoverty strategists met Monday and agreed on the need for "drastic overhaul of the war on poverty," it was reported.

League of Women Voters of the U. S.
1200 - 17th Street, N. W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

June 8, 1967

STATEMENT TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT MANPOWER AND POVERTY
of the
SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
ON THE POVERTY PROGRAM AND THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AMENDMENTS OF 1967 (S.1545)

by

MRS. BRUCE B. BENSON, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

I am Mrs. Bruce B. Benson, Second Vice President of the League of Women Voters of the United States and Chairman of the League's national work on Human Resources. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to present the position of the members of the League of Women Voters -- in fifty states and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico on the poverty program and on the proposed Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1967.

Since 1964, when League members first began to study the problems of poverty and equality of opportunity in education and employment, they have explored with great interest the Economic Opportunity Act and the programs developed and funded under it in their local communities across the United States.

After a two-year study, League members in 1966 agreed on a position of strong support for a whole range of programs, many of which have been developed under the Economic Opportunity Act.

The members of the League of Women Voters of the United States believe that the federal government must continue to assume a large share of responsibility for providing opportunities in education and employment for all persons in the United States. Local and state governments have important responsibilities in this area. However, we believe the federal government must provide leadership and increased funds if we as a country really mean to carry out a commitment to overcome poverty by making it possible for all persons to have an effective opportunity to get an education and to find employment.

Since employment opportunities in modern, technological societies are tightly related to education, we therefore support federal programs to greatly increase the education and training of disadvantaged people -- of all races and ethnic groups.

During the course of their two year study, League members developed a number of criteria by which to evaluate both the total effort the United States is making and the individual programs. I have already mentioned two of these criteria -- that government at all levels, as well as private institutions, should participate in the nationwide effort to achieve equality of opportunity, and that there should be no discrimination in any program. In addition the League believes that programs should be carefully tailored to the education or employment needs of the people they are intended to reach. Further, programs should enable people to become self-supporting and contributing members of society. We believe, finally, that the people for whom programs are intended must be involved in the planning and implementation of those programs, if their needs are really to be effectively met.

The League supports a number of different kinds of programs to provide greater educational and employment opportunities. For instance, we support programs to provide basic education, occupational education and retraining when needed at any point in an individual's working career; apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs; day care centers for disadvantaged pre-school children to give parents the opportunity for employment; compensatory programs for disadvantaged children beginning at the pre-school level and extending through secondary education; and federal financial aid to help needy students remain in high school and to take advantage of post high school training and education.

I know that you have heard testimony or received statements during the field hearings which you have been holding during the past months, from a number of local and state Leagues concerning their experiences and evaluation of equal opportunity programs in their own communities. As a spokesman for the League on the national level I would like to present to you an overall picture of the assessment which the League has made as a national organization of the poverty program -- based on many reports in various forms which have come to us from our more than 1200 local Leagues. We are attaching to our statement a number of comments on the poverty programs from our local Leagues. I will also comment generally on the proposed Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1967.

At the outset I should like to stress that the League of Women Voters of the United States strongly supports the efforts which have been undertaken by the federal government following the passage of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. We believe that progress is very definitely being made, but that we have a long way to go before we can begin to feel that we are getting the upper hand over the root causes which continue to generate poverty. The job we are trying to do -- to remove inequalities and to actually create the conditions under which equality of opportunity will be a reality for all persons -- not only is going to take a great deal of time, but also it is going to require more -- not less -- commitment of ideas, energy, and funds.

Among the programs established by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 Community Action has attracted the widest interest within the League of Women Voters. Our members support its basic goals of encouraging local initiative and innovation. It has enabled many poor people for the first time to work to solve their own problems and to plan their own lives. It gives them an important part in defining their own needs, in suggesting priorities and in devising ways to meet them. By offering people who have never before had the opportunity a chance to develop leadership, Community Action has added a vital and fundamentally constructive new element to the local political scene. We have heard a great deal from our local Leagues about the Community Action Program as it has been implemented across the country. There has been a variety of successes and problems. Some of the Community Action Programs were started relatively smoothly, some not. There have been -- and there undoubtedly will be -- conflicts with established agencies and with local government. There will probably continue to be problems in implementation and of coordination. It will continue to take time for local Community Action Agency councils or boards to analyze and agree upon priorities and upon ways in which to meet them. People who have not worked together before as members of a group need to learn how, and the poor and the non-poor have to learn to communicate and to work with one another in terms of mutual respect. We would like to stress the need for time to allow Community Action Programs to develop and to work out solutions to the many problems involved in organizing.

Many of our Leagues have reported difficulties and bitter disappointments as a result of the drying up of funds, especially as a result of the stringent earmarking resulting from the 1966 amendments. While the League supports "national emphasis" programs, such as Head Start, which receive earmarked funds it is extremely

important that there be enough available unrestricted money for locally developed programs and experimentation. Another widespread problem is difficulty with red tape, overly complicated administrative procedures and long delays in funding. We recognize, of course, the need for proper oversight of the expenditure of funds, but we hope that the Office of Economic Opportunity -- with the help of the Congress -- will continue to push for simplified and consistent guidelines and procedures for applications.

Parallel to our interest in local Community Action umbrella agencies, we think it is necessary to have a single federal agency to concentrate on the needs of the poor and to be responsible for the difficult and indispensable job of originating, coordinating, and evaluating programs to meet those needs. The League therefore strongly supports the continuation of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

We think that the Office of Economic Opportunity has, by and large performed its job well -- particularly as the innovator of programs aimed at finding solutions to a multi-faceted and very complicated problem.

We do recognize that coordination of the various poverty programs run by different government agencies is difficult and has not always been smooth. At the same time we think there is little reason to see why disbanding the Office of Economic Opportunity or "spinning off" major programs would improve relationships between, for example, Health, Education, and Welfare and the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, and Housing and Urban Development.

In fact, we believe that -- if anything -- the coordinating role of the Office of Economic Opportunity should be buttressed in order to better insure that poverty programs administered by other agencies (including delegated Economic Opportunity Act programs) actually are directed to the needs of the poor. I do not mean to imply that League members believe current Office of Economic Opportunity Administration or programs are perfect, but it seems to us that now is the time for continued and sophisticated evaluation of results and for adaptations based on those evaluations rather than drastic changes and cuts.

Our comments regarding the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1967 can be relatively brief. Basically, we see it as a conservative bill, in the sense that it seems to make no major changes in the present program. We understand that the \$2.06 billion requested by the Administration would allow for a modest increase in all programs. We think \$2.06 billion is the absolute minimum and we would be far happier with a larger sum, considering the magnitude of the need.

We do note with approval that the bill would not earmark Title II funds. Our experience has been that earmarking funds for certain programs limits the freedom of local initiative, limits the flexibility of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and inhibits and frustrates innovation at the local and federal level. In the interest of flexibility we also question the wisdom of writing out in the law many detailed regulations which are already administratively in operation. Those on the Job Corps, for instance, seem to us rather rigid -- especially in view of favorable reports on the Job Corps we have received from Leagues near Job Corps Centers.

Finally, the League supports the amendments to the present Act which provide more specific provisions for evaluation both by the Office of Economic Opportunity itself and outside professionals. The League also supports increased funds for research and pilot demonstration projects.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, none of us knows as yet if the poverty program will, in fact, be successful in removing the root causes of poverty. It is clear, however, that progress is being made. The League of Women Voters believes we should continue to maintain -- and indeed increase -- the momentum of this country's effort to provide equality of opportunity for all its people.

APPENDIX

Samples of Recent Comments from Local Leagues on the Poverty Program

From the League of Women Voters of Iowa City, Iowa

Opinions about the local CAP program differ greatly. "In business" only since June 1966, CAP has already received a whole range of appraisals from its complete lack of purpose and ability to work with other agencies ... to enthusiastic approval of the program. It is being judged by a wide variety of standards.

Many low-income people have entered enthusiastically into CAP activities. The 13 low-income members of the CAP board seem to be giving themselves and others who identify with them a real feeling of participation in local affairs. The low-income aides employed by CAP to identify, survey and aid other low-income families evidently are building good relationships between CAP and its "target" people.

[We are] concerned over Congress's appropriations for the poverty program in its last session. They earmarked great amounts for Head Start, NYC and other socially acceptable programs, but greatly curtailed the more free-wheeling activities of the Community Action Program. We feel it is much too early to stop experimenting and creatively trying to find new ways to solve problems of poverty in the U. S.

From the League of Women Voters of Gainesville, Florida

Alachua County's efforts to implement a community action program under the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act date from February 1965, when the Board of County Commissioners established a Community Action Organization that was unique. Known in some quarters as "the three-headed monster," it featured an appointed Board of Directors, and a Policy Advisory Committee which was to be broadly representative of community groups concerned with poverty. Considerable responsibility for program development was delegated to these two bodies, while ultimate responsibility for projects approved and funded by OEO remained in the hands of the County Commissioners.

When it became clear that the "monster" could not move ahead with clogged lines of communication, responsibility, and authority, two of its heads, the Board of Directors and the Policy Advisory Committee, voted themselves out of existence and returned full control to the Commissioners.

A list of the accomplishments of this defunct creature will perhaps surprise you. In spite of the troubles it had:

1. obtained a year's grant (\$23,000; 10% locally funded) to support a research director (Dr. Madelyn Kafoglis) and a staff of five to survey the county and identify "target areas;"

2. approved and supported 1966 Summer Head Start, directed by Cornelius Norton under the county school system;
3. undertaken volunteer projects, including an adult basic education program and day care centers in Newberry, northwest Gainesville, and Hawthorne;
4. brought VISTAs to the county and put them to work;
5. conducted a highly successful 8-week "Medicare Alert" campaign early in 1966;
6. prepared project proposals for submission to OEO: a. neighborhood development centers, b. legal aid machinery, and c. year round Head Start-type child development program.

Action on these was suspended by OEO, however, until our local organization could put its house in order.

Reorganization got under way in the fall of 1966, when the County Commissioners called a public meeting to consider the plan they had submitted and OEO had approved during the summer. As accepted at the meeting and established, we now have a Policy Advisory Board whose membership is to be open ended, starting with a minimum of 60 representatives. Of these 1/3 are to be from the target areas, chosen by the poor; 1/3 from major public and private agencies concerned with poverty; 1/3 from other important elements in the community, i. e. religion, labor, business, civic interests, civil rights. (LWV is presently represented by the chairman of this national item committee.) No representatives are to be appointed by the County Commissioners or by the PAB itself. As of this writing, there are still only 56 members, although more than 60 have been invited. The number is expected to grow quickly.

The Policy Advisory Board is empowered to advise the County Commissioners on all matters pertaining to development of anti-poverty programs. Its support is required for any such program. It will be identifying areas of unmet need in the community, acting as a forum for citizen groups wishing to propose changes, establishing program priorities, exploring proposed projects. Its committees are currently working on by-laws, organization and membership regulations, day care for pre-schoolers, and additional recreation facilities for all. Its elected chairman is Dr. J. Anthony Humphreys (Gainesville Tutorial Association), its secretary Dr. Madelyn Kafoglis (Human Relations Council).

The Board of County Commissioners continues to serve as grantee, sponsor, and administrator of all programs developed under the Act of 1964. It acts as fiscal agent for all project funds, employs all program personnel, manages and administers all phases of the program.

As the new order became a reality, word was received that The Neighborhood Development Project had been funded for one year, until September 1967, at \$95,000, 10% to be provided locally. It calls for "multi-service" neighborhood centers in target areas, their purpose "to develop an environment in which families can find inducement and initiative to break the cycle of poverty."

Project Director is Mrs. Esther Lane, who describes her headquarters at 429 NW Second Street as "two cubicles in a corner of the building used by the Friends Society and known as Neighborhood House." Its central staff includes Employment and Vocational Counselor Edward Jennings, Family and Home Management Counselor Mary Ellen Mardis, Coordinators of Volunteers Rosa Williams and John C. Thomas, Jr., and Secretary Evelyn Smith.

Neighborhood aides are being hired to bring information to target areas and to link neighborhoods with central staff and the agencies of the community. VISTA workers provide important help for the new Centers.

Already in operation are the day care centers in Newberry and Hawthorne, adult education and general recreation center at Waldo, and after-school study hall at Alachua. Several other neighborhoods have plans under discussion.

Things are moving along.

From the League of Women Voters of Cherry Hills Village, Colorado

Locally in our Arapahoe County, after several years of organizational difficulty, a meaningful CAP program was established. However funds are not available to begin the program behind which the community has united. The Arapahoe Opportunity Foundation, the Interfaith Church Council, the Tri-County Health Department and the Welfare Department have worked earnestly to establish a Multi-purpose Center that would coordinate the functions of the various county and local organizations at one central point located in a target area whose people have shown a desire for such a center and program. It is discouraging to have strived for so long to finally organize a practical program only to realize it may not have a chance to be productive.

From the League of Women Voters of Yonkers, New York

While the programs now being conducted in Yonkers are for the most part worthwhile in their intent, we feel particular emphasis should be placed on the work-training programs as embodied in the Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Multi-occupational Training Center. ... Project Enable, under the direction of its dynamic and dedicated Director has developed a program of self-help, successfully reaching the poor in his area, and helping them to establish communication with the "power structure". The multi-service centers too are reaching out and involving the poor. These programs are helping the disadvantaged they service to develop a sense of worth and a hopeful outlook for the future.

From the League of Women Voters of Champaign County, Illinois

It is a sad fact that in our community funds are being cut back or denied just when interest in the E.O.C. has been established and participation of the poor is beginning to be a reality. This will create bitter frustration and suspicion, and will leave the community more divided than ever.

Another real stumbling block is the utter chaos in our Chicago Regional Office. Personnel turnover is high, agreements made with one administrator may be annulled by his successor; decisions seem often arbitrary and irrational.

From the League of Women Voters of Reno, Nevada

Washoe County has been woefully lacking in enlightened leadership. What programs have been funded are of the "canned" variety: Head Start, Foster Grandparents, a "Y" summer program. There has been only one indigenous proposal and it has not been funded. An affirmative commitment and program for reaching the poor has not

been worked out. ... In terms of the Federal relationship here, there is too big a gap between the submission of proposals and even reporting back to the local association, much less getting them funded. The philosophy of Community Action implies imperativeness, which gets lost in months of red tape.

From the League of Women Voters of St. Louis, Missouri

We feel that HDC which is our local agency carrying out the Economic Opportunity Act is a distinct asset to the community, especially in its establishment of neighborhood stations which are located in the midst of the poor. The programs developed in the stations are of varied importance, but they have given people in these areas hope, a voice in their own affairs, and services which formerly were too far removed from their lives. There are administrative difficulties, some duplication of services, etc., but we are beginning to make some headway in this fight against poverty. More jobs for people, especially those with few or no skills are needed. Longer range financing, largely federal in nature, with the fewest possible restrictions attached is another vital need.

From the League of Women Voters of Missoula, Montana

We feel that the local CAP program has done an excellent job of (1) surveying needs of low income families in the community and (2) setting up citizen advisory committees and with their help formulating plans to strengthen existing programs and institute new ones for the low-income families to improve their economic status. A number of programs are in progress. We feel the office has been very ably administered and that criticisms found in the news media as to graft, inefficiency, political involvement, etc. do not apply here.

From the League of Women Voters of Wichita Falls, Texas

The local programs under Titles I and II of the Economic Opportunity Act have seemed to work quite successfully under the sponsorship and guidance of the Wichita Falls public school system. Alas, at the moment funds have run out for carrying on the Basic Adult Education classes but they may be resumed again in September if federal funds become available. It is our League's considered opinion that these local programs are needed and well worth the cost, generally speaking. We deplore the loss of time from now until such time as additional federal funds become available. The time is NOW.

From the League of Women Voters of Denver, Colorado

The Neighborhood Health Center has been a true "community action program" in that it was locally created. It operates on an essentially new medical concept of total health service to a whole family which is essentially preventive rather than a response to a crisis situation. The center was organized to handle 400 outpatient cases a month and is currently seeing 1600. Denver Opportunity has now applied for funds for a second health center.

A secondary purpose of the Neighborhood Health Center has been to employ disadvantaged neighborhood residents. This is aimed at (1) providing specific training in various health disciplines to improve the aides' vocational potential; (2) providing an adequate wage to help lift the aide out of the poverty status; (3) serving as a communication bridge to other neighborhood residents; (4) helping provide the

manpower necessary to operate the center.

This system has worked out well so far as an "on-the-job" training program. From 6 to 10 of the clerical help have gone into private industry. Arrangements have been made with the Denver Career Service for the clerical help to be certified for eligibility for appointment after working for the Health Center for approximately six months. Arrangements are now being made with the Career Service to have a new "subprofessional" category in Mental Health and Social Welfare so that the trained aides can find jobs with the city. Some of these workers have been employed as "psychiatric technicians" by private institutions, but if the city had a classification for them and employed them, it would help to establish this field in the community.

From the League of Women Voters of Lewiston, Idaho

One portion of the Homemaker program under CAP that is a success without planned intent is the nursery school experience provided for the 30 to 45 pre-school children while mothers are participating in the Homemaker classes. The children's delight with this school more than insures attendance of the mothers to the classes. No one is typical, but I would like to cite the experience of M. B which might reflect the help that many have received from the Homemaker program. M. B is 28 years old, a drop-out from school at the seventh grade. She has three children aged five to nine. She is separated from her husband. Her income is Department of Public Assistance. Though she has an evident need for dental care, her most serious handicaps were a feeling of friendlessness and shyness. Homemaker classes changed this. She developed a warm, friendly attitude and a concern for other people. At the present time she is employed part time to conduct surveys for CAP. She is using the money she earns to get her needed dental care. Her own words portray her development: "I never was the first person to speak before, and now I can speak first."

From the League of Women Voters of Victoria, Texas

The League has become concerned at the growing discouragement of the local members of the Neighborhood Councils formed by our Community Action Committee. Citizens of the poverty areas of our county have spent a great deal of time since December organizing these councils and planning projects to meet the needs of the individuals living in their neighborhoods. The delay in funds for the Multi-Purpose Center which will aid them in solving some of their problems is not understood in these Target Areas. One of our Councils is disintegrating because of this sense of frustration.

The Councils have acted as referral sources for candidates for the Neighborhood Youth Corps, students and teacher aides for the Head Start program, and have recruited individuals interested in job training. In addition, they have become centers for the starting of local projects which can be accomplished through local resources.

From the League of Women Voters of Des Moines, Iowa

The most noteworthy accomplishment of our CAP in this short time is the involvement of the poor and their effort to improve themselves. I have been astonished at the individual development of the neighborhood leaders, many of whom came to first CAP meetings dirty, shouting, and waving their fists. These same people have acquired dignity and self-respect when they realized their ideas would be listened to with respect. Many of the natural leaders have been employed by CAP, and are

replaced as spokesmen by a new crop who have developed the sense of community responsibility.

In Des Moines CAP has proved to be the purest example of democracy, and a training ground for people who were unaware of the proper channels for voicing their opinions. It is interesting that when race riots occurred last summer, CAP staff members were the first to propose evening activities for Negro youth. VISTA workers are already planning to recruit young people to staff "Drop-In" centers for youth activities each day and evening until midnight, in the hope of preventing further riots this summer.

From the League of Women Voters of Phoenix, Arizona

The South Phoenix Community Service Center is serving an average of 700 families or individuals per month, even though it is barely two months old. Gradually the hope is to be able to serve upwards of 2,000 each week. In an effort of necessity to keep operating expenses at a minimum, a good deal of the work will be done by volunteer workers from the community.

This is an example of a CAP service which is in its infancy here, certainly will and must expand in services rendered, and will prove the concretely positive results of a program which has community approval, city sanction and federal assistance.

From the League of Women Voters of Savannah, Georgia

Project Enable, federally funded as a one-year demonstration project, came to an end March 31, 1967. Under the direction of the Savannah Family Counseling Center, it operated as a special detail of social workers and aides hired from the ranks of the poor to serve in EOA's War on Poverty in Chatham County. There have been cut-backs in this program. Since the 1967 appropriations for EOA were so severe, the national program of ENABLE from Washington on down was totally dissolved. In Savannah, the whole structure of ENABLE was taken and moved from the supervision of a delegate agency (Family Counseling) to a newly established division known as Human Services. Although the service that was being provided under Project ENABLE is now being provided by the Social Service Division of Human Services, it yet has to be proven whether or not the service can be provided in depth under this new format. Hopefully, it will achieve depth as well as added breadth but only time will tell.

This was an ongoing program when the project was stopped because of the cut-backs in funds. It was able to be absorbed in the new division and the staff who wished came along with this project. We were able to have an orderly transition period of two months so only minor interruptions of service for the people for whom this program was intended to reach. Savannah was able to absorb the program this year, but if any major cutbacks in appropriations come in 1968, services will have to be discontinued for there won't be any money to hire staff to handle this program.

From the League of Women Voters of Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Our local CAP agency in Baton Rouge, Community Advancement, Inc. has proved itself to be an honest and effective effort in the war on poverty. The director and the staff have shown themselves to be able and dedicated people.

Although this agency has been operating for only ten months, it already has many accomplishments, to list a few:

1. Fifteen thousand people have been contacted.
2. Six hundred fifty people have been taken off the welfare rolls.
3. Three thousand people have been referred to the proper agency.
4. Eight Neighborhood Service Centers have been set up in poverty areas.
5. Thirty-six social action organizations have emerged from these centers such as a Merchants Association, a Clean-up Campaign, parents groups, etc.
6. Last summer CAI ran a very successful Headstart course which reached twenty-five hundred children.
7. Presently several year-round Headstart classes are being conducted.
8. Currently in the planning stage, with the money already funded is a \$1,500,000 skill center.

This whole program was needed in the Baton Rouge area. In a survey CAI conducted, they found that approximately 25% of the population could be defined as living in poverty. Of this 25%, 83% are Negro, and the remaining 17% are white. On the whole the Negro community has received the program enthusiastically. Unfortunately, CAI has been able to make few inroads into the white community, but plans are presently underway to try to overcome their objections.

The government cutback has affected this program in two ways. It is now more difficult to obtain qualified personnel to fill the staff positions because of the uncertainty of career opportunities. But even more important, the cutback has discouraged long-range planning and sorely-needed expansion plans.

From the League of Women Voters of Grand Traverse Area, Michigan

Early in 1965, the County Agricultural Agent of Leelanau County called together a representative group of citizens to explain the possible programs under the Economic Opportunity Act. Father Henry Dondzila, pastor of an Indian mission agreed to be chairman. Several meetings followed, exploring the county's disadvantaged population and their needs. It was early admitted that the county's most obvious pocket of poverty was the Indian settlement at Peshawbestown.

This group of Indians, both Chippewa and Ottawa, live scattered along a State highway skirting Grand Traverse Bay. The planning committee explored many ideas on what were the chief needs of these native Americans, not living in a reservation. They are generally regarded by the "establishment" as second-class citizens, whose family life, dependency, alcoholism, work habits, make them employable only in the lowest sort of jobs. Although they have more self-pride in their race than have Negroes, they are still the most despised and neglected group here.

Most of the committee believed that a return to their native crafts was unrealistic; they needed to take their place in industry. One skilled weaver wanted to secure a SBA loan to set up a weaving center for the women. Such fabrics sell at a high price. However, lack of funds, plus a real lack of a building in which any activity could be held, heated throughout the winter, presented a stumbling block to any plans. Not only were meetings held with representative Indians, but with representatives of the Governor's Commission on Indian Affairs and the Indian Affairs regional office in Wisconsin.

Because these Indians live separated from the various villages in this rural county, their need seemed primarily to be a building where any activities to be developed could be held in their neighborhood. A gift from the Roman Catholic Diocese of Grand Rapids of a community building, to be leased to the county CAP, and used by all citizens, brought into reality the project. It is modern, well-lighted, and heated with central heat. It has two bathrooms, a kitchen, a spacious recreational room on the first floor, and upstairs a study center and library.

Once the building was ready for use, the CAP funds made possible the maintenance, a director (a leading Indian in the community), an arts and crafts teacher, and teachers for evening study. During 1965 the project was benefitted by the assignment of two VISTA girls; during the second year, two others succeeded them. Their leadership, and identification with the community brought to the Community Center the kind of imagination and interest which was invaluable.

It is difficult to imagine to dwellers in large metropolitan areas what the geographic and social isolation, as well as economic, of such Indians as the Peshawbestown group face over the years. They have high unemployment, their houses are run down, only four of the families have any running water, most have electricity but a community well furnishes most of their water supply. They have no reliable private transportation, there is no public transportation, and what cars they own are almost always in disrepair. The children do not have bicycles, for example. They attend a public school several miles away, to which they are transported by a school bus.

Although these Indians had a certain feeling of unity through their common race, their chief characteristic was apathy and complete hopelessness. Their isolation seemed complete. With the establishment of the Community Center, and the assignment of the VISTAs, a self-pride, a feeling of purpose and unity became possible. They elected a board of directors, 9 of whom were Indians. They held pot luck suppers. One sent in news to our county newspaper, a sort of society column. Large gifts of clothing were sent them through various news media, and they held sales in the summer to migrants. They had a booth in the Northwestern Michigan Fair, at which they sold Indian handicrafts. Of enormous help were the evening tutoring sessions for the school children. The great ability and devotion of the art teacher made these creative activities broaden the cultural life of the children.

Adolescents were given sewing lessons by the VISTAs, and the boys used the Center for games, such as pool, skittles, record-playing, etc. The skill of the director in keeping strict control of the behavior of the children has kept the place from getting a bad reputation among the white community.

The League of Women Voters from the first, giving strong citizen support to this CAP program, made possible a voter registration evening at the Center, to which the township clerk came, and some very old Indians were registered for the first time. An AA group, begun by Fr. Dondzila, faded out, but will make a fresh start later.

The joy which the League of Women Voters and others have felt at the first two years of this CAP project is now decreased because of a down-grading of the financial support by OEO. First, the very necessary staffing by VISTAs has not been continued. For approximately four months, the Center has expected new assignments but none has arrived. Second, the funds for maintenance, rental, and program have decreased so that the art teacher has had to use her own money to buy clay and other art supplies. Third, the support by OEO was discontinued in August of 1966, and after applying without success for a small grant from two Michigan charitable foundations to keep the Center open until funds from OEO would be forthcoming, the day was saved by the Michigan Migrant Opportunity Agency, who granted minimum, but very necessary support.

But this Agency and its funds, will be discontinued permanently May 31, 1967.

What has been the effect of these deprivations on the Indians themselves? Not becoming in a short two years as responsible, self-directing, citizens, they have, without the support of the VISTAs, and with uncertainty as to their future, gone back somewhat to their usual apathy, whose symptoms are fewer community suppers, less attendance on the part of the children, no more society news in the paper, no board meetings and losing what contact they had made with the outside world, (the whites) and through the League, the VISTAs, and the school (through the ESEA). Such brave starts as were made by OEO and our county CAP for the benefit of these citizens will be just another demonstration to them of the hopelessness of their situation, if it is decreased -- a real tragedy, even for a relatively small segment of our deprived poor.

This project needs to be increased in CAP funds. The art teacher, for example, has served for two years, has given both day and night service, has taken an Indian boy into her home, when he needed to be sheltered, and has kept the community in touch with needs. She earns only \$2.50 an hour, for 18 hours of scheduled duties, but works actually about 40. She needs a raise. The Center should have a full-time group or community organization leader, if no VISTAs are available. CAP has been important to these people. They will need it for years to come.

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Representative Joseph E. Karth - 4th Congressional District - DFL

Washington Address:

1034 Longworth House Office Building
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(? 426 House Office Building)

St. Paul Address:

Federal Court Building
St. Paul, Minn.
228-7869
(Secty - Mr. Pat Flavin)

Biography (from Minnesota's Legislative Manual, 1965-6)

Born in New Brighton, Minnesota, August 26, 1922; educated in Ramsey County elementary schools and North St. Paul High School; attended the University of Nebraska School of Engineering; education was interrupted after two complete years by a call to combat duty; during service in the European Theater of Operation received a recommendation for a battlefield commission; employed by 3M; international representative of the OCAW-AFL-CIO for 10 years; member of the Minnesota House of Representatives from 1950-1958; ~~xxxxxxxVFW; xxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ married the former Charlotte Nordgren and they have three sons, Kevin, Bradley and Brian; Elected to Congress on November 4, 1958; re-elected in 1960, 62, 64 and 66/

Current Committees:

Committee on Science and Astronautics

Subcommittee on NASA Oversight

Chrm, Subcommittee on Space, Science and Applications.

Interview on December 27, 1965

Water Resources: Rep. Karth is an author of the St. Croix Wild River Bill. This bill would preserve the unspoiled charater of the St. Croix Valley which runs between Minnesota and Wisconsin. It would maintain the valley as a recreational area and prevent increased commercial use. Since this is the only remaining natural river area near Minneapolis and St. Paul, Mr. Karth feels that it is of the utmost importance to preserve it. At present his bill is meeting opposition from all the communities along the river. A corresponding bill in the Senate is authored by Senators Mondale (Minn) and Nelson (Wisc).

Apportionment of State Legislatures: Mr. Karth is strongly in favor of the one-man, one vote rule. He does not think a constitutional amendment such as the Dirksen amendment will be passed by Congress. He remarked that if the question of representation in the US Senate should be raised, he would favor the one-man, one-vote principle there also.

Congressman Karth was very prompt in his acceptance of our request for an interview. His attitude toward the League is positive and complimentary. We presented him with the newest Facts and Issues on Water Resources and the Minnesota state publication on Human Resources. The interview was held in at Representative Karth's office in St. Paul. The St. Paul League was represented by Mrs. Hunt, President, Mrs. Boyden, Program Coordinator, and Mrs. Neilsen, Chrm of National Item on Apportionment. The Minnesota League was represented by Mrs. Watson, State Human Resources Chrm.

Senator Walter F. Mondale

- DFL

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Biography (from Minnesota's Legislative Manual, 1965-6)

Born at Ceylon, Minnesota January 5, 1928. Attended Macalester College. Graduated of University of Minnesota with BA in political science (cum laude). Received LL.B. degree from U of M Law School in 1956. Served in Information and Education Division of US Army 1951-3. Special Assistant Attorney General for the state for two years. Practiced law in Minneapolis 1956-60. Appointed Atty Gen on May 4, 1960; elected in November 1960. Re-elected in 1962. Appointed US Senator on Dec. 30, 1964. Re-elected in 1966. Married to the former Joan Adams of St. Paul; three children; Theodore, Eleanor Jane, and William.

Current Committees: *Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences*
Committee on Agriculture and Forestry
Barber & Curren
Special Committee on Aging

On Senate Roll Call voted on key issues in 1966:

Voted against the proposed constitutional amendment to permit states to apportion one legislative house on factors other than population (Dirksen amendment which was defeated 55 to 38)

Voted for appropriations for the rent supplement program

Voted for two year authorization of the foreign economic aid pro ra

Announced for minimum wage increase and extension of coverage.

Voted for the Food for Peace Act

Voted to invoke cloture on civil rights debate.

Is the Chief author of Full Opportunity and Social Accounting Act of 1967. An act to 1. establish a Council of Social Advisers who would establish priorities and evaluate effectiveness of social programs.

2. provide for an annual report by the President on the state of the nation's social health

3. establish a joint Congressional committee to review these activities.

Wild Rivers Bill

Is author of the St. Croix Wild Rivers Bill in the Senate.

The EAGER LEAGUER

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
Worthington, Minn.

March - 1967



BOARD RECOMMENDS RAISING DUES, STATE-NATIONAL PLEDGE

Four changes in the By-Laws of the Worthington League of Women Voters -- including one major change in regard to dues -- will be voted on by our members at the annual meeting in April.

The local board is recommending a by-law change that will raise annual dues to \$5.00 per year. This is payable April 1 for the April to April fiscal year.

This amount is still considerably below the minimum recommended figure of \$7.50 which the State and National Leagues want us to set. All new Leagues, incidentally, must have dues of \$7.50 or more.

The board also recommended to the budget committee that our League's pledge to the State and National Leagues be raised from \$150 to \$200 per year. The recommended figure for the Worthington League, based on membership and other criteria, was \$250.

Other by-law changes involve minor changes in wording, not substance. They will be presented to the members at the March meeting, along with this--

Proposed Budget, April 1967-68

EXPENDITURES

General Administration:			
President & Board		\$10.00	
Delegates to Convention			
& Workshops		80.00	
Board Supplies		10.00	
Postage		10.00	\$110.00
Publications:			
State-Kat'l	\$60.00		
Less Sales	40.00	Net Costs:	20.00
Activities:			
Meetings and Community Action		60.00	
State & National Services		200.00	
Miscellaneous		10.00	
			<u>\$400.00</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			

INCOME

Dues: 50 @ \$5.00	250.00
Financial Pledges	150.00
	<u>\$400.00</u>
TOTAL INCOME	

NEXT MEETING - March-30!

Snowed out in February!
Vacationed out in March!
But our League unit meetings will be held THURSDAY, MARCH 30. The date has been changed because of school vacation this week.

Units I, II and III will meet jointly for coffee at 9:30 a.m. at the Library.

Betty Roos, chairman of the nominating committee, will report on the slate of candidates for our annual election in April. Officers up for election this year include President, Treasurer, National Chairman and Local Chairman.

Units will then continue with their tax study, as planned for February.

Hostesses will be Donna Schade, Carol Green and Betty Wallin.

NINE LOCAL LEAGUERS VISIT LEGISLATURE

Nine Worthington League members will have taken part in the Legislative Observers Program this session.

Rita Hanson, Donna Schade, Irene Johnson, Betty Roos and Fredi Lowry went to St. Paul, March 8 to visit the Legislature.

This week, March 22, Lillian Mohr, Lillian Rongstad, Fran Christensen and Jean Nunes are planning to go up with Fredi.

Yes - we have it!

"The China Puzzle"
excellent League booklet
for China-U.S. study
NOW AVAILABLE!
75¢ each

Representative Joseph E. Karth - 4th Congressional District - DFL

Washington Address:

~~1034 Longworth House Office Building~~

Washington, D.C. 20515

(~~? 426 House Office Building~~)

2432 Rayburn House Office Bldg

St. Paul Address:

Federal Court Building

St. Paul, Minn.

228-7869

(Secty - Mr. Pat Flahaven)

Biography (from Minnesota's Legislative Manual, 1965-6)

Born in New Brighton, Minnesota, August 26, 1922; educated in Ramsey County elementary schools and North St. Paul High School; attended the University of Nebraska School of Engineering; education was interrupted after two complete years by a call to combat duty; during service in the European Theater of Operation received a recommendation for a battlefield commission; employed by 3M; international representatives of the OCAW-AFL-CIO for 10 years; member of the Minnesota House of Representatives from 1950-1958; ~~xxxxxxx~~ married the former Charlotte Nordgren and they have three sons, Kevin, Bradley and Brian; Elected to Congress on November 4, 1958; re-elected in 1960, 62, 64 and 66.

Current Committees:

Committee on Science and Astronautics - 2nd ranking member

Subcommittee on NASA Oversight

Chrm, Subcommittee on Space, Sciences and Applications.

Committee on Merchant Marine, Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation

Interview on December 27, 1965

Water Resources: Rep. Karth is an author of the St. Croix Wild River Bill. This bill would preserve the unspoiled character of the St. Croix Valley which runs between Minnesota and Wisconsin. It would maintain the valley as a recreational area and prevent increased commercial use. Since this is the only remaining natural river area near Minneapolis and St. Paul, Mr. Karth feels that it is of the utmost importance to preserve it. At present his bill is meeting opposition from all the communities along the river. A corresponding bill in the Senate is authored by Senators Mondale (Minn) and Nelson (Wisc).

Apportionment of State Legislatures: Mr. Karth is strongly in favor of the one-man, one vote rule. He does not think a constitutional amendment such as the Dirksen amendment will be passed by Congress. He remarked that if the question of representation in the US Senate should be raised, he would favor the one-man, one-vote principle there also.

Congressman Karth was very prompt in his acceptance of our request for an interview. His attitude toward the League is positive and complimentary. We presented him with the newest Facts and Issues on Water Resources and the Minnesota state publication on Human Resources. The interview was held in at Representative Karth's office in St. Paul. The St. Paul League was represented by Mrs. Hunt, President, Mrs. Boyden, Program Coordinator, and Mrs. Neilsen, Chrm of National Item on Apportionment. The Minnesota League was represented by Mrs. Watson, State Human Resources Chrm.

Alberson wrote condensing bill "Jan. 1966."

cc - Stillwater City Council
Commissioners - Washburn Ch
St. Croix Area C of C
Rod Lawson, Stillwater.
Hugh Anderson, Bayport.
Chester Wilson, St. Cloud.

League of Women Voters
of the United States

Memorandum

1200 17th Street, N. W. - Washington, D. C. 20036

August 18, 1967

This memo is going on
Duplicate Presidents Mailing

TO: Local and State League Presidents
FROM: Mrs. Donald E. Clusen, Chairman, Water Resources Committee

Notice this

Your League's copy of the LEADERS GUIDE FOR WATER RESOURCES 1967-1968 is in this mailing.

This LEADERS GUIDE tells how to BRUSH UP, KEEP UP, STUDY UP, SPEAK UP on the national Program item on water resources. The GUIDE is short. It is specific. We think it will make League work easier.

Watch for this

A blue-and-white pamphlet called ALTERNATIVES IN WATER MANAGEMENT will arrive soon in a franked envelope from the U. S. Department of the Interior, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. This pamphlet is needed for the "Study Up" section of "What Should the Water Committee Do?" in the LEADERS GUIDE 1967-1968. Each League will get one free copy. It will not go out on Duplicate Presidents Mailing.

Do this

Please pass this LEADERS GUIDE FOR WATER RESOURCES 1967-1968 on promptly to the Board member in charge of the national water item or to the off-Board person whom you have asked to be responsible for water work in your League. Please pass on the pamphlet, ALTERNATIVES IN WATER MANAGEMENT, to the same person as soon as you can.

MacGregor -

Current Committees:

House Judiciary Committee

Immigration and Nationality subcommittee

Anti-trust and Constitutional Rights subcommittee

Special subcommittee on State Taxation of Interstate Commerce

Special ~~subcommittee~~ School Desegregation Guidelines subcommittee

Current legislative action:

Introduced "The Human Investment Act of 1967" to amend the Internal Revenue Code of ~~1954~~ to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing job training programs.

Introduced a bill to establish standards for Congressional redistricting - reasonably compact and contiguous territory with population of no more than 15% above or below the norm.

Introduced a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in financing higher education.

~~Explained his~~ Voted against the continuation of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act ~~because~~ "It work particularly severe injustices on the low income taxpaying families of my suburban district."

He feels the better course was to rely upon state and local school people to determine their actual educational needs. He supported Representative Quie's bill which would remove "undue Federal strings" arguing that the US Commissioner of Education cannot be the one best qualified to determine relative educational needs between districts and that local districts cannot afford the extra manpower needed to process the forms. He pointed out the difference between state and federal aid under Title I going to schools in his district. (discussed in his interview which follows.)

Annette Whiting (William); 622 E School St., Owatonna 55060 507-451-2806
 Marion Watson (Harold), 2140 W. Hoyt, St. P 55108 645-3004
 summer - 715-386-2266
 Ele Colborn (Earl), 5309 Girard Ave. S, Minneapolis 55419 825-5541
 Pat Richdorf (Michael) 2443 Cedarwood Ridge, Minnetonka 55343 920-1529
 Harriet Herb (John) 6001 Crescent Dr., Edina 929-7098

St. Paul

Beverly Tallman 690-1133
 Pat Pfundstein (Lawrence), 1815 Wellesley, ST p 5 699-3378
 Barbara Peet 645-1845

Minneapolis

Diana Murphy (Joseph), 2116 W Lake of the Isles 55405 377-5092
 Dottie Speidel (G.L.) 5325 Irving Ave. S, Mpls 19 922-0840
 Wanetta Berryman (Zender)
 Bonnie Hutchens (John) 11140 Washburn Ave S, Mpls 55431 888-3671
 Mary LeFournieu (Roy) 2706 Brookridge Ave N, Mpls 22 545-5700
 Audrey Parish (Richard) 2565 Vale Crest Rd, Mpls 22 545-2189
 Jose Johnson (Charles) 9321 Briar Lane, Mpls 55431 944-2367
 Sue Seymour (AH) 2600 W 102 St., Mpls 31 881-1508
 Sue Holbert (Alan) 4041 Vincent, Mpls(works) 922-5550

Roseville Donna Johnson 633-5635
 St. Louis Park (Pres) Mrs. Olsen 377-3926
 Edina (Pres) Mrs. Akason 926-8636
 WBL - Maureen Fitzpatrick 777-7044
 Zeta Swensen 429-3954

North Suburban Civil Rights:

Elizabeth Quast (Wentworth) 484-3774
 Albreeter Weaver, Roselawn (N)
 Jerry Jenkins: Monica Erler (Arthur) - FH
 Grace Lucas (Robert) FH, Tatum St
 Anna Miller St. L. Park

SCAD: 221-2931 - State Office Building 53

Vi Kanatz (David) 2901 O'Henry Rd, Mpls 30 561-3069
 Jane Howard
 Mr. Warfield

Gov. Human Rights Comm. - Mr. Borom

Commissioner of Ed: Mr. Mattheis 221-2358
 Hendrickson (District Reorganization)
 Jack Wm Hanson (Title I)
 George Hoppe (Title II)
 Sigurd Ode (Title III)

ETA- Mrs. Charles Huffman
 938-3844
 Mrs. Mitau 699-1434

Dr. Donald Davis (Title V)
 Liaison Comm on Higher Ed - Mr. Hawk 221-3321

Mrs. George Seltzer (Miriam) 335-3633 1917 E. River Rd

Mrs. Fred Paul StP - Pres. Assn of School Boards

Mrs. Jerome Gray

Dr. James Reeves, Student Act. Bureau - 373-3856 (Home - 716-8440)
 Don Bous (Fed school program) Maple School
 Larry Mullen - Home Council Church 222-6957 (home 223-3243)

Senator Eugene J. McCarthy - DFL

Washington Address:
411^{old} Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Home Address:
Federal Courts Building
St. Paul, Minn
Phone: 228-7176

Biography (from Minnesota's Legislative Manual, 1965-6)

Born in Watkins, Minnesota, March 29, 1916. Attended elementary and secondary schools in Watkins. BA degree, St. John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota, 1935; MA degree, U of M, 1938. Teacher in public high schools and private colleges for ten years. Civilian technical assistant in Military Intelligence Division of War Dept, WW II. Acting head of sociology department at College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, at time of his election to Congress in 1948. Re-elected in 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956 to represent 4th Congressional District. In the House, member of Committees on Post Office and Civil Service, Agriculture, Interior and Insular Affairs, Banking and Currency, and Ways and Means. Represented US Congress at international meetings: delegate to London Interparliamentary Conference, 1956; official observer at GATT, Geneva, 1957, delegate to NATO Parliamentarians' Conference, Paris, 1956 and 1957; delegate to international conference of World Health Organization, Minneapolis, 1958. Elected US Senator 1958; re-elected 1964. ~~Ex~~ Chairman, Senate Special Committee on Unemployment Problems, 1959-60. Married Abigail Quigley of Wabasha, Minn, 1945. Four children; Ellen, Mary, Michael, and Margaret.

Current Committees: Committee on Finance

Foreign Relations Committee

Chairman African Affairs Subcommittee

Member International Organizational Affairs Subcommittee

Selected Committee on Standards and Conduct.

Among ~~the~~ ^{bills he sponsored} legislation he introduced in the last session of Congress;

Civil Rights Act of 1967

~~the Atlantic Union~~

Help university programs on foreign development

establish a US Committee on Human Rights to prepare for participation by the US in International Human Rights Year, 1968

Constitutional amendment guaranteeing equal rights for men and women making the corn tassel the national floral emblem.

On ~~next~~ Senate Roll Call votes on key issues in 1966 he:

Voted against the proposed Constitutional amendment to permit states to apportion one legislative house on factors other than population (Dirksen amendment which was defeated 55 to 38)

Voted for ~~the~~ appropriations for the rent supplement program.

Voted against two year authorization of the foreign economic aid program.

Voted for minimum wage increase and extension of coverage

Announced for the Food for Peace Act

Voted to invoke cloture on civil rights debate

Within the past month, August, 1967 he has:

Urged more realistic aid programs for Africa

Urged restoration of funds which were cut by the Foreign Relations Committee from the Administration requests for the foreign aid program

Called for careful and thorough study of recent riots with Congress and the nation concentrating on the injustices which are the source of violence.

Questioned the feasibility of the Heller plan and similar federal-state tax-sharing proposals with greater federal participation an alternative

DFL State Central Committee - 335-9421
4th - 222-2116 (May Ellen Radman 228-7869)
League of Women Voters
of the United States

Memorandum

1200 17th Street, N. W. - Washington, D. C. 20036

August 21, 1967

This is going on
Duplicate Presidents Mailing

TO: Local League Presidents and CR Chairmen and State League Presidents
FROM: The National Office
RE: Current Review of Continuing Responsibilities No. 8

Now is the time

- ...to take a good look at CRs
- as you plan your League calendar for fall
- as program-making time draws near

All too often Current Agenda items are so exciting...so all-engrossing as study projects...that they tend to crowd CRs right out of the picture.

Don't let this happen! Continuing Responsibilities are a vital part of National Program -- positions on issues so important to a majority of League members that they have voted to give them sustained attention and to continue to act on them.

Alert Leagues have learned through experience that it's smart to plan now how best to handle CRs in the months to come and how to keep both members and the community informed and primed for action at the proper time.

Of special help to Presidents and CR Chairmen, who are blueprinting fall meetings and seeking to spark member interest, is the Current Review of Continuing Responsibilities No. 8 which you received some weeks ago. This 16-page pamphlet outlines current developments, analyzes pending legislation, and in the case of the Apportionment Item provides a complete chart of apportionment of state legislatures for ready reference.

Also included are new ideas for

- .motivating members -- orienting the "new" and involving the "old"
- .putting your local bulletin to work on behalf of CRs
- .harrowing the ground for intelligent decisions at program-making time

Timely tips show you how to "reach out" into your community...map out a positive approach to newspaper, TV, and radio...how to handle speaking engagements.

There's also a section on Times for Action...with practical suggestions for setting up a workable alert system to implement any Time for Action -- local, state, or national. Here are short cuts for achieving maximum member response with a minimum of wear and tear on the chairman!

And to make it more readable, we've given this Current Review a new look...in color, typography, and format!

Since this is such an important leadership tool, we know every CR Chairman will want it at her fingertips -- as will all members of her committee. Therefore, we suggest you order as many copies as you need now at 50 cents each.