



League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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September 27, 1973

Robin A. Grawe, President
League of Women Voters of Winona
Route 2
Fountain City, Wisconsin 54629

Dear Robin:

The 1st District Coordinator did not set up the interview this year - none was held. We are evaluating the coordinators and would like to expand their function. There may be a new 1st District Coordinator.

Enclosed are copies of interviews with Senators Humphrey and Mondale.

You could write Mr. Quie and ask for his views. I'm not aware of any special position he may have.

Mondale is authorizing legislation for a \$2 check off with a guaranteed amount available to each party even if it isn't checked off.

Sincerely,

Liz Ebbott
Vice President

EE:jm
enc.

cc: ✓ Liz Ebbott
Office

SEP 21 1973

MEMO

To: Ann Knutson

Re: Campaign Financing (national)

Could we have copies of whatever remarks Senators Humphrey and Mondale and Representative Quie made regarding campaign financing in their 1972 League interviews in time for October briefing sessions?

Incidentally, the Winona League was never informed of an interview with Mr. Quie, and we never received copies of even excerpts from such an interview. Did it take place?

From: Robin A Grawe, President
LWV of Winona
Route 2
Fountain City, WI 54629

Robin Grawe

Please reply — to Robin Grawe —
The 1st District Coordinator did not set up the
interview this year — none was held. We are
evaluating ~~under~~ the coordinators & would like
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Enclose Humphrey & Mondale's interviews.

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not aware of any special position he may have.

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it isn't checked off.

Liz Ebbott —

Congressional Interview

Congressman Albert Quie - 1st District - Republican

Congressman Albert Quie met with three members of the Rochester League of Women Voters, one of whom is 1st District Action Person, on January 4, 1974, at his Rochester office for a half hour.

After introductions and comments on the weather (bad) Congressman Quie said the Senate bill on campaign financing may remain in Wayne Hays committee since the limitation is placed at \$3,000 which is high for an individual but not for a group. He also feels the equal time law should be repealed for a trial period, and favors moving the primary elections closer to the national election. He suggested we have a national primary election as he doesn't think conventions are a valid way of choosing a presidential candidate. His words were "conventions are ridiculous." The rule in a national primary being that a person has to state which party they plan to vote for. He sees the end of the party system of government coming, but pointed out that the parties still raise money. He favors one committee for fund raising in his campaigns, as a protection for himself. He is opposed to direct public financing with equal division to the candidates as it eliminates a person's right to support one person. He favors tax credit in financing reform, as it does not eliminate the "people's voice to the candidate."

On the subject of education he maintained that children will not go to school in the summer because of the energy crisis; also that jobs were first on the list energy-wise and that the environment is lower on the list.

On the subject of the environment he thinks automobiles should get more miles per gallon, and he isn't going to turn his back on the environment.

Congressional Interview

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MNA Clipping Bureau

**FARIBAULT
DAILY NEWS**

MAR 29 1972

**Rep. Albert Quie
To Visit
Carleton College**

First District Rep. Albert H. Quie will return to Minnesota for a round of meetings during the Easter recess of Congress next week.



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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Albert H. Luie

M. C.

Postal Patron
1st Congressional District
Minnesota

NORTHERN CONGRESSIONAL OFFICE

Dear Friend:

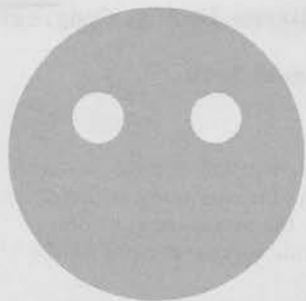
For your convenience and in order to better serve the northern section of the First District, I am opening a new District office in Fort Snelling. Beginning July 17, Anne Marie Ottman and Roger Johnson will be available to help you regarding any Federal problems. From time to time I will also be there. There is plenty of parking space.

Please feel free to avail yourself of this opportunity to be in closer contact with your Congressman.

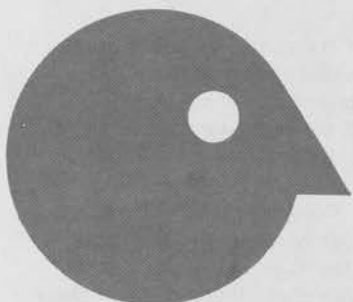
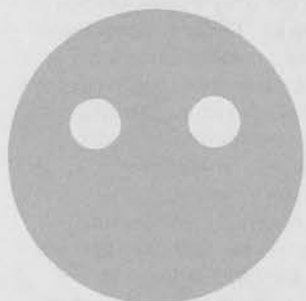
520 Federal Building
Fort Snelling
Phone: 725-3680

Sincerely yours,

Albert H. Quie
ALBERT H. QUIE, M. C.

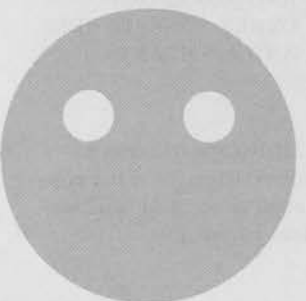
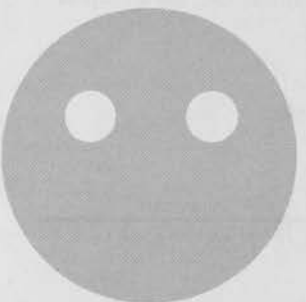
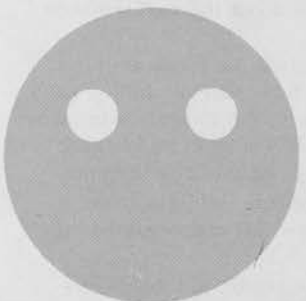


Ralph Nader Congress Project Citizens Look at Congress



Albert H. Quie

Republican Representative
from Minnesota



written by Harris J. Kuhn



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November, 1971

The President and his economic policies have dominated the news since August 15 and this has been the concern of the Congress since it reconvened right after Labor Day. Since there is such keen interest, the news media has covered well most of the actions to date, so in this newsletter, I will relate to you the actions of the House of Representatives in regard to the Higher Education bill developed by our Education and Labor Committee.

As passed, it carried 21 titles, eight of which directly involve colleges and universities in the United States. Probably no education measure has been more controversial. It took two weeks for the House to finish its work and the last day involved 13 hours of debate and votes. While it extended all of the present authority through June 30, 1976, substantial changes were made.

National Institute of Education: A National Institute of Education would be created to conduct research in problem areas of education, giving the same type of national attention and thrust to educational research as the National Institutes of Health have given to the health field. The great strides in health and in agricultural production are examples of the excellent results of the Federal Government's assistance for research in those areas. Five percent of the Federal health budget has been spent for research; less than one-half of one percent of the education budget goes for research. As President Nixon said when he recommended the National Institute of Education, "We must stop pretending we understand the mystery of the learning process." Since this provision is in the Senate bill as well, undoubtedly the National Institute of Education will be enacted into law.

Student Financial Assistance: The House extended the Work-Study Program, National Defense Student Loans and the Guaranteed Student Loan Program; however, one substantial change was unanimously adopted. The Student Loan Marketing Association (SLMA) was incorporated into the Guaranteed Student Loan Program. Students have obtained about \$3.3 billion in guaranteed loans since 1966. Under that program, banks make student loans which are insured by the government. Lenders have found themselves with a severe liquidity problem and many have felt that they were reaching the saturation point with such loans. To insure that the program will be kept operational, a Student Loan Marketing Association will be set up to buy student loan paper from banks similar to the Federal National Marketing Association which buys the mortgages on home loans to improve the lender's liquidity. The SLMA will make possible more loans for needy students. Instead of limiting the subsidized loan to families with adjusted gross incomes of less than \$15,000, as presently provided by law, the institution of higher education will determine the need and the lending institution can provide a loan to any student only to the extent of his or her need.

Educational Opportunity Grants: While the Educational Opportunity Grants (EOG) Program was extended, it was substantially changed. When the EOG Program was first enacted in 1965, little was known about the true needs of students for grants to attend college. The program has been available to those who need a grant of up to \$1,000, if they would be unable to attend the college or university without it. The money is made available to the college or university to make grants to students, based on an initial allocation of the Federal appropriations by state. This allocation was based on the number of full-time students in colleges in each state. Of course, this did not indicate the number of students in need. Colleges last year received from 15 to 40 percent of their requests under this inaccurate formula. The bill which was passed added two more even more irrelevant features: (1) the number of high school graduates in a state and (2) the number of students from families with incomes of less than \$3,000.

Through the years, we have found that a number of the neediest students have not received Educational Opportunity Grants. My efforts to insure that the neediest would be assisted first did not meet with success on the House Floor. I am hopeful that both these faults can be remedied in House-Senate Conference. The Senate has adopted language which I proposed to assist the neediest first and to assist equally students with identical need.

Institutional 25 percent of all hi specific purposes. be achieved if the p of the money would b one-third would be b Student Loans and G.

The per-capita might reduce their assistance to public institutions by the amount of increased Federal aid; (2) While all colleges find themselves in a financial squeeze, not all colleges are operating at a deficit and all those operating at a deficit aren't in financial distress. The aid does not enable colleges to solve any financial difficulties in a relationship to each other; (3) Most studies do not support this type of aid, nor is there any likelihood that this type of aid would be funded. I support the aid based on Federal student assistance because: (1) There is a precedent of financial aid in graduate institutions based on federally assisted students; (2) Such an aid formula is more likely to be funded since it has Administration support; (3) It would permit private and small colleges to fare better than the per capita formula and these are the institutions in greater need; (4) It encourages the institutions to do something to achieve a National purpose set by Congress.

Sex Discrimination in Education: The House included a title, which I favored, prohibiting sex discrimination in employment, promotion and salaries and in selection of graduate students. It eliminated any Federal control over undergraduate enrollment policies, which I also thought was wise.

Occupational Education: Title 16 of the bill incorporated the Occupational Education Act which I had introduced earlier this year with bipartisan co-sponsorship. Although only 20 percent of our student population earns a college degree, at least 80 percent of the elementary and secondary students are enrolled in college preparatory courses. For years, I have encouraged the improvement and expansion of occupational education to give students skills needed in America's technological society. The Occupational Education Act would provide states with funds to plan the development of new occupational courses, and aid post-secondary occupational education. Also the legislation is aimed at making education more work-oriented, providing a better understanding of the world of work at the elementary level. I hope eventually every high school graduate will be able to make the choice of stepping into a job for which he has the skills, or being prepared to go on to secondary education -- be it college or further occupational training. This legislation will coordinate well with present vocational education programs at all institutions.

Emergency School Aid: Last year President Nixon recognized the extremely serious problems facing schools which had to desegregate by court order. He acknowledged that the segregation due to housing patterns in the North would require additional efforts on the part of the school systems to alleviate this racial isolation. He proposed that school districts be provided emergency Federal assistance for the additional costs incurred in desegregating, such as retraining of teachers, improvement of curricula and public education in handling the problems of desegregation.

The House passed his bill in the last Congress, but the Senate refused to act. Earlier this year, the Senate passed a bill, but the House had found it impossible to pass a separate bill due to the legislative roadblocks set up by some northern Congressmen. Desegregation now has hit the North with full force. Evidence of this again occurred when the only vehicle available for enacting the Emergency School Aid Bill was to attach it to the Higher Education Bill. The House reflected the deep concern in the Country over busing of school children by absolutely prohibiting the use of any Federal funds for transporting school children under any desegregation plan.

It seemed odd to me that the Federal Government through the courts has required the transporting of children to different schools and now will provide financial assistance for the additional costs incurred by desegregation, but would prohibit any of this money from being used for that additional expense; however, I do not believe that such a prohibition will hurt the legislation since schools can use their own local funds for busing.

Six years ago, the Congress passed the Civil Rights Act which, in effect, requires that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Department of Justice enforce the court decisions on civil rights. Language was adopted which places the Executive Branch in a serious dilemma under the Civil Rights Act: Does it enforce the Constitution and the law as interpreted by the courts, or will it now be prohibited from doing so as language in the House bill seems to require? It is my belief this must be remedied in House-Senate Conference. The long road to racial harmony still is filled with rough spots. It will take great wisdom and compassion to resolve eventually the problems.

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

**Postal Patron
Washington County
Minnesota**

RESPONSES TO 1971 QUIE QUESTIONNAIRE

...d sharing of
...and 7%
were uncertain.

FEED GRAINS: Of the 27% who raise feed grains, 26% favored the 1971 program with 22% opposing it and a majority, 52%, were undecided about it.

FARMER BARGAINING: A substantial 60% favored requiring agricultural processors to bargain in good faith with farmer associations over prices paid for agricultural commodities with 20% opposed and 20% undecided.

FEDERAL SPENDING: A decisive 71% spoke out against increased Federal spending to expand employment while 21% favored it and 8% were undecided.

CAMPAIGN REFORM: An overwhelming 87% opposed the use of Federal tax revenues to pay for political campaigns while 6% favored the proposal and 7% were undecided. Only 31% favored a Federal tax credit for campaign contributions with 61% opposing this suggestion along with 8% undecided. Favoring maximum spending limitations on campaigns were 90% of the respondents while only 7% opposed it with 3% undecided.

INFLATION: By a wide 61% margin, controlling wages and prices found support while 10% preferred spending less on domestic programs, 2% favored increasing income taxes, 23% sought less for national defense, only 1% thought inflation was no longer a problem, and 4% were undecided.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE: The five proposals produced an almost equal split with the largest percentage, 21%, favoring no new legislation and 4% undecided. Three proposals each received 19%: National Catastrophic Insurance to cover large medical bills; reliance on present health insurance plans with tax credits for part of the

Interview with Representative Albert Quie - Republican - 1st District
April 5, 1972

Mr. Quie was born in Minnesota, attended St. Olaf College and operated a farm that he later purchased and now owns. He enrolled in college with the idea of becoming a soil chemist but became interested in politics in college and started his political career there. He was elected to the State Senate in 1954. He was a school board member. In 1958 he was elected to Congress. He is the ranking member of the House Education and Labor Committee.

Human Resources:

Day Care - His major concern on the day care bill that was vetoed was the delivery system of the federal program. The small communities that would be the prime sponsors were not a large enough administrative unit. The program would be handled through the regional offices. People have become frustrated because the government is not responsive to them. Mr. Quie feels regional offices should be closed with the state being responsible. He felt Congress had not adequately studied the problem of day care centers.

OEO - It started out with the concept of local participation, but it has crept back to the governing body controlling the program. It started out to let the poor run its own program, but it has been taken away from them. O.E.O. wanted the parents in the neighborhood to handle the problems.

Federal aid to education - Next year the education committee will deal with this. The amount of federal participation will increase. The categorical aid programs to help the needy students should insure that they come first rather than helping the middle income student at the expense of the needy.

H.R. 1 - The social security part of the bill may be the vehicle to get welfare reform, but Mr. Quie feels it acceptable to separate the two. He feels people are cooling off on welfare reform.

Bussing - The Higher Education Bill amendments: Since the federal government requires schools to desegregate and increased transportation is necessary, the government should put up the cost. The school systems that voluntarily integrate should be permitted to use federal money for transportation. Pairing is a good plan. The bussing issue lost by a 2 to 1 vote of the House.

The House of Representatives instructed the conferees to stick by the decision of the House. In conference, you can't be forced to stay in a position because this makes compromise impossible. (Mr. Quie is a conferee on the Higher Education Bill.) What we will have to do is stay by the House position for a while and work something out. The moratorium of the President gives us a means of compromising with the Ashbrook and Green amendment. The bill prohibits bussing a greater distance or a longer time than that which was done in the district at the time of the passage of the act. Mr. Quie would rather limit elementary children to their attendance area to balance racial mixture. That would be their nearest or next nearest school. You should not have bussing all over the city to have a fixed ratio. Some of that money could be spent more wisely for compensatory education.

International Relations:

Foreign Aid - Aid should be provided through international agencies and

through multi-lateral banks. Direct aid grants should be done through agencies, church groups and the U.N. The President has recommended that we provide economic assistance to North and South Vietnam if the war can be settled. We lose friends when direct grants come from our country. Countries are more sensitive than individuals. The heads of government are dependent on the electorate for support and they can't appear to be dependent on a foreign government. So they keep slapping at that government to keep their local support. I think that is why we have bought enemies in the past because we deal with them wrongly.

China - Mr. Quie said that he understands that negotiations toward a settlement between Taiwan and the mainland are going on now. When that is done, the U.S. will recognize mainland China, but that is in the future. There will be a closer and closer relationship with the Chinese. Trade is the only force that will bring about ties that will last. You can't do it with political alliances. Fear of a common enemy doesn't work. Economic ties hold countries together.

Trade - The climate is bad in Congress because of the protectionist trend although it is held by the minority. Wilbur Mills had a tight hold on his committee to prevent this kind of legislation, but when the President wanted to impose trade restrictions on textiles, Mr. Mills figured he'd give him more than he bargained for. Now they will keep such bills from coming up.

Title III of the Minimum Wage Bill was put on in the committee because some voted with the chairman to let it out on the floor. There had been enough votes to kill it. Title III allows comparison of the wages paid in foreign countries with this country on certain products. The President is given authority to restrict prices on these commodities.

Mr. Quie supports the principle of freer trade. He stated that "Wars are caused more by protectionist policy than anything else. It has in the past and will in the future. Money is the important thing."

Representative Government:

Congress - Mr. Quie was critical of the absenteeism in Congress. He said they were having a hard time passing legislation.

In order to get Congress to change, reformers must make it dramatic enough for people to recognize what needs to be done. There is need for more Ralph Naders around. Congress can't generate change within itself. It must be forced upon it. No organization reorganizes from within. It gets bad before people are aware enough to speak out. Those of us who have a tendency to reform are in a minority. On the Democratic side, Don Fraser is the biggest reformer. You get a lot of scars. You have to let them heal before trying new ideas.

Mr. Quie tried to get his caucus to accept a 70-year age for chairmen of committees - there isn't heavy lifting in this job. He would prefer having people choose who they want. Maybe some old buzzard is better than his challengers. Ability rather than age should be the criteria. It would be useful to limit the time one individual could serve. Six years has been suggested.

Elections - Mr. Quie favors changing the presidency to maybe six years. A president is looking over his shoulder for the last two years that he is in office. It would be healthier to have one six-year term rather than two four-year terms. That way a young man could run again in a later year. He wouldn't like to change a representative's two-year term.

He would limit the time that campaigns run. A late primary would help. He doesn't like the convention method; preferring a national primary.

Vietnam: (after the offensive, prior to the blockade)

The South Vietnamese have come to the day of reckoning and if they can't stand up now they won't in the future. Wait and see. "I don't want to shed any more blood now. I hope the President will keep withdrawing the troops."

Mr. Quie doesn't think the political settlement should be contingent on prisoners of war. Neither the U.S. nor North Vietnam should be the dominant force in determining the elections.

409 Birchwood Avenue
White Bear Lake
Minnesota 55110

July 27, 1972

Lyn Metcalf
212 East 2nd
Northfield, Minnesota 55057

Dear Lyn:

We were very pleased to hear from Alice Thomas that you are willing to take on the job of 1st District Coordinator for national action. Briefly, the job means that the Leagues in your district are to notify you when they respond to a Time for Action. We have asked National to send you a Time for Action subscription. You will receive the same mailing as your Leagues. They are to respond right away, within 5 days, and either send you a carbon of their letter or a post card that we have given them. If you don't hear within a week, you should remind them and urge them to respond. The job is primarily keeping track of action and trying to get the Leagues to respond promptly.

An additional duty has been to arrange the League interview with the Congressman. We do this yearly, after the session. Quie's interview was in January so this won't come up again until after November's election.

To get you in business,
We have asked National to transfer Yvonne Childs' subscription to you (eventually it will come).
Enclosed is the basic action sheet describing National Action.
Enclosed is an expense voucher. Turn in any expenses you have.
Enclosed is a summary of last session's actions by Quie of interest to the League as well as his 1972 interview.
Mondale's and Humphrey's information is also enclosed.
You should get the file from Mrs. Childs.
We have sent out reply cards to your Leagues (a list of the presidents is enclosed).

Many thanks for taking on this job. If you have any questions or if there is any way I can be of help, please let me know. As I mentioned to Alice, we do want to get

Metcalf

Page 2

the coordinators together to see how they can be better used. I will be in touch and am looking forward to meeting you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
1-612-426-3643

Quie has an office in Rochester and has just opened one at Ft. Snelling. The notice about the latter office is enclosed.

EE:jm
enc.

409 Birchwood Ave.
White Bear Lake, Minnesota 55110
March 10, 1970

Mrs. ~~Gerald~~ Childs
916 W 3rd Street
Red Wing, Minnesota 55066

Lyn Metcalf
212 E 2nd
Northfield, Mn. 55057

Dear Mrs. Childs Lyn:

Alice Thomas
We were very pleased to hear from ~~Mary Ann Weigenant~~ that you are willing to take on the job of 1st District Coordinator for national action. Briefly, the job means that the Leagues in your district are to notify you when they respond to a Time for Action. We have asked National to send you a Time for Action subscription. You will receive the same mailing as your Leagues. They are to respond right away, within 5 days, and either send you a carbon of their letter or a post card that we have given them. If you don't hear within a week, you should remind them and urge them to respond. The job is primarily keeping track of action and trying to get the Leagues to respond promptly.

An additional duty has been to arrange the League interview with the Congressman. We do this yearly, after the session. Quie's interview was in January so this won't come up again until after November's election.

Enclosed is the
basic action
sheet describing
National Action.

To get you in business, *Yvonne Childs*
We have asked National to transfer ~~Mrs. Withers~~ subscription to you (eventually it will come) or maybe you can get Mrs. Withers' copy until it starts) *Enclosed is*

The state office will send you an expense voucher. Turn in any expenses you have.

Enclosed ^{is a} summary of last session's actions of interest to the League, as well as his 1972 interview. *Mordeli & Nungesser's information is also enclosed.*
You should get the file, from Mrs. ~~Withers~~ *Childs* if she has it. If not let me know and I'll try to get it from Mrs. Cleutier.
We have sent out reply cards to your Leagues (a list of the presidents is enclosed)

Many thanks for taking on this job. If you have any questions or if there is any way I can be of help, please let me know. As I mentioned to Alice, we do want to get the coordinators together to see ~~what~~ how they can be better coordinated. I ~~will~~ *will be in touch* and am looking forward to meeting you.
Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott

Quie has an office in Rochester & has 1-612-424-3643
The notice about the latter office is enclosed (not opened one at Ft. Snelling)

409 Birchwood Ave.
White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110
July 1, 1972

Alice Thomas
President, Northfield League of Women Voters
418 College
Northfield, Mn 55057

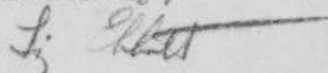
Dear Alice;

We are now looking for someone to be the League's 1st District Congressional Coordinator. Yvonne Childs from Red Wing who has been doing it, is now their president and has been kind enough to hang on until we find a replacement. But we do need to relieve her. Northfield has always been a very responsive, active League and it would seem that you might have someone willing to assume the Coordinator's responsibilities.

The state League subscribes to a Time for Action - Report from the Hill mailing for the coordinator. One of her functions is to try to remind Leagues to respond to T for A. (Local Leagues are supposed to notify the coordinator when they take action. If the coordinator hasn't heard, she's supposed to remind the local League.) Another function is to arrange the official League interview with the Congressman. We will be setting these up again following the election or the adjournment of Congress, whichever is later. All expenses - mileage, phone calls, postage are reimbursable by the state League. (We're also thinking about getting the 8 state coordinators together this fall-winter to see how they view their jobs and what can be done to improve our national action effort.)

We hope you have someone who is interested and available. If you'll let me know, I'll go into greater detail with her about the job and see that she is set up in business. Thanks.

Sincerely,



Liz Ebbott
National Action Chairman

March 1, 1972

Dear Leagues of the 1st District:

Congressional interview time is here again!!!

Arrangements have been made with Representative Quie for our 1st District interview on Wednesday, April 5th, 9:30 a.m. at the home of Mrs. Paul Wernimont of the Woodbury Village League. (Woodbury, St. Croix Valley and Mahtomedi area Leagues join us in the 1st District.)

I hope that you can put this date on your calendars and plan on attending (National Item chm., National Action chm., and President).

If your League is unable to send a representative or representatives, and you would like to send some questions to be asked - please send your questions to me. Also we would like to have an idea as to how many will attend - so please submit this to me. I would like this info by Friday, March 31.

Hope to see all of you April 5th!!!!

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Gerald (Yvonne) Childs
1st District Coordinator
1961 Gernentz Lane
Red Wing, MN 55066

Mrs. Paul Wernimont
3031 Cedarwood Dr.
Woodbury Village

cc: Mrs. Ralph Ebbott

Directions:

Turn West at the intersection of 494 and Lower Afton Rd. Then right on Parkwood Dr. and left on Cedarwood Dr.

(over)

Greetings!

Thought I should let you know that I may have to resign from the 1st Dist. Coordinator post. As you may have heard you are required as Pres. and I am going to finish her term next year - if I'm elected! However, I'll see thru this position until after April 5th and make out the T A report that may come up soon.

Our Annual meeting is April 4th. Hope to see you the 5th.

Arrangements have been made with Representative Galt for our 1st District meeting on Wednesday, April 2nd, 8:30 a.m. at the home of Mrs. Paul Weirwood of the Woodbury Village. (Woodbury, N.J.) Hope to see you there.

I hope that you can put this date on your calendar and plan on attending (National Tea time, National Action com., and President).

If your League is unable to send a representative or representatives, and you would like to send some questions to be asked - please send your questions to me. Also we would like to have an idea as to how many will attend - so please submit this to me. I would like this info by Friday, March 31.

Hope to see all of you April 5th!!!

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Gerald (Wynne) Galt
1st District Coordinator
1901 Garden Lane
Red Bank, N.J. 08008

Mrs. Paul Weirwood
3031 Cedarwood Dr.
Woodbury Village

cc: Mrs. Ralph Abbott

April 6, 1972

The Honorable Albert H. Quie
House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Quie:

The League of Women Voters of the 1st District sincerely thank you for the opportunity of having our Congressional interview with you April 5th in Woodbury.

We had a most successful interview because of the wide range of topics covered and the clarification and insights that you shared with us.

We greatly appreciate your interest in the League of Women Voters.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Gerald (Yvonne) Childs
1st District Coordinator

cc: Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
Mrs. John Gerster, President, Woodbury LWV
Mrs. Burton Baker, President, St. Croix Valley LWV

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102
January 1972

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION OF LEAGUE INTEREST

92nd Congress - 1st Session

Albert Quie - Republican - 1st District

Committee: Education and Labor, ranking Republican

Y N NV

U.S. CONGRESS

- X --House rules including 21 day rule on bills in the Rules Committee (after 21 days the Speaker can remove the bill and bring to the floor). Vote to close amendments...Defeated 134-254 (1/22/71 - #7)
- X --To remove the 21 day limit and keep the Rules Committee procedure as it had been...Passed 234-153 (1/22/71 - #9)
- X --House rules including the cutting of minority staffing of committees that had been approved in the 1970 law...Passed 226-156 (1/22/71 - #10)
- X --Assignment of Democrats to the House's standing committees...Passed 259-32 - 42 voting Present (2/4/71 - #13)

Co-author, to provide for equitable minority staffing.

HUMAN RESOURCES

- X --Accelerated Public Works Act, to delete \$2 billion not budgeted...Defeated 128-262 (4/22/71 - #66)
- X --Accelerated Public Works Act, Passed 319-68 (4/22/71 - #67)
- X --Accelerated Public Works Act, Conference report...Passed 275-104 (6/15/71 - #134)
- X --Public Works and Economic Development Act and Appalachian Regional Development Act Extensions (\$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ billion less than the vetoed bill) - Passed 375-27 (7/28/71 - #213)
- X --Emergency Employment Act, amendment providing for greater local control - Defeated 184-202 (6/2/71 - #114) - Led the effort to pass the amendment.
- X --Emergency Employment Act...Passed 245-141 (6/2/71 - #115) Member of Conference Committee.
- X --Education appropriations for fiscal year ending 6/30/72...Passed 355-7 (4/7/71 - #54)
- X --Amendment to add \$728.6 million...Defeated 188-191 (4/7/71 #52)
- X --Amendment to remove section forbidding forced busing...Defeated 149-206 (4/7/71 - #53)

Decried President Nixon's stand that Federal funds shouldn't be used for busing.
(8/5/71)

Y N NV

- X --Emergency School Aid Act (HR2266), to suspend the rules and pass...Defeated 135-222 (11/1/71 - #329)
Instrumental in getting committee passage of the Emergency School Aid Act with funding of \$1.5 billion.
- X --Higher Education Act (HR7248)
- X --Amendment to exclude all male or all female undergraduate schools from "prohibition of sex discrimination" - Committee of the Whole, Passed 194-189 (11/4/71 - #349)
- X --same amendment, Passed the House 186-181 (11/4/71 - #360)
- X --Amendment to remove Ethnic Heritage Studies, Passed 200-159 (11/4/71 - #352)
- X --Amendment to postpone any U.S. District Court order forcing busing for racial balance until the U.S. Supreme Court has the opportunity to act on any appeal (Broomfield Amendment). Passed 235-125 (11/4/71 - #354)
- X --Amendment that the federal government can't force states to spend state or local funds on programs for which federal funds can't be used (busing for racial balance - Green Amendment). Passed 231-126 (11/4/71 - #355)
- X --Amendment to exempt from the prohibition of using funds for busing local schools carrying out plans pursuant to court orders. Defeated 146-216 (11/4/71 - #356)
- X --Point of order removing the amendment (Ashbrook Amendment) that prohibits using any federal funds for busing to overcome racial imbalance. Overruled 233-124 (11/4/71 - #357)
- X --Point of order removing Emergency School Aid Act (HR2266) -(Pucinski Amendment) as an amendment. Overruled 211-168 (11/4/71 - #359) (The amendment contains the antibusing provision)
- Conferree, Higher Education Act 11/8/71
- X --To consider the Family Assistance Bill(HR1) under the rule allowing no amendments except whether or not to strike Title IV (family assistance)...Passed 200-172 (6/21/71 - #152)
- X --To strike out Title IV...Defeated 187-234 (6/22/71 - #156)
- X --Family Assistance Bill...Passed 288-132 (6/22/71 - #157)
- X --To forbid food stamps to households where a member is on strike...Defeated 172-225 (6/23/71 - #161)
Co-author, joint resolution to maintain food stamps at present levels.
- X --School Lunch and Breakfast program - Passed 354-0 (10/18/71 - #303)
Conferee on the Child Nutrition, School Lunch Bill (6/21/71)
- X --HUD Appropriations, conference report...Passed 362-30 (7/29/71 - #215)
- X --Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Act - Erlenborn substitute to provide for court enforcement without cease and desist powers; to remove the broadened coverage; to remove combining OFCC with EEOC...Passed 202-197 (9/17/71 - #262)
- X --To recommit - Defeated 130-270 (9/17/71 - #263)

Y N NV

- X --Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Act - Passed 285-106 (9/17/71 - #264)
- X --To disapprove of Reorganization Plan #1 of 1971 to create the Action Corps-combining the Peace Corps, VISTA, etc....Defeated 131-224 (5/25/71 - #108)
- X --Economic Opportunity Act extension. Passed 251-115 (9/30/71)
- X --Amendment to lower poverty level for day care provisions to conform to HRL level. Committee of the Whole. Defeated 187-189 (9/30/71 - #272)
- X --same amendment, Passed the House 191-180 (9/30/71 - #277)
- X --Amendment, Comprehensive Child Development Program, Passed 186-183 (9/30/71 - #276)
- X --Amendment to remove the Legal Services Corporation - Defeated 152-210 (9/30/71 - #275)
- Conferee, Economic Opportunity Act, continued authorization. (10/1/71)
- Led fight against day care provisions in Economic Opportunity Act Extension because sponsorship bypasses state coordination.
- X --Economic Opportunity Act Extension 1971, conference report - Passed 210-186 (12/7/71 - #438) Conferee, disagreed with report.
- X --Alaska Native Claims, conference report. Passed 307-60 (12/14/71 - #465)

FOREIGN POLICY

- X --To add \$11.6 million for dues in the International Labor Organization...Defeated 147-227 (6/24/71 - #163) Actively supported dues payment.
- X --Foreign Aid Appropriations Act...Passed 200-192 (8/3/71 - #235)
- Co-author, resolution establishing an Atlantic Union with the goal of transforming present alliances into a federal union.
- X --Repassing original House version of the Foreign Aid Bill to take to conference with the Senate. Passed 269-115 (11/18/71 - #406)
- X --Foreign Aid Appropriations. Passed 214-179 (12/8/71 - #441)
- X --Amendment to restore \$50 million for U.S. contribution to the UN Development Program. Defeated 119-268 (12/8/71 - #440)
- Signed petition strongly opposing the expulsion of the Republic of China from the UN (prior to the UN vote, 10/13/71)
- X Accepting the conference committee's Military Procurement Authorization Bill, Sect. 503 (removing the embargo on importing chrom ore from Rhodesia) - Passed 252-101 (11/10/71 - #379)

VOTING RIGHTS

- X --Constitutional Amendment, 18 year old vote - Passed 401-19 (3/23/71 - #27)

Y N NV

D.C.

Author, H.J. Res 432, to amend the Constitution to provide for D.C. representation.

OTHER ISSUES OF GENERAL INTEREST

- X --To strike further funding of SST - Passed 217-204 (3/18/71 - #31 - Teller vote)
- X --To strike further funding of SST - Passed 216-203 (3/18/71 - #25 - Recorded vote)
- X --Continued funding of SST - Passed 201-195 (5/12/71 - #89)
- X --\$155.8 million to terminate SST program...Defeated 118-156 (5/20/71 - #105)
- X --To create a select committee of the House to investigate energy resources...
Defeated 128-218 (5/26/71 - #110)
- X --To forbid funds for testing any nuclear weapons in the Aleutian Islands...De-
feated 108-275 (7/29/71 - #219)
- Co-author, bill banning no-deposit, no-return soft drink and beer containers.
- X --To repeal 2 year extension of the draft...Defeated 62-331 (3/31/71 - # 37)
- X --To extend draft for 1 year...Defeated 198-200 (3/31/71 - #38)
- X --Conscientious objectors to serve 2 years instead of 3 and delete the automatic
induction if they do unsatisfactory work...Defeated 132-242 (3/31/71 - #41)
- X --To prohibit involuntary assignment to SE Asia after 12/31/71 and involuntary
extension of service of previous inductees...Defeated 122-260 (3/31/71 - #42)
- X --To prohibit using draftees in any undeclared war...Defeated 96-278 (3/31/71 -
#43)
- X --To extend the draft 18 months instead of 24...Defeated 170-200 (3/31/71 - #44)
- X --The draft extension bill...Passed 293-99 (3/31/71 - #45)
- X --To table the Senate amendment to the draft bill that all U.S. military be with-
drawn from Indochina in 9 months, subject to the release of the POWs...Passed
219-175 (6/28/71 - #167)
- X --Military Draft Bill, conference report...Passed 297-108 (8/4/71 - #238)
- X --To prohibit expenditure of new funds after 1/1/1972 to support U.S. military
operations in Vietnam, Cambodia or Laos...Defeated 158-255 (6/17/71 - #144)
- X --To cut off military support to Indochina after 6/1/1972 subject to certain POW
provisions...Defeated 147-237 (6/17/71 - #145)
- X --Defense Appropriations Amendment, to stop funding U.S. military in SE Asia after
6/1/72 with withdrawal of U.S. forces at a date certain, subject to the release
of all American POWs. Defeated 163-238 (11/17/71 - #399)
- X --To table the Mansfield Amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill. Passed 130-101 (12/16/
71 - #472)
- X --To table directing the Secretary of State to furnish certain information about
U.S. operations in Laos...Passed 261-118 (7/7/71 - #178)
- X --To send back to committee contempt citation against Frank Stanton and CBS...
Passed 226-181 (7/13/71 - #188)
- X --To authorize emergency loan guarantees to major business enterprises (Lockheed)
...Passed 192-189 (7/30/71 - #227)

Y N NV

- X --Women's Rights Amendment to the Constitution (H.J. Res 208) Passed 354-24
(10/12/71 - #294)
- X --To accept the committee amendment to exempt women from the draft and to retain laws characterized as "reasonably promoting the health and safety of the people" (Wiggins Amendment). Defeated 87-265 (10/12/71 - #293)
- X --Prayer in public buildings Amendment to the Constitution. (H J Res 191).
Defeated (lacked 2/3rds vote) 240-162 (11/8/71 - #366)
- X --Election Reform Bill, passed 373-23 (11/30/71 - #418)
- X --Amendment, to allow broadcasting stations to charge regular rates instead of lowest unit charge. Passed 219-150 (11/29/71 - #413)
- X --Amendment, to remove all federal elections from the equal time provision.
Defeated 95-277 (11/29/71 - #414)

RED WING
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

RED WING, MINNESOTA 55066

March 26, 1972

Dear Liz:

I am writing in regard to the Action Advisory Committee meeting April 4th. I rather doubt anyone from Red Wing will be attending - because this is our Annual Meeting date. I would really like to participate - but doubt I'd have any startling and revolutionary ideas to contribute.

There is a question or favor I'd like to ask you! Would you know of anyone looking for a room-mate & fly partner to Atlanta, Ga. I'd like to go to Nat'l Convention - but sure would like to have a traveling mate & partner. If you hear of anyone - let me know or pass my name on.

Hope to see you the 5th!
(over)

Sincerely,
Yvonne Childs

P.S. If this meeting on the 4th is from 10-12 a.m.
I possibly might make it -

Yvonne

APR 14 1972

356 Cedarwood Place
St. Paul, Minnesota 55119
April 12, 1972

The Honorable Albert H. Quie
House of Representatives
House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Representative Quie:

In regards to the Equal Educational Opportunities Act of 1972, the Woodbury League of Women Voters is urging rejection of these regressive measures. We hope you can help calm the troubled waters by countering some of the distortions being promulgated by the anti-busing forces.

Our national president, Mrs. Lucy Benson, stated at a Senate education sub-committee hearing that the League itself believes passage of President Nixon's proposals to curb racial busing "would have a destructive legal and psychological effect" on progress toward school desegregation.

The U.S. Civil Rights Commission stated the proposal would "lead us back along a road this nation should never see again".

This is a hot issue with election 1972 upon us. We know there are varying opinions. We hope you can help to further this worthwhile cause by supporting busing.

Very respectfully yours,

Catharine Gerster
Woodbury League of Women Voters

Body of letter was also sent to Sen. Mondale.

April 11, 1972

The Honorable Albert H. Quie
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Quie:

The Minnesota League of Women Voters wishes to emphasize our agreement with your expressed approval of greater efforts by states, and the federal government, to relieve the property tax burden and assist local education. We have supported increasing aids from the state government for greater equalization of educational opportunity.

We also appreciate your concern for local involvement. League members have expressed the desire to maintain local authority and initiative, and we are aware of the difficulties in accommodating these two potentially conflicting wishes.

Sincerely,

Mary Ann McCoy
State President
League of Women Voters of Minnesota

cc to Barbara Jones, Connie Johnson, Liz Ebbott,
Gloria Phillips, M.A. McCoy

JAN 13 1972



Congressman AL QUIE REPORTS



(NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE) 10

January 1972

WASHINGTON--Presidential blockbusters overshadowed legislative accomplishments--or lack of them--during the First Session of the 92nd Congress which adjourned just in time for the holidays. The Second Session opens on Jan. 18. I shall be back in Minnesota during the interim period.

* * * * *

With almost monthly regularity after mid-year President Nixon announced far-reaching decisions which repeatedly took away the ball from Congress. At first he was making announcements about withdrawing troops from Vietnam, but then the big ones came--the forthcoming Peking and Moscow visits, the New Economic Policy, consultations with other heads of state and, finally, devaluation of the dollar, monetary realignment and lifting of the 10 per cent import surcharge which had been initiated in August.

Congress dominated by the other party found itself reacting in the wake of these Presidential actions. Because of the mood of the country it usually was obliged to go along with such Presidential requests as continued authority to set wage and price controls. Congress could only strike back weakly by adding provisions it knew the President did not want, such as over-riding the President's attempt to postpone for six months a 5.5 per cent federal pay increase.

The President named his third and fourth members of the Supreme Court to complement the judicial outlook of Chief Justice Burger and Associate Justice Blackmun of Minnesota. Both individual and business taxes were reduced. The 18-to-21-year olds got the vote in all elections. While not fast enough for me, steps toward an all-volunteer army were taken. A crusade to conquer cancer was begun.

Only in the case of the supersonic transport did the White House sustain a major defeat. Any many of us who opposed building the SST feel the defeat was a blessing in disguise.

Congress' major initiative was to pass the Emergency Employment Act, providing public service-type jobs for an estimated 150,000 unemployed persons with emphasis on Vietnam veterans. The administration asked for and obligated the entire \$1 billion authorized.

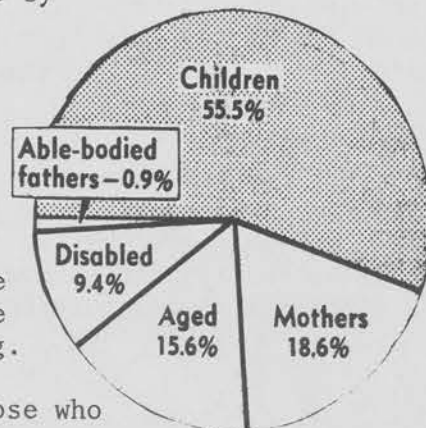
By adjournment the Congress still had not completed action on such high-priority measures as welfare reform, general and special revenue sharing and new tools to deal with nationwide strikes in the transportation field. The White House claimed to have commitments from powerful committee chairmen to act on welfare reform and general revenue sharing by March 1. Long dock strikes could force action on strike legislation.

* * * * *

WELFARE REFORM--With little debate and no roll calls, a surprise amendment requiring welfare recipients to register for work or training was passed in the adjournment rush. This is a cornerstone of the Family Assistance Act passed twice by the House and now pending in the Senate Finance Committee.

The President signed it, but with the admonition that it is no substitute for the over-all welfare reform proposal with its minimum income features and other provisions, as you can see from this chart.

This bill will have the advantage of putting teeth in the work requirement provision of the present welfare program while we await over-all reform. It would cut off benefits to welfare clients--unless they agree to register for jobs or job training. Exempted from this requirement are mothers with children under age 6, children under age 16, those who are ill or aged, or those who must care for incapacitated persons.



PEOPLE ON WELFARE

* * * * *

ECONOMIC CONTROLS--Employees covered by labor agreements reached prior to the wage-price freeze will receive their raises on a retroactive basis as a result of Congressional action late in the session.

The House version which I supported provided that retroactive pay increases would be awarded in cases where there had been price, tax or appropriation increases to cover the higher pay costs. The Senate version permitted retroactive increases that were "not inconsistent with" the general 5.5 per cent standard set by the Pay Board.

As finally adopted and signed into law, both provisions were included. Workers who do not meet one test may qualify under the other. It is estimated that about 2 million of the nation's 2.2 million teachers will qualify for retroactive raises. President Nixon has indicated he hopes to end wage and price controls by the end of this year, but the legislation continues his authority through June 30, 1973.

* * * * *

FARM BILL--Passed by the House and awaiting action in the Senate Agriculture Committee is a bill to increase by 25 per cent the government loan rate on corn, other feed grains and wheat harvested in 1971 and 1972. For corn, that's \$1.31 a bushel.

Under the same bill, the Commodity Credit Corporation would create a government-owned strategic grain reserve by buying and storing up to 300 million bushels of wheat and 25 million tons of feed grains.

I voted for this legislation, passed 182 to 170, after trying unsuccessfully to strengthen it by having farmers, wherever possible, store the strategic reserve grain. I also tried in vain to increase the direct payment--rather than the loan rate--by 25 per cent on feed grains. An increased loan would not help farmers who are in such financial straits that they already sold 1971 corn. It also would benefit non-cooperators. A higher direct payment would benefit only cooperators who would receive it whether or not they had sold 1971 corn.

I was especially concerned about increasing the loan rate on wheat, pricing our product out of the world market. It is to the benefit of American farmers that production of one acre out of every four goes for export. I want to improve the farmer's income in such a way that it will not hamper movement of our products into consumption.

USDA favors my suggestion and may press for it on the Senate side. I hope the Senate also will take a look at having farmers store the strategic reserve. Estimated annual storage payments of \$215 million ought to go into the farmer's pocket. In particular, an expansion of government-owned bins should not be permitted to occur.

* * * * *

CAMPAIGN REFORM--The "checkoff system" for deducting political contributions for the Presidential race from income tax returns will not be operative for 1972; I hope it will never go into effect. However, the tax bill passed late in the session included an excellent but little-noticed provision that will let taxpayers take either a tax deduction or a tax credit for political contributions to candidates or committees in all elections. Taxpayers could decide which is to their advantage: A tax credit of 50 per cent of contributions up to a credit of \$25 for taxpayers filing jointly (\$12.50 for an individual return) or a tax deduction of up to \$100 for a joint return, \$50 for an individual.

Passed by both houses and awaiting final action is a bill imposing restraints on campaign spending. In Congressional races the bill would limit advertising expenditures in communications media to 10 cents per eligible voter, or \$50,000, whichever is greater. No more than 60 per cent could be used for broadcast advertising time. There would be complete reports of receipts and expenditures by campaign committees. A limit would be imposed on the amount a candidate or his family could spend. There would be new regulations governing how much credit regulated industries, such as airlines or telephone companies, could extend to candidates. I strongly favor such reform.

* * * * *

DAY CARE--In the wake of the Presidential veto of the OEO extension-child care bill, I am working on substitute legislation which will meet the objections. My principal concern was the delivery system. I don't want the Chicago regional office assuming administrative authority that should be assumed within the State by large enough administrative units. It will also insure that the family unit is strengthened.

--ALBERT H. QUIE, M.C.

In a letter dated November 16, 1971, Representative Joseph E. Karth stated: "I would like to advise you that the House-Senate Conference which has been meeting on this particular legislation has come to a decision. The Conference report is now in the process of being printed, and it will be sent back to the Senate and House for final action"

The "particular legislation" to which he is referring is the Comprehensive Child Development Bills which were introduced in the Senate and House respectively by Senator Mondale and Rep. Brademus.

What was not mentioned in Rep. Karth's letter is the fact that Representative Quie of Minnesota (a member of the conference committee) has so far refused to sign the conference ^{report}, even after a statement by Elliot Richardson, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, that he would advise President Nixon to sign the compromise bill.

This legislation is too important for those who care about children to remain silent. Bi-partisan, humanitarian concerns must take precedence over party politics. Please write or wire Rep. Albert Quie urging him to sign the Conference report and thus lead others in his party to do the same.

Representative Albert Quie
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

From the Child Care Committee
of N.O.W.-Twin Cities Chapter

Liz Ebbott, 409 Birchwood Ave., White Bear Lake, Minn 55110

December 30, 1971

Dear Yvonne,

It's time again to contact Al Quie to arrange a League interview, if possible before Congress reconvenes January 18, 1972. The League office is now working on the voting record for this past year and it will be out to your Leagues - the new ones too - as soon as they can get it done. If you set up the interview before the material is out, I'll see to it that your Leagues and you get it in time.

You now have 13 Leagues to deal with - the new ones, Mahtomedix, St. Croix Valley, Woodbury; the leaving ones, Albert Lea, Austin, Burnsville; the remainders, Paribault, Northfield, Owatonna, Red Wing, Rochester, West St. Paul, Winona. Enclosed is a League president list with addresses so you can contact them. If you'd like to set the meeting up in another community, I'm sure you can feel free to ask any of the League presidents to find a place for it. Where ever it is, we will pay your transportation, 10¢ a mile, phone calls, etc.

For your information, Quie is speaking on Congressional Reform in Rochester Thursday night 8 pm, January 6, YMCA Balfour Hall. I'm sure the Rochester League would be happy if any of you wanted to come. In asking for a time to meet with Quie, he might want to set it up around this date, or he might feel he's had enough League for the time being and want to postpone it until somewhat later in the year.

Let me know how you make out; if I can be of any help. I'll try to attend if I can (he's now my Congressman).
Happy New Year.

Yours,

L.



CR
Congressman

AL QUIE REPORTS



(NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE) 10

August 9, 1971

WASHINGTON--Last January the President outlined in his State of the Union Message six major goals on which he would request Congressional action: Welfare reform, full prosperity in peacetime, environmental reform, comprehensive health care, revenue sharing and sweeping government reorganization.

Now, more than six months later, all of those goals have been detailed in special messages to the Congress and legislation to implement each has been introduced.

Welfare reform was assigned No. 1 priority. It has been approved by the House, but--like last year--is encountering trouble in the Senate.

The White House hoped for action this year on at least two more goals--the comprehensive health care program and general revenue sharing. But the Congress has taken little action on either.

All three of these top legislative priorities must come before Chairman Wilbur Mills' Ways & Means Committee. A cooling in his relationship with the White House since welfare reform cleared the committee makes it doubtful that the powerful chairman will try to accommodate the President's wishes.

Preoccupied with ending the war in Vietnam and preparing for his Mainland China visit, President Nixon has given very little personal push to his domestic program. But his lieutenants have been busy trying to overcome the natural reluctance of an opposition-controlled Congress to pass programs that might make the Administration look good.

With Congress now taking a month-long summer recess and with an October 15 target date set for adjournment, it's unlikely that the situation will change. And next year, no doubt, it will be even more difficult for the President to achieve action on his major proposals.

DRAFT EXTENSION

✓ A compromise on the Mansfield amendment broke the deadlock on a two-year extension of the military draft. Senator Mansfield's amendment called for total withdrawal of American troops from Indo-china within nine months. It was softened in a House-Senate conference to call for an end to military operations "at the earliest practicable date." Withdrawal of U.S. military forces at a date certain would be subject to release of American prisoners of war and an accounting for all Americans missing in action.

The bill also makes improvements in pay and allowances for servicemen as the first step toward an all-volunteer military, although not as much as it should be. I was unhappy that the conferees agreed to figures which were lower than both the House and Senate bills in some cases. These changes go into effect October 1.

ROCHESTER RADAR

With good reason, residents of the 11 southeastern Minnesota counties who receive radar weather tracking service from the Rochester Weather Station are concerned about centralizing radar service at Minneapolis in 1974.

Four top officials of the National Weather Service were unable to dispel the doubts of many at a public meeting I arranged in Rochester. The present radar may be outmoded and replacement parts unavailable, but local residents want to hang onto it until they get something better. They are unconvinced that "remoting" severe weather information from Minneapolis to Rochester will give them as much advance warning as they now receive.

Senators Humphrey and Mondale and I, after a subsequent meeting with National Weather Service Director George Cressman, asked if it would be possible to replace the present radar with a modern commercial set. At present, he does not have the funds at his disposal to do so, but he agreed to investigate that possibility.

The present radar will remain at Rochester in the interim.

FARM CREDIT ACT

Farm debt has doubled in the past decade and economists expect it to double again by 1980. Today's farm credit laws, most of which were enacted in 1916, have become inadequate to meet these expanded credit needs.

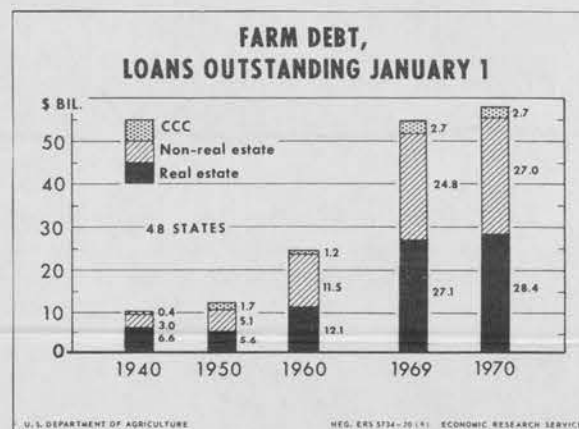
The present farmer-owned cooperative credit system is composed of Federal Land Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Production Credit Associations and Banks for Cooperatives. The proposed Farm Credit Act of 1971 now under consideration by the House Agriculture Committee would modernize and make more flexible the system's ability to respond to the needs of today's farmer.

Here are some of the major changes likely to be included:

1. At present, Land Banks cannot make a loan in excess of 65 per cent of the value of the mortgaged farm. This restriction, which works a hardship on young farmers in particular, would be removed. Local boards could consider other factors such as the applicant's managerial abilities.
2. Middle-income families now are ineligible for Farmers Home Administration loans and commercial lenders seldom will make loans on property outside city limits. To fill this gap, the bill would authorize Land Banks to make loans for nonfarm rural housing.
3. Local Land Banks could make loans in excess of \$100,000 to a single borrower without getting approval from Washington.
4. Loans could be made to business providing farm-related services, such as custom spraying and harvesting. This would enable the farmer to utilize modern techniques without having to invest in expensive equipment himself. The Farm Credit System also could buy necessary equipment for lease to member borrowers.
5. The requirement that a cooperative must have a voting membership composed of at least 90 per cent farmers in order to borrow from the Bank for Cooperatives would be dropped to two-thirds farmers, reflecting the fact that today there are fewer farmers and more large operations.

The Senate Agriculture Committee already has acted favorably on the bill. House committee action is expected to be completed in early September.

Along this same line, I have introduced a bill to reinstate the 7 per cent tax credit on the first \$15,000 of investment in plant or equipment. The President would be granted standby authority to adjust both the percentage and the ceiling on investments above \$15,000. The credit would be permanent below that amount.



RURAL PHYSICIANS

Help is on the way for rural communities lacking physicians.

The Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act, approved by both houses, has a loan forgiveness feature for medical students that should prove most helpful. Physicians could cancel up to 75 per cent of their education loans by practicing at least three years in an area where there is a doctor shortage. Second District Rep. Ancher Nelsen was instrumental in getting this provision adopted in his committee.

Meanwhile, the Mayo Clinic is launching a "satellite clinic" operation in which its physicians will visit outlying communities on a regular basis. Plainview will be the site of a pilot program.

The University of Minnesota permits its third-year medical students to spend that year under the supervision of physicians in rural communities.

These steps, together with greater utilization of para-medical personnel, should go a long way in making rural America more attractive to physicians and uplifting the quality of patient care.

FOREIGN AID CRACKDOWNS

Reflecting Congressional displeasure with events in Greece and Pakistan, the House passed a foreign assistance authorization bill that imposes curbs on aid to the governments of those nations.

"The time has come," said a House Foreign Affairs Committee report, "for the United States to demonstrate to the Greek people that it does not approve of, or condone, the failure of the military dictatorship in that country to schedule parliamentary elections or otherwise to permit a restoration of constitutional processes."

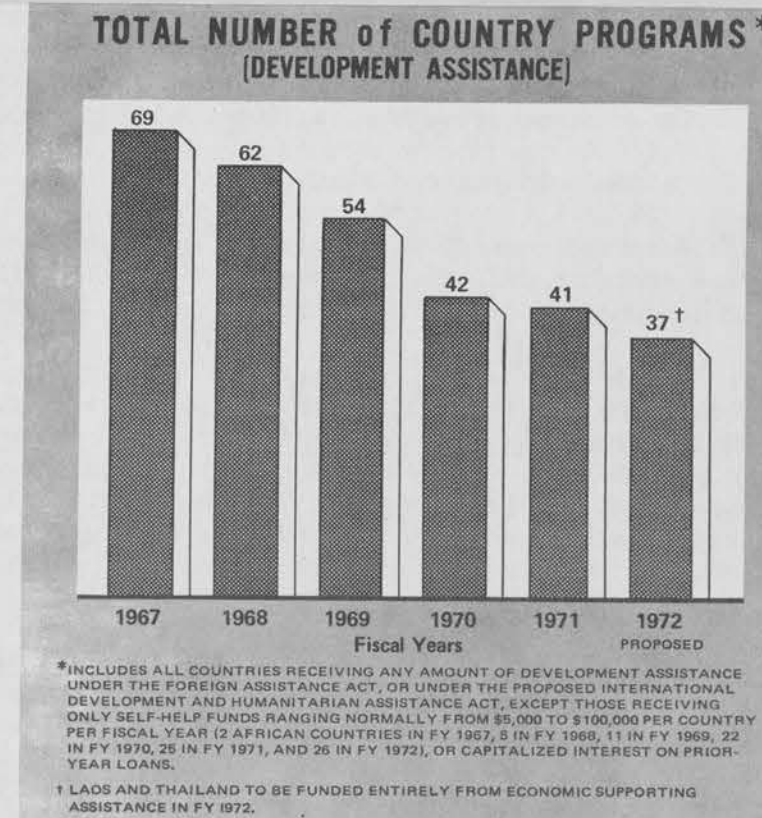
Greece received an estimated \$35,333,000 in military assistance, plus an estimated \$55 million in sales of defense articles and services under the Foreign Military Sales Act, during the past fiscal year.

The Foreign Affairs Committee voted to suspend both aid and sales to Greece, but this was later softened to give the President more flexibility in the face of "overriding requirements of the national security of the United States." In order to waive the suspension, he would have to report promptly to Congress, in writing, his reasons for wanting to do so.

This was a recognition of the role Greece plays in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Mediterranean.

As for Pakistan, the bill chopped off all military, economic and other assistance, including sales of military equipment and agricultural commodities. But the suspension does not apply to food and other humanitarian assistance distributed under international auspices.

The curbs can be lifted when the Pakistan Government permits the situation in East Pakistan to return to normal and East Pakistan refugees in India are allowed to reclaim their homes and properties. President Nixon already has taken strong steps to encourage those goals.



OFFICE OF STATISTICS & REPORTS
BUREAU FOR PROGRAM & POLICY COORDINATION
APRIL 17, 1971

The President also was directed to cut off all forms of aid to any country whose government fails to move effectively in stopping drug traffic to the United States or American personnel.

EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT ACT

Moving with unusual speed, Congress has taken steps to make available \$1 billion to create public service-type jobs without delay under the new Emergency Employment Act.

Minnesota will receive an estimated \$11,070,000 for the first year from the first \$600 million distributed.

When the initial guidelines were announced by the Labor Department, many local officials interpreted them to mean that only communities above 75,000 population would share in the funds. That is incorrect.

It simply means that employment areas of less than 75,000 population will make application through the governor of their state who will act as the Secretary of Labor's agent. Cities or counties above 75,000 will apply directly to the Labor Department.

Of the total appropriation, some \$600 million will be allocated on a two-part formula. Both the total number of unemployed persons and the relative severity of unemployment will be given equal weight under that formula. The funds will be apportioned among the states, based on the number of unemployed nationwide, and on the number of unemployed in excess of 4.5 per cent.

An additional \$250 million of the \$1 billion total is reserved for areas of substantial unemployment--6 per cent or more for at least three consecutive months.

The final \$150 million will be used by the Labor Department for discretionary grants, training, and administrative purposes.

The program would end when the national unemployment rate drops below 4.5 per cent for three consecutive months, but funded projects would be completed.

Unemployed persons hired under this program would be placed on public payrolls as firemen, policemen, state hospital workers, highway laborers and the like. Uncle Sam would pay up to 90 per cent of the payroll costs with state, county or city governments paying the remainder. Veterans will be given special consideration.

It is intended as the quickest way to provide useful mass employment, but still not freeze people permanently into public employment. It is transitional-type employment, a means of helping people over the rough spots in this period of relatively high unemployment brought about by winding down the war and reduced defense and space spending. As private employment expands, these people will go back into the private job market equipped with new and hopefully more saleable skills. In the meantime, they will not be welfare clients.

It will have much broader impact than any WPA-type program, which benefits mainly construction-related industries and takes too long to get going, then goes on for years.

SUMMER VACATION

Only in the last two or three years has the idea taken hold that congressmen are entitled to family vacations just like anyone else.

As you read this, my family and I will be grateful for the rare opportunity to be together for outings in the Colorado Rockies, the Grand Canyon and points west.

Congress will resume session right after Labor Day.

JUN 4 1971



Congressman

AL QUIE REPORTS



(NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE) 10

May 27, 1971

VIETNAM

WASHINGTON--Vietnam continues to be the No. 1 concern of the Nation. To date, the intransigence of Hanoi and the National Liberation Front (NLF) continues. Here is the comparison between the proposals of the two sides at the Paris peace talks.

Hanoi and the NLF have demanded:

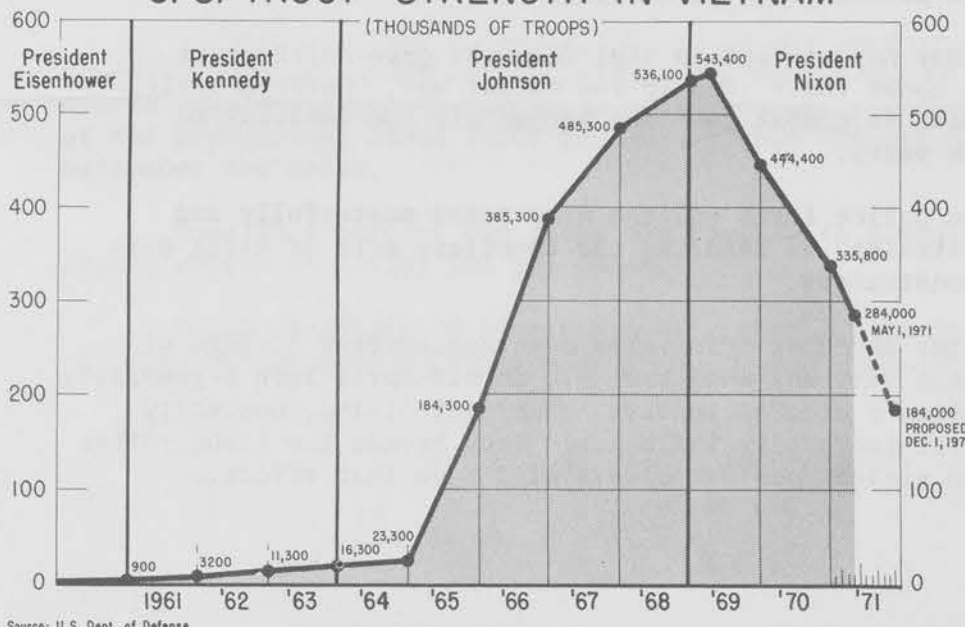
1. The United States Government must (a) stop "Vietnamization" and (b) totally withdraw all troops, military personnel, war materials and weapons from South Vietnam and dismantle all U.S. military bases without posing any condition whatsoever;
2. In case the United States Government declares it will withdraw by June 30, 1971, (later they agreed to "examine a different reasonable deadline") they will refrain from attacking the withdrawing troops and engage in discussions (a) on the question of insuring safety for the total withdrawal and (b) the question of releasing POW's; and
3. Thieu, Ky and Khiem, the President, Vice President and Prime Minister of South Vietnam, must be dropped from the South Vietnam Government and be replaced by a coalition government made up of persons from (a) the Provisional Revolutionary Government, (b) persons of the Saigon Administration who "really stand for peace, independence, neutrality and democracy," and (c) others of various political and religious forces, including those who have political reasons for living abroad.

The United States has proposed a five-point program:

1. An internationally-supervised cease fire throughout Indochina;
2. The establishment of an Indochina Peace Conference;
3. Negotiation for an agreed timetable for complete withdrawal of all United States Forces on the basis of North Vietnamese reciprocity and international verification;
4. A fair political settlement reflecting the will of the South Vietnamese people and all political forces in South Vietnam; and
5. The immediate and unconditional release of all prisoners of war by both sides.

The United States also supports South Vietnam's proposal for free elections in which all parties can participate, including the National Liberation Front, with international verification procedures.

U. S. TROOP STRENGTH IN VIETNAM



The United States is unilaterally withdrawing from South Vietnam despite the fact no agreement has even begun to be negotiated in Paris. The chart on this page indicates the change in U.S. troop strength in Vietnam over the years. I commend the President on the great progress he has made.

It has been my hope that the U.S. might withdraw troops at a more rapid rate after May 1, 1971, than the President announced -- 14,300 per month. I have urged the President to do so. I have also urged that, since the Administration has contended that Vietnamization has been a success, the President

set the date for total withdrawal. The South Vietnamese have shown an increasing capacity to stand by themselves and the Viet Cong have been weakened greatly by years of war.

I am happy to see that the President, in an effort to further assure the American people, stated in his press conference on April 29: "...Our goal is a total withdrawal. We do not plan to have a permanent residual force such as we have practically in Korea at the present time..."

I could see why announcing such a date in the last two years would not have been beneficial to the United States' efforts for peace and eventual withdrawal; however, since announcements of large withdrawals have been made by the Administration with little fear that such information would give the enemy tactical advantage, announcing a date for total withdrawal should not give them information more valuable than that which they already have. The United States' unwillingness to set a date has not helped in the peace talks, nor has it freed American prisoners held by North Vietnam.

Such an announcement could have several advantages. The first would be to end the uncertainty that exists among our people and our soldiers about the Administration's intentions in Vietnam; secondly, it would notify the Government of South Vietnam that it had a specific time to be ready for complete self-sufficiency.

Some Members of Congress have advocated that the President's hand be forced and Congress set the time for withdrawal. I believe that this would be unwise since it would tie the hands of the Administration too much and prevent it from exacting something in return from the other side.

The same issue existed under the Mansfield Amendment regarding withdrawal of U.S. troops from Europe. I believe that a majority of Members of Congress want to see U.S. troop strength in Europe reduced, as I do; however, in doing so, it would be unwise to take Congressional action which would prevent the Administration from extracting a reduction of Russian troop strength in the Eastern European countries.

We must remember that Hanoi has agreed only to discuss the POW question if the U.S. sets a date for withdrawal, not to release the Prisoners. She has agreed also to discuss the safety of withdrawing U.S. troops, but not to withdraw North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam, to say nothing of her troops in Cambodia and Laos.

Some people also maintain that setting a date for total withdrawal now would cause committed South Vietnamese to quit and non-Communist Asian countries to seek accommodation with Russia and China.

Perhaps there will be a chance that a date be set after the South Vietnamese elections in October.

WAR PROTESTS

Washington has had so many protest actions of late that many of you back home may think the Capital City is in a permanent state of siege.

Actually, even during the May Day attempt to shut down the government, most District of Columbia workers went about their jobs in the normal way. Unfortunately, the sight of a rifle-bearing soldier in combat garb has become all too familiar to Washingtonians during the last few years.

The Washington Metropolitan police force and the Army acted masterfully and decisively, but with admirable restraint, in handling the countless acts of civil disobedience by the thousands of demonstrators.

I'm sure your reaction to the abundant television coverage covered a range of emotions. The serious young Vietnam veterans who were here in mid-April left a generally favorable impression among the nation's elected leaders. The radical-led, obscenity-spouting May Day group had a counter-productive influence. They became the issue rather than the war. Illegal actions and violent protest always will have that effect.

No one can gauge what the total impact of all these demonstrations will have on official actions of government. But, I can say for certain that past actions and efforts of hosts of people across the country to make known their desire to get the United States out of Southeast Asia have had a salutary effect on people in government. Instead of debating whether our forces should be there, the only question remaining now is how quickly we will cease all U.S. military engagements.

As these protests continue, as they undoubtedly will, let us not condemn those exercising their Constitutional right. Unacceptable conduct on the part of some should not obscure the fact that people are trying seriously to communicate their desires to a huge and, to some, an unresponsive Federal Government.

THE DRAFT

For most of our history, America has depended upon a volunteer system of recruitment for our Armed Services. I believe the time has come for us to return to such a system.

I have sponsored legislation to abolish the draft and establish an all-volunteer military. The House agreed with the Armed Services Committee and the Administration and voted a two-year extension of the draft; however, the House bill included improvements in military manpower policy, such as a pay increase, which were recommended by the Gates Commission.

Basic pay for draftees and other enlisted personnel with less than two years of service would be increased by an average of 68.6 percent over the rates in effect on January 1, 1971. For example, pay for the lowest grade (E-1) personnel would be raised from \$143.70 to \$268.50 a month. (The Senate Armed Services Committee has recommended a smaller pay hike, but the differences between the House and Senate bills, if the Senate passes its committee bill, will have to be ironed out in a conference committee of members from both houses.)

The pay raise and other improvements will contribute to making an all-volunteer military operationally feasible. I believe a one-year extension of the draft would have allowed enough time for the transition to an all-volunteer system to be made and supported such an amendment. This amendment failed by two votes.

Until such time as an all-volunteer Army is established, I favor legislation to prevent the assignment of draftees to Indochina against their wishes. An amendment to the Selective Service bill to accomplish this also failed.

CENSUS DATA

The 12 southeastern Minnesota counties, comprising the First Congressional District as it now exists, contain 523,177 persons, an increase of 19.2 percent from the 1960 figure of 438,835, according to final Census figures.

Despite all that farmland, nearly 60 per cent of the First District's residents live in areas defined as urban. The median age of adults is 44.7 and the median for the total population is 26.1. Minority groups comprise only 0.5 per cent of the population, about 2,500 persons of whom 714 are Negroes. Females slightly outnumber the males.

Some 76.4 percent own their own homes with a median value of \$17,800. The median renter is paying \$93 per month.

While the district electorate has voted for me in Congressional elections, it has favored the Democratic candidate in the 1964 and 1968 Presidential elections.

REDISTRICTING

Changes in district boundaries for the 1972 elections will mean the inclusion of 82,000 people in Washington County in the First District and the loss of 130,000 people in Mower, Freeborn and part of Dakota Counties whom I have had the privilege of representing for years.

I very much regret the loss of any of my present constituency, and especially the loss of a large number since new area was added to the District; however, I recognize the responsibility is in the hands of the Legislature and the Governor. Theoretically, each constituent is under-represented when the population of a Member's district gets too far out of line. The Legislature found it a difficult task to redraw the lines of the eight Congressional districts to put the population of each near the ideal of 475,600 persons. It looks like we will have to accept this in as good grace as possible.

The Third District, represented by Representative William Frenzel, had a 52.6 per cent population increase during the past 10 years, bringing it to 680,236 persons. That compares with 375,180 in Representative Bob Bergland's Seventh District. The First, Third and Fourth Districts are too large and Districts Two, Five, Six, Seven and Eight are too small.

FARM PROGRESS

The farmer's problems are receiving new attention in Washington because of President Nixon's recent recommendations.

Gretchen and I were present for the Salute to Agriculture Day activities at the White House which capped a week-long series of events drawing attention to the successes and problems of the farmer.

President Nixon started it off by paying tribute to the productive capacity of the American farmer. In a radio message, he noted that, while some countries cannot even produce enough to feed their own people, the situation is just the reverse in America.

Our farmers not only make us the best fed and best clothed people in the world, but also help to feed people of other lands. The production from one acre out of every four harvested in America is exported -- including more than half of our soybean and wheat crops.

Export volume of farm products is expected to reach \$7.4 billion this year. Not satisfied, the President set a goal of \$10 billion annually and increased the budget of the Foreign Agricultural Service by \$1 million to help achieve it. To spur better hog prices, the Administration will continue the pork-buying program under which 145 million pounds have been bought for the food distribution and school lunch programs since last fall. To help farmers cope with inflation and rising costs, the President has asked Congress for authority to expand Farmers Home Administration loan power. By letting FHA insure private operating loans as it does ownership loans, the supply of farm credit could be dramatically increased. He also directed FHA to increase availability of insured ownership loans from \$210 million to \$350 million a year.

There will be an increased onslaught against crop, plant and livestock disease and increased budget requests for soil and water conservation assistance. Insured loans for rural water and sewer systems also will be expanded. These efforts are accompanied by an increased awareness of farm problems in the Congress. By means of a monthly Farm Forum on the House floor, many Members have tried to produce greater understanding of the farmer's situation.

One part of the President's program for agriculture which has been received coolly in both the Congress and the countryside is the government reorganization proposal. It would split up Agriculture Department agencies according to related functions and assign them to four new departments. Although there hasn't been a major reorganization of the department since it was formed in 1862 and some reshuffling undoubtedly is needed, many of us fear it would dilute the farmer's voice by depriving him of a Cabinet-level spokesman. It also might be the end of the House and Senate Agriculture Committees and Agricultural Appropriation Subcommittees, a move which their chairmen can be expected to oppose mightily. It, like the proposal for rural revenue sharing, appears to be going nowhere in Congress.

1961 Gernentz Lane
Red Wing, Minnesota
March 1, 1971

The Honorable Albert H. Quie
House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Quie:

The 1st District League of Women Voters would like to arrange plans for our annual Congressional interview with you. If it would be convenient for you to meet with us sometime during Congressional recess, we would like to set the date during this period--preferably between the thirteenth and nineteenth of April.

I plan to have the interview at my home in Red Wing. I will contact all of the 1st District Leagues to either have a representative present or to submit questions that they would like to ask.

I will be looking forward to hearing from you for a possible date that is convenient as the Leagues of the 1st District are anxious to meet with their Congressman.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Gerald Childs
Coordinator
(1st District)

cc: Mrs. Ralph Ebbott

Summary of Action compiled by a district coordinator.

1st District Time for Action Report - 1970

JAN 28 1971

LWV of Albert Lea

Direct Election of President*-- one letter

Voting Rights* -- one letter

Trade Act* -- one letter

Appropriations for Foreign Economic Assistance* -- one letter to
each comm. member

*This above information was sent to me as you see it!

LWV of Austin

No card were mailed in.

LWV of Burnsville

Electoral College Reform -- letter to President Nixon in name of
league and letters from individual
members.

Direct Election -- Asked local Chamber of Commerce to write support
letters to Mondale

Equal Opportunity Act -- Letters & calls to Rep. Quie from Leaguers

Voting Rights -- Letter to Rep. Quie

Appropriations - Foreign Assistance -- letters to Senators McGee
and Mondale

Environmental Protection Agency -- Letter to Rep. Quie

Trade Act -- Letters & calls to Rep. Quie; letters to Senator
McCarthy, & tried to get newspaper campaign against
Bill in local paper; letters to Quie asking for
defeat of bill and his position on this bill.

LWV of Faribault

No cards mailed in.

LWV of Northfield

Direct Election of President -- no response so far, letter to
Editor of newspaper planned &
article in Bulletin

Equal Employment Opportunity Act -- letters to Rep. Quie, Senators
Mansfield and Scott

Voting Rights Act -- letter from LWV President to Rep. Quie

Sewage facility construction funding -- letter to Rep. Quie from
LWV president.

Environmental Protection Agency -- telegram to Rep. Quie

Trade Legislation -- letter to Rep. Quie

LWV of Northfield (conintued)

Economic Assistance Appropriations -- letter to Senator McGee

LWV of Owatonna

Direct Election of President -- no action taken

Equal Employment Opportunity Act -- no action taken

Environmental Protection Agency -- supported agency - wrote to
Rep. Quie

Trade Act -- wire to rules committee, contacted Rep. Quie.

LWV of Red Wing

Direct Election of the President -- letter to President Nixon
letters to Senator McCarthy
and Mondale

Equal Employment Opportunity Act -- Letter to Senator Mansfield
letter to Congressmen Smith
and Colmer and Senator Scott.

Voting Rights -- letter to Rep. Quie

Sewage Facility construction funding -- letter to Committee chr.
letter to Rep. Quie

Trade Act -- letter to Rep. Quie
Sent telegram to Committee chr.

LWV of Rochester

Direct Election of the President -- note sent to Mondale
McCarthy is lost cause!

Equal Employment Opportunity Act -- letter to Rep. Quie, note to
Senator McCarthy and Mondale

Trade Legislatbn -- letter sent to Rep. Quie

Appropriations -- letters to Senator Mondale and McGee

Environmental Protection Agency -- telegram to Quie

LWV of South St. Paul

Direct Election of the President -- no explanation as to what
their League did

Sewage facility construction funding -- no explanation

Trade Act -- no explanation

LWV of West St. Paul

No cards mailed in

LWV of Winona

No cards sent in

ALBERT H. QUIE
1ST DISTRICT, MINNESOTA

COMMITTEE:
EDUCATION AND LABOR

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2334 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
202-225-2271

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

May 24, 1971

COUNTIES:
DAKOTA MOWER
DODGE OLMSTED
FILLMORE RICE
FREEBORN STEELE
GOODHUE WABASHA
HOUSTON WINONA

ROCHESTER OFFICE:
436 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
507-288-2384

Mrs. Gerald Childs
1st District Coordinator
Red Wing League of Women Voters
1961 Gernentz Lane
Red Wing, Minnesota 55066

Dear Mrs. Childs:

Thank you for your letter enclosing the League of Women Voters questionnaire on welfare reform.

On May 6, I responded to a similar letter which had questions set forth. The following is my response:

"1. I do not believe that the new legislation should guarantee that no person will receive less assistance than at the present time. To substantiate this point of view, I am enclosing a copy of a letter I have received from a social worker from our district discussing the inequities in the present "exemption of earnings" provision in the Aid To Families With Dependent Children Program.

"2. The Committee apparently will recommend that the Federal Government assume the cost of the welfare programs for the aged and the disabled. I have no objection to this proposal.

"3. One of the prime causes of the urban problem today has been the migration of welfare recipients from rural areas seeking higher welfare benefits. Establishing a more uniform benefit level should end this migration. Continued state supplementation would tend to defeat this effort, but I would support Federal matching in state supplementation if it was limited.

"4. Since the proposal will be more costly initially, than current welfare expenditures, I can see some justification in starting at \$2,400 and gaining some experience with that figure before increasing it. I do believe provisions should be made for cost of living increases."

Since then, the Ways and Means Committee has now ordered the Welfare Reform Bill reported to the House of Representatives. A brief summary has been released and I am enclosing a copy of it for your information.

Mrs. Gerald Childs

Page 2

May 24, 1971

While I support the general concept, I have not had an opportunity to study all of the many provisions which will affect welfare, Social Security and Medicare, so I am withholding final judgment on the bill until I have studied it thoroughly and have learned whether the House Will be given an opportunity to amend it or must vote for it in toto.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,



ALBERT H. QUIE

Member of Congress

AHQ/kcs
Enclosures

Mrs. G. Childs

RED WING

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

1961 *Germany La.*

Red Wing, Minnesota 55066



Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
409 Birchwood
White Bear Lake
Minnesota

Friday

Dear Liz:

Just received this letter from Quie - so had copies made of it.

Haven't been able to score up our Local Leagues questionnaire from Jean Ode. She says she hasn't seen one!

Also, several Leagues in the 1st district - such as Rochester, St. St. Paul, and Oronotonna (Okech) did not receive a Congressional interview report. Could you check this out.

Have a nice summer!

Sincerely
Yvonne Child

League of Women Voters

OWATONNA, MINNESOTA
55060

April 30th '71

The Hon. Albert H. Quie
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Quie,

As we were unable to attend the Congressional meeting at Red Wing recently we were unable to get your feelings about a few specific questions on Welfare. As you probably know, the League has this subject as one of the main areas of study at the present time.


I feel that it is almost too much to ask you to take your time to answer a few of these questions, but we would be very grateful indeed if you could take that time, and let us know how you feel on as many of the questions as you feel free to comment.

1. Federal Legislation should guarantee that no person receive less assistance than at present. (Yes or no)
2. Federal Government should assume most welfare costs. (either now or by stages)
3. Whether State supplementation should be mandatory to present level, voluntary and matched federally, or should be matched federally in each case.
4. Do you feel that \$2400 is an adequate beginning as a benefit level?
Should the level begin at poverty level?
Should there be cost of living increases provided?

As a general opinion could you let us know whether you feel that the tentative Committee bill is good, or do you feel it is all that Congress will accept and if there are any changes that you feel would make it more likely to be accepted we would like your feeling on that.

I realise that this is quite an imposition, but we have great confidence in your opinions and positions, and as you know, after our study of the past few years are most anxious to get legislation that is workable, recognising the need for a change.

Yours sincerely,


Mrs. David Vagt.
Owatonna, L.W.V.

Honorable Albert H. Quie
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Quie:

As a concerned citizen and social worker I feel it is imperative that I write to you concerning the AFDC provision of Exemption of Earnings in AFDC. (Minnesota Public Welfare Laws, Chapter 747, Section 256.74 Subd. 1, page 47 as amended by the 1969 Legislative Session). This law was passed and implemented in Minnesota P.W.N. VIII 3261 as a result of Federal legislation.

For almost four years I have worked at the Dakota County Welfare Department as a social worker. My case load of 90 plus families consists primarily of AFDC mothers. Approximately one-third of these mothers are employed. My caseload is fairly representative of all the AFDC clients in Dakota County; in December 1970 statistics showed that 32 per cent of all our AFDC mothers were employed.

Although I feel a revision of the disregard of earnings is needed I am not against having an incentive for working AFDC mothers; I feel and have observed that such an incentive is needed. But, during my employment here, I have seen the incentive go from the "sublime to the ridiculous".

I have figured budgets under three systems; they are:

1. An incentive based on the number in the household; \$7.00 for extra clothing for the mother plus \$4.00 per family member for extra food.
2. A flat incentive of \$30.00.
3. The current incentive based on the amount of the earnings; \$30.00 plus 1/3 of the gross earnings.

I sincerely feel that incentive plans to date have not been satisfactory. But, I am most concerned with the present system for the following reasons:

1. It is not meeting the purpose for which it was devised; that is

"There is hereby established a program to help appropriate recipients of aid to families with dependent children become self-supporting members of society." (Emphasis added Section 256.736, Subdivision 1 of the aforementioned Public Welfare Law).

In fact, the disregard only tends to prolong dependency and not lead to "self-supporting" members of society. Please refer to the last page of the attached report. The first three columns are actual figures from a client's grant. If this same client earned \$800.00 gross monthly, her disregard would go up, she'd still receive a grant, and would be eligible for full medical coverage.

Although this client probably would acknowledge that she could manage without the small AFDC grant, chances are she would not relinquish it as she would lose her medical coverage. She would not qualify for just Medical Assistance as her biggest expense, baby-sitting, cannot be counted as a work related expense in determining eligibility for Medical Assistance. Many of my clients (as well as clients of co-workers) have openly acknowledged that the reason they stay on AFDC is to maintain medical coverage. Even with medical insurance they feel they would be unable to manage medical bills.

Therefore, the current system not only prolongs dependency it also rewards the dependent type person.

2. It is discriminatory.

New applicants for AFDC who are employed and are in similar stress situations (e.g. divorced or separated) usually will not qualify for AFDC (and therefore medical coverage) as they must qualify without the disregard provision. Our Intake Department will substantiate the frequency of such situations.

The current disregard favors the unmarried mother who has decided to keep her child. Having already qualified for AFDC following the birth of her child, she automatically is eligible for the disregard of income if she becomes employed.

No other categorical type assistance program offers an incentive comparable to AFDC. For example, many Old Age Assistance clients are forced off assistance with each new increase in social Security benefits. They have a disregard of \$4.00 if they are living in their home.

It is also discriminatory inasmuch as it penalizes the working AFDC mother who has income from another source, such as support. I also feel this might act as a deterrent in obtaining income from other sources as, again, the AFDC recipient might disqualify herself from AFDC and medical coverage. (Please refer to the attached report.)

3. It offers a double bonus for income tax reporting purposes. Income tax forms do not ask if a person is receiving public assistance. Therefore, a home-owning client receiving AFDC can claim her real estate taxes and interest twice, once for AFDC purposes and once for income tax purposes. This same situation applies to child care costs.
4. It does not encourage good consumer buying or shopping practices. That is, actual sitter and transportation costs are paid, not those that are necessarily the most economical.

ATTACHED REPORT:

The enclosed report was prepared from actual AFDC budgets for presentation to the Dakota County Welfare Advisory Committee. Due to the magnitude of this task not every AFDC budget was polled. That is I used those budgets that were turned in for changes, either in income or housing. (Effective 4-1-71 Minnesota issued new housing standards).

Figures are not misrepresented. If anything the disregards may be lower than usual as most 4-1-71 budgets are based on earning of February 1971, a short month. If the grant amount included a special purchase (such as for a refrigerator or stove) or repair, these amounts were deleted from the total needs and grant. This was done so that the total need column (A) would correspond to State standards and not misrepresent the total picture.

Time being somewhat limited, I have not been able to expand, develop, and draw as many conclusions from these figures as I would have liked. None-the-less it does graphically present a picture of the results of the disregard.

I feel it is significant to note the totals of the disregard in Column C and the net income from work in Column D. The disregard is almost twice that of what is deducted from the grant. In some cases, the disregard comes close to what the Minnesota State Department of Public Welfare has determined to be adequate (total needs) for that size family.

Since completing this report, I have considered many alternatives to the present provision.

I very definitely feel a ceiling should be placed on the disregard, possible \$100.00. This ceiling could be incorporated into other alternatives.

Alternative #1.

Divide the gross income figure in half and then figure \$30.00 plus one-third of the grant. (Column #1 on the attached report gives the amount of grant if this policy were used.)

Honorable Albert H. Quie

-4-

Alternative # 2

Figure the disregard according to a prepared income scale:

<u>Gross Income</u>	<u>Proposed Disregard</u>	<u>Present Disregard</u>
\$1.00 - - - - \$50.00	* \$0.00	\$36.67
51.00 - - - - 100.00	30.00	53.33
101.00 - - - - 150.00	40.00	70.00
151.00 - - - - 200.00	50.00	86.67
201.00 - - - - 250.00	60.00	103.33
251.00 - - - - 300.00	70.00	120.00
301.00 - - - - 350.00	80.00	136.67
351.00 - - - - 400.00	90.00	153.33
401.00 - - - - and up	100.00	180.67 (figured on \$500.00)

(Column # 2 shows the amount of grant if this policy were used.)

*No disregard proposed as generally the work related expenses exceed the income.

As mentioned earlier I certainly have not exhausted all possibilities for changes.

I sincerely hope that you will use this letter and report to effect a much needed change in this AFDC disregard provision. I would also hope that some change in the Medical Assistance standards would also result because of this.

If there is any other additional information that you would like, please let me know.

Very respectfully yours,

LWV of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha St., St. Paul, Minn
55102

The LWV of _____
responded to the Time for Action on _____
in the following manner:

The LWV of _____
did not respond to the Time for Action on _____
because:

Please return to: Mrs. Gerald Childs
1961 Gernentz
Red Wing, Minnesota 55066

April 15, 1971

Daily Republican Eagle
Red Wing, Minn.

Quie urges reforms at talk here

By ANN HOULE
staff writer



going on at once last year and they spent two months filibustering on whether or not

He noted there isn't a great deal of relationship between the two, and domestic spending

In Quie's opinion, this wouldn't unduly hamper the President, because if the U. S.

Human Development, which would take over some of the functions of the Department of



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April 20, 1971

The Honorable Albert H. Quie
House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Quie:

The League of Women Voters of the 1st District sincerely thank you for the opportunity of having our Congressional interview with you last week in Red Wing.

I feel we had a very successful interview because of the topics covered and the clarification and insights that you presented.

We appreciate your interest in the League of Women Voters during your very demanding Easter recess.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Gerald Childs
1st District Coordinator

cc: Mrs. Ralph Ebbott

P.S.

Thanks for coming! It was great to meet you and have you here.

Gerald Childs

March 24, 1971

Dear Leaguer:

The annual Congressional Interview for the League of Women Voters of the 1st District will be held with Congressman Albert H. Quie at 9:30 a. m. on April 14, 1971, at my home; 1961 Gernentz Lane in Red Wing.

We would like you or a representative from your League to be present. If for some reason it is impossible for a Leaguer to attend please send questions that your League would like answered. Please let me know as soon as possible the number attending and/or submit the questions you would like to have answered.

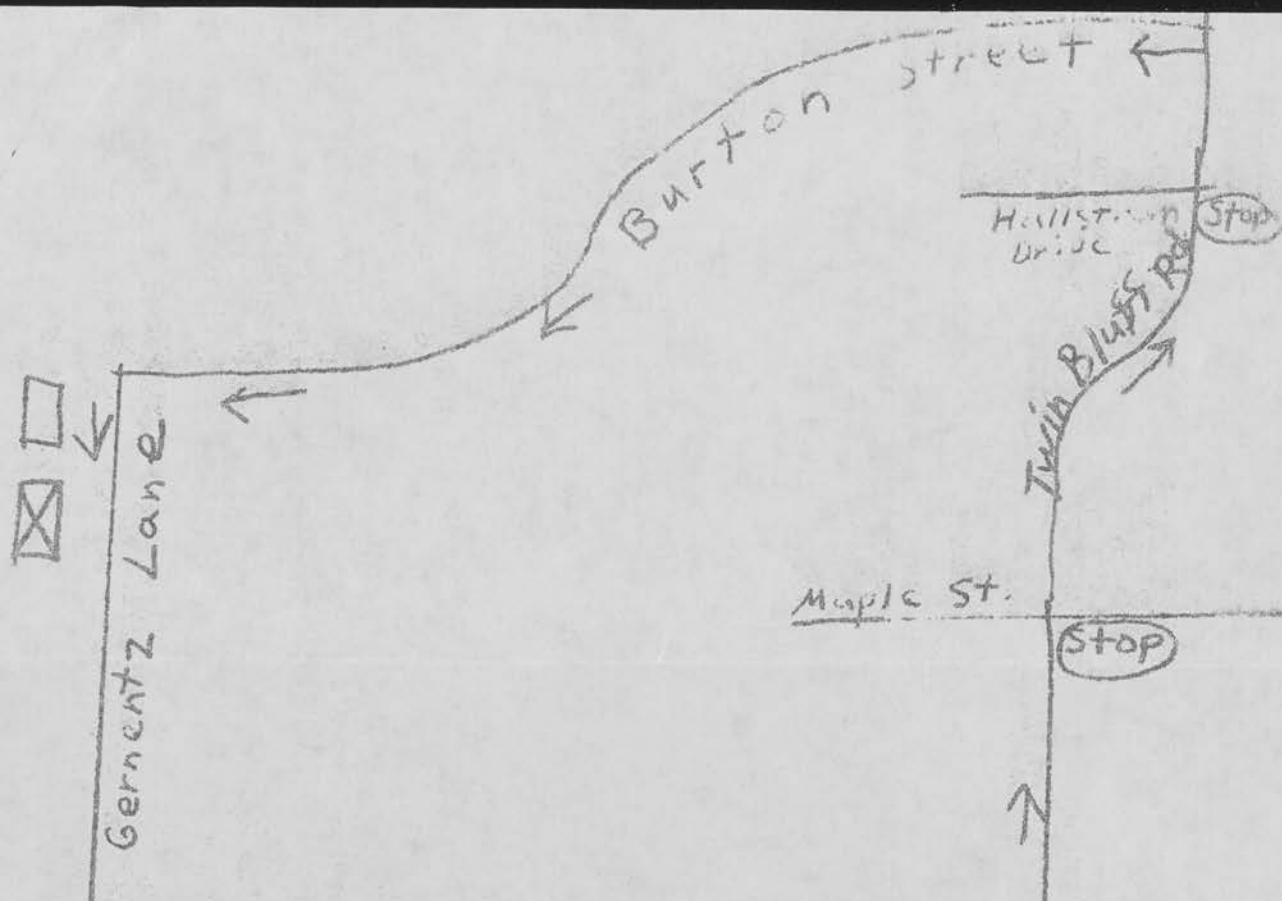
Sincerely,

Mrs. Gerald Childs

Mrs. Gerald Childs
1st District Coordinator

P.S. Included are directions to my home, hope they are helpful-- Hope to see you April 14! All questions and answers will be sent to each League in the District after the Interview.

yc



Directions:

1. Go 5 blocks after turning off Main St.
2. Angle to the right onto West Ave.
3. Continue on West Ave. which becomes Twin Bluff Rd.
4. Go 1 block beyond stop sign at Hallstrom Dr. and turn left onto Burton to Gernentz Lane

Hwy. 5-6

5 blocks

Main Street (Hwy 61)



Signal light

Twin Bluff Rd.

April 2, 1971

The Honorable Albert H. Quile
House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Quile:

The League of Women Voters of the 1st District will be happy to meet with you Wednesday, April 14 at 9:30 a.m. for our annual Congressional interview. We realize you have a very full schedule when you are in the District. We appreciate your cooperation and we will be looking forward to meeting with you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Gerald Childs
1st District Coordinator

cc: Mrs. Ralph Ebbott

P.S. Greetings! Things seem to be pretty well underway. No other date could be arranged in the future--so I took what we could get. No Leagues have answered yet! Do we invite the Press? Sorry you won't be here!

yvonne

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TO: Jean Halverson
FROM: Barbara Jones
SUBJECT

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

PHONE: 224-5445

DATE

Feb. 17, 1971

As far as I know, Liz Ebbott was not able to set up the interview with Quie, because of his commitments, before she left on vacation this Feb. Why don't you let her know (Mrs. Ralph Ebbott, 409 Birchwood Ave. White Bear, 55110) that you would like to have someone from your league included. She likes to include as many as she can, I know. (She had representatives from St. Peter, Mankato, and New Ulm with her when she and the Jackson league interviewed Anchor Nelsen.)

I could be wrong on this, but my minutes and reports show only discussions with Humphrey, Nelsen, and Karth.

You Are the Gov't and our booklet Positions for Action were given to your legislators. If you want them to have other publications, that would be up to your league.

League of Women Voters

OWATONNA, MINNESOTA

55060

February 9, 1971

*received
Feb. 16 -*

Mrs. F.W. Jones
14 Glenn Court
Mankato, Minnesota

Dear Barb,

At our monthly board meeting this morning the question was raised about the Quie interview. Last year was the first time we could recall being included in the interview and there has been no word about one this year. Is this an annual meeting, when, where and are we to be included? Any information regarding this will be appreciated.

We also discussed sending League publications to our new Legislators who are unfamiliar with League and its operations and positions. Does the State League send mailings to the Legislators, is this our responsibility or would we be duplicating mailings? We would like to keep them well informed of our positions.

Sincerely,

Jean Halverson

Jean Halverson
Secretary

I just finished reading the Dec. board memo handed out this A.M. which states our Legislators received League publications after the 1st of the year - Is this sufficient & confirmed?

FOUR STAR
ONION SKIN
SOUTHWESTERN USA
25% COTTON FIBER

January 12, 1971

The Honorable Albert H. Quie
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Quie:

The Congressional Action Coordinator for the League of Women Voters in the 1st District, Mrs. Gerald Childs, unfortunately will be unable to arrange an interview with you at this time because of illness. She feels that by March she will be able to contact you and set up the meeting. The League hopes that this postponement will not cause any difficulties. (If you prefer, we could ask some other League in your district to arrange a meeting the latter part of January or February. March is soon enough for our purposes.)

The Leagues of the 1st Congressional District are looking forward to ultimately meeting with you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
National Action
Chairman, League of
Women Voters of Minnesota

cc: Mrs. Gerald Childs

January 4, 1970

Dear Liz,

During the Christmas vacation I developed a chronic medical problem that has plagued me off and on the past 6 years. Today, I was told that in order to get it under control I will need at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 weeks of bedrest. I waited to contact you because I felt so much better. Knowing what I went through 5 years ago by following orders (2 wks in hospital & 3 mos of taking it easy) I hardly dare tackle anything outside the home.

I hope you will understand and that it doesn't cause too much inconvenience at this time. Perhaps because of the short notice - the Rochester League could do the interview with Que at his office at Rochester.

It's possible I could do some writing to 1st West League on the time, place & also a reminder of ~~guests~~ ^{guests} to the League.

Really - I haven't much done on the
interview because I wasn't feeling well.

Hope all will go well.

Sincerely,
Yvonne Childs.

P.S.

I think I will be
able to ~~continue~~ handling
Lst Hist Co. as far as
T for A are concerned.
It's up to the Gen & the
State Board.
Y.C.

ALBERT H. QUIE
1ST DISTRICT, MINNESOTA

COMMITTEE:
EDUCATION AND LABOR

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

COUNTIES:
DAKOTA MOWER
DODGE OLMSTED
FILLMORE RICE
FREEBORN STEELE
GOODHUE WABASHA
HOUSTON WINONA

ROCHESTER OFFICE:
436 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
507-288-2384

December 1, 1970

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
409 Birchwood Avenue
White Bear Lake, Minnesota 55110

Dear Mrs. Ebbott:

Thank you for your letter in which you protest the decision to close the Upper Midwest Regional Educational Laboratory at Richfield effective next May 31.

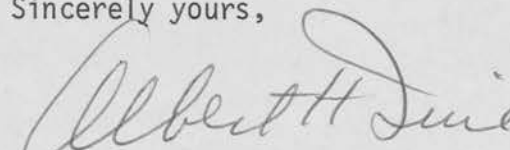
I am aware of the fine work the UMREL lab has been doing and have been working closely with the Director, Dr. David Evans, in an effort to persuade the Office of Education to reconsider that decision made on budgetary grounds.

I arranged a meeting with members of the UMREL Board of Directors and top Office of Education officials. Although the Office of Education stuck to its position, it now is assembling another inspection team to make an on-site visit to re-evaluate the lab's performance. That action was taken in response to my direct appeal to HEW Secretary Elliot Richardson.

Financial negotiations related to the future of UMREL are awaiting the outcome of that visitation which should take place in the next couple of weeks. I certainly hope that it will produce a favorable report resulting in the reversal of this decision to close down UMREL.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,



ALBERT H. QUIE
Member of Congress

AHQ/vds

Trappings of His New Power Now Passing to Quie

By RICHARD P. KLEEMAN
Minneapolis Tribune
Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C.—
The secretary of labor stops
by the office for a courtesy
call...

Analysis What the News Means

partment of human re-
sources — contrasted with
another concerned with nat-
ural resources — or remov-
ing education from HEW
and placing it in the Labor
Department. The latter is a
proposal sure to arouse bit-



up," Quie said, after a long
conversation.

Still, Quie opposed Rums-
feld's proposal to decentral-
ize OEO's Legal Services
Program for the poor and re-
cently refused to make a
statement defending either
Rumsfeld or Terry Lenzner.

On higher education, in
fact, Quie says, "I've had to
act as a sort of go-between"
between two warring Demo-
crats — Mrs. Edith Green of
Oregon and John Beademas
of Indiana.

Because they once served

Sun., Nov. 29, 1970

THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE

3A



"The Cooking of
Provincial France"
from Time-Life includes book
on customs, cuisine, etc.
and spiral-bound book of
some 100 recipes, both



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M
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TO: Mrs. Samuel Poppleton
11009 London Drive
Burnsville, Mn 55378
FROM: Liz Ebbott
SUBJECT

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

PHONE: 224-5445

DATE

9-11-70

I've just had an updating on Time for Action responses in the 1st District from Yvonne Childs. I quote her directly -

"WOW" Here's a League that is working. Hear from them every time!
They need a PAT on the back!"

We're very pleased with your League's record. We do know; we do care; we do say thanks; keep it up!

If you'd like to sit in on a Board meeting or show up for something, I'm around - 426-3643.

M
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TO: Mrs. Paul Sholtz
2006 N E 5th Ave
Rochester, Mn 55901
FROM: Liz Ebbott
National Action Coordinator
SUBJECT National Time for Action

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

PHONE: 224-5445

DATE

9-11-70

I've just had an updating on "Time for Action" responses from:
Yvonne Childs (Mrs. Gerald) 1st District Coordinator
1961 Gernentz Lane
Red Wing, Mn 55066

She indicates that your League is probably responding, but that she hasn't been notified very consistently. The enclosed cards are an easy way to let her know each time you get a National Time for Action mailing. She would like to be kept informed. Thanks.

M
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M
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TO: Mrs. Walter Steiner
1418 W. 5th Street
Winona, Mn 55987

FROM: Liz Ebbott, Ntional Action Coordinator

SUBJECT

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

PHONE: 224-5445

DATE

9-11-70

I've just had an updating on Time for Action responses from Yvonne Childs, 1st District Coordinator. She reports that Winona has done a good job in letting her know of your replies. Keep up the good work!

Enclosed are some response cards, a copy of the January 1970 Quie interview, Congressional Action 1969 And copies of Quie's voting records 1969 and through June 12, 1970.



Congressman

AL QUIE REPORTS



(NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE) 10

WASHINGTON--A new, three-year farm program for major commodities such as wheat, feed grains, cotton and milk comes before the House next week.

It resembles closely the present program which has been in effect since 1965 and expires this year. Not really satisfactory to anyone, but about as good as realities permit, is about the only way to describe this bill. It was a product of a full year's hearings in the House Agriculture Committee that sifted innumerable proposals for change.

I shall vote for it because farmers still must have basic income protection and some restraint of their awesome ability to produce. The alternative is a return to the pre-1965 era of huge, price-depressing surpluses.

Present law requires a grain or cotton farmer to limit his production to an allotted number of acres in order to become eligible for government payments. Exceeding his base could bring loss of program benefits.

Under this bill a producer would be required to "set-aside" or divert acreage equal to a fixed percentage of his acreage base. If he complies, he becomes eligible for loans and payments based on the estimated yield of his base acres. In addition, he may plant the remainder of his farm in any crop he chooses for sale at market prices, with no supplemental payments.

The parity concept--that a farmer is entitled to a fair return for his investment in time, money and labor--was retained after some debate in committee. But only in the case of wheat would payments continue to rise or fall in relation to the cost of production. For feed grains and cotton parity still is recognized, but supports are tied to specific dollars-and-cents figures except in the case of non-recourse grain loans which retain a parity percentage.



Corn producers would receive a "preliminary" payment of 32 cents a bushel as soon as possible after July 1 each year (with comparable rates for grain sorghum and barley) on one-half of their feed grain bases. If the difference between the average market price and \$1.35 per bushel (for corn) were more than 32 cents during the first five months of the marketing year, an additional payment would be made. If the market price rose, no refund would be required.

The "Food for Peace" program (P.L. 480) was continued without change. This law permits donations, long-term dollar credit and foreign currency sales of U.S. farm commodities to underdeveloped nations.

Its dairy provisions specifically guarantee competitive access to Class I Base markets by established producers outside the market order area, a provision which I assisted in drafting. The committee also embodied in the dairy section a proposal to continue the donation of surplus dairy products to armed services and veterans hospitals.

The Agriculture Secretary would have discretionary authority to set support prices on butter in response to market conditions. He has authority to make indemnity payments to dairy farmers who, through no fault of their own, have their milk contaminated by and condemned because of pesticides and residues.

PAYMENT LIMITATIONS--On two previous occasions the House had set limitations on the dollar amount of annual government payments to individual farm producers. Each time they were knocked out by the Senate.

As a result, huge landowners, principally cotton farmers, have been able to collect payments running into hundreds of thousands of dollars. This practice has given a black eye to the entire farm program.

The Senate yielded to public pressure on this issue for the first time this year by voting a \$20,000 limitation in the Agriculture Appropriations bill; however, that provision would cut back payments for the next fiscal year only, so the House will move to place a limitation in the basic legislation authorizing farm programs.

Agriculture Committee members are holding out for a \$55,000 limitation on payments to individual producers. During House debate I shall support an attempt to lower the figure to \$20,000.

POSTAL REFORM--Differing versions of a bill to reorganize the Post Office Department into an independent government agency known as the U. S. Postal Service have been resolved by a House-Senate conference committee.

A 15-member Board of Governors, including a Postmaster General and his deputy appointed without regard to political affiliation, would have full authority to run the postal system.

Congress would appropriate funds annually for 8 years to cover a portion of postal costs. Appropriations would diminish each year until the postal service was self-supporting.

Postal employees could not be required to join a union, but postal unions would be recognized. Pay rates and working conditions would be set by collective bargaining.

An independent Postal Rate Commission will recommend postage rates and classes of service to the Board of Governors. All postal employees would be removed from politics, as President Nixon already has done.

The compromise follows essentially the pay provisions agreed to when the postal strike was settled last April. Postal workers received a 6 per cent increase in pay at that time. Another 8 per cent boost, retroactive to April 16, will follow enactment of this bill.

WELFARE REFORM--The House-passed welfare reform proposal ran into trouble in the Senate Finance Committee, where Chairman Long and other members demanded stronger work incentives.

As passed April 16 by the House, the bill provided for a Family Assistance Plan to provide a minimum welfare payment of \$1,600 a year for a family of four with no income. Beneficiaries, except mothers with pre-school children, would be required to register for jobs or work training or else lose their benefits.

The program is designed to make work more attractive than welfare while correcting many of the inequities of the present system.

In response to the Senate demand for stronger work incentives, President Nixon submitted a revised plan on which hearings now are being held. In addition to strengthening the work requirement, it included the following proposals: Health insurance for poor families, unified administration of food stamps and family assistance, assisted housing and reform of individual and family services.

Food stamps would be moved from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. There would be more flexibility in public housing and rent-supplement programs so that poor families would not be forced to move out due to a slight increase in income. The welfare burden of states would be limited by placing a ceiling on their financial obligations under Family Assistance.

Some Members of Congress still oppose the Family Assistance Plan on the grounds that it is a guaranteed minimum income, an argument which overlooks the work requirement. Nevertheless, its passage is not yet assured. It would seem that almost any plan would be better than the present system which freezes so many poor people into government dependency generation after generation, promotes family break-up and is applied so unevenly across the country.

TRAIL RIDE--Coming up on Sept. 12 and 13 is the first of what I hope will be an annual event--the Al Quie Trail Ride. Interested horse lovers throughout the First Congressional District are invited to participate. Details are available from my office in Rochester, 436 First National Bank Building. The event will be held at Beaver Valley in the White-water Game Refuge near Whitewater State Park, Winona County.



Saddling up for Trail Ride

Early birds who arrive on Friday night, Sept. 11, will be entertained by a country western band. On Saturday night there will be professional entertainment and square dancing.

Trail bosses have been appointed for each county's delegation of riders. They joined General Chairman Jack Brainerd and me in a preliminary ride to lay out the route recently. There are no political or residence requirements to participate, but all riders under age 18 must be accompanied by an adult.

COMMITTING TROOPS--Legislation I am sponsoring would assert the role of Congress in future instances of American combat troops being committed to foreign soil. I testified before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee in support of the bill (H.R. 18137).

The President could use the armed forces in military hostilities without a declaration of war under only four circumstances:

1. To repulse a sudden attack upon the United States or its possessions.
2. To repulse an attack against U. S. forces on the high seas or while stationed on foreign territory as authorized by law.
3. To protect the lives and property of U. S. nationals abroad.
4. To comply with a national commitment, such as a treaty entered into by Congress and the President.

Under this bill a cutoff in military actions by the end of 30 days would be required unless Congress acted to endorse the operation. Since a declaration of war was not utilized in the Korean or Vietnam wars, better means must be devised for Congress to assert its responsibility when the President decides to commit troops to military hostilities in the future.

ECONOMIC REPORT--Most economists, business leaders and business publications now seem to agree that the economic slowdown which has produced business difficulties and some increase in unemployment is "bottoming out." Such Administration spokesmen as Treasury Secretary David Kennedy, Labor Secretary James Hodgson and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur F. Burns all cite hopeful signs for both a business upturn and fewer price increases during the remainder of this year.

Chairman Paul W. McCracken of the Council of Economic Advisors testified recently that the decline "has not culminated, but appears to be bottoming out and at worst is unlikely to proceed much further." He classified it as the mildest of the several post-war recessions.

Unemployment increased from 4.1 per cent in the first quarter of 1970 to 4.8 per cent in the second. McCracken attributes this to an unusually rapid growth of the labor force, the business slowdown, strikes in the trucking industry with widespread temporary layoffs and cutbacks in defense industries. That compares with a 7.1 per cent unemployment level in May of 1961.

Defense cutbacks have cost 400,000 jobs in the past year. Some 300,000 military and civilian employees have been released from the armed forces in the same period.

To try to bring inflation under better control, President Nixon has been admonishing Congress about the dangers of excessive spending or "budget-busting." He has threatened more vetos if spending bills are too far out of line. However, he undoubtedly will not veto the education appropriations bill which is over his budget. He has promised to spotlight wage and price increases deemed excessive. He has created a Regulations and Purchasing Review Board which will examine the effect of Federal spending on wages and prices.

	Fiscal Years			
	Pre-War 1964	Peak VN War 1968	1971	Change 1968 to 1971
Defense Budget	\$ 66.8	\$ 89.1	\$ 71.8	\$-17.3
Other Federal Programs	87.2	117.2	135.6	+18.4
Intra-Government	-3.6	-5.1	-6.6	-1.5
Total	\$150.4	\$201.2	\$200.8	\$ -.4
Gross National Product	\$755.8	\$914.0	\$1,020.0	
Percent Defense Budget to GNP	8.8%	9.7%	7.0%	-2.7%
Percent Defense to Total Federal Budget	43.4%	43.2%	34.6%	-8.6%

It appears that the economy is now recovering from the very severe inflation that had been flourishing in an overheated economy since 1965. At the same time the country is making the transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy.

PROGRESS REPORT--The Senate spent more than three months on prolonged debates over the Carswell Supreme Court nomination, de facto segregation and the Cooper-Church amendment this year. It still faces major debates on the Hatfield-McGovern amendment to impose a deadline for troop withdrawals from Vietnam and on the anti-ABM issue.

While House members look forward to completing their work in October, the Senate faces the likelihood of another year-round session with a brief time-out for the November elections. All 435 House members are up for election; only 30 senators are running. That, too, might account for the swifter pace in the House.

July 31, 1970

ALBERT H. QUIE, M.C.

1961 Gernentz La.
Red Wing, Minn.
September 21, 1970

Dear Liz,

Just a note to let you know
how we did down here on the
Telegram business and to inform
LWR of Minn. of the phone costs.

Also the Owatonna League is
in need of some blue response cards.
Could you please see that they
received some as I don't have any.

I called the Menominee League,
Rochester, Northfield & Red Wing.
They are were enthusiastic about
answering the call to action. I
tried to get Austin - but there
was no answer on several tries
so didn't get them.

Enclosed is the telephone
costs.

Sincerely
Y. Childs

RED WING
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

RED WING, MINNESOTA 55066

Wednesday, Sept. 30
1970

Dear Liz,

Thought if I sent this letter on to you, there might be information available to send to our 1st district's Al Quie.

We have a tough problem here - lobbyists in Washington from R.W. shoe Co. urging the passage of this bill. On the other side of the pendulum - the grain dealers fighting the passage.

I would appreciate any way we can help him to decide.

Went on 3 week vacation this summer with our whole family (unique!) & missed seeing you at the workshop. Hope to see you some time this year, however.

Love,

Kathy Bieri
1758 Twin Bluff Rd.
Red Wing, Minn.
55066

ALBERT H. QUIE
1ST DISTRICT, MINNESOTA

COMMITTEE:
EDUCATION AND LABOR

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

COUNTIES:
DAKOTA MOWER
DODGE OLMSTED
FILLMORE RICE
FREEBORN STEELE
GOODHUE WABASHA
HOUSTON WINONA

ROCHESTER OFFICE:
436 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
507-288-2384

September 24, 1970

Mrs. Kathleen E. Bieri
National Program Chairman
Red Wing League of Women Voters
1758 Twin Bluff Road
Red Wing, Minnesota 55066

Dear Mrs. Bieri:

Thank you very much for your letter inquiring about my opinion of the Trade Act of 1970, H.R. 18970.

This bill attempts to deal with one of the most complex problems facing our nation. Testimony presented to the Ways and Means Committee contends that if import trends in textiles and shoes continue, hundreds of thousands of Americans will lose jobs in these industries.

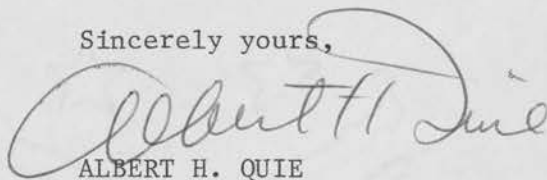
Opponents of the legislation contend that the establishment of quotas could result in a trade war and retaliation against American exports, particularly agricultural commodities. The First Congressional District exports a relatively large portion of its grain to foreign markets so would be adversely affected by such retaliation.

The employees of the Red Wing Shoe Company are equally concerned about imports which could cause their unemployment.

Consequently, I am diligently seeking the best information available to help me decide which path will result in the best long-term interest for the most people in our Congressional District and the Nation.

Because of your proximity to this complex problem, I would appreciate whatever information you can develop with the Red Wing situation as a concrete example.

Sincerely yours,



ALBERT H. QUIE
Member of Congress

AHQ:kcs

409 Birchwood Ave.
White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110
October 5, 1970

Dear Kathy,

Great to hear from you, but I'm not sure I can be real helpfull. The Burnsville League heard from Quie that he was in the process of reading the bill and from what he had read so far, he thought he was opposed. Your letter doesn't sound that reassuring.

I have talked with a man at 3M Company who is pressing opposition to the trade bill & suggested he contact Quie. 3M has a large plant in Hastings that is directly involved in export & has far more employment impact in the district than Red Wing Shoe.

As for your approach, I'd suggest:

1. Finding out what you can about Red Wing Shoes - how many people do they employ? has employment increased or decreased lately? what are their sales-profits? has this increased or decreased lately? (Is it true that they have really been hurt by imports?) I have been told that they export shoes - how important are exports to them? I don't know if you know people that can answer these questions, or if the League knows these people. I should think that maybe Mr. Duff of the newspaper might be someone to talk to. (He editorialized supporting free trade concept when Red Wing Potteries went under.) ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

I don't know anything specific about Red Wing Shoes, but my impression is that the shoe imports that are hurting are in the cheap sandals and very expensive dress shoes. Red Wing is noted for its high quality work shoes and boots. Are these kinds of shoes really being challenged by imports? I don't know.

2. ~~2xx~~ As for the importance of farm exports to Minnesota, the enclosed study has the latest figures that the US Commerce Department has. Grain exports are very important to the midwest and to the overall US balance of trade.
3. Quie's letter implies that there are only two factors that need to be considered in talking about trade policy - shoes vrs farm exports. Far more important than either is that restrictive trade policy is just plain wrong. It will selve nothing; ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ (you can't and should protect inefficient operations - buggy whip manufacturers); the country is so ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ rich & imports such a small part of our economy but so crucial to the economic survival of the rest of the world that for world stability we have to accept imports - in lieu of aid to less developed countries, to prevent world wide depressio (see page 17 of the report); all of the people in the first

district

district will suffer if US policy starts restricting trade - products are bound to cost more, cost of living increase, wages will increase and more and more products will be priced out of the world market. This is not just an issue affecting shoes and grain. It is crucial to all of us. ~~and like~~

I've talked with Ag Extension and they have a little more specific breakdown on agricultural exports from Minnesota - but still based on the figures in the enclosed study. Your district would be exporting corn and soybeans. On the other side, the dairy farmers in the district probably want greater restrictions on dairy product imports. The League hasn't really gotten into the dairy problem - legislation already exists for imposing quotas on specific dairy products & the quotas are used. Denmark and some other European countries are subsidizing their dairy exports. US dairy farmers are complaining, but I don't think that problem comes into this trade bill.

I'll send along anything else I come across in the near future. Good luck.

Yours,

Liz

(I sent a letter to the lady who has been tutoring the twins at Prairie Island. She sent in a report for Indians in Minnesota. I was concerned about the availability of kindergarten for the Prairie Island kids. Since I wrote, I've seen Mary Ann Weigenant & I guess I shouldn't have been concerned.)



Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
League of Women Voters Office
555 Wabasha
St. Paul
Minnesota 55102

Will you send the "Time for Action " Response
cards (blue) to our recently appointed
Action Chairman?

Mrs. Tom Purcell (Thomas J.)
604 N. E. Oakland Place
Austin, Minnesota 55912

Ione Louk
Pres. Austin L. W. V.

Order 9-9-70

DBS

September 1, 1970

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
409 Birchwood Avenue
White Bear Lake, Minn.
55110

Dear Liz:

I guess we don't have to be so ~~in~~formal anymore even though we haven't had a formal introduction.

Just a report on the 1st District situation as things seem to be moving quite slowly. Very few response cards have come in all summer -- of course I haven't really kept after the Leagues about it. In May I sent out a letter to all the Leagues asking for cooperation in responding, most of the Leagues answered in some form or another. Each had their own unique excuse for not responding then and in the future. Following are some of the problems presented to me.

Albert Lea - will try and do better, need a Time for Action subs. and response cards. (Haven't done better!)

Austin - letter to wrong person, have sent a new one. However no responses from them at all.

Burnsville - WOW!! Here's a League that is working. Hear from them every time! They need a PAT on the back!

Faribault - Are more interested in state and local issues!

Northfield - One response last June - nothing since.

Owatonna - no response!

Red Wing - I'm ashamed! They have gotten a talking too!

Rochester - They are responding but I don't hear from them! The president seemed to be involved with some of the Times for Action in her letter in June.

-more-

South St. Paul - Margaret Fairhust called me and asked what to do! She had the idea that the board had to make the decision and a consensus on each Time for Action. I tried to explain that this is not necessary as all items on Time for Action were League program that had reached a consensus. However, in their last response they were still in the dark. Do you suppose someone in the Twin City area could help them out or could you send them some material on answering a Time for Action. (Hope this is clear)

West St. Paul - no responses on anything! Are they still up there in the hub bub of the Metropolitan area!

Winona - Answered by letter - Responded to 4 Actions. She requested a copy of the Winter interview with Congressman Quie - could a copy be sent to her? Mrs. W. Steiner, 1418 W. 5th St., Winona, Minn. 55987

As I read over this hodge-podge I wonder if I'll be a 1st District Coordinator much longer! It's about as clear as the Mississippi (How do you like that for a spelling from a River City citizen.) River.

My plans are to create a form which I will send to each League after a five day period to remind them of their responsibility. Do^{you} suppose the Leagues need to^{be} reminded of their duties? Maybe a reminder in the Board Memo would help! I'm not on a board anymore so I don't know what is in or what isn't!

Who knows, maybe the Leagues are answering the Times for Action, perhaps they are not bothering to send me the response card!

Well, enough of this chattering!

Let me know if I'm not living up to my responsibilities! I'm just as bad as the next!! I'm really looking forward to a great year in League!

Sincerely,

Yvonne Childs

P.S. I don't think I have
last year's Quie interview.
either. Y.C.

Congressional Action of League Interest

91st Congress - 2nd Session - Through June 18, 1970

Albert Quie, Congressman 1st District, Minnesota (Republican)
 Committees: Education and Labor
 House Administration

Environment:

Y ☒ No ☐ Not Voting ☐~~Water Pollution Control Act~~ ~~Passed~~

Water Pollution Control Act - Passed

Creating a Commission on Population Growth and the American Future - Passed

Establishing a Congressional Joint Committee on the Environment - Passed

Clean Air Act ~~Amendments of 1970 passed~~

Human Resources:

Appropriation Bill for fiscal 1970 (HEW, OEO, Labor)

To override veto (2/3rds needed) ~~failed~~~~New version of fiscal 1970 appropriation bill~~
 To limit expenditures to 97 1/2% of the funds available in the bill - failedPassage.
 To instruct conferees to agree with the Senate version of the bill.Elementary and Secondary Education Act - passed
 Member of the Conference Committee, Floor leader in passage.

Family Assistance Act

To restrict definition of suitable employment in denial of benefits in case of refusal of manpower services, training or employment - Passed

Family Assistance Act - passed

Office of Education Appropriation Bill - authored and led fight for amendment to increase vocational education funds to administration's request - failed.

Foreign Assistance Appropriation:

Bill for fiscal 1970 - Passed

Bill for fiscal 1971 - Passed

Author bill to restrict trade in feathers & fur.

Voting Rights Bill Extension - House action in 1969

Amendment to make the major changes of: suspending all literacy tests, eliminating US Atty Gen powers in to register voters, a covered state no longer having to get prior approval of voting law changes. - Passed

Voting Rights Bill, as amended - Passed

D.C. - Co-author of H.J. Resolution for ~~Constitutional Amendment for Congressional representation.~~

School Food Service Program - member of conference committee, floor leader in passage.

Emergency School Aid Act - Introduced the President's bill ~~to give~~ for extra funds for desegregating schools.

U.S. Congress -

Co-author of bill to amend House rules to make it easier to get a recorded vote on amendments.

Other Legislative Action, not League Program:

Social Security Bill

Yes No Not Voting

X

To provide automatic adjustment of social security benefits to coincide with increased cost of living expenses - Passed

X

Passage

X

Dept. of Defense Appropriations - Fiscal year 1971 - passed.

Appointed a member of the U.S. Group of the North Atlantic Assembly.

Chief sponsor H. Concurrent Resolution 613 urging UN involvement in Indo China.

September 11, 1970

Mrs. Gerald Childs
1961 Gernentz Lane
Red Wing, Minnesota 55066

Dear Yvonne,

Thanks for your report. You're doing a wonderful job! I'm afraid Leagues do need constant reminder about Time for Action and that's where you come in. We went over this procedure at the statewide training sessions for Board members in June. The enclosed yellow page is our basic instruction sheet.

I have: thanked Burnsville
 prodded Rochester
 sent Winona Quie's interview, Congressional
 Action 1969, and Quie's voting records
 1969, June 12, 1970.

I will call South St. Paul and West St. Paul. South St. Paul is having quite a few difficulties as a League in membership, leadership, etc., so you may not hear much from them, but we'll try.

Enclosed is a copy of Quie's interview, Congressional Action 1969, and Quie's voting records 1969 and to June 12, 1970 for you.

If you would like the state office to run off any forms, just send them to League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102 and let them know what you'd like.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott

Enclosures

ALBERT H. QUIE
1ST DISTRICT, MINNESOTA

COMMITTEE:
EDUCATION AND LABOR

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

COUNTIES:
DAKOTA MOWER
DODGE OLMSTED
FILLMORE RICE
FREEBORN STEELE
GOODHUE WABASHA
HOUSTON WINONA

ROCHESTER OFFICE:
436 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
507-288-2384

May 20, 1970

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
National Action Chairman
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
555 Wabasha
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

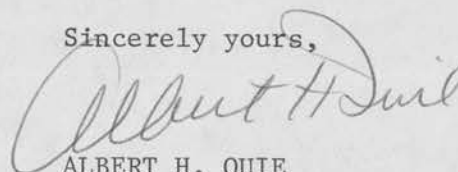
Dear Mrs. Ebbott:

Thank you very much for your letter commenting on the breakfast with the Minnesota Delegation and the League of Women Voters here in Washington.

I am enclosing a copy of the bill I have introduced which would allow Congressional Representation for the District of Columbia. I am hopeful that favorable action will be taken on one of the several proposals pending before the Congress on this issue and have urged action by the House Judiciary Committee.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,



ALBERT H. QUIE
Member of Congress

AHQ:kcb

May 14, 1970

The Honorable Albert H. Quie
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Quie:

The Minnesota delegation to the League of Women Voters national convention wishes to thank you for joining us for breakfast May 5. The women from your district were especially pleased to have the opportunity to meet with you. We appreciate your comments on upcoming education and labor legislation.

Our convention was a full one. From our deliberations will come the study and action issues for the next two years. We have decided to study environmental problems, alternatives to welfare, and evaluation of Congressional structures, procedures and practices. We will continue to support the several issues we have discussed with you in the past - education, employment, anti-discrimination legislation, funding anti-pollution programs, foreign assistance and trade legislation, electoral college reform, etc.

We are especially concerned to see that there will be some positive results coming from our D.C. Congressional representation drive. You will be interested to know that our members collected 29,906 signatures throughout the state, 3,465 from your district.

Almost universally our members found that the public had not idea that the District did not have a voice in Congress. The public was very willing to urge change when the situation was explained. We hope you will use your influence to urge action by the House Judiciary Committee in the very near future.

We appreciate your meeting with us in Washington. Our members will look forward to renewing the discussion in Minnesota.

Sincerely,

*cc. Mrs. Gerald Childs
Diane Janski
Liz Abbott*

Mrs. Ralph Abbott
National Action Chairman
LWV of Minnesota

CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEW

Congressman Albert Quie - 1st District, Minnesota - Republican

Committees: Education and Labor
House Administration

Electoral College:

Already the clamor for reform is dimming. A national primary doesn't seem too possible. He sees no possibility for a direct popular vote for president because of the recount threat and vote frauds in places such as Chicago. His plan is that if a candidate receives the majority of the popular vote he would be elected. If no candidate gets a majority, the votes would be distributed as they are now, but the votes would be cast on the basis of one for the winner of each Congressional district plus two for state winner.

Human Resources:

It is a pity there isn't more money to enforce housing legislation. Anti-discrimination laws will function better if more understanding people can be hired rather than students for the summer. Laws will never be enough unless there is an attitudinal change also.

There may be another year's delay before the freeze on AFDC funds gets frozen. He felt the St. Paul retraining program worked well but that in the main the retraining programs hadn't worked too well. He does favor efforts to get AFDC mothers trained and working.

OEO he feels should be limited to the Community Action Agencies (mostly because he doesn't feel they would fit under any other agency). He favors expanding the CAAs to administer many different programs: for health centers, education, housing, employment, etc. The other functions of OEO he favors transferring - Head Start to HEW, probably the Children's Division; Job Corps to Labor. He opposes direct financing of projects citing Chicago Rangers and Boston as examples. The problem of the power structure and struggle was discussed, but he feels that the community itself should be able to discover its own needs as long as poor people are involved.

Employment - The Job Corps should be transferred to Labor and the emphasis put on vocational education making them into urban boarding centers. People with problems shouldn't be isolated. The Job Corps has improved in the last year or two. The Jobs programs originally had a poor record, but they are now doing better. He favors greater emphasis on training through private industry. MDTA does the best job.

Education - Doesn't foresee any big changes. Block grants to the states won't be a possibility while the war is on. He feels the ground work for channeling the programs through the states has been done and that later they can pull the program into one department. He has been working with private school people so that programs can be worked through the states. However if we get into block grants of aid for education, not categorical aid, the private schools will not be happy. In Nebraska and Oklahoma, the private schools are not getting much.

Foreign Policy - China:

Congress won't recognize China. Taiwan is a real problem on UN membership.

Foreign Aid - Expects worse cuts. "A new system of foreign aid will have to be developed before it will go up." He favors removing restrictions on private capital investing overseas. The regional bank approach is better than aid from one country or aid from the World Bank; Regional banks are closer to the people. He favors efforts to encourage investment in the less developed countries.

Trade - Kennedy Round wasn't fair to U.S. agriculture. Nobody in Congress really wants quotas but local pressures could force enough votes for passage. He would hate to see this come.

Stabilization of Latin American raw material prices doesn't have much chance. He feels it would be good to have a common market between the Latin American countries and the U.S.

He feels something should be done about the high tariffs that poor countries have put up to protect infant industries. This is often abused. "Free trade always benefits both countries."

Interview held in the home of the Rochester League's president. Representatives from the following Leagues were present: Austin, Winona, West St. Paul, Faribault, Northfield, Red Wing, Rochester, as well as the district's congressional action coordinator, and two state Board members, the Organization and Congressional Action Chairmen.



Congressman

AL QUIE REPORTS



(NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE) 10

VIETNAM: WHERE WE ARE
WHERE WE'RE GOING

March, 1970

My mail and contacts with the people of the First District shows a reduced concern about our Vietnam policy; however, questions still persist: Is the President's withdrawal and Vietnamization policy working? Why can't we just pull out--period? Will the South Vietnamese ever be capable of defending their own country?

Taking together the President's message on Vietnam, statements of Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and official State Department position papers, this picture emerges:

Vietnamization Progress

Great progress has been made in training and building self-confidence in the armed forces of the Republic of Vietnam (RVNAF). With our help they have been able to upgrade their equipment and combat ability. This made it possible for President Thieu and General Abrams to recommend replacement of some United States forces by the RVNAF. Tactical air and B-52 operations have been reduced by over 25 per cent. American combat deaths have dropped by two-thirds.

President Nixon ordered redeployment from Vietnam of more than 60,000 troops in the last six months of 1969. Another 50,000 men will be withdrawn by April 15. This will reduce the authorized troop ceiling by a total of 115,500 men from the 1969 high of 549,500, a cut of 21 per cent in 10 months. (This ceiling includes the fresh troops sent to Vietnam on the normal rotation to replace those whose one-year tours of duty are completed.)

The criteria set by the President for the return of our forces: (1) Progress in training and equipping the South Vietnamese forces, (2) progress in the Paris peace talks and (3) the level of enemy activity. The Defense Department is asking \$300 million to train and equip RVNAF in the next fiscal year. Australian, New Zealand, Korean and Thailand troops continue to play significant roles in combat operations.



Crockett—Washington Star
THE CALL HAS BEEN PLACED

RVNAF forces already have replaced American Marines along the Demilitarized Zone in the northernmost provinces, and along the Cambodian and Laotian borders. They have replaced the First Infantry Division just North of Saigon and have the chief responsibility for defense of the capital city itself. The United States furnishes only limited naval and helicopter support for the RVNAF forces protecting the Mekong Delta.

CRITERIA FOR MORE WITHDRAWALS:

- (1) PROGRESS IN VIETNAMIZATION
- (2) LEVEL OF ENEMY ACTIVITY
- (3) PROGRESS IN PARIS PEACE TALKS

Why Not Pull Out?

Abrupt withdrawal of American forces would give the enemy a significant tactical advantage. Undoubtedly,

The North Vietnamese would respond with an all-out offensive to seek a military victory or at least to make it appear the Americans were withdrawing in disorder. If large parts of the country were to fall under Communist control, such reverses would severely damage South Vietnamese morale.

Such military and psychological advantages would increase the possibility that the enemy in time could achieve takeover of the south and forcibly impose Communist dictatorship. If this occurred, it could be expected that the North Vietnamese would execute thousands and thousands of those who have fought them for years.

At least 50,000 persons were executed in the North after the Viet Minh victory over the French in 1954. Some 800,000 Vietnamese fled to the South to escape communism then. The 1968 Hue massacre of 3,000 civilians is further evidence of the purge strategy.

President Nixon has made it plain that this nation will not accept a settlement that would arbitrarily dictate the political future of South Vietnam or undermine its basic right of self-determination. In December the House passed overwhelmingly a resolution backing President Nixon's peace proposal for free elections supervised by an international body after mutual troop withdrawals.

So long as the other side continues to demand unconditional departure of American forces with no reciprocal concessions, there is nothing to negotiate at Paris or elsewhere. Likewise, the offer of President Thieu's government to discuss a political solution with the National Liberation Front and the offer of free elections have been rejected. Hanoi insists adamantly on unilateral withdrawal of United States forces and removal of South Vietnamese government leaders as conditions merely to begin negotiations.

U.S. Initiatives

The United States has taken three major steps which we were told repeatedly would lead to serious negotiations:

(1) Stopping the bombing of North Viet Nam; (2) beginning withdrawal of American forces from Viet Nam, and (3) U.S. agreement to negotiate with the National Liberation Front as one of the parties to negotiation.

Repeated overtures and assurances of flexibility in both American and South Vietnamese positions have proved fruitless.

The Vietnamization program is viewed as an incentive for Hanoi to negotiate. As the Vietnamese Government and armed forces grow stronger, Hanoi's bargaining power diminishes.

Can South Vietnam Ever Defend Itself?

The presence of American forces, while acting as a shield for the South Vietnamese, also inhibits the growth of strong national institutions and the capability for self-defense and self-management. Such development, of course, is essential if South Vietnam is to maintain a stable government.

With our help the RVNAF have grown by more than 75,000 men in the last year. About 400,000 weapons have been supplied villagers who belong to the Peoples' Self Defense Force, a local militia throughout the countryside.

Vietnamization includes the goal of establishing in each hamlet (1) an adequate defense and (2) a government functioning 24 hours a day. If this can be accomplished, it can prevent the enemy from subverting and terrorizing the population and mobilizing it for its own purposes.

Recently, the percentage of rural population living in areas with adequate defense and fully functioning local government has more than doubled. Viet Cong control over the rural population has dropped sharply to less than 10 per cent. Enemy difficulties in recruitment and supply and a reduced ability to launch offensives have followed.

Prisoners of War

Over 1,400 Americans are listed as missing or captured, some as long as five years, most with no word ever to their families. The 1949 Geneva Convention listed these humane standards: Provision of information about prisoners, right of POW's to correspond with families and receive packages, inspection of POW camps by impartial organizations such as International Red Cross, and early release of sick and wounded prisoners.

What's Ahead in Vietnam?

In his recent Foreign Policy Message, President Nixon said a high-level Vietnam Special Studies Group has been formed to monitor progress and analyze such questions as:

--What is the enemy's capability to mount sustained operations? Could they succeed in undoing our gains?

--Are the Vietnamese developing the leadership, logistics capabilities, tactical know-how and sensitivity to the needs of their own people which are indispensable to continued success?

--What alternative strategies are open to the enemy in the fact of continued allied success? If they choose to conduct a protracted, low-intensity war, could they simply wait out U.S. withdrawals, then seize the initiative and defeat the South Vietnamese forces?

--Most important, what are the attitudes of the Vietnamese people, whose free choice we are fighting to preserve? Are they truly being disaffected from the Viet Cong, or are they indifferent to both sides? What do their attitudes imply about the likelihood that the pacification gains will stick?

It is the broad policy and related program decisions based on the answers to these questions that will determine how long American presence is required in Vietnam. No one can say how long will be required, but already plans for the transition from war to peace are going forward. Much has been done to bring relief to suffering people, to reconstruct war-torn areas and to promote economic rehabilitation.

The President's hope for the future of Vietnam was expressed in his September 18, 1969, address to the United Nations:

"When the war ends, the United States will stand ready to help the people of Vietnam--all of them--in their tasks of renewal and reconstruction. And when peace comes at last to Vietnam, it can truly come with healing in its wings."

It is to be hoped that a Korea-like stalemate can be avoided, but look at what has been accomplished in that country: A highly trained military force which is fiercely anti-Communist and has helped keep the peace for 15 years; a doubling of Korea's gross national product in the past decade; an annual economic growth rate of 15 per cent, perhaps the highest in the world.

EDUCATION BILL VETO

A Labor-HEW Appropriations bill finally has been passed, eight months into the fiscal year and six months into the school term.

The last of the Fiscal 1970 appropriations bills encountered a Presidential veto that was subsequently sustained in the House. A new bill exceeding the President's anti-inflationary guidelines was passed by the House and a second veto looked probable. But the Senate succeeded in modifying the bill enough so that it survived.

The President was given discretionary authority to cut up to 2 per cent from the \$19.4 billion measure, excluding such areas as Social Security funds. I am glad three House-passed amendments aimed at limiting federal integration plans were nullified by Senate action.

The controversial impacted areas aid program will be funded at last year's level. I am sorry we were not able to retain the House language which would permit full funding of Category A children entitlement with a reduction only to Category B children who in many cases are not really an "impact." The bill will require a prorated reduction for all children.

Category A children are those whose parents both live and work on federal property on which no school taxes are paid. Thus, the cost of their schooling represents "federal impact" on local school districts.

Category B children are those whose parents work on, but do not live on federal property. Because their parents pay local school taxes, President Nixon and three Presidents before him have tried to change the law to reduce this aid. Time and again the effort fails. Why? A majority of the Members of Congress serve districts receiving substantial amounts of such aid.

It was not for that reason alone that President Nixon vetoed the bill. Essentially, the President had to show he meant business about cutting federal spending. It was the largest increase over his budget of any bill and it was the only bill where he did not have discretion to refuse to spend all that Congress had given him.

It all started last July when the House added \$1.1 billion in education funds to this measure. As a believer in greater federal support for education, I was among those who voted for the extra money.

The Senate didn't get around to finally passing the bill with the education funds intact until Congress resumed sessions in January. In effect, it was a "dare" for the President to veto a popular bill which was \$1.2 billion over his budget.

Had it been sent to the White House before the start of the fiscal year, or even before the school year began, I believe the President would have signed it. Congress would have had ample time to cut spending in other bills enough to stay within the budget.

While the Congress has responsibility to adjust priorities, it also has the duty to cut spending elsewhere or increase taxes to offset the budgetary impact. Last July we had no way of knowing the total of all the year's money bills. Outdated Congressional procedures spread spending over the entire session as departmental appropriations bills come along on a piece-meal basis.

Total Congressional spending for Fiscal 1970 exceeded the President's budget by \$476 million. Unbalanced Federal budgets are a key factor in spurring inflation which increased the cost of education twice the amount of money in controversy in the vetoed bill.

It should be pointed out that the President's original budget request for HEW was 6.5 per cent over Fiscal Year 1969 levels. (He since has recommended another 14.6 per cent increase for HEW in Fiscal 1971.)

According to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare the nation is expected to devote \$65.8 billion of its resources to public and private education at all levels during the 1969-70 school year with \$7.9 billion from the Federal government. That compares with \$61.4 billion in 1968-69 with \$7.2 billion from the Federal government. Five years ago in the 1964-65 school year total educational expenditures were \$40.4 billion with \$3.8 billion from the Federal government.

POPULATION GROWTH AND EDUCATION			
EXPENDITURES			
	U.S. Pop. Millions	Total Expend., All Ed. Billions	As a % of the G.N.P.
1945	140	\$ 4	2%
1951	155	\$11	3.4%
1957	172	\$21	4.8%
1963	189	\$36	6.1%
1969	203	\$62	7.1%

I am convinced that the Federal government should and will increase its aid for education in the future. At this time major stress must be given to vocational education, the basics and preschool development. In the meantime every effort must be made to find out what works and what does not work, provide Federal fund monies early enough so that schools can wisely plan their programs which will be funded by the Federal government, and the wisest heads must develop the means whereby schools can be integrated in a way that can best improve the educational opportunities.

* * * * *

COMING UP--In forthcoming issues of this report I shall discuss the Fiscal 1971 budget and its change in emphasis from national defense to human resource programs, inflation and what causes it, and what type of farm program can be expected to replace the voluntary price support programs expiring this year.

Albert H. Quie, M.C.

R.R.1

Faribault, Minn. 55021

January 23, 1970

Dear Liz,

Thank you for taking care of things for me.

That form you mentioned never came, so further 1st Dist. action is summarized here:

OEA formerly reported—Austin's should be changed to "individual letters."

Later OEA actions

Austin—letter to Mr. Zue; tried to contact all local lawyers

Burnsville—letter to Mr. Zue

Faribault—letters to Mr. Zue at two different times; wrote all local lawyers

Northfield—just when the vote had been put off a week, took advantage of Mr. Zue's appearance in that town, rounded up non-college people, and met with him to present opposition to his plan. The next day Molly Woerlin called: "You know how he is, so amiable you wonder if it got through at all."

Red Wing—letters to Mr. Zue, Sen. Mondale, & Sen. McCarthy

Winona—letter to Mr. Zue

Tax Reform bill

Winona—copies enclosed

The enclosed editorial is a good argument against governor-run OEO programs. About five years ago Montana's governor was benefiting financially from air pollution that nearly closed a town (Good Housekeeping of about Aug., 1968).

1910
Faribault League is hopeless. "Amendments you would call crippling." "The only hope of salvaging poor local 13-year-old girls is to have them do our housework on Saturdays."

It's been a pleasure to work with you, Liz.

Sincerely,
Pat Cloutier

State CEA action
Linton - letter to Mr. Lint, tried to contact all local lawyers
Barnesville - letter to Mr. Lint
Faribault - letter to Mr. Lint at two different times; wrote
all local lawyers
Northfield - just when the net had been put off a week,
the advantage of Mr. Lint's appearance in
that town, rounded up our village people, and
went with him to present opposition to his plan.
The next day, Mr. Lint called, "You know
how he is, we might as well wonder if it got
through at all."
Red Wing - letter to Mr. Lint, Sen. Mondak, Sen. McCarty
Winona - letter to Mr. Lint

Top Reform Bill
Winona - copies enclosed

The enclosed petition is a good argument against Governor
and CEA programs. About five years ago Montana Governor was
benefiting financially from his position that nearly closed a
town (closed housekeeping of about 1968).

The President's Column

Ohio governor boasts of chiseling

By Jerry Wurf

*The Public Employee - union paper
12/69*

As everyone knows, the country has a big surplus of petty chisellers. Very few of them boast about being chisellers. The governor of Ohio is an exception to the rule.

The answers can be seen in these examples of how Ohio treats its employees . . .

- There hasn't been a state civil service promotional examination for 40 years. An assistant attorney



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RED WING
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

RED WING, MINNESOTA 55066

1961 Gernentz Lane
Red Wing, Minnesota 55066
March 13, 1970

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
409 Birchwood Ave.
White Bear Lake, Minnesota 55110

Dear Mrs. Ebbott:

Thank you for your letter of March 10th. I hope you will be very patient with me-as I really feel like I'm stumbling around in the dark. I will try to get this organized and underway. If you have any helpful suggestions regarding sending reminders to Leagues, I would appreciate it. Also I would like an explanation of the enclosures in your letter regarding Times for Action. Is this something that needs to be filled out immediately or are these for the future.

Betts Withers has given me the material she has. I hope to have a more extensive talk with her.

By the way my address is: Mrs. Gerald Childs
1961 Gernentz Lane
Red Wing, Minnesota 55066

Sincerely,

Gronne Childs

Mrs. Gerald Childs

409 Birchwood Ave.
White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110
March 30, 1970

Mrs. Gerald Childs
1961 Gernentz Lane
Red Wing, Minn. 55066

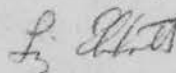
Dear Yvonne:

The Time for Action process isn't very difficult and I'm sure it will all make sense as time goes on. You are right, the big problem is how to get the Leagues to respond and to let you know. We have put a seven day limit before the coordinator is to become involved in reminding. In practice, I don't think the coordinators have been that prompt nor have they been able to do much if they send out reminder letters and still don't hear. But it is a gradual thing, getting Leagues in the habit of responding, and there has been great improvement since we have had coordinators. I'm sure you'll find that some of your Leagues are very responsive.

I don't recall just what it was we sent you. I hope you have Quie's activities and votes for last year, the interview held in January, 1970, Voting records on Mondale and McCarthy, a yellow sheet describing the procedure, and expense vouchers to turn in to get reimbursed for your postage, etc. We don't need any reports or sheets filled out now.

We're sorry that we got your address wrong. We've tried to back track and get your correct one to National League and your Leagues in the district. With luck they may make the change... Glad to hear you got the files from Mrs. Withers. Good luck. Thanks for taking the job. May you hear from your Leagues on the next Time for Action. (There hasn't been much action needed yet this year.)

Sincerely yours,



Mrs. Ralph Ebbott, National
Action Chrm.

LEAGUE INTERVIEW WITH ALBERT H. QUIE, CONGRESSMAN 1ST DISTRICT, MINNESOTA, (REPUBLICAN)

Electoral Reform

Congressman Quie voted for the district plan and much prefers this approach because he feels it gives the people the greatest voice. (If Congress doesn't come up with a constitutional amendment, he hopes Minnesota will adopt the district system at the state level.) He especially wants to get rid of the "faithless elector" and having the ultimate choice in the House. He voted for the direct popular election because there seems to be so much popular support for it, but he feels the support is, in part, because the people aren't well informed on the complexities of the issue. Senate passage of the direct popular vote amendment may be much more difficult.

Human Resources: Education

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TO:

1st District Presidents

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA

FROM:

Mrs. Robert L. Ebbott, National Action Chairman

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

PHONE: 224-5445

SUBJECT

1st District Coordinator

DATE

March 13, 1970

Mrs. Seth Withers, 1st District Coordinator is unable to continue in this position. We are sorry to loose her. We do have a replacement within the Red Wing League -

Mrs. Gerald Childs
916 West 3rd Street
Red Wing, Minnesota 55066
322-3647

Response to Time for Action cards for Mrs. Childs are enclosed. Please discard all previous ones.

We do hope you have a response procedure for your official League reply to a Time for Action and you are dealing with them promptly. Mrs. Childs will welcome your cooperation.

R.R.1

Faribault, Minn. 55021

October 19, 1969

Dear Liz,

There is a correction to my August report—
Burnsville had responded to the TA on closing
Job Corps centers with letters to Senators
Mondale and McCarthy, Rep. Luie, and the Sec. of Labor.

And there are additions:

1. Sewage Facility Construction Grants —

Austin — letter to Pres. Nixon

Burnsville — letter to Mr. Luie on behalf of
LWV and letter from water chairman

Faribault — letter to Mr. Luie

Red Wing — letters to Pres. Nixon, Michael
Kirwan, Allen Ellender, and Odin Langan

2. Economic Opportunity Act. This one took 10
reminders.

Austin — TA forwarded to Human Resources
persons — may hear again later

Faribault — letter to Mr. Luie

Northfield — letter to Mr. Luie

Rochester — letter to Mr. Luie, and forwarded
reply to me

So. St. Paul — too far behind in paperwork

3. Written Amendments

Austin - letters to both senators

Here is the text of Quie's letter to Mrs. Sholtz of Rochester. 10-9-69

"Thank you for your letter concerning the extension of the O.E.O.

"The Committee on Education and Labor has begun 'mark-up' sessions on this bill. The Democrats, who control the Congress and the Committee have indicated that they wanted the bill amended before they would vote to report it out of Committee, but such amendments have not been forthcoming.

"So far as the basic legislation is concerned, I believe it is one of the most poorly written pieces of legislation to come out of the Great Society. My effort to improve it through amendment in Committee in recent years has been relatively fruitless so I am not offering any ~~amend~~ amendments this year in Committee.

The bill is not being delayed in Committee by any action on our side of the Committee aisle.

"I will probably have some amendments to offer in House consideration which I believe will improve the program."

Even though he dropped the Agriculture Committee he's writing legislation for that now (\$20,000 payment ceiling); maybe he dropped the wrong committee. You can see why I don't want to interview him again.

Do other states use the coordinator system? Could League match you up with your counterpart wherever the second-ranking Democrat on the House Ed. + Labor Com. is for note comparing? I suppose the national office knows

what's going on, anyway.

It's always nice hearing from you.

Sincerely;

Pat

LWV of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha St., St. Paul, Minn.
55102

The LWV of _____
responded to the Time for Action on _____
in the following manner:

The LWV of _____
did not respond to the Time for Action on _____
because:

Please return to: Mrs. Gerald Childs
916 West 3rd. Street
Red Wing, Minnesota 55066

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R.R.1

Faribault, Minn. 55021

August 17, 1969

Dear Liz,

Here's a summary of 1st District response:

Elementary + Secondary Education Act - Letter to Quie from Folt.
I wrote the other 10 Leagues - the only time this year.

Job Corps Closing - Letter to Sec. Shultz, Folt.

Appropriations for Sewage Treatment -

Austin, letter to Odin Langen (Federal water pollution)

Burnsville, letters to Mr. Nixon, Sen. Mondale, Sen. McCarthy, Mr. Quie,
Mr. Kirwan, + Sen. Ellender

Faribault, letters to Mr. Nixon, ~~Mr. Quie~~, Mr. Kirwan, + Sen. Ellender

Winona, letters to Mr. O. Langen, Mr. Kirwan, Sen. Ellender, Pres. Nixon,
"RUSSELL, MAHON"

Housing Programs -

Red Wing, indicated response

Winona, letter to Hon. O. Langen

Political Activity of Tax-Exempt Organizations -

Burnsville, letters to Sen. McCarthy, Sen. Mondale, + Rep. Quie

Self-government for District of Columbia -

Austin, letter to Sen. Joseph Tydings

50th Anniversary Commemorative Stamp -

Austin, letter to U.S. Postmaster General.

Mr. Luie responded to the ESEA letter with a booklet sent to Mrs. Wickstrom - haven't seen it yet. His recent "Reports" devoted over half its space to the "weaknesses" of Job Corps.

Liz, if you could find someone else in this district who could do a good job of this, I would be pleased. Washington really turns me off lately.

Sincerely,
Pat Cloutier

409 Birchwood Ave.
White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110
September 15, 1969

Dear Pat,

I'm sorry Washington turns you off. You are doing such a good job with your Leagues in getting them to respond to Washington and to let you know. (Many thanks for the up-to-date summary.) But I can appreciate your getting tired of the job. I hate to see go, and I know we'll have difficulty finding a replacement that will do as well. Anyway, I'll start looking and try to find someone to take over as soon as possible.

If you'd be willing to stay with the job until we have another person, it would be much appreciated. I'll let you know just as soon as we find her. Many thanks for the job you are doing - a few more goodies are enclosed.

Yours,

3/10/70

Albert Lea:

Mrs. Frank Gjersvik
1020 St. Joseph, Albert Lea, Minn. 56007

Austin:

Mrs. A.E. Mulder (Eleanor)
810 ~~1st~~ 10th Ave. S.E., Austin, Minn 55912

Burnsville:

Mrs. Samuel Poppleton (Mary)
11009 London Drive, Burnsville, Minn. 55378

Faribault:

Mrs. George Wickstrom (Barb)
16 N.E. 6th Ave., Faribault, Minn. 55021

Northfield:

Mrs. Arthur Campbell (Georgiana)
RR #1, Northfield, Minn. 55057

Owatonna:

Mrs. Donald Wesely
445 W. McKinley, Owatonna, Minn. 55060

Red Wing:

Mrs. Terry Fuller (Eilene)
1515 W. Maple, Red Wing, Minn. 55066

Rochester:

Mrs. Paul Sholtz
2006 N.E. 5th Ave., Rochester, Minn. 55901

South St. Paul:

Mrs. Charles Fairhurst (Margaret)
417 5th Ave. N., South St. Paul, Minn. 55075

West St. Paul:

Mrs. Thomas Bayless (Betty)
738 Navajo Lane, St. Paul, Minn. 55118

Winona:

Mrs. Henry Stankiewicz (Meredith)
3725 4th South, Winona, Minn 55987

January 1970

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Education and Labor Committee, #2 Republican
House Administration Committee

Congressional Action of League Interest, 91st Congress, 1st Session, 1969

Y N

xx Electoral Reform

- X 1. Objection to counting the vote cast by Dr. Bailey for Wallace - defeated
- X 2. District Plan - defeated.
- X 3. Direct election - passed.

Human Resources:

Education

- X 1. Author, Green-Quie substitute of block grant to states for certain National Defense Education Act and ESEA programs - passed
- X --Passage of act.
- X 2. To increase education funds by \$900 million over committee's funds-passed.
- X --To forbid student loans to protestors.
- X --Passage Dept. HEW and Labor Appropriation
- X --Authored administration bill on handling college disorders.
- X --On conference committee on insuring student loans, Higher Education Act Amend
- X --Supporting the Whitten Amendment (funds can't be used to force busing, to force attending a particular school against the choice of parents)- defeated.

Economic Opportunity Act

- X 2. Author, Ayres-Quie-Green substitute to allow states to take over many of the functions of the regional offices of OEO under Federal guidelines - defeated.
- X --Vote on authorization - passed
- X --On EOA conference committee.
- X --Vote on conference report. - passed.
- X Housing - funding HUD - passed.
- X Indians - establishing and funding National Council on Indian Opportunity
- X Anti-discrimination activity
- X 1. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 1970 appropriations.- passed.
- X 3. Support of the Philadelphia Plan - voluntary goals for hiring minority construction workers- passed.
- X 4. Voting Rights Act substitute - passed.
- X --Bill passage

Foreign Policy

- X 2. International Development Association replenishment; to recommit -defeated.
- X -- " " " " "; to pass.
- X 3. \$54 million for planes for Taiwan - passed.
- X --to cut \$50 million per year, Development Loan Fund - passed.
- X --passage Foreign Assistance Act Authorization
- X --passage " " " " , conference report.
- X 4. \$50 million in military aid for South Korea - passed
- X --passage, Foreign Assistance Act Appropriation
- X --to agree with the Senate, no military aid for Taiwan - defeated.
- X --passage of conference report
- NV 6. Extension of the existing Export Control Act - passed.
- X --Conference report accepting the Senate's less restricted version - defeated
- X 7. Peace Corps, to recommit to cut \$11 million - defeated.
- NV -- " " , to pass.
- X 8. Vietnam Resolution supporting the President, vote on closed rule allowing very limited debate - passed.

Y N
X

--Vote on the Vietnam Resolution - passed

Water

- X 1. Public Works Appropriation Bill, including \$600 million for waste treatment grants - passed.
6. Author of a bill to permit state standards to be more restrictive than AEC standards.
7. Author of Environmental Quality Education Act.
8. Author of creating a House Standing Committee on Environment to bring together into one committee ~~the~~ the processing of all legislation dealing with the environment.

District of Columbia

3. Co-author of legislation to have a D.C. delegate in the House.

Miscellaneous

1. Went on an official visit to Korea.
2. A US delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference in Brussels.
- X 3. Agricultural Bill, to limit farm payments to \$20,000
- X 4. Agricultural Bill, conference version (payment limit deleted)-passed.
5. Supports a cabinet-level Rural Affairs Council.

Qui Interview, January 6, 1970
Owatonna

<u>Name</u>	<u>League</u>
Marilyn Buresh	Owatonna
Marilyn Winter	Owatonna
Kay Halving	Owatonna
Loren Vickberg	"
Ruth Fox	"
Lila M. Clocklin	"
Jan Kupperts	Burnsville
Mary Poppleton	Burnsville
Marlene Roth	Burnsville
Margaret Fairhurst	South Saint Paul
Joanmany Sobalano	Owatonna
Nancy Olson	Owatonna
Kathy Staska	Owatonna
Joan Vogt	Owatonna
Helen Durand	Owatonna
Barnes Bry	Owatonna
Mary Oyer-Bennet	Northfield
Mary Ann Emery	Northfield

As I said on the phone I can't manage anything on ed. - funding etc. Mention also of urban renewal - I don't remember details.

Electoral Reform

He voted for the District plan. I suppose implicit in this is his attachment to federalism - hence a state-related step. I'm assuming this he did not really justify his vote for the district plan. Of course he also voted for direct popular election and seemed comfortable with that concept too.

Q EO - On this subject he conceded that his desire to involve the states is based on philosophy - again importance of federalism - and he was short on examples of successful state efforts to direct anti-poverty efforts. On the one hand he defends the ability of states but on the other hand he says that his plan would provide that in the event of state failure responsibility would fall back on regional offices. He is realistic about potential dangers in existing control in some states - mentioned Southern particularly. Said agreed that big federal focus on poverty is significant and it is a national issue problem on scope.

voting Rights

Though he did vote to extend Voting Rights Act he felt it should have been amended to leave the burden of action on the Justice Dept instead of the oppressed voter.

Aid - Trade

On foreign aid he shared our concern over lack of separation between economic and military aid categories. Seemed to realize the importance of aid and keeping down trade barriers. Emphasized importance of trade as means of maintaining relations with other nations.

~~Water~~ He suggested fragmentation of functions in Congress is a horrendous problem. Said maybe a cabinet level post on environment and human resources would help to give priority to these areas.

~~China~~ He recognizes that Peoples' Republic etc. is China and approved of recent legislation (was it in trade area? I forgot) Admits he doesn't think too much about China. He doesn't see any détente in relations with Cuba coming up. Said we do tend to approve more of dictatorships on the right but some evidence of the reverse in Yugoslavia.

~~Water~~ In discussion of Santa Barbara Oil situation and Boundary Waters Canoe Area mineral rights thing -
- that we need fossil oil
- that we can't prevent drilling
- that Michel had done more than Zuni would have expected.
He was pretty non-committal about what steps should be taken there but thought if St. Clair could remove Michel without disturbing the area, that's
O.K.

D.C.

Agrees with Home Rule & representation, at least one Senator. Mentioned possibility of annexing most of D.C. to Maryland but problems in that. He sees resistance to H.R. & Rep. from many Congressmen and not just Conservatives because of black majority and mythical superiority and inability to govern selves. He is satisfied with a step at a time approach e.g. a non-voting member of Congress at least for a start.

Mrs. Terry Fuller (Eileen)
Mrs. Seth Withers
Mrs. Sam Poggerton
(Mary) Bunnille

Pat McEraney

Mrs. Wesely - Owatonna Press

Mrs. Charles Fairhurst (Maya)
S. St. P.

Mrs. Thomas Bayless (Betty)
(W. St. P.)

National Convention =

1. ESEA & OEO =

Agres - Gran. Quire -

a - Current status - Funding -
basic bill

b - Legume greatest concern is in giving those affected a voice in
controlling their program -

Why do you say status can do this better than regional office -

~~Now~~ State programs have been = available, yet aren't reaching
minorities, poverty - why can they now do better

c - Concern over ESEA funds not getting to those intended -

Trying

d - Head start - non-poverty -

e - ~~Basic~~ Administration - about over funding for ed, wants to try
new ideas, directions - what might there be -

f - Federal solution to local school district problems -
Funding, Coordination

g - Federal integration in the South - all the great schools - Funding, Fed
Program, Regis
Public open

2 - What determine other bills -

1 - Educational reform - District, Popular.

2 - Indian Claim Settlement - Prairie Island.

3 - Voting rights -

4 - Foreign Assistance - Appreciate in votes -

When France has to offer aid to fund A. Overseas Project Invest -
what can the Administration come up with a new look - to
satisfy Otto Passman - Fulbright -

5 - Trade legislation - we agree quotas
D.C. we want action

6 - Water - Quality Improvement Act - coming? Clean Water - Albet Lea?
AEC - Future to your bill

Education

authorized
Last session appropriated for 1970 at 90% -

Have early action for next year - Senate just ran out of committee - (Senate, again going limit to \$4,000 - have now funds to the \$3,000.)

In getting the 4 titles together - will go to the grill of understanding that they provide to the govt.

Expects by 1980 - 25% of school fed (now 8%) -
if same pattern - get getting - like school time - public bus trailers - rentable, etc.

More bill, Pres. will veto - doesn't know the end come -
on initiation, agreed upon % cuts for everything -
like to change position, but that means Congress has
to cut elsewhere, this they don't do - "Give it to the
Pres, let him make the decisions."

ES-EA, Title I, haven't been used for Gov -

→ said the letter of the law wasn't that it had to go to
poverty areas -

→ 1st year, much experiment bought - unneeded

→ 25% going to those year assume it should - doing better than

→ Calif - concentration too. \$300/yr - now only \$90(?) -

State control - for Smith that state can do the job -

his grounds that must have plan, approved OEO Division,
approval can be taken away.

Fails local from local need ~~but~~ best -
Mayer program now going through state.

Says many poverty programs besides OEO, but it was
pointed out that attention wasn't focused until OEO.

Hard start - ~~commitment~~ continued criticism of the program &
said shouldn't be abolished, but need changing - tremendous
demand for it. Some cities being because of OEO philosophy
that some experts haven't solved the problems, so experts

should be allowed near the programs - written in ~~the~~
fresh look, not knowing.

50% on-joints - will allow Red Wing, Northfield to do what they want - (has been 15% all along).

~~Voted for District plan - likes it but - gives people some voice -
but especially wants to get rid of Southern election, throwing it
into the House, ?~~

~~If Congress don't act, may become a state issue
again - the hope, so.~~

Notes, rights - Term is extended to 45 which was to
expire in 5 years. The ~~A~~ Criticism for involvement
as written no longer applies because of increased
privacy registration - - (There are no literary fees, so
don't apply this) -

Have bill - abolish literacy, abolish voting,
P & V-P + A-Fed. registers & E national cong (auto) Renewal
+ B-Voting have prior approval

A. Had some feeling the "triggering" mechanism in (Home
wouldn't compromise - straight extension vis. Pres. of
(felt most gain due to Civil Rights group rather Fed
but acknowledge that ~~they~~ existed suggest).

B. Prior approval - mostly things like District Council -
very few rejected, Ath Gen - District Cmta still in
contact & can take action.

Tracy Assistant - Wants military - see segregated - The military have the votes to award, but then don't vote solid - weis feel they don't have strength --- He feels Ann are honestly interested, sympathetic & it can be sold - He has always supported F. A - predecessor didn't - He doesn't feel that it has cost him votes. —

The grain voting was wild - many who campaign against FTA. Have always said that if the chips were really down they'd vote for it - this year they had to make good.

Trade - will be real rough. No major bill tried for past 2-2 1/2 years for fear of climate & don't think it's improved. It is mostly the coastal people who have turned against it.

Are thoroughly - that was an error by trade restriction - that grain comes through the interdependency grain out of trade relations!

P.C. - Will need to be small steps - for political expediency (criticized lobbyists last session for being indulgent about school board elections - want full voting rights)

Nelson is the power on that - putting together a coalition. He's having trouble w/ the Chamber - could have had Court. And last session, but killed by 2 Senators - too much.

12% District vote - County Ag. Boards often can't even get a quorum, yet considered high democracy -

Water - Feds ~~AEC~~ letting states have higher than AEC standards bill will make it - has the votes

Parsons creating out again like DOD with over all authority - Human & Natural -

Pushing for Home comm to treat all

environment Pollution issues -
dealing w/ Oil spills etc - Opposes nuclear drilling in B.W. world

Combat troops out of Vietnam in 1970

China - isn't protesting to the State Dept.

Ant. Convention - Can set up Breakfast Home - or Senator - best - doesn't like the standard bit -

June 4, 1969

National Time for Action - 1st District

Albert Lea

Mrs. Don Eck (Sue) -----President----- 373-8762
916 St. Jacob, Albert Lea 56007

** Mrs. Lynn Stoker (Betty) ---National Action----- 373-1744
405 Channel Rd, Albert Lea 56007

Austin

Mrs. A.E. Mulder (Eleanor) ---President----- 433-1198
810 10th Ave S.E., Austin 55912

** Mrs. Ronald Lokken (Esther) ----- All Action----- 433-1514
1111 8th St. N.W., Austin 55912

Burnsville

Mrs. Samuel Poppleton (Mary)-----President----- 890-4486
11009 London Drive, Burnsville 55378

Faribault

Mrs. George Wickstrom (Barb) -----President----- 332-8849
16 N.E. 6th Ave., Faribault 55021

Northfield

Mrs. Arthur Campbell (Georgia) -- President --- 645-7488
RR #1, Northfield 55057

Owatonna

Mrs. Donald Wesely -----President-----
445 W. McKinley, Owatonna 55060

Red Wing

Mrs. Terry Fuller (Eilene) ----- President----- 388-9617
1515 W. Maple, Red Wing 55066

** Mrs. Bradford Friedrich (Pat)---- Action ----- 388-4458
1104 Oak, Red Wing 55066

Rochester

Mrs. Paul Skoltz --- Pres --- 282-2381
2006 N.E. 5th Ave. - Rochester 55901

South St. Paul

Mrs. Charles Fairhurst (Margaret)-----President----- 451-1234
417 5th Ave. N., South St. Paul 55075

West St. Paul

Mrs. Thomas J. Bayless (Betty)-----President----- 454-5210
738 Navajo Lane, St. Paul 55118

** Mrs. Thomas D. Classen (Gloria) ---National Action- 455-7028
6881 Carmen Ave. E., Inver Grove Heights 55075

Winona

Mrs. Henry Stankiewicz (Meredith)---President ----- 8-4209
3725 4th South, Winona 55987

* * Mrs. Walter Steiner (Jeannette) - - - National Action - - - 8-5418
1418 W 5th, Winona 55987

Mrs. Seth Withers
409 Seymour, Red Wing. 55066

Mrs. Jane Clontier
RR 1, Faribault, Minn. 55021

RED WING
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
----- RED WING, MINNESOTA -----

December 5, 1969

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
Congressional Action Coordinator
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
555 Wabasha
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mrs. Ebbott:

Mrs. Seth Withers, 409 Seymour, Red Wing, will be happy to be the new Congressional Action Coordinator for the 1st Congressional District under the following conditions. She would like to have Pat Cloutier conduct the interview with Mr. Quie in January but would like to observe the arrangements and interview so that it will help her in the future. Also Mrs. Withers would like to have Pat Cloutier finish out the Legislative Session.

She would definitely not be able to conduct the interview ~~this~~ ^{next} January and would hope that this could be handled by you, the Congressional Action Coordinator, or National Program Chairmans and Presidents from our district.

Mrs. Withers presently does office work so she is well qualified for this type of work. She and her husband are Republicans and friends of the Quies.

I feel that Mrs. Withers would do a good job. Please let me know if this arrangement meets with your approval. If so, please correspond with Mrs. Withers.

Sincerely yours,

Eilene E. Tuller

Mrs. Terry Fuller
President
Red Wing League of
Women Voters

409 Birchwood Ave.
White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110
December 20, 1969

Mrs. Seth Withers
409 Seymour
Red Wing, Minn. 55066

Dear Mrs. Withers:

I was very pleased to hear from Mrs. Fuller that you will be the new Congressional Action Coordinator for the 1st District. I'm sure you'll do a fine job. Thanks for taking it on.

To get you in business:

1. Enclosed is a carbon of a letter to Pat Cloutier, the current Coordinator. I believe it is in line with your wishes. If you have any preference on where or when to ask for the interview, you could contact Pat directly. Last year it was held in the Rochester League's president's home. I think some seven different Leagues were represented.
2. Enclosed is "Congressional Action", our sheet to Leagues explaining League action process. We are getting for you a subscription to National League's Time for Action mailings. This will start with the next session in January (although most of the action won't happen until fall, 1970). We will get response cards to the Leagues in your district with your name on them. When a Time for Action call comes, they are to respond right away and let you know. If you haven't heard within a week, you are supposed to remind them. (It is all right if a League doesn't write, but they should still send you a card saying why they didn't respond.)
3. A copy of the report-chart mentioned in Pat's letter will be coming to you along with an expense voucher. The State League will reimburse you expenses.
4. Pat will get her files to you. I will send along your Leagues and your contact person, previous information about Quie and the Senators (when I can get them reproduced) and the 1969 record when the office gets it done.

That should be a start anyway. If you have any questions, please contact me. Your help is greatly appreciated!

Sincerely yours,

L. Ebbott
Mrs. Ralph Ebbott

c. Mrs. Fuller

409 Birchwood Ave.
White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110
December 20, 1969

Mrs. James Cloutier
Rt. 1
Faribault, Minn. 56021

Dear Pat,

We have a new 1st District Coordinator:

Mrs. Beth Withers
409 Seymour
Red Wing, Minn. 55066

She will plan to take over in January with the new Congressional session.

She has asked if you would be willing to close out this past session. I have your summary of action in August and updating in October so your year's activity is pretty well up to date. The state office will soon be sending you a report - chart form to indicate which Leagues responded to which action. You can either report your full year or just add on those I don't know about yet.

The remaining job is to set up the League interview. Last year's was so well done! Perhaps Rochester is a good place to have it, or Faribault, or Red Wing, or ?. It can be in a home again. It can be in a public place. It can be a luncheon. It should be in January, if possible. I'm sure the League president of where you want to have it will be helpful.

There is also the problem of who should conduct the interview. Maybe the president or national program person of the city you go to will do it. (I know you don't want to and Mrs. Withers doesn't either.) The Northfield League should be able to find someone. I will be most happy to be of any help needed (and I hope to attend). We will have the year's record out before the interview - voting, activities, bills introduced, etc. - things of League interest. I can also summarize some of the issues and positions of Quis, the Nixon administration and League - especially in the OEO and education fields, if that would help.

Pat, I'm so sorry you're departing the Coordinator's job. You've really been our best. I can't thank you enough. Merry Christmas, Happy New Year - hope to see you before long.

Yours,

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101

409 Birchwood Ave.,
White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110
November 12, 1969

Mrs. Terry Fuller
1515 West Maple
Red Wing, Minn. 55066

Dear Eilene:

I come to you and the Red Wing League with a request. We need a new Congressional Action Coordinator for the 1st Congressional District. Pat Cloutier of Faribault has had this job for several years and feels that she can no longer do the job. The position's responsibility is to keep informed of the Leagues' actions within the district in response to Time for Action calls. Leagues are to let the coordinator know the action they have taken with the coordinator reminding them if they do not respond within a week. The coordinator also sets up the yearly interview with the district's Congressman.

You have a good, strong League and I'm hopeful you have someone that might be interested in doing the job. It is a good one for a housebound person. Being an active Republican in the district would be a bonus. If you have someone who would be interested, let me know. I'll be most happy to send along much more information. We also buy for the coordinator a National Time for Action mailing.

Thanks for any help you can give.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott, Congressional
Action Coordinator





Congressman AL QUIE REPORTS



(NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE) 10

September 10, 1969

WASHINGTON--Tax reform remains leading topic of debate as the Congress returns from a three-week August recess. This thorny problem, together with the slow progress on appropriations bills, could keep Congress in session until year's end.

Five weeks of hearings on the House-passed Tax Reform Bill opened in the Senate Finance Committee last week. Clamoring to testify are many groups unhappy with provisions of the House Ways and Means Committee measure. It was forced through the House under the customary "closed rule" procedure which prohibits floor amendments. Most Members found enough good features in the bill so that it passed, 394 to 30.

Key targets of the tax reform bill are the oil and gas industries, whose minerals depletion allowance was cut from 27-1/2 per cent to 20 per cent; private foundations, whose permissible activities were tightened and investment income was taxed; hobby farmers, limited in the amount of farm losses they can deduct, and very wealthy individuals, able in the past to use a variety of loopholes to escape taxation.

In trying to end one abuse, however, looms the danger of penalizing the innocent. By cracking down on hobby farmers, the bill seems to penalize hard-pressed livestock producers by recapturing depreciation. By repealing the 7 percent investment credit as an anti-inflation device, the committee delivered a blow not to large corporations, but to small companies and farmers. Cooperatives feel the new requirements for cash refunds to patrons would limit their expansion. Local officials, already hard pressed to get bond issues approved for schools and civic improvements, are worried about a change in the tax-exempt status of state and local bonds.

These and other tax-hiking provisions will come under fire in the Senate. Likely to be left unchanged are provisions giving millions of individual taxpayers a tax cut.

Widows, widowers and other single persons would be extended head-of-household treatment. This means they will be in an intermediate category halfway between the income tax rates available to married couples and those of single persons.

The standard deduction would be increased by means of a "low income allowance." This will remove an estimated 5.2 million returns from the tax rolls entirely. Some 7 million more will get tax cuts.

But what about John Q. Citizen -- the average, hard-working, middle-income taxpayer? What does he get out of this long-awaited tax reform?

Modest tax relief together with tax simplification is provided for him. This would be done by increasing the standard deduction percentage (from 10 percent to 15) and by raising the maximum standard deduction allowed (from \$1,000 to \$2,000). The increase will enable an estimated 12 million taxpayers to use the standard deduction rather than itemizing all of those taxes, charitable contributions, interest paid, medical expenses, etc. These changes would be accomplished in steps by 1972.

The committee said the changes will result in tax cuts of up to 66 per cent in the zero to \$3,000 income bracket, 32 per cent in the \$3,000 to \$5,000 bracket and 18 per cent in the \$5,000 to \$7,000 bracket. For middle income taxpayers the savings would be around 10 per cent.

What's the effect of all this on Treasury receipts? Tax reform will increase receipts to an estimated \$6.9 billion, but tax relief will reduce revenues by \$9.3 billion by 1979, so it can be seen that the bill represents more of an attempt to equalize the tax load and close loopholes than to raise revenue receipts.

The bill includes provisions I had sponsored to make deductible more costs associated with moving expenses. House-hunting trips, temporary living expenses and costs of selling, buying or leasing your home are included. Regrettably, the bill provides no relief for college expenses.

The 10 per cent surtax was continued earlier until Jan. 1. Under this bill it would drop to 5 per cent from then until June 30, 1970, when it expires.

FARM HEARINGS--When Agriculture Secretary Hardin appeared before the House Agriculture Committee in July, he limited his testimony to the food stamp program. He will appear before the committee again on September 24 when it is hoped the Administration's recommendations for farm program changes will be unveiled. The battle lines are forming as some Members of Congress advocate phase-out of price support programs and others demand continuation. If massive land retirement, with grazing privileges, is the cornerstone of the program, cattlemen will be upset. Present farm programs expire next year, which is probably when Congress will take action. I hope we can pass legislation which will help rural America.

* * * * *

WELFARE CHANGES--Almost no one is satisfied with the present welfare system with its skyrocketing costs, lack of results, incentives for family break-up and stultifying hopelessness.

President Nixon's recommendations, labelled a victory for the liberal wing of the Cabinet, generally have received good acceptance from a public tired of paying the bill for generation after generation of welfare clients. Attacks on his proposals have shied away from the central theme--making work more attractive than welfare--and concentrated on peripheral issues, such as the future of the food stamp program (which has been increased).

His proposals are aimed at enabling employable people to begin the climb toward independence. Fathers would not need to leave home in order for their children to qualify for payments; absence of a father could no longer be a requirement. All employable persons accepting welfare payments would be required to register for work or job training and to accept that work of training if suitable jobs are available locally or if transportation is provided. Supplemental income payments would be offered to the working poor.

When it is necessary for an AFDC mother to go to work, day care centers would be provided for her children. Often the welfare mother herself would be utilized for training and employment in these centers.

I applaud the recommendations. They are an honest attempt to instill common sense, purpose, dignity and hope in the welfare system. Because they represent such a departure from past practice, they are found to be controversial--particularly the expected cost of \$4 billion a year. Congressional action is not expected until next year.

* * * * *

STUDENT LOANS--High on the priority list as Congress resumes work is a legislative solution to the stoppage in the student guaranteed bank loan program. My mail indicates the hardship this has created for many students and parents struggling to meet fall tuition expenses.

I hope and believe Congress will move promptly, now that the Members have heard from their constituents, to resolve this matter and get the loan program operating again. My best efforts have been bent in that direction.

* * * * *

VIETNAM CUTBACKS--As President Nixon weighs his decision on withdrawing further troops from Vietnam, at last there is a feeling of hope that we are finding our way out of that far-off conflict.

This has been accentuated by Defense Secretary Laird's recent statement about going to an all-volunteer force in Vietnam when conditions permit a cutback to 250,000 men. American troops would be replaced by South Vietnamese we have trained until that level is reached. Our troops then would occupy fortified positions and population centers, acting in support of the Vietnamese army and fighting only when attacked.

How soon such a move could take place would depend upon the level of enemy fighting and infiltration from the North, progress in the Paris peace talks and "Vietnamization" of the war.

The President does not want to give the enemy the impression he is caving in to the "peace at any price" advocates at home or that withdrawals will take place automatically without reciprocal moves. Neither does he want the pull-out to occur so abruptly that North Vietnam would have an easy prey after our departure. This nation has sacrificed 40,000 lives for the principle of South Vietnamese self-determination. For that price we should have the assurance, at the very least, that the South Vietnamese are capable of defending their own country at last.

409 Birchwood Ave.
White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110
September 15, 1969

Dear Rosemary,

I need help and knowing how bored you must be without the challenge of a League presidency, I've decided to come to your rescue with a request. Our Congressional Action Coordinator for the 1st District has resigned. The job includes arranging the Congressional interview, with which you are familiar and keeping track of League response to Times for Action. It's very much an at home job.

I would think it might appeal to you. If not, perhaps you could suggest some one else in Rochester who might be interested. Since Quie has an office in Rochester, it would work out well to have this job within your League. We will take care of all the details, getting a national mailing, informing the other Leagues, going over what the job involves, etc. You would do an excellent job. I hope you'll accept.

Looking forward to hearing from you -

Yours,



Congressman **AL QUIE** **REPORTS**



(NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE)  10

July 11, 1969

FARM LEGISLATION--First indications of the Nixon Administration's farm program proposals should come at the House Committee on Agriculture hearings opening on July 15.

Secretary of Agriculture Clifford Hardin will be the lead-off witness. It's unlikely he will be ready to unveil any new recommendations for a changed farm program that soon. Eventually, he is expected to propose a program of massive land retirement emphasizing taking whole farms out of production.

One idea being kicked around in farm circles is an easement program for long-term land retirement. The idea would be for the government to negotiate 20-year "crop-limiting easements." Long-term land retirement is the least expensive way to avoid excess production.

I hope the shortcomings of the old Soil Bank are remembered and guarded against in any new adventure into such a program.

Secretary Hardin has been conducting a series of "listening conferences" around the country. He was in California this week and will go to Georgia on July 24. Minnesota was included in the first one held at Lincoln, Neb., in April.

Rep. Robert Poage of Texas, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, has introduced an extension of the present farm program adopted in 1965. He proposes to make it permanent.

If direct payments to farmers continue, limitations will be a big issue. The House passed a \$20,000 limitation on farm program payments to individual producers as part of the Agriculture Appropriations bill, but this ceiling was eliminated by the Senate. It looks like some difficult compromising lies ahead on this issue.

Secretary Hardin testified that imposing a ceiling would trigger the "snapback" to higher price support loans for cotton farmers, thus actually increasing program costs.

In line with the added emphasis on feeding the hungry, spending under the food stamp program has been boosted to \$750 million for the new fiscal year that began July 1, doubling last year's expenditure. Secretary Hardin's proposal that free food stamps be made available to the poorest of the poor has not met with the approval of many members of the House and Senate committees.

* * * * *

CAMPUS UNREST--The right to dissent must be protected, but destruction of property and violence cannot be tolerated.

The main responsibility for order on the campus lies with the college or university itself. The Federal Government has some responsibility for the funds it provides, but some repressive legislation could be counterproductive.

After weeks of hearings in the Special Education Subcommittee, the full House Committee on Education and Labor declined to take any action on a reasonable bill dealing with those who disrupt college campuses. That bill would have required a college which receives federal aid to certify that it has rules and regulations governing conduct on the campus and has published them. It also would have clarified present law which sets up a procedure for cutting off federal loans or grants to students who seriously disrupt the education processes.

I had supported the bill because the House already has placed different riders on three federal-aid programs to colleges and universities that came before the House so far this year. Those riders would cut off certain aid to students participating in campus disorders.

The result of many different amendments is likely to be an administrative nightmare for college officials. Amendments to cut off some aid to colleges that fail to comply with the law also have been adopted. It would have been better to spell out the ground rules in a single law.

SURTAX CONTINUED--Demands for an extensive overhaul of our tax laws preceded the narrow (210-205) House vote to continue the surtax at 10 percent until January 1 and at 5 percent until it expires next June 30.

The majority felt the surtax, while not as effective as promised in reducing inflationary pressures during this past year, was necessary. It is not known how much more severe inflationary pressures would have been if it had not been invoked. Most economists agree that rampant inflation at home and a dangerously weakened dollar abroad would result if we do not continue it now.

The House always considers tax bills under a closed rule prohibiting amendments. But the Senate may try to add significant additional tax reforms.

President Nixon, in a letter read during House debate, said he supports a "far-reaching" tax reform measure which the House could pass this summer. The House Ways and Means Committee already has made several tentative decisions closing loopholes for tax-exempt foundations, hobby farmers, charitable contributions and corporate mergers. Substantial opposition is developing to this.

Chairman Mills promised the House a tax reform bill this summer. Undoubtedly it will make certain that none of the rich will be able to get by without paying taxes, but it is uncertain as yet what the committee will do about the oil depletion allowance.

Almost overlooked in the furor over the surtax were four additional provisions in the bill: (1) To remove from the tax rolls 2.1 million families who meet federal poverty standards and to lower taxes for millions more low-income taxpayers; (2) Postponement for one year of scheduled reductions in the 7 percent automobile excise tax and 10 percent excise tax on telephone calls; (3) Repeal of the 7 percent investment tax credit, effective April 18. I wanted to retain the \$20,000 limit for small business and farmers as was done the last time the tax credit was dropped, but it was not included; (4) Providing larger deductions for the cost of pollution control facilities by industry.

The tax writeoff for the poor will come by means of a "low income allowance" proposed last April by President Nixon. An \$1100 allowance would be added to the total of \$600 personal exemptions permitted each family. A family of four would pay no tax on the first \$3500 of income. A single person would be free of tax on the first \$1700, as compared with \$900 now. Total saving for the poor would amount to \$625 million for the first year.

* * * * *

VIETNAM--Military analysts are reading hopeful signs into the sudden decline in Communist combat activity in South Vietnam, reduced infiltration from the North and withdrawal behind the border of some North Vietnamese regiments.

Some believe this could be a reciprocal move to the American pull-out of 25,000 troops ordered by President Nixon. I have doubts about it.

Chairman John Stennis of the Senate Armed Services Committee believes the South Vietnamese are incapable of taking over the burden of the fighting. He proposes withdrawing our troops to a defensible line, as we did in Korea, rather than pulling out altogether.

I believe the South Vietnamese not only can, but must, take over more of the fighting. If peace talks don't work, the only solution is to phase in the South Vietnamese and phase out U. S. troops.

The American people plainly want to see results which will lead to an end of the war.

* * * * *

NOTES--Some 650 Minnesotans were on hand for a Minnesota State Society reception honoring Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren E. Burger of St. Paul...House Members, many of whom are undecided on deploying the ABM, will benefit from the current Senate debate on the issue...Subscription television, also known as pay TV, will not go into effect until a court appeal brought by theater owners is decided and technical standards are issued by the FCC. It would supplement, rather than supplant, free TV by offering special programs like opera, ballet, recent movies and Broadway plays to those interested enough to pay a fee...The Army has held up plans to dispose of lethal gas at sea. It may be possible to neutralize the gas by chemical means...Rochester will be district center for 11 counties in the First District for the 1970 Census.

July 11, 1969

ALBERT H. QUIE

is a tremendous amount of similarity between depart-

tions also was attracting Mattheis said.

over school district fees

Educational Research Experts *S. press -* Chided for 'Too Little, Too Late'

By RICHARD P. KLEEMAN

Minneapolis
Minneapolis Tribune
Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Educational researchers, gathered here at an awkward time last week, could probably be pardoned for bitterly comparing their lot with the generously financed research that preceded the Apollo 11 moonshot.



Allen

Readers or rockets



Quie

that for defense — because defense and space are solely federal responsibilities, while education is shared by states and localities — with the federal role comparatively recent.

Outlining basic changes that must be made before Congress will agree to more federal spending for education, Quie cited a basic difference between



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409 Birchwood Ave.
White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110
September 30, 1967

Mrs. James Cloutier
Route 1
Faribault, Minnesota 55021

Dear Pat,

It was a great pleasure to meet you albeit there wasn't enough time to talk about anything except the Coordinator's job. We are happy you are taking on the job. We are sure you will do an excellent job. As promised, we are sending along more details about the job in this letter. The state League office will eventually send you further information - a copy of the letter going to the Leagues in your district, copies of brief fact sheets on McCarthy and Mondale, and some expense voucher sheets. The state League will reimburse you for your expenses for postage, etc. We are also asking National League to put you on the special Time for Action mailing and to send you a copy of each of the National publications explaining League positions, "With Continued Support" and "National Continuing Responsibilities 1966-8".

At this time, as soon as the state office can get to it, we are sending out explanatory letters to the 11 Leagues in the 1st District:

X Albert Lea	Mrs. Robert Condon 1200 Virginia Place Albert Lea, Minn 56007	373-8552
X Austin	Mrs. Leon Robbins 2007 6th Ave SW Austin, Minn 55912	437-3692
X Burnsville	Mrs Perry Roth 5 Ridge Road Burnsville, Minn. 55378	890-1496
X Faribault	Mrs. Dean Nienow 732 NE 6th St Faribault, Minn. 55021	334-5470
X Northfield	Mrs. K. Danner Clouser 218 College Northfield, Minn 55057	645-4806
X Owatonna	Mrs. J.E. McEnaney 432 West McKinley Owatonna, Minn 55060	451-1436

X- Bills '67
Supplemental on Priv.

Red Wing	Mrs. Arlen Albrecht 1026 East Ave. Red Wing, Minn. 55066	388-4191
Rochester	Mrs. David Ahmann 826 11 ¹ / ₂ Street SW Rochester, Minn. 55901	282-0149
South St. Paul	Mrs. J.H. Terhaar 1924 Eva Lane So. St. Paul, Minn 55075	455-9376
West St. Paul	Mrs. Emil Slowinski 806 Bachelor Ave St. Paul, Minn. 55118	454-5012
Winona	Mrs. Robert Collins 204 East Wabasha Winona, Minn 55987	8-2418

Unless you hear differently from them, your contacts will be these presidents. We are sending them a procedure sheet (enclosed), the sheets on McCarthy and Mondale, and some Time for Action response cards. These they are to send to you as they take action.

The Coordinator's job will have three parts. Most important is to get the Leagues in the habit of responding to Times for Action. You are supposed to hear from all 11 Leagues within a week of the time you receive your mailing from national. If you don't hear, you will have to use your judgement on what to do about it. If the issue isn't already settled in Congress, a prodding note is probably best. We can't afford phone calls unless there is a real urgency. Our goal is to get the minimum of an official League letter from each League in the state on the Times for Action.

The job of summarizing League activity from time to time and letting everyone know will depend on how much the Leagues do and how good they are about letting you know. The third part of your job is to help them share information about Representative Quie. It would probably be useful to work up a basic information sheet on Quie similar to those on McCarthy and Mondale. You can get much of the information by writing his office, House Office Building, Washington, DC. You can identify yourself as having recently assumed the duties of legislative coordinator for the 11 Leagues in his district and you would like to relay some basic information on such as his Washington address, his home address, does he have a Minnesota office, his biography, current committee assignments, legislation he has introduced, etc. Being a Republican spokesman on the House Committee on Education and Labor we are especially interested in his views on the poverty program. This material can be combined with his voting record (your League president has this) and perhaps some pertinent newspaper comments, to give very useful background to the Leagues. As you collect this information, if you want to send it along to me and I'll see to it that the office types it up and sends it back out to your Leagues. You can also ask Quie to be put on his mailing list for any newsletter he might have.

(Incidentally, Minneapolis Tribune, Sept. 26, 1967, "Originally

WHITE BEAR LAKE AREA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
White Bear Lake, Minnesota

September 5, 1967

TO: Parents of Kindergarten and Elementary School Pupils

For several years our schools have participated in the Group Accident Benefit Plan which provides financial assistance to meet the cost of medical and dental services rendered as a result of accidental injuries incurred in supervised school activities. The local Board of Education has again applied to participate in the plan for the school year 1967 - 1968.

The checks for settlement of claims will be made payable jointly to the parent or guardian and the physician, or dentist rendering the service. The claims will be processed and checks mailed directly to you when received by the school.

If you have commercial insurance coverage on your children, it will in no way affect the benefits which you receive through the Group Benefit Plan.

The schedule of benefits is listed on the attached "Information Bulletin For Parents". Read it carefully and keep it for future reference.

The fee for each child attending school is 50 cents per year. This money should be sent to your child's teacher as soon as possible. Since we have been a group member school in previous years, we have a grace period until September 30, 1967. All children must have their fees paid by that date in order to have continued coverage.

If you have any questions about the plan, please call the principal of the school which your child attends.

Sincerely,

J.R. Mason

T. R. MASON
Assistant Superintendent
Elementary Education

Rollin Lake

*Mrs. James Kelly
4035 Yates N*

Silver Bay -

*Allen Thorgren
Finland Rd.*

Mankato -

115 Ridgely Rd.

*Blaine - Mrs. James Hartwell
10801 Pru. Drive NE
757-3062*

Fridley - 158 71st Way.

*Hibbing - Mrs. Charles Vesel
2906 W 2nd*

*Wynton -
Mpls*

Rock Cty - 306 N. Spring.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102 May, 1969

The LWV of _____
responded to the Time for Action on _____
in the following manner:

The LWV of _____ did not
respond to the Time for Action on _____
because:

Please return to: Mrs. James Cloutier; Route #1;
Faribault, Minnesota 55021

M
E
M
O

TO: Liz Ebbert
FROM: State Office
 Quelch
SUBJECT

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101
PHONE: 224-5445

DATE

5-2-69

Cards were sent to Burnsville &
Faribault. The question re
sending cards to each League
is a question.



League of Women Voters of Minn.
555 Wabasha Street
St. Paul, Minn. 55101

R.R.1

Faribault, Minn. 55021

April 16, 1969

Dear Madam:

Burnsville has requested
blue Time for Action cards;
Faribault could use some, also.
Maybe response would be better
in the first district if each
League received a batch, plus
a reminder to use them.

(Mrs. Samuel Poppleton, LWV of Burn.,
11009 London Drive, Burnsville,
Minn. 55378)

Are the other districts hav-
ing better luck with the cards?

Yours truly,
Patricia Cloutier

WOULD AFFECT AID

5/11

Quie to Introduce Bill to Calm Campuses

By RICHARD P. KLEEMANN

Minneapolis Tribune
Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Faced with a short deadline and Congress's get-tough attitude toward militant students, Rep. Albert Quie, R-Minn., is developing a new way for the federal government to help calm the nation's campuses.



Quie



Mrs. Green

Ponder student violence



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May 6

Dear Pat,

We sent cards to Bensenville and
Tarebanet. Most League are now getting
new presidents & I think will wait
until state convention time with
the cards. Thanks for your reminder -
I can set up a display about Congressional
Action for convention and will talk to
the presidents about it - plus getting
out the cards.

Last week, at National Council,
we saw Quire briefly - visited his
office & got passes for the House and Senate.
We commented on the 1st District Reg.
committee that voted against the District
plan of distributing electoral votes. Quire
said it had been a surprise to him... -
he says his now for direct popular vote
for president. He also told Irene
Janski that League people only do what
they feel that the don't think for

themselves or League joint one. Will
have to do something about that. I thought
with our interviews & emphasis on
meaningful letters we were doing much
better, but I guess we have more to
do.

How's the baby? Coming to
Communist or? I suppose it is a bit soon-

Yours,

Liz



Congressman AL QUIE REPORTS



(NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE) 10

WASHINGTON--South Korea has not stood still during the past 15 years of uneasy truce. Its economic resurgence, its military preparedness, and advances in government were among the surprises our Congressional group found in a four-day exchange visit.

I was privileged to be among the 22-member body of House members, led by Majority Leader Carl Albert, who toured military installations, visited the DMZ, and exchanged views with President Park and heads of government departments.

The strongest American "hawk" would be classified as a "dove" in this land of super-patriotism. We actually got the impression that our troop presence is required not just to buttress their defense but perhaps to restrain those tough ROK troops from invading the North. Their hatred for the North Korean Communists is intense.

Other impressions: Korea is not such a distasteful duty station for our troops as I had expected.....The people and the government are mindful of what we did for them and are genuinely friendly toward Americans.....The low crime rate in Seoul, a city of 4 1/4 million, was a real contrast to the situation in most large cities.

* * * * *

SOYBEANS AND MILK--I had hoped that Secretary Hardin would not find it necessary to lower the soybean price support from \$2.50 a bushel. Evidently his decision to peg it at \$2.25 was made from a long-term view. Also, his proposed changes on resale should be a big help to farmers who hold soybeans past the harvest season.

For the past two years our soybean oil export market has been slipping away due to cheaper foreign competition and substitutes. The previous Secretary of Agriculture took no corrective action, proposed no legislative changes and left this difficult situation in the hands of the new Secretary.

Now Hardin is faced with another difficult pricing decision for dairy products. The present support price for manufacturing milk is \$4.28 per cwt., about 84 per cent of parity. Ninety per cent--highest level permitted by law--would be about \$4.58.

With milk production declining for several years, with cow numbers down and production costs up, I have urged the full 90 per cent price support. Before leaving office, Secretary Freeman announced a continuation of the \$4.28 support level for the marketing year beginning April 1, 1969. Secretary Hardin can let that level prevail or announce a higher one, now or in future months. He also must announce, before April 1, the price at which the CCC will buy butter, cheese and nonfat dry milk not absorbed in the commercial market.

* * * * *

EDUCATION BILL--There is no doubt that the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, now being revised in our committee, will be extended. A major issue is the length of that extension, up to five years. The Administration wants two years so it will have time to review operation of the programs and recommend changes.

Majority Democrats so far have been successful in committee in promoting a five-year extension. This could prevent the Nixon Administration from bringing up substantive changes during its first term in office.

My major effort will be to try to consolidate four of the categorical aid programs--for equipment, guidance and counseling, textbooks and library resources, and supplemental educational centers. This would cut down on the deluge of paper work facing school administrators and give more flexibility to local schools.

* * * * *

SCHEDULE--My next trip home will be during the Congressional Easter recess (not vacation) in early April.

R. R. 1

Faribault, Minn. 55021

March 4, 1969

Dear Liz

Today we had a baby boy!

The following is the report of response to Times for Action of 1968:

March 18 - Hadn't received one answer to foreign economic aid #2 (letters to Sen. McCarthy), so sent nine letters (all but Burnsville & Faribault). These letters brought no replies.

April 1 - Received first DHR T/A - all background material.

April 1 - Received Protectionist Legislation T/A. Not enough time for doing anything.

April 8 - Received memorandum of status of legislation.

June 1 - Received support of funding for treatment facility construction program. Rec. reply from Burnsville. On

June 10 sent reminders to 9. (Faribault had responded.)

June 5 - Received EEOC & Education. On June 10 sent reminders to 10.

Aug. 23 - Received Status of Legislation.

Sep. 3 - Received Sewage Treatment Contract T/A

Sep. 4 - Sent 10 reminders about 4 items mentioned in "Status." Faribault president signed & sent only sewage & World Bank letters, refusing Head Start and employment & education letters.

All pretty dull, isn't it?

The enclosed is a script of a dimension on WCCO, which the network kindly sent me. I'm sending another copy to national League. Hope you found it as interesting as I did.

Thanks for the Lize write-up.

Sincerely,
Pat Cloutier

Some youngsters find it very difficult to discover who they are and what they want to be. Children without a sense of their own identity present a problem for everybody.

This is Hale Sparks with "Dimension On Learning." Every set of parents is faced with the difficult task of deciding what kind of child they wish to raise. But sometimes the standards of the parents are in conflict with those of the community. Dr. Jerome Kagan of Harvard University says each parent will be better able to socialize his child if he is close to his offspring during infancy and the pre-school years. I'll be back in a moment to tell you why this relationship is so important.

One of the hardest things for a child to learn is his own identity, the kind of person he is or would like to be. Dr. Jerome Kagan says there is "dramatic psychological growth that occurs in the opening years," so youngsters begin to formulate the standards that motivate their behavior very early in life. Close parent-child relationship in the first few years of life helps to develop a large share of the child's desire to adopt the values and skills of society, including the wish to master the tasks of school.

Kagan believes the children of middle class families have a distinct scholastic advantage over youngsters from lower income groups because they have usually received more personal attention during infancy. The most striking differences between lower-class and middle-class children of pre-school age involve language skills. Dr. Kagan suggests that the typically noisy home environment of the low-income family -- with its blaring television set, squawling brothers and sisters, plus

"If the material from this program is used in printed form, would you please credit Hale Sparks and the CBS Radio Network."

the clashing sounds of the ghetto -- make it hard for a very young child to attach any special importance to speech. The human voice is just another sound. The distinctive tone of his mother's voice may be virtually unrecognizable to a toddler in a tenement. Without this early vocal association, the infant is not apt to acquire the closeness to his parents that makes him want to succeed in school to please them.

According to Kagan, lower-class parents may urge their children to work hard for good grades in school, but the youngsters are quick to observe that their parents do not have the intellectual skills that are being taught in school. Consequently, they reject scholastic achievement as a worthwhile goal and turn elsewhere. In their struggle for identity, they strive to develop those traits that separate the boys from the girls. Preoccupation with so-called masculine activities alienates six-year-old boys even further from their teacher -- who in 90 percent of the primary grades is a woman. The situation may get worse if one widely-supported plan is put into effect.

Psychologists seem to be more convinced than ever that there is no substitute for a close parent-child relationship during the first few years of the child's life. It appears that a strong attachment to his parents is the mainspring of the youngster's motivation. Why, then, -- asks Dr. Kagan -- are many educators and social workers proposing day care centers where economically underprivileged mothers can leave their children with strangers? The Harvard psychologist believes this is short-sighted planning, for he maintains that day care

centers could"produce a child who has a seriously diluted tie to his parents." Better, he says, to consider paying the needy mothers to stay home with their children and begin strong educational programs for low-income parents. "There is a zealous attempt," says Kagan, "to bombard the lower-class child with pictures, crayons, books and typewriters." But no amount of supplies and equipment will compensate for the absence of close ties at home.



Congressman AL QUIE REPORTS



(NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE) 10

"We cannot learn from one another until we stop shouting at one another--until we speak quietly enough so our words can be heard as well as our voices."--Richard Nixon

WASHINGTON--With those words, probably the most memorable in his inaugural address, Richard M. Nixon became the 37th President of the United States last week. "Orderly" is the word most often used to describe his attack upon the immense problems awaiting him.

City problems received some of his earliest attention. A Cabinet-level Urban Affairs Council is expected to recommend new approaches to the problems of poverty and the ghetto.

Crime, one of Mr. Nixon's chief campaign themes, also got priority treatment. Attorney General John N. Mitchell was asked to come up with an anti-crime package for the District of Columbia within a few days.

Inflation was attacked with a government-wide order to weed out all unnecessary programs and to promote greater efficiency.

On Vietnam the President has an unique opportunity to bring about an end to hostilities. He is not locked into past policies and tactics. Fresh thinking, new approaches can be expected. Peace is his over-riding objective.

Fears that the Mideast crisis could provoke another hot war are evident in his thinking. The National Security Council placed the problems of that tinderbox high on its agenda.

So far, he has had little if anything to say on the farm problem, except to make it clear that Agriculture Secretary Clifford Hardin is to speak to the President for farmers and not the other way around. Secretary Hardin will be ably assisted by Minnesota's outstanding Clarence Palmbly as Assistant Secretary in charge of commodity programs and foreign operations.

Former President Johnson left Nixon a fiscal 1970 budget showing a modest surplus, dependent upon a number of "ifs"--if the 10% surtax is continued another year, for example. President Johnson's budgets have not been very accurate in recent years.

All in all, Mr. Nixon in his first week in office has demonstrated a quiet confidence, a sense of caution, and a desire to move us "forward together." After the pell-mell outpouring of programs for the past several years, both Congress and the American people seem ready for a pause in the action. It will give us a chance to survey what has been done, to strengthen the good programs and discard the bad.

My committee, Education and Labor, will be a focal point for many of the changes, particularly in the poverty program. Even President Johnson recommended that the programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity be split up and assigned to established, regular agencies. As you know, I have worked for this for years. That concept was incorporated in my "Opportunity Crusade" which was defeated in 1967.

The press and public have been charitable toward Mr. Nixon so far. But as details of his changes in direction come into view, that honeymoon will come to an end. It's the toughest job in the world and he can't please everyone for very long.

* * * * *

NOTES--About 40 residents of the First Congressional District were in Washington for the Inaugural activities.....Increases in both basic Social Security benefits and the amount of outside income permitted can be expected in this Congress.....First class mail (now 6 cents) and airmail (now 10 cents) may be consolidated into a single category at 7 cents using the fastest means of transportation.....Enrollments in the supplementary medical insurance part of Medicare will be accepted by the Social Security Administration through March 31. It will be the last chance for some older citizens to sign up.....Deadline for sign-up in the feed grains program is March 21. The program is almost identical to last year's.....Rural carrier and postmaster positions would be removed from politics under bills I am cosponsoring.

January 30, 1969

--ALBERT H. QUIE

M
E
M
O

TO: Liz Elliott

FROM: A. Whiting

SUBJECT: Quic Meeting

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101

PHONE: 224-5445

DATE 1/3/69

Keep working my way thru Bulletins, etc. —
and when I came across this wondered why the
rest of the Leagues in the 1st District were
not included — and I'm sure Quic must
have wondered too. Could it be that they were
invited but did not choose to come — ^{as mentioned in the 1st Bulletin} —
So have some of the stronger outside Leagues ^{(as}
well as a couple not-so-strong) in the 1st Dist.
but not very action-oriented. Meetings like this
would help in future action.

R THE ROCHESTER

Rochester, Minnesota
December, 1968

Mrs. David Ahmann, President
Mrs. Paul Hermans, Editor

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

ATTENTION

On December 9, 1968, at 2:00 P. M. our National representative, Mr. Albert H. Quie, will meet with members from Winona, Faribault and Rochester Leagues. Questions on League positions will be covered. This gives League members an opportunity to evaluate the prospects for the 1969 National Legislative session, on the possible success or failure of Legislation we want to support. Call to reserve 282-0149.

Rosemary Ahmann



See Quie: Congressional Record
Page 2 and 3

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

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

ALBERT H. QUIE
1ST DISTRICT, MINNESOTA

COMMITTEES:
EDUCATION AND LABOR
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

COUNTIES:
DAKOTA MOWER
DODGE OLMSTED
FILLMORE RICE
FREEBORN STEELE
GOODHUE WABASHA
HOUSTON WINONA

ROCHESTER OFFICE:
436 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
507-288-2384

January 6, 1969

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
Congressional Action Chairman
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
555 Wabasha
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

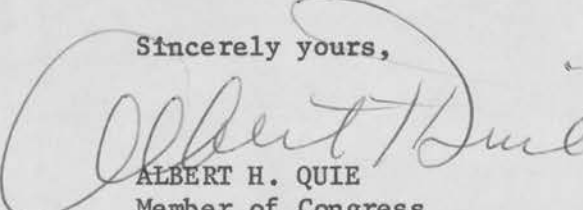
Dear Mrs. Ebbott:

Your thoughtfulness in sending me the League of Women Voters publications was very much appreciated.

The League's thoughtful study of such major issues as housing is sure to have an impact on solutions of problems in this area.

It was a real pleasure to meet with you and the other ladies at Mrs. Ahmann's home in Rochester.

Sincerely yours,



ALBERT H. QUIE
Member of Congress

AHQ/law

Mrs. J. Cloutier
R.R. 1

Faribault, Minn. 55021



Mrs. Ralph E. Ebbott
409 Birchwood Ave.
White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110

R. R. 1

Faribault, Minn. 55021

November 27, 1968

Dear Liz,

Everything seems set for the interview with Rep. Luce Monday, Dec. 9, at 2 p.m. at Mrs. Ahmann's home in Rochester. Can you come?

Maybe someone farther north of here will come and you'd like to join them. I'd be pleased to have you join me. (Straight south on Central Ave., Faribault's main street and highway 3, to the intersection with the three-way stop, there left on Division, over the viaduct, four miles, highway 60. There is a yellow farmhouse on the right; we live in a basement home across from it.)

Rosemary Ahmann says we had the wrong address for her. Correct: 907 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ St. S.W.

That's quite a distance for you, maybe too far. Whatever you think best.

Yours truly,
Pat Cloutier

November 12, 1968

The Honorable Albert H. Quie
436 First National Bank Building
Rochester, Minnesota

Dear Congressman Quie,

On behalf of over 5,500 League of Women Voters members in Minnesota, I would like to congratulate you on your re-election to Congress. As you know, the League puts a great deal of effort into helping and informing the voter by arranging candidate meetings, distributing candidate questionnaires, helping with voter registrations, etc. Leagues in your district have no doubt performed some of these services.

We also concern ourselves with selected governmental issues. These are chosen by the members, studied, and if there is agreement, we take action by communicating our concern to our elected officials. One of our major interest areas is in education and employment programs designed to help all Americans have an equal chance to develop their human resources. We are pleased that Minnesota has the ranking minority member on the House Education and Labor Committee and are aware of your hard work and skill in putting through several important bills. We appreciate your speaking out against the amendment which could have restricted funds to school districts using busing to provide greater equality in educational opportunity.

Our Leagues would like to get better acquainted with you and learn of your concerns and predictions about the up-coming 91st Congressional session. Our Congressional Action Coordinator for the first district, Mrs. James Cloutier, Faribault, Minnesota, will be getting in touch with your office soon. We hope that an interview can be arranged. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. O. J. Janski
President

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ON REPRESENTATIVE QUIE

As second ranking Republican on the House Education and Labor Committee, Representative Quie has been deeply involved in two bills of League interest - EOA and Elementary & Secondary Education Act. (For more information see enclosed "Summary of Congressional Action - 1967.")

Voted to take up the Economic Opportunity Act.

Voted for the conference report - EOA.

Sponsored amendment to the Elementary & Secondary Education Act to give block grants to the states instead of present categorical aids.

Defeated in the House by 29 votes.

Voted to allot Title III (ESEA) funds to state control.

Voted for the ESEA.

Voted for increased aid to Latin America.

Voted for increased funds for the Inter-American Development Bank.

Voted for the conference report on the Foreign Assistance Act.

Voted against recommitting foreign assistance appropriation to committee.

Voted for foreign aid appropriation.

Voted against recommitting foreign aid conference report.

Voted for foreign aid appropriation.

Additional activities, on which League does not have a position:

Authored an amendment to the Economic Opportunity Act to provide food and medical services to combat starvation and malnutrition among the poor. This was accepted by the committee. (Don't know the outcome.)

Added to the EOA, in the Community Action section, that it shall not be the purpose of the bill to encourage rural poor to migrate to urban areas.

Voted against rent supplement; against model cities bill.

Voted against the reorganization plan for D.C. city government.

Voted for an elected board of education for D.C.

REPORT OF CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEW - January 5, 1968

Congressman Albert H. Quie - 1st District, Minnesota - Republican Party

Education: The 1967 Elementary and Secondary Education Act made changes in state allotments and involvement of states. It allows funding a year ahead. Title III has been changed to give increasing amounts to the state to distribute providing that state-submitted plans are acceptable to the Education Commissioner. Rep. Quie thinks Title I distribution formula is unfair. It counts the number of children in families with under \$2,000 income plus those receiving AFDC. In states like New York the payment for AFDC is high enough to put the children out of the poverty category yet they are still counted. The poverty figures are from 1959 which makes them distorted; current state school census figures would be more accurate. The payments are made per state based on that state's per pupil expenditure. There is a great difference between states, such as New York and Mississippi. In the latter, education costs are much less, teachers' salaries far lower, yet they are competing for the same teachers. Rep. Quie did amend this year's bill to pay per state no less than the national per pupil average, at least.

He believes the categorical aid approach is all right, but that it should be directed to children with educational needs, not poverty. Giving control to the states can work since the U.S. Commissioner of Education would have to approve of plans and work with the states afterwards. This can be done without upsetting the public-private school compromise, of which he approves. He believes in giving programs five years to become effective. His current effort is working with Rep. Green for a separate cabinet-level department of education to combine education programs now being handled by several agencies. When the war ends, federal support for education will go from \$2 billion to \$5 billion annually.

Poverty Programs: Urban renewal has been a dismal failure. He is very interested in programs like the Neighborhood Corporation in Ohio, Rev. Sullivan's OIC, Operation "Bootstrap" in Watts. He thinks home ownership is important even if it's part of an apartment building. He supports the idea of tax incentive for private industry to provide jobs. The emphasis should be on people rather than things.

OEO - He fought the amendment allowing Community Action Agency control going to the local government. As a Republican who should favor maximum local control, he can still be against it because like schools, he feels it can be best run by those elected specifically for the job, not the county commissioners.

He is critical of the way OEO operates, "there is such a turn over, you never can find the same person twice." When it was suggested that this was because Congress' attitude did not inspire the kind of personnel that would stay when they didn't know if a program would be continued, Rep. Quie replied that he felt it was a deliberate policy of having a top man for a couple of months rather than a permanent bureaucrat. Northfield League, having personal knowledge of the problems of their CAA, stressed the uncertainties of program continuation and meeting payroll.

He was critical of the Job Corps, primarily because it didn't help the graduates get back into their communities. The work programs he felt could be better related to business and industry instead of to government.

Guaranteed annual income, negative income tax, etc. programs are being advanced now because people have become disillusioned with welfare programs. The guaranteed annual income would work only for those who cannot work at all - aged, children, infirm.

Foreign Aid: Rep. Quie believes that a one-year appropriation is sufficient because enough funds are in the "pipeline." Combining military aid with economic aid was a serious mistake. He voted for the final authorization and appropriation bills.

Trade: The basic problem is that we have low restrictive quotas on agricultural products while Europe has high ones. In industrial trade the reverse is true. In the Kennedy round Europe didn't do anything for U.S. agriculture and now there is nothing left to bargain with except the manufactured goods or to raise the barriers on agriculture. There is a bad attitude in Congress on trade. A bill passed this session in the House with only 25-30 votes against it to base all U.S. tariffs on a comparative wage scale - an entirely different structure than now exists. The legislation to remove the American Standard Price procedure that must pass to conclude the Kennedy round may have trouble getting through.

Isolationism is a grave threat. The United States should face the gold situation. He favors dropping the 25% backing for currency. What will we do about gold when it is all gone? What price will it become? "Some say it will go down because it doesn't have the industrial demand of silver, but I doubt it."

D. C.: He favors home rule. The newly set up council for D.C. should be by wards rather than primarily representing one area of the city as it is now. Home rule is moving with the elected school board bill. On providing for 2 Senators plus Representatives for the D.C., he doesn't feel it is proper to equate D.C. with a state. It could lead to trouble with other cities which are now turning more and more to Washington and might wish to establish special status. He favors representation in Congress, but less, perhaps one Senator and one Representative.

Taxes: A tax increase may come later but not now. What is needed is a control of spending. He feels the current inflation is cost-push inflation rather than demand excess inflation. According to the new theory, a tax increase would help with demand inflation but he doubts it would influence cost-push.

If the presidential election would go to the House, it would be the newly elected House, "which shows how ridiculous the electoral college is."

To Representative Quie, the exciting issue of 1968 will be pulling together the programs for a proposed new department of education. He feels the major issues for the House will be Vietnam, civil disorders, and the financial crisis.

February 1968
Mrs. Ralph D. Ebbott
409 Birchwood Ave.
WHITE BEAR LAKE, MINN. 55110

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 coordinate the anti-poverty programs of 42 federal agencies. A sub-cabinet agency cannot coordinate 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 coordination 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 affect 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 and 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

Quie's Opportunity Crusade - 1.7

Senate Committee - 2.26 + 2.4 - 1969

+ 2.8 billion Emergency Employment Act

Senate --- 2.25 + 2.4
next year

House --- 1.6

Conference Comm. - 1.98 + 2.18
next year

Appropriation --- 1.77

Votes: Senate

Authorization - For: McCarthy and Mondale.

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

House

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

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

Elementary and Secondary Education Act:

Representative 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 yrs.

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 Elementary & Secondary Education 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	2.7

Appropriation:

House	\$2.2 billion
Senate	2.73
Conference Comm.-	2.3 (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 D.C. 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

THE GRAPE STRIKE situation was written up by entertainer Steve Allen in a small but comprehensive book, The Ground Is Our Table, available at the library.

TIME FOR ACTION - The items mentioned in the previous bulletin are still current and need your attention.

1. International Development Assn. (IDA)
(S.3378) Sen. McCarthy

This bill, to authorize U.S. participation in the second replenishment of IDA, the World Bank affiliate, is tied up in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House Rules Committee. The Senate committee completed hearings, then voted to postpone action on the bill. League action should now be concentrated on the members of this committee (Sen. McCarthy).

Are these names and addresses in your address book?

Senator Eugene J. McCarthy
411 Old Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510

Senator Walter F. Mondale
443 Old Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510

Congressman Albert H. Quie
2334 House Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20515

2. Amendment to transfer Head Start to the Office of Education - Rep. Quie. The Senate in July, by a 60 to 29 vote, approved an amendment to transfer Head Start to the Office of Education by July 1, 1969. The amendment was added to the House-passed Vocational Education

Amendments of 1968, H.R. 18366. The League opposes this amendment and has wired the Senate conferees urging rejection of the transfer of Head Start to the Office of Education--"OEO provides the best way to assure that these Head Start programs for minority families throughout the country continue in a most constructive way. These programs are a vital part of community self-help efforts."

The Vocational Education bill with the Head Start amendment now goes to the conference committee which should meet in early September to iron out the differences in the Senate and House versions. Since the House conferees have not been appointed, Leagues with a Representative on the Education and Labor Committee (that's us, with Rep. Quie) should let their Congressman know that the League is opposed to the transfer of Head Start to the Office of Education.

CLIP AND SAVE

3. Appropriations for Employment and Education Programs (H.R.18037)
When the Senate takes up the appropriations bill for Labor, HEW, and Related Agencies, there will be efforts to restore some of the cuts made by both the Senate Appropriations Committee and the House action. Leagues should urge their Senators to support these efforts on the Senate floor. The education and employment programs of primary interest to Leagues and Manpower Administration (MDTA), 1969 and 1970 Elementary and Secondary Education (Title I), Teachers Corps, Vocational Education, and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

4. Water (H.R. 15907) Rep. Quie.- League efforts in supporting federal grants for sewage treatment facility construction have not been too successful. (State Leagues are encouraging their state legislatures to provide the matching funds that will bring them the program's full benefits. Local Leagues try to pass the bond issues to supply the local share.) Congress appropriated too little for the grant program for fiscal 1968 and 1969, and there is no hope for full funding in the next few years. So another plan has been suggested--not to displace the grant program, but to add to it. This plan, for contracts under which the federal share of construction costs will be paid in installments over a long term, has been passed by the Senate and is under consideration by the House Public Works Committee.

Through contracts between local, state, or interstate public bodies and the Secretary of the Interior, payment of the federal share of the cost of treatment facility construction would be spread out over a maximum of 30 years. The public body carrying on the construction will prefinance it. Reimbursement of the federal share will be guaranteed by contract. The percent of federal aid and the regulations under which it is given will be the same for contracts in any as for grants. A limitation is set on the dollar amount of contracts in any year, and they are to be made only from now to 1971 when the facility construction program will come up for reauthorization. The proposal offers a practical way to stimulate immediate construction of facilities much needed if new state water quality standards are to be met. Every League should write to its Representative asking him to vote for authorization of long term contracts for repayment of the federal share of treatment facility construction costs. (The controversial points in the bill as introduced have been cut out of the version passed by the Senate.)

(Time for Action prepared by Pat Cloutier)

Albert H. Quie
1st District, Minnesota
Committees:
Education and Labor
House Administration

Excerpts of a letter
from Congressman Albert
H. Quie.

July 25, 1968

The League of Women Voters
Red Wing
Minnesota 55066

Dear Members:

The United States faces many challenges, foreign and domestic, and it is the responsibility of all Americans to have a voice in the decisions to be made. This is why it is so important for every citizen to familiarize himself, not only with the workings of his government and the Congress, but also to become knowledgeable on important issues which both affect him and involve the welfare of our country.

Many of our citizens are hesitant about communicating with members of Congress as they possibly do not recognize the value of the opportunity to make themselves heard. Letter-writing is the most successful method to use in expressing a person's viewpoint on a particular legislative subject. Before writing, all possible information should be assembled so that the views expressed can be supported by facts. Thoughtful letters to a Congressman are always answered, and they can and do have a noticeable impact. As the voice of the people of his District in national affairs, Congressman naturally must take into consideration the views and opinions of his constituents in shaping his judgment on important issues. Knowing the sentiment of his constituency is most important, and through communications to him a citizen can help him make this determination.

A Congressman is interested in learning not only what his people back home are thinking, but also why they feel as they do. Although I conduct an opinion poll yearly in the First District as a means of keeping informed of the people's views at the grass-roots level, I have found in addition to the value received from this project that spontaneous personal letters provide the best indicators of constituents' current thinking. All of the information from people back home is carefully weighed and considered in the light of the position a Congressman feels he must take on a particular issue and on the facts as he sees them. A conscientious Congressman votes according to his best judgment based on the information available to him in considering a legislative proposal and not on the majority of his mail but constituents surely help in making judgments.

Summing up what I have said before, I might set forth several points which emphasize the responsibilities on the part of each individual to function as a good citizen in determining the course our Government should take.

(1) Every person should develop and form opinions in important public issues, derived from understanding the facts.

(2) In writing to a Congressman, state your beliefs which motivated the opinions expressed.

(3) In caring enough about the issues, the individual concerned should actively try to interest and educate acquaintances on the facts involved so that they, too, may take active roles in the Nation's problems.

(4) Consider your letter to a legislator, either local, state, or national, most welcome, and do not feel that it will not receive the attention it deserves.

With every good wish, I remain

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT H. QUIE
Member of Congress

\$6.5 BILLION REDUCTION

GOP *Group Asks Budget Cuts*

By **RICHARD P. KLEEMAN**

Minneapolis Tribune
Staff Correspondent

mits an unbalanced budget."

Rep. Charles Goodell of New York, spokesman for the group, portrayed its recom-

which \$250 million more was urged, and on rural revitalization, with a \$100 million increment proposed.

nel in Europe; \$961 million for an average 3 per cent reduction in government employment; \$700 million by



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tion, an increasing number of Members of Congress have become concerned with the levels of spending forecast by the President's budget. I would not say there is a general optimism that Congress will prove sufficiently resourceful as to avoid another huge deficit this year. But I note with some encouragement the increasing willingness of Members of the Senate and the House, in advocating cuts in the budget and adjustment of priorities, to make specific proposals for cuts that they feel are warranted. This represents a healthy trend toward a meaningful dialog on spending reductions; each set of recommendations, in my view, should encourage all of us to evaluate similar programs of our own.

Yesterday, an able and distinguished group of Members of the House of Representatives announced a program of budget cuts netting reductions of \$4 billion and a set of reorganized priorities that would create a \$2.5 billion human renewal fund for fiscal year 1969. I found it a thought-provoking proposal, with much to recommend it. It merits the attention of all Members of Congress who seek responsibly to reduce expenditures. I ask unanimous consent that the statement of this program, together with tables of deferrals and allocations, be printed in the RECORD.

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

Joint statement of Representative Charles E. Goodell (R., N.Y. and member of House Republican Leadership) and Representatives W. E. (Bill) Brock (R., Tenn.), Albert H. Quie (R., Minn.), Howard W. Robison (R., N.Y.), Donald Rumsfeld (R., Ill.), William O. Cowger (R., Ky.), George Bush (R., Tex.), William A. Steiger (R., Wis.), William H. Ayres (R., O.), Alphonzo Bell (R., Cal.), Edward G. Biester Jr. (R., Pa.), Benjamin B. Blackburn (R., Ga.), Clarence J. Brown, Jr. (R., O.), Garry Brown (R., Mich.), James C. Cleveland (R., N.H.), Barber B. Conable, Jr. (R., N.Y.), Robert J. Corbett (R., Pa.), John R. Dellenback (R., Oreg.), Robert V. Denney (R., Neb.), John N. Erlenborn (R., Ill.), Marvin L. Esch (R., Mich.), Paul Findley (R., Ill.), James C. Gardner (R., N.C.), James R. Grover, Jr. (R., N.Y.), Gilbert Gude (R., Md.), James Harvey (R., Mich.), Edward Hutchinson (R., Mich.), Hastings Keith (R., Mass.), Dan Kuykendall (R., Tenn.), Robert McClory (R., Ill.), Jack H. McDonald (R., Mich.), Clark MacGregor (R., Minn.), Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (R., Md.), Thomas J. Meskill (R., Conn.), Robert H. Michel (R., Ill.), Rogers C. B. Morton (R., Md.), Charles A. Mosher (R., O.), Donald W. Riegle, Jr. (R., Mich.), William V. Roth (R., Del.), Herman T. Schneebell (R., Pa.), Fred Schwengel (R., Ia.), J. William Stanton (R., O.), Burt L. Talcott (R., Cal.), Fletcher Thompson (R., Ga.), Guy Vander Jagt (R., Mich.), Charles W. Whalen Jr. (R., O.), William B. Widnall (R., N.J.), Roger H. Zion (R., Ind.):

"We urge immediate creation of a \$2.5 Billion Human Renewal Fund for fiscal year 1969 to meet urgent human needs and the urban crisis in our nation. Creation of the fund would be coupled with a \$6.5 Billion cutback in Federal expenditures in line with necessary wartime priorities.

"By firmly cutting \$6.5 Billion from the President's budget, we can responsibly plow back \$2.5 Billion into urgent human needs.

"This Administration has consistently refused to exercise the political integrity required to establish positive national spending priorities. Bowing to political pressures of the moment, it has allowed its attention

to drift from our most pressing human and urban needs. Congress cannot allow this drift to continue. We propose a new set of priorities, one which recognizes the enormous financial and economic difficulties facing us, but one which also recognizes the terrible human waste which is resulting from past and current inattention.

"\$500 Million would be allocated to mobilize private industry to provide meaningful jobs and training for the hard core unemployed and underemployed. To provide jobs with dignity, we urge immediate enactment of the Republican Human Investment Act and full funding of realistic manpower training programs. The Riot Commission recently endorsed this Republican initiative that we've urged for years. Our proposal also doubles the money for vocational education and technical training.

"Upon the same assumptions used in the President's budget, an additional \$250 Million of expenditures for housing in fiscal year 1969 would expand the successful Republican rent certificates program, fully fund the Percy-Widnall approach to stimulate private enterprise construction and expand the low income construction and rehabilitation incentive programs to produce an estimated total of 325,000 housing units.

"We would allocate \$250 Million more for air and water pollution control, and would double the money available to cope with the causes, prevention and control of crime.

"The rural problem of today is the urban problem of tomorrow. \$100 Million would be provided for a model tax credit approach to induce industry to expand in rural areas. Rural revitalization and growth must go hand in hand with programs to meet the human needs of the cities.

"It is long overdue for the Federal Government to demonstrate in its own front yard how to cope with pressing urban problems. The District of Columbia, as our nation's capital, is of concern to all the people of the country. We propose an additional \$50 Million Federal expenditure so that Washington, D.C., can become a model for the nation's cities.

"We propose deferrals totaling more than \$6.5 Billion in public works, public buildings, nonmilitary research, highway beautification, supersonic transport and other low priority programs such as government public relations. A limitation of agriculture subsidies to a maximum of \$10,000 per farmer is long overdue. Until the Foreign Aid Program is reorganized, we propose no increase above present levels of expenditure, Congress itself must economize by deferring major construction and new facilities on Capitol Hill.

"A cut-back of military personnel in Europe of about 200,000 leaves an ample force to maintain our treaty commitments in Europe. The President's request for 45,000 additional civilian personnel should be denied. We propose an average 3% reduction in civilian government employment, well below the normal annual attrition rate, so that no employees would lose their jobs involuntarily. Federal civilian employment has increased by 561,000 in the past seven years.

"Specific allocations outlined in the Humal Renewal Action Program total \$1.5 Billion leaving an additional \$1 Billion to spend in other critical areas. Our proposal has been referred to the Republican Urban Affairs Task Force to seek the advice of America's foremost urban experts. The Task Force will conduct extensive hearings to determine the true priorities.

"Federal tax money alone will not solve these domestic problems. We must avoid promising any of our people an instant tomorrow that is impossible of attainment. It is imperative that we put first things first. While we are spending \$30 Billion a year on Viet Nam, desirable but low priority programs must be deferred. Only tough priorities will meet long neglected critical needs of our people."

Immediate budget deferrals

1. 60% Reduction of Military Personnel in Europe.....	\$2,080,000,000
2. Supersonic Transport (except R & D).....	222,000,000
3. Defense Supported Arms Sales Abroad.....	200,000,000
4. Civilian Space Program....	400,000,000
5. Highway Beautification....	85,000,000
6. Longworth House Office Building Renovation.....	6,058,000
7. Madison Library.....	2,500,000
8. Government Printing Office Building (Site Acquisition & Design).....	2,500,000
9. U.S.D.A. — \$10,000 Maximum Subsidy Limit Per Farm.....	410,000,000
10. Freeze on Moderate to High Income Apartment Program.....	400,000,000
11. Foreign Aid.....	700,000,000
12. Forest Roads Construction (50% New).....	45,790,000
13. Arts and Humanities Foundation.....	9,800,000
14. Public Buildings (Site Acquisition and Planning).....	5,497,000
15. Public Information.....	100,000,000
16. Post Office Buildings (50% Unobligated NOA)....	26,121,000
17. Freeze on Government Civilian Employment at 97%.....	961,000,000
18. National Science Foundation.....	250,000,000
19. Forest Highways (50% New Construction).....	15,000,000
20. Earth Description and Mapping (50% NOA).....	6,000,000
21. President's Contingency Reserve (1968 Level).....	400,000,000
22. Public Works (20% Stretch-Out).....	200,000,000
23. Appalachia (1968 Level)....	86,900,000
Total.....	6,614,916,500

Program allocations

[Amounts in millions]

Categories:	Amounts
1. Jobs:	
Human Investment.....	\$300
Job Opportunity Board.....	25
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.....	2
Manpower Development & Training Act.....	103
Industry Youth Corps.....	70
	500
2. Education:	
Vocational Education and Technical Education for the future.....	250
3. Housing:	
Rent Certificates.....	
*Low Income Construction Incentive Program (revolving).....	
*Rehabilitation Incentive (revolving).....	
4. Pollution:	
Air and Water Pollution Control.....	25
5. Crime:	
Causes, Prevention and Control.....	100
6. Rural revitalization:	
Rural Growth—Tax Credit.....	100
7. District of Columbia.....	50
* Including Percy-Widnall Program.	

There was a lot of stew in the days just after the attack. General Westmoreland got on the Armed Forces Vietnam network to tell us all that this was the greatest defeat that the enemy had ever suffered. Ambassador Bunker got on to tell us that American forces and their gallant allies were having their greatest victory. They even had a brief dub-in from President Johnson in Washington telling us that this was a great defeat for the Viet Cong and a victory for America and South Vietnam. And that this was an act of last desperation on the part of the Viet Cong.

One of the reporters in Saigon was so appalled at all this deceit that in the middle of all this he filed a report to his newspaper with the lead, "The Viet Cong, in an act of desperation, today took over most of South Vietnam." This is about the way it looked to those of us who were there.

Question. What effect did the raids have?

Answer. It had several very dramatic effects.

It demonstrated to every Vietnamese citizen, that the government of South Vietnam and the enormous military power of the United States, were unable to provide them with the one thing which they thought they could get, security in the cities. Every major city in South Vietnam was breached. Every major city was invaded and attacked, sometimes by small groups, sometimes by much larger ones. If you want to undercut the authority of the government, if you want to shake confidence in it, this was done with efficacy.

Now that the pacification program is over. The villages have been lost. There's another set of secondary effects which have come which I think are of even longer range importance. This was the inability of both the United States and the South Vietnamese to cope with the attacks. We watched the government of South Vietnam and the American military call in air strikes against their own cities and their own civilians. We watched the whole Eastern industrial suburbs of Saigon, Gia Dinh, burned out, sector after sector, for five days running. And the thousands—hundreds of thousands of refugees pouring out of the area. We watched the whole of the area just south of the Ton Son Nhut Airport being burned out segment after segment for four and five days running. When we left they were still bombing out sections of the Pho To around the race track. Read for that the area around Fenway Park and the density of the population around it.

And we watched them burning out sections of Cholon, the Chinese section of the city, which to this day still has fighting going on in it. There are parts of it still being burned out. What you did was to create hundreds of thousands of new refugees.

And the indignation here against a government calling air strikes on its own residential sections, its own cities and its own population, is something which the Vietnamese had emblazoned in their minds as they fled from their homes, many of them being killed, many others being wounded.

We visited a couple of the refugee camps in the days just after the initial fighting and the indignation was very high. They pointed the finger directly at the United States and the government of South Vietnam.

Question. Were civilians given any warning prior to these counter attacks?

Answer. In some places a loudspeaker would come over in a helicopter or sometimes they came up to a segment of a city and broadcast over the loudspeakers that people were to get out of the area. In some cases they had no time to do this. In some cases they had no time to do this. In some cases they had no time to do this.

ran out of these areas of course was shot as being a suspected Viet Cong.

Question. How badly was Saigon disrupted?

Answer. There was this marvelous juxtaposition. The Armed Forces Vietnam Network, which has a news broadcast for five minutes every hour on the hour, would come on first with this bland statement by General Westmoreland about the victory we are winning and how Saigon has now been completely retaken and that there are just pockets of resistance left. And that would be followed at the end of the news by an important announcement to all American personnel: All American personnel are required to stay in their billets until further notice. There is a 24-hour curfew for all American personnel. Do not leave your billets except under armed escort.

Nine days after this, when I left, American personnel were only getting to work part of the day and were having to go in armed convoys. And half of the offices hadn't reopened yet. This huge war machine—you've got no idea how big it is until you see it—this huge war effort of civilian and military personnel in Saigon had ground to a halt for over a week.

Question. Was the kill ratio in these battles as great as the U.S. forces have claimed?

Answer. Most of the newsmen I talked to just laughed. The body count is given primarily by the South Vietnamese. If you compare the number of bodies supposedly counted to the number of weapons captured, the ratio was five, six, and even seven to one. The reporters told me to look at that figure because they said weapons are a good indication of how many soldiers you have killed.

There's little doubt that the Viet Cong did lose men in this attack. I saw dozens of Viet Cong dead in the city. The figures they were giving, however, I think were absolutely ludicrous, believed by no one on the scene.

Question. What is the significance of the arrests in South Vietnam in the last few days?

Answer. At the moment I know of four men who've been arrested although the teletype tells us that there probably have been upwards of thirty-five arrests. Among these four, we met and talked with two of them. Thich Tri Quang, the militant Buddhist leader, perhaps one of the most important of the Buddhist leaders in South Vietnam, has been arrested. We saw him just before the attacks; we saw one of his colleagues, Thich Tinh Minh, just after the attacks.

During the attacks themselves the South Vietnamese government announced that An Quang pagoda where Thich Tri Quang had been living just on the outskirts of Cholon was being used as a command post by the V.C. Thich Tinh Minh said it's absolutely absurd.

He said that what was happening was that the Thieu government was using this as an occasion to take revenge and create harassment for the Buddhists against whom they feel they have many scores to settle.

He said the An Quang pagoda was probably the place under greatest surveillance by the police, since they distrust it so. He said the Viet Cong would have been idiots to try to come near the place, and probably stayed very clear of it if they were going to try to get into the city secretly.

Thich Tri Quang, probably the single most influential Buddhist in the country and a major opponent of the current government is now jailed.

The two runners-up in the presidential campaign against Thieu, including the man who received the greatest number of votes in Saigon itself, Truong Dinh Do, have been arrested. As has the man who was behind him in the number of votes he received, Pham Khue Suu.

The fourth man who has been arrested, Au Truong Thanh, a former finance minister

in the government of Premier Diem, a former finance minister again in the civilian government of Dr. Quach, probably the single most respected non-government civilian leader in the country, a man who was barred from running for the presidency probably because of the fear that he would have been elected.

What seems to be happening is what Professor Galbraith predicted. The government of President Thieu and Marshal Ky is very near collapse. What they are doing is rounding up and threatening all the possible forces who can oppose them. They're making sure if they can that there will be no possible civilian government to follow them.

Now the embassy supposedly, according to the papers, has shown some disturbance. But let's be absolutely blunt and clear. The American forces in Vietnam can do what they want to do. And when they're interested enough in getting something done they get it done. If these men remain in prison or are shot, it's with the complicity of American forces.

Question. What is the outlook now in South Vietnam?

Answer. A few weeks ago I would have said that was real hope that a civilian leadership could be brought into power and could reach a *modus operandi* with the National Liberation Front; that they could set up administrative procedures whereby the country could be shared until such time as a full South Vietnamese government could be elected.

In light of the recent attacks and in light of the severity and the inhumanity of the response of the South Vietnamese government and the United States—of calling in bombing attacks on their own cities and their own civilian population—in light of this, I'm not sure it is any longer a viable solution.

Perhaps the Viet Cong spokesman in Cambodia was right and the U.S. must be handed a stunning military defeat. Then I become terribly frightened as to what our response will be. Here is where the people in Saigon began wondering: If Khe Sanh falls, if another city or two is badly struck, if there are civilian uprisings—which I would not be surprised to see in the next few months because of what we are doing to defend the cities now—if this did happen, what would the response of the United States be? If Thieu and Ky fall, as Professor Galbraith suggests, what can we do?

I'm terribly afraid, as some of our Vietnamese friends over there were afraid, that we'll resort to even the greater fire power that we have. We'll lay rubble to everything, including perhaps using nuclear weapons. It's in this context that people get very worried. They have no confidence at all in restraint on the part of the United States.

We could be driven out by a Viet Cong victory, and I'm not sure that America would ever face that without going to all-out nuclear war. The only other thing you can hope for is that somehow the present American government is brought down, and that a government be brought into power which will arrange for America's withdrawal.

At this stage the one real answer is for the United States to recognize that the war it has tried to fight has been lost. It is neither winning militarily nor is it coming anywhere close to winning the hearts and minds of the people of Vietnam. Facing this, America has to be tough enough to withdraw from Vietnam as speedily as possible, leaving behind the civilian population of that country to work out their own destiny.

SPENDING CUTS

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, with the deepening of the fiscal crisis of the Na-

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

December 30, 1968

The Honorable Albert H. Quie
2334 Rayburn Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Quie,

It was very interesting to meet with you at Mrs. Ahmann's home in Rochester. The League of Women Voters appreciates your making this time available.

Enclosed are two recent publications on housing problems that may be of interest. League members are now using this information to study these issues.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
Congressional Action
Chairman

Same letter to Nelson



Congressman AL QUIE REPORTS



(NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE) 10

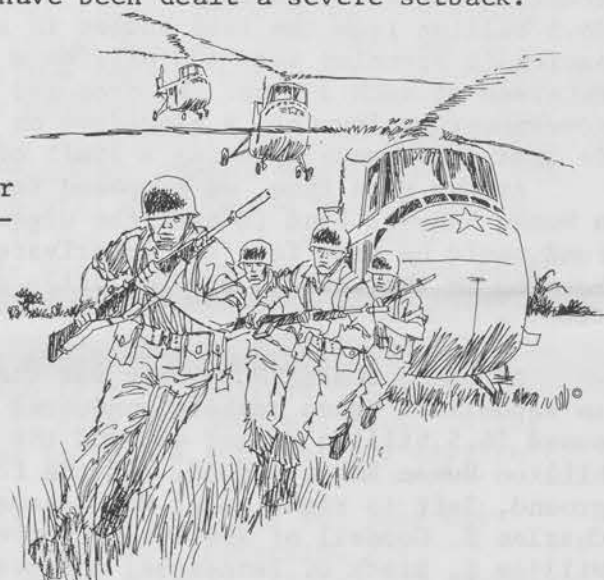
MARCH, 1968

AMERICANS NEED TO KNOW WHAT THE ADMINISTRATION PLANS TO DO IN VIET NAM

I wanted to give you an up-to-date report on the Viet Nam situation, but it is next to impossible to get accurate information from the State Department on which one can depend. We know that American casualties have mounted. Since the war began, more than 19,000 Americans have lost their lives. More than 62,000 have been wounded and hospitalized, and over 55,000 have been wounded but not hospitalized. Over 900 are missing and 240 have been captured. Hope had risen that the United States and the South Vietnamese were making substantial progress when January, 1968, arrived. The North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong caught the South by surprise when they violated the Tet holiday. According to the State Department, this is the first time in a thousand years that any Vietnamese group has violated the Tet holiday. My efforts to document what has happened have come to naught, since estimates change drastically, hour-by-hour and day-by-day, even when you talk to the same person. The Congress needs to know some accurate facts about Viet Nam. It surely appears from the news that the North Vietnamese have gained no military victory, but the South Vietnamese and the United States, it is obvious, have been dealt a severe setback.

The Administration is undoubtedly going to ask for additional U. S. troops. We see figures like a 206,000 increase in the press. Every member of the National Guard and the Reserves must wonder if he will be called up. The best information I have been able to secure for March, 1968, is this comparison of military strength between the two sides:

Viet Cong	140,000
N. Viet Nam Army	140,000
NORTH VIET NAM	<u>280,000</u>
South Viet Nam	740,000
United States	520,000
Allies	65,000
SOUTH VIET NAM	<u>1,325,000</u>



Congress, in fact all of the American people, need to know what the Administration plans for the future. Certainly we have reached a dead-end under present policy. If the United States is going to avoid complete frustration among its people, Americans must know what our goals for the future will be.

THE UNITED STATES IN FINANCIAL CRISIS

Besides the continual depressing news about Viet Nam, we see every day through the news media, stories of unfavorable balance of payments, outflow of gold, deficits, higher interest rates. Causes for this go to the war in Viet Nam also. In the years 1966 through 1969, the war will have cost Americans some \$75 billion. In addition, the present Administration has consistently under-estimated the cost of the war, another instance of lack of full information.



Barron—Omaha World-Herald
When! When! WHEN!

In the fiscal 1966 budget, nothing was charged to the war. The price tag was actually \$6 billion. In 1967, the announced cost was \$10.3, while the escalated total turned out to be \$20.1 billion. In this fiscal year (1968), the original estimate was \$21.9 billion, since raised to \$24.5 billion. However, Democratic Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri has said the total will be over \$30 billion. The President has said the 1969 outlay will be \$25.8 billion, but Senator Symington said it will be over \$32 billion. So the "gap" between promise and reality in four years adds up to \$35 billion.

But even though defense spending has risen, the outlays in the non-defense area have increased more. From 1960 through 1969, Federal spending has doubled. In the same period, defense expenditures have gone up 74 per cent, while non-defense expenditures have risen 129 per cent.

Looking at it another way, during the period Lyndon Johnson has been President, the Federal government has spent \$60.4 billion more than it has taken in. The interest alone on this new debt is running at \$2.7 billion a year, about \$1 billion more than O.E.O. is currently spending for their poverty programs. The 1969 deficit is budgeted to be \$17.8 billion, so the President has recommended a 10 per cent surtax which, if passed, would reduce the deficit to \$8 billion. The House Ways and Means Committee has held up the requested surtax until they are assured the new funds will not simply result in new deficit spending.



MILLS

CONGRESSMEN PRESENT PLANS TO LIMIT EXCESS FEDERAL SPENDING

Chairman Wilbur Mills of the Ways and Means Committee has said: "I think the first order of business is to relay to the government departments instructions that they must reduce spending by a fixed amount. I would feel much better about it if we could have some advice...from the Budget Bureau and the White House with respect to where each individual program might be trimmed. The Executive Branch, in my opinion, has a lot better idea of where there may be excesses...than does Congress. If any of these excesses can be eliminated, we should do so."

Congressman Frank Bow of Ohio, ranking minority member on the House Appropriations Committee, recently made a proposal that would force a cutback in spending. He asked that the House and Senate place a lid on spending in fiscal 1969 which would hold the level \$8 billion below what the President has asked.

Last year a similar move, which failed in the Senate, actually inspired a real cutback of \$4.3 billion. As Congressman Mills said, cuts in spending must originate in the Executive Branch. If they don't, the appropriations committees of the Congress are the next level of responsibility. All members of Congress, however, share in this responsibility. For that reason, some of my colleagues and I recently proposed a program-by-program reduction of \$6.5 billion from the 1969 budget in an effort to establish priorities at a time when the nation is spending some \$30 billion a year in Viet Nam. Low priority programs must be deferred at such a time. We proposed a cutback of U. S. troops in Europe, a freeze on government employment, a slow-down on the supersonic plane and the space program, a reduction in arms assistance, placing a limit of \$10,000 on payments per farm, and many others.

At the same time, we proposed to take \$2.5 billion of the \$6.5 billion saved and create a Human Renewal Fund to meet the urgent human needs and the urban crisis. The \$2.5 billion fund would be used for jobs in private employment, improved vocational education, better housing in the cities, air and water pollution control, crime control, and rural revitalization.

AT PRESS CONFERENCE--This was the scene as Republican House members announced a proposed \$6.5 billion budget cut and the \$2.5 billion Human Renewal Fund. In the foreground, left to right, are: Congressman Charles E. Goodell of New York; Congressman William E. Brock of Tennessee; and myself. In the back, left to right, are: Congressman Clarence Brown of Ohio; Congressman Marvin Esch of Michigan; and Congressman Charles Whalen of Ohio.



BRIEF OUTLINE OF MAJOR ISSUES TO BE ACTED UPON THIS SESSION IN CONGRESS

AGRICULTURE -- The most important legislation, of course, is the Agricultural Act of 1965, which is due to expire in 1969. Hearings on the extension of this Act will be held this year, but it is expected that any extension or new legislation affecting commodity programs would not be passed until the next Congress. This year undoubtedly the Strategic Grain Reserve Bill will again be considered by the House Agriculture Committee. I believe that a reserve bill should be drafted so that none of the grain which the Commodity Credit Corporation currently holds can move onto the market at less than parity. Secondly, I believe that any grain held in reserve should be left to the control of farmers rather than owned by the U.S.D.A. The marketing decisions then could be made by each of the thousands of farmers in the country, or groups of them, rather than by the U.S.D.A., which has had a history of utilizing its reserves to hold down farm prices.

There has been considerable interest in legislation to provide additional bargaining power for farmers. The bill passed by the Senate and reported to the House Agriculture Committee has little enthusiasm any more in the House because of amendments. The basic question on bargaining power will be whether it will be held by farmers or government control. I am hopeful that this year the Rural Job Development Act will be passed, which would use tax incentives to encourage business to locate in rural areas. This, coupled with a redirection of Federal policy, could encourage people to remain in the rural areas rather than multiply the already insurmountable problems of our cities. We have now seen that the rural problem of today is the urban problem of tomorrow.

EDUCATION -- Last year the Administration fought my efforts to consolidate a number of elementary and secondary education programs under a block grant. This year they are really moving in two directions, recommending the consolidation of some programs in higher education and vocational education, and also recommending some new categorical programs. I think priorities could be improved by expanding the efforts in vocational and technical education, and at least maintaining such programs as the Higher Education Facilities Act, which the Administration proposes to drastically cut. This year the Congress should extend and improve all higher education legislation and substantially revamp and improve vocational-technical education legislation.

I will be working towards a new cabinet-level Department of Education and Manpower, but all indications are that this will have to wait another year for adoption. In the interests of better planning and sound use of elementary and secondary education money, I am hopeful that this year the Congress will not only appropriate for fiscal 1969, but also for fiscal 1970. This will give the States and local schools the planning lead time which they have never had before in Federal education assistance. Such advanced funding would not endanger the Federal budget because the actual cash expenditures would not be made until 1970.

HEALTH -- The well-accepted Hill-Burton hospital construction law, which has already assisted communities all over Minnesota, is up for extension again this year. A new proposal is expected to give emphasis to modernization of urban hospitals. The 1965 law providing Federal grants to encourage regional medical programs specializing in heart disease, cancer and strokes, will also be extended. This is an area where Rochester's Mayo Clinic has been playing a major role. The President has also made recommendations on ceilings on prescription drugs under Medicare and other Federal programs, to go into effect in 1970.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE -- The foreign aid program is being thoroughly studied in the Senate at the present time, and considerable dissatisfaction is developing in Congress over some of the utilization of these funds. A major overhaul is in the offing, and a cutback at least to last year's spending level seems assured, since the program has never been under greater criticism nor has our balance of payments crisis been worse.

The program which was called Public Law 480 under the Eisenhower Administration, "Food for Peace" under the Kennedy Administration, and which President Johnson would like to call "Food for Freedom", must be extended this year. Congress will want to see what progress under-developed nations have made in helping themselves in meeting their food needs. I believe PL 480 has been an outstanding program. Not only should it be extended, but fully utilized by the Department of Agriculture. It has not only helped meet the nutritional needs of other nations, but has been responsible for expanded dollar markets. It has also assisted American agriculture in finding markets for our abundant production.

The pressure of imports from foreign nations has been felt in Congress. A number of proposals for trade restrictions have been made. As U. S. problems overseas mount in the political and military fields, our trade relations appear to become increasingly difficult.

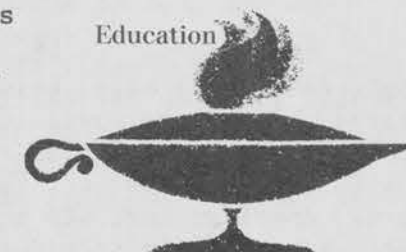
CONSUMER LEGISLATION -- Last year the President sent twelve requests for consumer legislation to Congress. Four were signed into law: Federal Meat Inspection Act, Flammable Fabrics Act, establishment of National Commission on Product Safety, and Partnership for Health Amendments. The Truth in Lending Act has passed this year. A fire safety and research measure and the Senate-passed pipeline safety measure seem quite certain to be enacted. Considerable controversy may still delay the Poultry Products Inspection Act and the Occupational Safety and Health Act.



THE CONGRESS -- Three major bills affecting Congress are strongly supported by me. The first Congressional reform in more than 20 years, the Legislative Reform Act, has passed the Senate and is stalled in the House Rules Committee. This would take a very small step in streamlining the operation of Congress and improving its efficiency. The House appointed a Committee on Standards and Official Conduct after it expelled Adam Clayton Powell and observed the Senate investigation of Senator Thomas Dodd. The mistakes of some members could be prevented if a strong code of conduct were developed and all of their activities were made public.

The funding of Presidential, Senatorial and Congressional elections also bears scrutiny. The Senate has already passed the Election Reform Act. This is before the House Administration Committee on which I serve, and I strongly support the legislation. It has been exceedingly difficult, however, to get this bill enacted.

CRIME -- A wide range of anti-crime measures will be proposed. The Administration's Safe Streets and Crime Control Act was passed in the House last year with a Republican amendment leaving the anti-crime powers in the control of local and State agencies and officials. Aid would be made available in the form of a block grant similar to that which I proposed in education. The bill is now pending before the Senate.



TRAVEL TAX -- The President's proposed travel tax to reduce the U. S. balance of payments deficit is still before the Ways and Means Committee. I am opposed to the travel tax. Instead, I believe Americans planning to travel abroad should buy counterpart funds in the U. S., such as the Indian rupee, which have accrued to the U. S. Treasury as a result of Public Law 480 (Food for Peace) commodity sales. Thus American dollars would be retained here. American tourists could spend counterpart funds in the nations they visit. American citizens certainly should continue to enjoy the traditional freedom to travel where they choose, whether at home or abroad.

CIVIL RIGHTS -- When this session began, few in Congress believed the Senate would add an open housing section to the House-passed Civil Rights Bill. The Senate, after seven weeks of debate, finally voted to place a limit on debate on a major civil rights bill. In the last Congress, the House passed a fair open housing title in its civil rights bill with my support, but it did not survive the Senate. I hope the House will this year accept a good open housing amendment to the Civil Rights Bill it passed last year.

In 1967 the House passed a measure to protect persons exercising or urging others to exercise their Federally guaranteed rights. It also passed a bill making it a Federal offense to cross state lines to incite a riot.

HOUSE PASSES SEVERAL MEASURES

Although the opening weeks of a session are usually devoted to committee hearings, the House has passed a number of measures. The Senate, however, has been tied up for the first seven weeks debating the civil rights proposals, including the open housing provision.

Among the bills on which the House has acted is the Truth in Lending measure, which was passed with my support. It is stronger than the version which passed the Senate last year. Both Senate and House versions require lenders and merchants to disclose the cost of credit as an annual rate at the time the contract is drawn. But the Senate bill permits department store revolving charge account costs to be expressed as a rate per period, usually a month. Also, the House bill restricted "garnishment" which seemed unwise to me.



Congress adopted the tax "adjustment" bill. It extends excise taxes on automobiles and telephone service through 1968. They were due to be reduced on April 1, 1968. Corporate income tax collections are also to be speeded up by increasing current-year payments from 70 to 80 per cent and wiping out, over a five-year period, the existing exemption of \$100,000 from the current-year tax payment.

By an extremely narrow margin (199 to 190), the House passed a bill eliminating the requirements that each Federal Reserve Bank maintain reserves in gold certificates of not less than 25 per cent of the value of its Federal Reserve notes in circulation. The Federal government is again reacting to crises and treating the symptoms rather than solving the balance of payments and gold outflow problems.

Other measures which have passed include: The National Foundation Arts and Humanities Act extension with an authorization of \$12.2 million, and the Federal Jury Reform Act which bars discrimination in the selection of Federal juries.

IMPORTANT NOTE: IF I DO NOT HAVE YOUR CORRECT NAME OR ADDRESS,
PLEASE WRITE TO MY OFFICE SO WE MAY CHANGE YOUR ADDRESS PLATE.

CONGRESSMAN ALBERT H. QUIE
2334 RAYBURN OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

Mrs. J. Cloutier
R.R. 1

Faribault, Minn. 55021



Mrs. Ralph D. Ebbott
409 Birchwood Ave.
White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110

R.R. 1

Faribault, Minn. 55021

December 9, 1968

Dear Liz,

It was so good to see you today. Wish they had let me stick around to talk with you.

Zivie's answers meant nothing to me, and I have no notes. All I can do is write down the questions I asked. It was so unnerving to find out at the last minute that the heckler from last January was going along, and to have a run-in with her on the way down. (She did behave this time, and later complimented me.) Despite that, I can't figure a yes or no in his answers, and am leaving the whole writing to you.

Our baby is due in three months. Someone else is taking State action so that I will be free for the baby and national and district action.

Some of the gals today sounded pretty good. League gatherings above the local level are always a pleasure.

Foreign Policy

1. Quotas restricting textile imports got as far as House-Senate conference this year. Outlook for next session?
2. Anything being done to stabilize prices at fair levels ~~for~~ raw materials from underdeveloped countries?
3. Foreign aid hit lowest mark this year. Is that the absolute bottom? Will the study about private capital change anything?
4. Talking about the development banks.

Human Resources

1. Lack of funding for fair housing.
2. Unpopularity of "cease and desist" order authority for Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.
3. Does the 1968 housing bill apply in small communities as well as inner city?
4. 1967 welfare legislation:
mothers working
AFDC freeze
5. Abolishment of ~~JCF~~ Job Corps. Will new Manpower programs fill the need?

6. Talk about CAP ("belongs in Council of Economic Opportunity in the White House").

7. Talk about Title I of ESEA. (Okla + Neb. constitutions most restrictive.)
8. Will all schools get kitchens now?

Electoral College

Agriculture

1. Legislation to strengthen efforts by farmers to bargain at the marketplace?
2. How to keep corporations out of farming?

This is a dirty trick, isn't it? The rest of the job fits me fine.

Nixon has already put one person out of a job—me. Six weeks ago a lady from church asked if I would receive their literature about Job Corps and publicize it!

You've probably guessed my questions about the housing bill were prompted by our need for a house. Jim's going to see the banker now.

Sen. Harris' book is entitled Alarms and Hopes. It would be a modern basis for anyone who didn't read The Other America.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Pat

P.S. Did Rosemary tell you there was a hamster loose in their house all day today?

ALBERT H. QUIE
1st DISTRICT, MINNESOTA

COMMITTEES:
EDUCATION AND LABOR
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

COUNTIES:
DAKOTA MOWER
DODGE OLMSTED
FILLMORE RICE
FREEBORN STEELE
GOODHUE WABASHA
HOUSTON WINONA

ROCHESTER OFFICE:
436 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
507-288-2384

October 24, 1967

OCT 26 1967

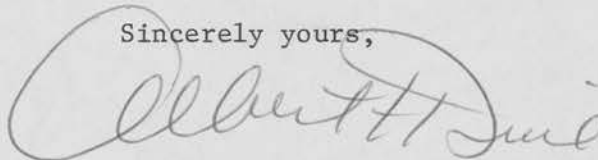
Mrs. O. J. Janski, President
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
State Organization Service
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Dear Mrs. Janski:

Thank you for your letter of October 19 which was also signed by Mrs. Ralph Ebbott. It looks like the District of Columbia is making some progress this year toward better government and representation.

I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely yours,



ALBERT H. QUIE
Member of Congress

AHQ/rjp

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

C O N F I D E N T I A L

REPORT OF CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEW

Date January 5, 1968

Congressman

Name Albert H. Luie

District 1 State Minnesota Party Republican

Committee Assignments Education and Labor
House Administration

Subjects discussed and views of Congressman on each: FOREIGN AID. Rep. Luie believes that a one-year appropriation is ^{sufficient because enough funds are in} ~~thorough~~ for the "pipeline" type. The three-year appropriation for the Alliance for Progress is justified in that it is the bank type, and money doesn't have to be spent just because it is there. Combining military aid with economic aid was a serious mistake. ^{Voted for the final bill} EDUCATION. The 1967 ESEA made changes in state allotments and involvement of states. Title II works well. Title III changes so the federal government gives increasing amounts to the states, and decreasing amounts to districts, if state-submitted plans are acceptable to education commissioners. Thought Title I formula unfair — counts number of families with children of under \$2,000 income, while N.Y. counts those on AFDC under \$3,000, and the figures are from 1959 income. "It can work in the South," he says the Commissioner of Education has to approve plans and work with the states afterwards. An improvement would be to combine elementary + secondary education under one title, not by family income. (Poor should not be segregated.) In answer to a question from Northfield, he stated the categorical system will balance the educational system if used long enough. If in operation five years, the results will be better. When the war ends, federal support for education will go from \$2 billion annually to \$5 billion. He agrees with the inclusion of parochial students in the aid. He and Rep. Green will work for a separate cabinet-level dept. of education. One in 10 graduates with a baccalaureate degree has learned the skills that will ~~can~~ serve him for his life. (Continued on attached sheet.)

Attitude of Congressman toward League: We didn't ask him this. He
answers in depth all of our letters, often sending Congressional
Record. At this meeting he leisurely stayed overtime till all our
questions were answered. After he expressed his opinion of the
electoral college, he asked ours. He seemed familiar with our
Sept. DHR workshop.

Kind of interview (where held -- number of Leagues and League members involved):

Our local president lent her home for the interview. Liz E. Bott
and Mary Ann Weigensart, four Northfield members, and about
20 Faribault members and guests were present.

Signed Patricia Cloutier

Address R.R. 1, Faribault

Representing League of Women Voters of Coordinator for the First District

FOR CONGRESSIONAL FILE
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
* * *

January 5, 1968

Urban renewal has been a dismal failure. He is very interested in the Neighborhood Corporation in Ohio, and praises Rev. Sullivan of OIC. He thinks home ownership is the thing, even if it's part of an apartment building. He goes along with the method of tax incentive for private industry to provide jobs. ^{Emphasis should be on people rather than things.} He thinks the guaranteed annual income would work only for those who cannot work at all (aged, children, infirm). There was an exchange where he charged the poverty people changed positions frequently, and we stated that the tenuous financial situation had much to do with that. (We realize short-term employment is a goal of OEO.) Congress is pretty well apportioned now; the state legislatures should be after the 1970 census.

On D.C., he wants to go all the way to home rule. Council of D.C. should be elected from the wards. There ought to be an elected representative. He can't see equalizing their representation with that of states, because that may encourage the formation of other city-states, New York, for instance. One person in each body for D.C.

Isolationism is a grave threat, although militarily it would not affect Europe (major U.S. ancestry). Our agricultural products have low restrictive quotas, while Europe's are high. Regarding industrial trade, the reverse is true. U.S. should face the gold situation; drop the domestic 25% backing with gold to maintain foreign backing. He sees trends to restrictive ways that are dangerous.

A tax increase may come later, not now. What's needed is a control of spending, and if spending is reduced enough, no tax increase would be needed at all.

(over)

To him, of the education + labor committee, vocational training and manpower are the biggest issues for 1968. For the whole House, he lists the big issues as Vietnam, civil disorders, and the financial crisis.

If the presidential election goes to the House, it will be the newly-elected House (not the present one) deciding the outcome. The electoral college is "foolish," or a word to that effect.

LEAGUE

Published by the League of
Women Voters of the
Mahtomedi Area in Minnesota

LINE

Vol. 13 No. 5
Pres: Mrs. Fletcher Driscoll

November, 1967
Editor: Mrs. Joseph Muhvich

WHO ME? GO TO A PRECINCT CAUCUS?

YES!! Active participation in the League and party work go hand in hand. A perfect time to begin or continue party participation is at the caucus. You, as a League member should go to the caucuses as individual party people, not as League representatives. While League hopes that members feel strongly enough about the suggestions below to offer them as resolutions, they should feel free to offer any resolution they want to offer. Being a League member does not restrict you in any way in your caucus activity.

The Republican caucuses will be held February 5th through 14th, and the DFL caucuses are scheduled on March 5th. So, is it too early to talk CAUCUS? No, indeed, it isn't!

You can begin now to work up some sample wordings for resolutions. Remember, resolutions can be informally worded and it's a good idea to take a resolution into a caucus prepared in duplicate.

Here are the items you should give top priority to:

1. Support of party designation for Legislators. The voter has a right, and, in fact, a duty to know what a candidate stands for. The Governor runs on the party platform and so should Legislators, since their joint effort is needed to make state policy.
2. Support of joint election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. If voters favor the platform of a gubernatorial candidate, it seems logical that his successor should also be committed to the same program.
3. Support of legislation to require more public records on lobbying activities. Present rules require name of the lobbyist and the name of his employer. In order to enable the public to judge the activities of lobbyists and Legislators, more information should be required, such as amount spent in influencing legislation and the manner in which it was spent.
4. Support of legislation to control conflict of interest. Those seeking and holding public office must be willing to disclose personal interest in bills they consider and sources and amounts of income they receive related to official duties. Legislators should not represent private interests in cases against state agencies.

Remember that caucus participation is a natural part of being a League member. Often a caucus resolution will go all the way through county, district, and state conventions to appear as the official position of the party as expressed in the platform.

Jeanne Hanson
Legislative Chairman

A Few ? ? ? and Answers from the Local Units

Does Music count toward graduation?

In Mahtomedi, yes, Band does. One credit for three years Band. This credit, as far as is known, has never determined a student's graduation.

In White Bear Lake, yes. For Band, one-half credit in the sophomore year, one credit in grades 11 and 12. Girls' Glee Club receives one-half credit, and Choral and Choir one full credit.

Is Modular Scheduling possible in Mahtomedi?

Yes, it is possible, but not probable. This will be kept in mind when a new building program starts.

On The Job Training? How Many? Where are they training?

In White Bear Lake there are approximately 70 young people involved. About 20 - 22 of these students are girls in office training. Regarding Distributive Education, (Department Stores, etc.) this takes care of about one-half the total. The remainder are training in trade and industry.

Mahtomedi has about 15 students involved, mostly in office training.

There will be more next time. Get any "burning questions" to:

Lois Millner - Local Chairman
426-2104

P.S. Before you call, please read Doris Guthrie's article in this issue on the "Area Vocational-Technical School in Minnesota".

CHRISTMAS PARTY

Dates To Remember

Come one, come all, and make merry at our "Merry Christmas Party" on Dec. 12 at 8:00 p.m. This year the party will be held at Liz Ebbot's home, 409 Birchwood Road. We will have two guest speakers on a topic of interest to all of you. It is a surprise package! You are encouraged to bring guests, and all who come to the party are asked to bring a 35-50 cent Christmas tree ornament for the Christmas grab bag. Come for an enjoyable evening.

* * *

If you don't receive a copy of Facts and Issues, it is because the Treasurer had not received your dues as of this mailing of League Lines.

Dec 12/19 - Listen with the League on KUOM, 11:15. State Finance with attention to the Sales Tax will be discussed.
* * *
Dec. 12 Christmas Party, Liz Ebbot's.
* * *
Jan. 9 Board Meeting
* * *
Dec. 14 Dr. Theodore Nitau of Macalaster College will speak on Organization of State Gov't in Heritage Hall at the Minneapolis Library at 9:15 a.m. All interested, contact Bev Driscoll, 439-1178, for rides.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE

An interesting tour was made of the Dale-Summit-University Area, which is marked for re-construction.

The bus tour was interesting as old landmarks and houses passed in review. One by one as we passed, we were told which were being replaced, where pedestrian walkways would go, and what buildings would remain. This was an informative tour, with a Committee member explaining their side.

Back to the Dale-Selby Center for sandwiches and coffee -- very good -- plus many questions. The deterioration of any good area is something we have to be aware of. No one wants to be told by the state or Federal Government, "Your place is old and we have to replace it with a new cooperative housing unit." Too often one's rights (as a home owner) and identity are overlooked. These basics are what our country was built on -- and the foundation for personal pride.

Are we forgetting these in our eager rush to tear down the old and beautify? ? ?

take any responsibility for following up.
4. Work programs should be with business-industry rather than govt. jobs - the latter don't necessarily teach ~~best~~ work habits.

4/1968 election goes to the House - will be new House that settles - 1 vote / state (Mem 5-3) - "Shows how ridiculous the electoral college is."
Casper here run for Gov - doesn't want to cut ribbons - likes legislative bodies -

1968 issues -

Vietnam - (Blacks & Rights)
Riots - both sides better armed, predicts much more conflict. His solution - for Negroes to come around to groups like "Boat strap" - Watts & TCOIC - The Negroes want to do it themselves without Govt. telling them what to do - "Boat strap" turned down Ted Sander because of conditions.

Inflation - taxes - Don't think he'd support a tax increase - now have cost push inflation rather than demand excess inflation - built in increase - labor's wage increase in excess of productivity, minimum wage up, steel raises, unemployment up, etc. Tax increase to help with demand inflation, but Gene doubts it would influence cost push.

gold - U.S. should plan now what to do about gold once it is all gone - what price level will it settle at - "Some say it will go down because it doesn't have the industrial demand of silver, he doubts it."

Heminger 1967 -

Garlin ← Ramsey Co. 66 or 67
89-10 - Heminger 1966?

D H R

Development of Human Resources: Committees of the two Washington County Leagues (St. Croix Valley and Mahtomedi Area) are studying the local Human Resource situation. Together they hope to learn if there are problems in the County, and if so, what the League might do about them.

CHANGES?

We have made some administrative changes.

Marcy Johnson	Secretary
Betty Berg	Treasurer
Marlene Lagios	Membership
Janet Brackey	Budget Chairman

And Joanna Koelling has been typing and enlivening the League Lines by producing the stencils.

* * * *

Let's get out and participate in our caucuses as we were urged to do in Joanne's message. If our form of government is self determining, then we must be the determiners. Let each and every one of us speak from our hearts as to what we believe in. For then and only then can the will of the people be made known.

* * * *

Many times silence is a "no" vote!



I KNOW NOTHIN' ABOUT THE
ISSUE, AND I DON'T WANNA
CONFUSE MY VOTE AGAIN! *****

MEET OUR NEW MEMBERS

Karen Krahn

Karen and her husband were originally born and raised in Wausau, Wisconsin; However they moved here from Pittsburg where they had made their home. Mr. Krahn is an engineer for J.M. There are four little Krahns. Karen's interests are League of Women Voters, Girl Scout leader, Vice President of the Guild of South Shore Trinity Lutheran Church, and fourth grade Sunday School teacher.

Patsy Cardozo

Patsy is new to this area, but not to League of Women Voters. She moved to Dellwood from St. Paul where she was very active in the St. Paul League and served as a Board member. Patsy has four children -- two in college, one attending prep school in the East, and one in seventh grade at Mahtomedi.

Phyllis Campbell

The Campbell's came to Mahtomedi from Minneapolis where Phyllis was active in League. She is a music major, plays flute, and has taught in her field. She is also active as a Den Mother for Cub Scouts. Mr. Campbell is in the Psychology Department at the University. The Campbell's have three boys.

Sarah Taylor

Before moving to Mahtomedi the Taylor's lived in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Sarah belonged to the League in both places. At present she is working on her Masters Degree in Library Science. Mr. Taylor is an artist. There are four children in the Taylor family -- two are in college and two boys are in school at Mahtomedi.

They can't be - NY state etc. "When do they stop
being public property?" - (Fulton school in Fairbank,
books labeled as "Permanent Loan".)

Think it's O.K. to use categorical aid, but should
be directed at children with ed. needs - not poverty.

Problems with current set-up.

1. Figures used - 1959 census - bad census, etc. -
State would know better real pattern.
2. \$2,000 + ADC - in NY state, ADC can
put total well over \$3,000, yet they count additionally
a education with ADC much less, (?) not counted
twice - (I got lost, but idea that NY was getting
too much because they paid higher ADC.)
3. Based on avg state / pupil expenditure -
great difference NY & Miss. "Don't kid in
Miss. deserve a good education ~~not~~ too.
Costs are less, but they are competing for the
same teachers" - Quie amendment to
bring Title I / pupil up to Nat avg. at least.
D. & get provision to be a year ahead -

CEO - Quie almost emotional reaction against CEO.

1. Defends control by ~~the~~ gov. committee as being
similar to School Boards - wouldn't want county
commissioners to rule.
2. D. & said it was impossible to cut off funds "they
didn't miss a pay check" ~~It was possible~~ There is
such turn over, never can find the same person
twice. (Pointed out that Congress attitude hadn't led to
the kind of personnel that would stay, when they don't know if
the program will continue, if they'll be paid, etc. -
Quie said that Shriver preferred a top man to
come for a couple of months rather than permanency.
3. Should get rid of Job Corps because they don't help them
get back into their community afterwards - haven't

Mary Flynn

The Flynn's moved from White Bear Lake to Birchwood. Mary graduated from college with a major in Journalism and does some part-time work for an advertising agency. Mr. Flynn sells college textbooks.

THE AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL IN MINNESOTA

Minnesota, in the 1966-67 school year had 24 area vocational-technical schools located throughout the state. Anyone sixteen years of age or older may be considered for entrance into any school in the state "providing the area school has room and facility to receive such student". Entrance requirements are established according to the necessary individual aptitude, physical qualifications and personal interest required for each course. Class enrollments are limited so that a long list of applicants are usually waiting for admission. Students are admitted in order of registration.

High school graduates who are residents of Minnesota and between 16 and 21 years of age may attend an area technical-vocational school tuition free. Non-high school graduates or dropouts may also attend area schools tuition free if they have been out of school for at least a year and have reached age 18, but have not attained their 21st birthday. The state does not provide any aid for students 21 years of age or older. These students must pay their own tuition.

Area vocational-technical schools are operated by local school districts, but their establishment and operation must be approved by the State Board for Vocational Education.

The State Board of Education, using funds from both state and federal sources, provides the vast majority of funds for operation of area vocational-technical schools. This support is so extensive that the use of school district tax funds is small. The school district's portion of the cost of vocational education ranged from 7.3 to 34.6 percent in the 1965-66 school year.

Study and consideration of coordinating the junior college programs and area vocational-technical schools is now being made. The objective of this study is to make the best use of our present facilities and provide better vocational training for more students.

Respectfully submitted,

Doris Guthrie

P.S. The material for this article was taken from Education 1967, by the Bureau of Field Studies conducted by Dr. Otto Domian. This study is a statewide study of the Elementary, Secondary and Area Vocational-Technical Education in Minnesota. The major portion of the report (374 pages) contains the facts and figures of our present day educational facilities. The last portion (pp 374-440) contains conclusions and recommendations of the survey staff.

* * * * *

Many of you have requested a resume of School Board Minutes of District 832.... So following is another Dispatch from Doris:

November 14:

Charles Johanson and a group of boys appeared before the Board and wished to make arrangements for ice time this winter on one of the hockey rinks. It was stated by Mr. Kaczlowski that our school hockey teams have priority, but they would check into the matter and see if it would be possible to provide them with some ice time.

George Smith presented his plan for use of Interstate ground. Plans for improved hockey rinks on the ground and improved basketball facilities for the boys will be under consideration by the Board.

The Board accepted the resignation of Mrs. Joan Puffel, a teacher.

Interview with Qui - June 5 - Fairbault -

Foreign Aid -

Don't need appropriations for more than 1 year - lots of funds in the pipe-line - unused from previous years.
Has been a mistake to couple aid with military - said to have been necessary to pass - felt it should be treated separately like Senate wanted to do.

Trade - U.S. has barriers on manufactured - more on agriculture.
Europe has barriers on agriculture - not so much on manufactured.
Europe didn't do any thing for US agriculture & now there is nothing left to bargain with except manufactured or to raise barriers on agriculture. Bad attitude. B. H. passed them (maybe 25-30 votes against) to base U.S. tariffs on comparative wage scales. American Standard Price may have trouble being removed.

D.C. - ^{election} favors home rule - the 9 commissioners should represent districts, not mostly from the "white" area of D.C. as now. There are moving - elected school board.
On Congressional amendment, thinks MacGregor was sincere - not playing politics - but Qui doesn't think treating D.C. like a state right - Could soon get into trouble with other cities wanting special status with the Federal govt. Had favor maybe 1 senator & 1 Rep.

Education -

Is working up a proposal to pull various education programs together & put under a separate District position - from managers train, poverty program, ed. dept, labor, etc -
He would like to get into black grants, but private school pressure hard to solve. The "stand" educational material, he feels should be retained, but obviously & physically

Mph M. m. B. McToll
55424 P.O. 242
Edm. Station

Quie

10/30 - "Quie & Goodell - 'poverty twins' - will offer an anti-poverty measure to restore involvement of the poor in local community action boards -

Rep. Edith Green - D-Or "CAA - states or their political subdivisions - or some agency they designate.

Quie - "The one genius of OEO was that the poor have some voice in their own destiny."
(big city mayors - Dem; Green's arrival to get it to pass at all at times)

11/4 - Voted to take up poverty bill -

11/5 - Didn't vote on redrawing cotton quota

11/9 - ~~lost sides Mpls. seeking aid to rescue Pilot City Project~~
Attached by NY Times on anti-poverty record.

"In every year since the anti-poverty program started in 1964 Messrs Goodell & Quie have voted against final passage, for recommitment & for every crippling amendment."

"It takes a lot of gall to vote against the poor & then call it a crusade."

Quie reply - "I voted against because the program ^{was} created that position has been vindicated by the 'criticism from all sides' - Feel I shouldn't just oppose but should offer an alternative - "Opportunity Crusade"

11/12 - ~~Voted against consideration of EOA bill.~~
11/12 - For conference report on Foreign Assistance Act of 1967

Ed Bill - see sheet.

OEO -

11/17 - Recommit foreign assistance approp. to committee (D-135-177) - ~~Against~~
Foreign aid approp (P-167-143) - ~~For~~

11/21 - To register Communist organizations (P-269-104) - ~~For~~

12/8 - EO Act amendments - Conference report - (P-247-149) - ~~For~~

Subversive Control Act - Conference report (P-276-114) - ~~For~~

Recommit conference report - approp foreign assistance (P-196-185) - ~~Against~~

12/15 - Foreign aid approp (P 198-158) - ~~For~~

El. Secondary. Ed amend. (P 286-73) - ~~For~~

Left in OEA bill - CA section - it shall not be the purpose of the bill to encourage rural poor to migrate to urban areas.

~~no longer on House Committee on Agriculture)~~

Current legislative action: (areas of special interest, bills introduced)

Amendment to the 1967 Education bill to combine four special purpose programs into a lump sum grants which the states would have wide discretion in spending. Defeated by 29 votes in the House.

Amendment to the Poverty bill in committee to provide for emergency food and medical service programs to combat starvation and malnutrition among the poor. Accepted by unanimous voice vote. (Similar to a bill side tracked in the House Agriculture Committee.)

October 30, 1967 - will offer an antipoverty measure to restore involvement of the poor in local community action boards. "The one genius of OEO was that the poor have some voice in their own destiny."

On roll call votes on key issues in 1966:

? Voted to delete rent supplements from the supplemental appropriations bill.

Quinn

1st

principal architect of GOP's "opportunity crusade."

House Ed & Labor Comm - 2nd ranking minority member

9/16/67 - Congratulate w/ Goodell, R-NY - OEO to maintain CA Program
be assigned an overall role of review & co-ordination of anti-poverty efforts

9/26 - Started Bd of Ed. DC - For

9/27 - Rep. may be ready to accept changes that actually will strengthen the anti-poverty agency - Boone - OEO should be encouraged to delegate some of its programs to other Fed. agencies w/ OEO retaining budgetary control - to see that programs remain responsive to the needs of the poor

10/4 - Predicts final OEO bill to be written on the House floor - more confident of gaining in votes in full House rather than committee

ED. Bill - Defeated Quinn amend. by 29 votes in the House - Amend to combine 4 special-purpose Fed. school aid programs into lump-sum grants which the states would have wide discretion in spending.

4/27 - Congressional District size 30% variation until 1972 then 10%
Passed 289-63 For

5/24 - Amend to E1 & 2 Ed Act, Title III to be allotted by state dist of ed.
Accepted 230-185 For

7/20 - Rat control - Rejected 176-207 Against

8/24 - Inter. Am. Develop. Bank. overland authorization Passed 275-122

8/24 - Inter. Am. Develop. Bank. overland authorization For

8/27 - Resolution to disapprove P.C. plan - Rejected 160-244
For

10/18 - Approves Comm action to give control of OEO to states - argues poor should have voice & at least 1/3 written in. Predicts bill will be agreed on the floor w/ dispositive results.

10/21 - Ed & Labor Committee completed action on 2yr extension of the war on poverty - Quinn not present on final vote, "This bill will be defeated on the House floor"
Emergency food & medical service program to combat starvation or malnutrition among the poor - similar to side-tracked bill in House Ag Committee

10/29 - HUDs - Against rent supplement, For recommitting
Against model cities
Against conference report, For recommitting
Didn't vote - recommitting congressional redistricting
" " - on conference report on " "

WHITE BEAR LAKE AREA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
White Bear Lake, Minnesota

September 5, 1967

TO: Parents of Kindergarten and Elementary School Pupils

For several years our schools have participated in the Group Accident Benefit Plan which provides financial assistance to meet the cost of medical and dental services rendered as a result of accidental injuries incurred in supervised school activities. The local Board of Education has again applied to participate in the plan for the school year 1967 - 1968.

The checks for settlement of claims will be made payable jointly to the parent or guardian and the physician, or dentist rendering the service. The claims will be processed and checks mailed directly to you when received by the school.

If you have commercial insurance coverage on your children, it will in no way affect the benefits which you receive through the Group Benefit Plan.

The schedule of benefits is listed on the attached "Information Bulletin For Parents". Read it carefully and keep it for future reference.

The fee for each child attending school is 50 cents per year. This money should be sent to your child's teacher as soon as possible. Since we have been a group member school in previous years, we have a grace period until September 30, 1967. All children must have their fees paid by that date in order to have continued coverage.

If you have any questions about the plan, please call the principal of the school which your child attends.

Sincerely,

T. R. Mason

T. R. MASON
Assistant Superintendent
Elementary Education

R. R. 1

Faribault, Minn. 55021

January 7, 1968

Dear Liz,

Thanks for coming Friday. The notes didn't seem so bad in the afternoon. Feel free to add, subtract, & correct.

A mid-December Lirie release states that his Emergency Food & Medical Services program for the poor on the verge of starvation or who suffer from malnutrition was one of the constructive changes included in the ^{final} bill.

Response to Time for Action

Oct. 10, 1967 - District of Columbia, letters to House
Replies from Austin, Faribault, Northfield,
Red Wing, & West St. Paul

Oct. 27, 1967 - Economic Opportunity Amendments,
Replies from Albert Lea, Austin, ^{Letters to House} Faribault, North-
field, Rochester, S. St. Paul, W. St. Paul, + Winona
(Northfield deserves special mention for joining
with their Human ^{Relations} Rights Council in printing
and distributing 800 flyers urging wires
and airmail letters to Rep. Luie in
support of Headstart and the Foster
Grandparent programs.)

Nov. 16, 1967 - Foreign Economic Aid, #5, Letters to Senate
Replies from Faribault, Red Wing, + W. St. Paul
Winona -

Dec. 6, 1967 - EOA - wires to House + Senate
Reply from Faribault
(This one, advocating telegrams, arrived
on a Saturday, with the House vote the
next Monday.)

Sincerely,
Pat

September 1, 1967

WHITE BEAR LAKE AREA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

White Bear Lake, Minnesota

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

Grades Kindergarten - Six

the Republicans proposed that the major programs, including Head Start, the Job Corps, Community Action, and Upward Bound be split off from the Office of Economic Opportunity and assigned to the older departments - principally the Labor Dept and the Dept of Health, Ed and Welfare.

"The Johnson Administration vigorously opposed this plan and said it would emasculate the OEO and diffuse the war on poverty.

"As a compromise, Quie and Goodell (R-NY) proposed that OEO be permitted to maintain operation of the Community Action program and be assigned an over-all role of review and co-ordination of antipoverty efforts." --- This is pretty much along the lines that Richard Boone recommended.)

If as you get into this job as Coordinator you can suggest any way we can be more effective, please let me know. If it seems advisable to get the Leagues together in the 1st District to explain the procedure, I'd be happy to attend. Encouraging your Leagues to meet with Quie, setting up an interview with Quie and your contact person in each of the Leagues, perhaps arranging such as a luncheon when Quie is back home, etc. are further possibilities you might want to look into.

Please keep us informed and feel free to bring up any problems that arise. Best of luck and many thanks for taking on the job.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
Congressional Action Chairman

To:

Pat

1967

From:

Liz Ebbott

SUBJECT

DATE

DEPARTMENT

FOLD

MESSAGE

Excellent. Short of a blizzard, I'll be there. I've worked up a couple of quick sheets that might help make the interview more interesting. To save time I'll send them out to your contact people. (enclosed). Thank you for the luncheon invitation, but with the children home on vacation I'd better not leave them too long. I'm afraid I'll have to leave afterwards. I've sent on your expense sheet. Eventually it should come. Are you referring to the Mpls - Hennepin County DHR booklet? That one I'll try to get. Or do you have something else in mind?

SIGNED

REPLY

DATE OF REPLY

REPLY TO

Happy New Year!

(State League office is now at:

555 Wabasha

St. Paul, Minn.

Phone
224-5445

DEPARTMENT

SIGNED

DETACH AND FILE FOR FOLLOW-UP

R.R.1

Faribault, Minn. 55021

December 26, 1967

Dear Liz,

Happy New Year!

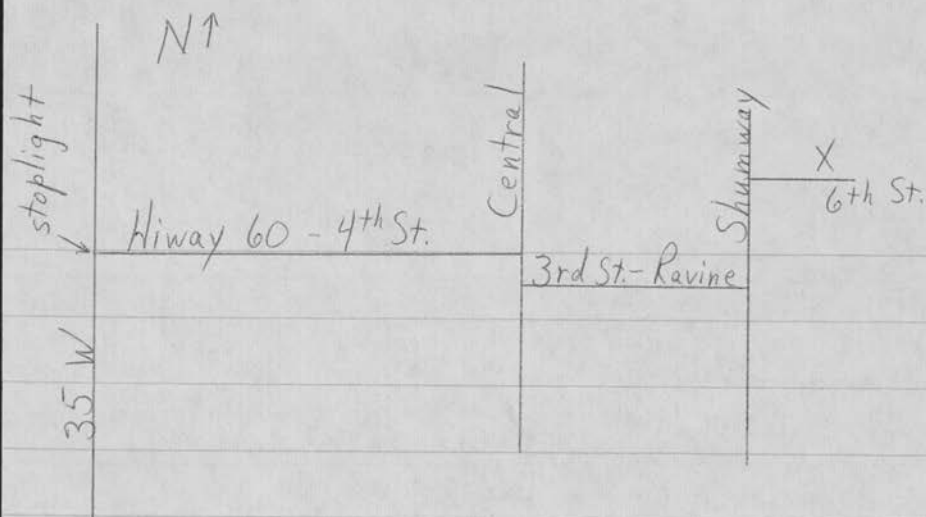
Things are shaping up. Rep. Zuc's letter arrived setting Jan. 5, 9-10 a.m. as our appointment. Marie Rienow, our president, is lending her home for the meeting, 732 NE 6 St. Can you come? With you, and maybe Mrs. Weigenant, I'd feel a lot better. (If you would care to have lunch afterwards with the kids and me, you are most welcome.)

Now, I'm sending cards to each league, Mrs. Weigenant, and Rep. Zuc (telling him the place).

Hope to see you.

Sincerely,

Pat Cloutier (over)



FARIBAUT

Mavis
Mrs. Dean Nicnow
732 NE 6th St

334-5470

Cabinet Status Is Urged for U.S. Education Agency

By RICHARD P. KLEEMAN

Minneapolis Tribune
Staff Correspondent

reclaim the congressional spotlight — Mrs. Green reported that she received special
arrogance to assume that all good judgment and wisdom reside in Washington, that



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409 Birchwood Ave.
White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110
December 20, 1967

Mrs. James Cloutier
Rte. 1
Faribault, Minn.

Dear Pat,

Merry Christmas. I'm running way behind this year and had hoped to get this letter out a couple of weeks ago. I didn't. With luck, it won't get lost among your Christmas mail, I hope.

Irene Janski has written about setting up an interview with Mr. Quie. According to the newspaper, he will be in Minnesota after January 2. ~~xxxx~~ Congress reconvenes on January 15. Feel free to set the interview as you wish. There should be at least two Leaguers present, and you can invite your contact people in your Leagues throughout the district. Mrs. Jerome Weigenant (Mary Ann), 919 West 4th, Red Wing (612-388-3132) is a State Board member that lives in the 1st District. I'd be happy to come if it is at all possible.

I'm trying to tidy up some odds and ends before Christmas. Enclosed is a reprint of some backgrounding material on National CRs that was sent out in last month's Board Memo. Also enclosed is a background sheet on Senator Mondale. The State Board will be having an interview with him tomorrow. This sheet is made up from clippings collected throughout the fall. By giving it to the Board members before our meeting, we should have a more informed interview. I have a similar clipping collection on Mr. Quie. (In fact, it's a much bigger one as he has been in the news so much on topics of League interest.) As soon as Christmas is over, I'll work up a sheet and send it along. This kind of material, combined with what you have collected, should be helpful in the interview.

Thank you for the good beginnings you have made of the Coordinator's job. I'll be in touch with you soon. A happy holiday season.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
Congressional Action Coordinator

December 7, 1967

Mrs. James Cloutier
Rte. 1
Faribault, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Cloutier:

Now that the first of the year is approaching, it is time for the annual interviews with members of Congress.

As coordinator for the first district, it will be your responsibility to arrange an interview with Congressman Quie. The enclosed sheets from national give all the information I think you will need to arrange a pleasant and productive interview. The holiday season quite often provides an opportunity for these interviews so I would suggest you contact Mr. Quie soon.

We try to have a state Board member at as many of the interviews as possible. There is no Board member from your district, but Harriett Herb might be able to accompany you. Anyway, you can let her know as soon as the interview is arranged.

Thank you for helping us in this important task, and please remember to send a copy of the interview report to the state office as well as to the national office.

Sincerely,

Mrs. O. J. Janski
President

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TO: Pat

FROM: Liz Ebbott

SUBJECT 1st District Coordination DATE Nov. 13

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

STATE ORGANIZATION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
PHONE: 373-2959

the League office will type up Quire's background sheet & get it out. Thanks for your work. My sources for some of the more recent data have been the Minneapolis Tribune & occasionally the Sunday N.Y. Times. We will send out your material as you sent it in. The more recent material can be used in another sheet, later, if you wish. (National League sends out a voting record sheet, 2 per year - latest one up to August 31, 1967. Your League president will have these.)

It is very interesting following the Ec. Opportunity Act bill. Quire was the only Minn. Representative to vote against considering the bill. He wants to cut the funds & transfer some of the office of Ec. Opportunity's programs to other agencies. The League isn't happy with this, but he is fighting to keep the program

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TO:

FROM:

SUBJECT

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

STATE ORGANIZATION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
PHONE: 373-2959

DATE

away from state-local governmental control & keeping "maximum
feasible participation of the poor." And he is for keeping
the Community Action Agencies under OEO. The League can
be happy with that. (By the way, Quie did vote for the
Foreign Assistance Act of 1967 for which we are happy.)
You might want to check & see if the League
can take benefit — Quie will be a Convention speaker
at Carleton College. I don't know when, I don't know if
the meetings are open to the public, I don't know his
topic — but maybe interested, neighboring League people can
go. It might even be possible to arrange a meeting with
him at that time. — Liz

R.R. 1

Faribault, Minn. 55021

November 8, 1967

Dear Liz,

Thank you for the support.

Working on this sheet has been interesting. All of this information is from correspondence and press releases of Rep. Luie, and did not mention rent supplements, votes of 1967, and two of your paragraphs under current legislative action.

Good luck!

Yours truly,
Pat

P.S. Luie had to give up the Committee on Agriculture "because of a rule enforced by the House GOP leadership which precludes any member from serving on two major committees," as he has since 1959.

12/3/67

Others Guess, But Quie Stays Silent on Plans

By RICHARD P. KLEEMAN
Minneapolis Tribune
Staff Correspondent



"who is a prospect," and Attorney General Douglas Head, "who ought to be."

tees created, Quie would be odds-on favorite for the education chairmanship.

spent much of last week as one of six House Republicans on the deadlocked Senate-House conference committee



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R.R.1

Faribault, Minn. 55021

October 21, 1967

Mrs. Perry Roth
5 Ridge Road
Burnsville, Minn. 55378

Dear Mrs. Roth,

Maybe you have answered the 10-10-67 Time for Action regarding District of Columbia (H.J.R. 396), but overlooked sending me a blue card. Rep. Ruiz may be favorable to the constitutional amendment; in the past he voted in favor of allowing the District to elect its own board of education.

For me to be of any help to League as a coordinator, I need and appreciate response from you. Thanks.

Yours truly,
Pat Cloutier
(Mrs. James Cloutier)

Perhaps Mrs. Ebbott is unaware of the fact that our League is

provisional. According to the handbook, p. 26, "Provisional Leagues shall not take legislative action in the name of the League of Women Voters. Their members may, of course, take legislative action as individuals." We will of course initiate a time for action program ^{when we} receive local league status.

I will keep the directions on use of the coordinator system.

Marlene Rath

P.S. Even if the national board granted permission ^{to act} on a specific item, I would not judge my members ready to express a stand - that is, not well enough informed.

409 Birchwood Ave.
White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110
November 2, 1967

Dear Pat,

Your notes to your Leagues on D.C. are excellent. I hope they ~~kk~~ brought in some replies. Burnsville is right. Provisional Leagues aren't supposed to respond officially to Times for Action unless they have asked for special permission. (Of course they can always encourage individual members to write, if they wish.) You won't need to remind them on Time for Actions, but any material of a general nature about Quie, his views, etc. should also go to them to keep them informed.

I'm enclosing a rough~~x~~, first draft of a background, fact sheet on Quie from sources I have. His current committees, current interests, bills he's introduced, etc. should be checked out especially & any additions, changes, corrections be made. If you send the material you want sent out back to me, we'll take care of the mimeographing, sending, etc. We don't expect your League to have that expense.

There has been another Time for Action, October 27, on the Poverty bill. Quie is certainly in the thick of this issue. He is championing League position on Community Action programs to give the poor some voice in these programs. (Rep. Edith Green, Dem. - Oregon, amended the bill in committee to give control over the CAA to the states or their political subdivisions. Quie is fighting this amendment.) The Minneapolis Tribune has quoted Quie, October 4, that the final OEO bill will be written on the House floor; And October 21, that the committee's version of the bill will be defeated on the House floor. It will be interesting to see how it comes out.

You are doing a real good job, Pat. Be sure and call on us for any help you may need. Send along the background information when you are satisfied with it.

Sincerely

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott

October 19, 1967

The Honorable Albert Quie
House Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Quie:

Since 1924 the League of Women Voters has urged representation in Congress for the residents of the District of Columbia. We are very pleased that such a bill, HJR 396, is nearing action on the floor of the House.

As you know, this bill provides for an amendment to the Constitution which will give the District of Columbia two Senators as well as the number of Representatives to which it is entitled by population. With passage and eventual ratification by the states this will give the citizens of the District a voice in Congress equal to that of other citizens of the United States.

The League of Women Voters also continues to urge home rule for D.C. We were very pleased to note your vote in favor of allowing the District to elect its own board of education. Since this is the first local suffrage that has been allowed since voting rights were abolished in 1874, we feel that this is an important first step. Passage of HJR 396 would be an excellent second step. We urge your favorable consideration of this bill.

Sincerely,

Mrs. O. J. Janski
President

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
National Program Chairman

409 Birchwood Ave.,
White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110
September 29, 1967

Mrs. Hjalmer Johnson
240 East Hobart
Owatonna, Minnesota

Dear Jean;

We have located a volunteer for Coordinator, 1st Congressional District. Mrs. James Cloutier of Paribault has said she would take on this job. We are now in the process of notifying the Leagues in the district and before too long Owatonna should receive the official communication.

I appreciate the help you have been in this position, and I regret any misunderstanding that may have arisen. I certainly could have done more in discussing the position with you. In this I am remiss and am sorry. I believe Mrs. Cloutier will do a good job. She does have an advantage in living rather close to Quie's home. Time will tell how it all turns out.

I hope I have the opportunity of meeting you sometime.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
Congressional Action Chairman

cc: Pat McRaney

September 20, 1967

Dear Liz;

I know that this should be on League stationery and that undoubtedly I should send carbon copies to someone, but this has been too wild a day to worry about either one.

All I want to tell you is that Jean Johnson no longer cares to continue in her capacity as First District Time For Action Coordinator. In all fairness to her, I must say that I know her reason is largely a personal one revolving around Annette Whiting. Neither I nor Jean ever received any complete instructions as to what her duties were to be, although Annette kept insisting that any day she was really going to sit down with Jean and "clue her in". When I received inquiry from the state office about this job, it was suggested that I ask Jean and that I should also talk to Annette. I did both, but poor Jean has been a stew ever since, waiting for duties to be explained. She has always been a good worker for us, and I must say that under the circumstances I'm sure that I would take the same action that she is taking.

If I have laid too much on the line, I am sorry. I always like to know what makes a good gal leave a post locally and felt that perhaps you, too, would like to know the reason behind her resignation.

Again, many thanks for all you have done for me. I'll be seeing you on and off throughout the year, I am sure.

Sincerely,



Pat McEnaney

P. S. This is the first letter I have typed in ages, so please excuse my poor spacing.

P. P. S. When Jean called me the other day to tell me, she said that her last correspondence was from you; let me know if there is someone else I should notify.

To:

Dear Johnson

From: L. Ellett
409 Birchwood Ave.
White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110

SUBJECT

1st Congressional District Coordinator

DATE

Sept. 13, 1967

DEPARTMENT

FOLD Y

MESSAGE

Hope you have had a chance to think over and decide about being the coordinator again this year. We really should get in contact with the rest of the League in the 1st. Please let me know your decision as soon as possible - Thanks.

SIGNED

L.
Ellett

REPLY

DATE OF REPLY

REPLY TO

DEPARTMENT

SIGNED

DETACH AND FILE FOR FOLLOW-UP

July 28, 1967
409 Birchwood Avenue
White Bear Lake
Minnesota 55110

Mrs. Hjalmer Johnson
240 East Hobart
Owatonna, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

While we are all appreciating our summer vacations, Congressional deliberation continues as does the need for League's voice on the issues. The problem of making Minnesota's League voice an effective one has recently become my responsibility on the state Board. The process and degree of a local League response to a national Time for Action has been of concern to the state Board for some time. All Leagues are required to respond officially and additional efforts should be made to get responses from individual members as well as the community. We are not now reaching this goal. I believe we can all benefit from evaluating our procedures.

Last year you generously volunteered to become 1st Congressional District coordinator to help in getting local action and to function in a communicating, liaison capacity. Thank you very much for the fine job you have done. We do hope you will be willing to continue in the coming year. (If you should be unable to, could you suggest a replacement?)

We are now making contact with each district. The enclosed sheet contains discussion questions on Time for Actions and suggested possible procedures. By drawing on the experiences of coordinators and their contacts within the local League, we hope to arrive at some simple, workable suggestions. We need the benefit of your knowledge of the 1st District and would appreciate your comments.

Most Leagues have had a change in leadership and it will be necessary to make new contacts. Would it be useful to set up a meeting of the local presidents and/or those who will be concerned with national Time for Action responses in your district? We will be happy to contact the Leagues concerned and to attend the meeting. Please let me know your thoughts on where we should be going next with the coordinator program. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
Congressional Action Chairman

Enclosure

cc: Mrs. J. E. McInaney

cc Mrs. James Putnam

Presidents:

1st - Albert Lea, Austin, Burnsville, Fairbault, Northfield, Owatonna,
Red Wing, Rochester, South St. Paul, West. St. Paul, Winona
2nd - Hutchinson, Jackson, Laverne, Mankato, New Ulm, St. Peter, Wells,
Worthington

* - please send along a memo, too -
copy attached.

409 Birchwood Avenue
White Bear Lake, Minnesota 55110
September 19, 1967

Mrs. Alex Michaelis, President
League of Women Voters of Brainerd
1426 Portland Avenue
Brainerd, Minnesota 56401

Dear Mrs. Michaelis:

Summer vacation is coming to an end, but Congressional deliberation continues, as does the need for League's voice on the issues. The problem of making Minnesota's League voice an effective one has recently become my responsibility on the state Board. I believe we can all benefit from rethinking our procedures.

For some time now, League contacts with our national Congressmen and responses to national mailings have been rather spotty. Perhaps by rethinking our procedures, we can make the League's voice more effective.

As you know from the Local League Handbook, "a local League shall respond to a Time for Action sent by the national Board or report to the national Board the reasons for not taking action." All Leagues are required to respond officially, and additional efforts should be made to get letters from individual League members as well as the community. Your League has done good work in the past. To make your job easier and more meaningful in the future, we are using Congressional District Coordinators. Yours for the 6th District is: Mrs. James Putnam (Virginia), 857 Minnesota Ave., Granite Falls, Minnesota 56241.

1st Mrs. James Cloutier (Pat), Rt. 1, Fairbault, Minn. 56101
2nd Mrs. Lowell Haugen (Beth), 28 p. lot Court, Southview II, Mankato, Minn. 56001

On the enclosed "Procedures in Response to a National Time for Action," we have outlined a communication schedule. Your League will need to designate one person as your contact. We are assuming that you, as President, will take this responsibility unless you let Virginia know otherwise. Some Leagues use a national item person, some have an action chairman, but the important thing is that someone has the responsibility and is prepared to act when a Time for Action arrives. Your action depends upon many factors such as how much time you have, how informed your members are (and how much time you have to inform them), your channels into the community, etc. However, the first step is your League's official response. To insure that this gets done, we are asking you to send a carbon of your letter to Virginia within 5 days of the time you get the Time for Action mailing. For many Leagues, it is a great problem making so many carbons. If it is easier, just jot on one of the enclosed Time for Action response cards that you've done it and send that off to Virginia. If she doesn't hear from you within 7 days, she will contact you to remind you.

To encourage greater action and to give some well deserved pats on the back for jobs well done, Virginia would also like to hear about extra efforts you make. Send a Time for Action card listing what you've done; send along newspaper clippings, etc. These will be a separate mailing because there won't be time to do it all within the 5-day limit. Virginia from time to time will summarize and let you know what the 6th District has been up to.

There is also the vital job of being informed about your Congressmen. We are enclosing some background information about Senators McCarthy and Mondale. You can write Representative Swach's and the Senators' offices and ask to be put on their newsletter lists. Be alert for newspaper clippings; evaluate their letters to you;

1st - Pat
2nd - Beth

1st - Pat
2nd - Beth

1st - Pat
2nd - Beth

1st - Pat
2nd - Beth

1st - Pat
2nd - Beth

1st - Quie's
2nd - Nelson's

September 19, 1967

try to arrange to meet your Congressmen, to talk over League positions, their positions, etc. It would be well to start a file on the men. This information will make letter writing far more meaningful. As you come up with some pertinent information, let Virginia know. She will assemble it and share it with all of you.

1st Pat
2nd Beth

Effective action is the ultimate goal of League. To be a good lobbyist, we must know our subject, and we must know the man we are hoping to influence. By thinking action and using our coordinators, the League in Minnesota can become much more effective.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
Congressional Action Chairman

ENCLOSURES



ROCHESTER LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA

1966
February 9, 1966

Mrs. Lewis Daniel
LWV National Program Chairman
3912 York Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Daniel,

I apologize for the delay in answering your letter concerning a First Congressional District coordinator for Times for Action. I wanted to discuss it with the Rochester Board and get their reaction. I hope we don't appear hopelessly negative in reporting that we unanimously questioned several points in the proposition.

First, we are concerned about the mechanical difficulties in setting up and assuring attendance at yet another meeting. Second, we have been experiencing some difficulty in getting people to fill long-standing jobs. Third, we wonder how a group of this sort could insure compliance with Time for Action requirements any better than this is currently done? Fourth, we think that creative ideas for answering Times for Action should be on a state-wide basis. In short, there was a real reluctance to fulfill your request for someone from the Rochester League to act in this coordinating capacity.

It was suggested that guidance for individual Leagues might be channeled through the consultants already appointed from the State Board.

I realize that this is not very helpful to you in doing your job as best you can but it is an honest answer to your request. We would be very interested in reactions you might have gotten from the other Leagues approached.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Richards

Mrs. Thomas M. Richards, President
Rochester League of Women Voters

cc: State Office

3912 York Ave. So.
Minneapolis, Minn.
55410

February 12, 1966.

Mrs. Thomas M. Richards
President- LWV of Rochester
1027 Elton Hills Drive
Rochester, Minn. 55901

Dear Mrs. Richards:

Thank you for your letter of February 9th. I appreciate the reluctance of the Rochester Board to help sponsor the LWV pilot project on trying to get a coordinator from each congressional district in Minnesota for responses to national Times for Action. In fact, when the idea was first proposed to me I was in agreement with your Board's stand. Now that I have begun working on the project and have had responses from local Leagues throughout the state, I feel that in some instances, at least, this undertaking will be of real help.

Our idea is not to impose structure upon structure - no new forms to be filled out, etc. To make things easier for the local Leagues is our goal. A mutual exchange of ideas and information might be of value to all the Leagues in each district. Some of the Leagues in your district, for instance, may not know Representative Quie's stand on League positions nor how best to approach him. Other Leagues in your district could most easily supply this information.

Of course the state office plans to send to local Leagues what help it can in the way of creative ideas and information on Times for Action. But this information should be tailored to local situations. And it would help to have a central person in each district whom we could contact when we receive an emergency (maybe a telegram) Time for Action that requires immediate response.

So you see we are not thinking in such opposite terms as it may seem. This is an experimental project. We do not know yet how valuable it will prove to be.

You asked for information on other Leagues approached. To date we have had only one meeting - in Willmar, congressional district VI. This meeting seemed highly rewarding and we believe will facilitate communications of Leagues in that district with their congressman, Representative Olson. In March we are planning meetings with Leagues in the 3rd (Excelsior), 7th (Moorhead) and 8th (Duluth) districts. The coordinators of the Leagues in these districts sound enthusiastic. We hope the meetings will be stimulating and profitable. We still have not heard from Leagues in the 2nd and 4th districts.

I will keep you informed of developments.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lewis M. Daniel
Foreign Policy Chairman, State Board

M TO:

E FROM:

M SUBJECT

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Mrs. Thomas M. Richards

Hannah Daniel

Times for Action committees

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

STATE ORGANIZATION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
PHONE: 373-2959

DATE

April 21, 1966

A memo from Annette Whiting tells me that she talked to you at the Financing of Public Services workshop about our Times for Action committees. She said she thought the Rochester League might now be interested in appointing a coordinator for the first congressional district. If so, please let me know, and I will do what I can to help.

All the other districts in the state now have Times for Action coordinators. We feel that this makes for better communication and that this project will be of real help to the local Leagues.

3912 York Ave. So.
Minneapolis, Minn.
55410
August 7, 1966

Mrs. J. H. McEnaney
432 West McKinley
Owatonna, Minn. 55060

Dear Mrs. McEnaney:

As you know from the Local League Handbook, "A local League shall respond to a Time for Action sent by the national Board or report to the national Board the reasons for not taking action".

Many Leagues in Minnesota have been remiss in this respect. In order to help local Leagues in responding to Times for Action and to help the state League in knowing what responses have been made, the state League attempted last year to secure a Times for Action coordinator for each of our eight congressional districts. It is her responsibility to have a committee composed of representatives from each of the Leagues in her district. This committee attempts to facilitate the writing of responses to national's Times for Action and urges the Leagues in her district to send carbons of their letters to state and national and to the district coordinator.

The idea is not to impose structure upon structure, but to make things easier for the local Leagues by an exchange of information and ideas. It is important that during the campaign League members get to know their candidates well and then follow this up with good personal contact with the ones elected.

Annette Whiting has suggested to me that I write to you to see if you could persuade Mrs. Hjalmer Johnson (or if not Mrs. Johnson, perhaps someone else from the Owatonna League) to be the Times for Action coordinator for the first congressional district. If Mrs. Johnson would accept this assignment we could then set up a meeting for early fall of representatives from other Leagues in the district to discuss plans and exchange ideas.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Mrs. Lewis M. Daniel
State foreign policy chairman

If you or Mrs. Johnson would like to know more about this project, I am sure Annette Whiting would be glad to talk with you.

League of Women Voters

OWATONNA, MINNESOTA

August 9, 1966

Dear Mrs. Daniel,

I received your letter today regarding the Times for Action coordinator in our district. I contacted Mrs. Hjalmer (Jean) Johnson, and she is willing to assume this responsibility.

I told her that she would be contacted directly from the State Office. Her address is 240 E. Hobart.

Sincerely,
Pat McEnaney

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TO: Mrs G.E. Mc Enaney

FROM: Mrs Lewis M. Daniel

SUBJECT

Times for Action coordinator

DATE

Aug 13, 1966

Cops

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

STATE ORGANIZATION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
PHONE: 373-2959

Dear Mrs Mc Enaney
Thank you for your prompt response to my letter.
I am delighted that Mrs Johnson will be coordinator for
the first congressional district. I will write to her next week, after
our state Board meeting, which will be on Wednesday, Aug. 17th.
I think meeting I am hoping to talk with Annette and other
state Board members about ways to make our Times for
Action committees more effective.

Thank you again for your cooperation

cc. Mrs William Whiting
Mrs Hilda Mae Johnson

November 14, 1966

The Honorable Albert Quie
1218 House Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Quie,

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota congratulates you on your re-election to Congress. We feel fortunate to have a man of your ability and dedication representing Minnesota.

The members of the League of Women Voters look forward to continuing work with you. As you know, the League is a nonpartisan organization working to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government. As an organization, we do not support or oppose any political party or any candidate. We do, however, take action on governmental measures and policies in the public interest.

The League's interests cover a number of areas, and we appreciate the cooperation you have given us in the past on these items. Soon you will be hearing from Mrs. Hjalmar Johnson of Owatonna, one of your constituents and a League member, who would like an appointment with you to discuss the details of various national and international items included in our League Program. I hope you will find the time in your busy schedule before the opening of Congress to meet with her.

We trust you will find the 90th Congress as challenging and as interesting as the 89th.

Sincerely,

Mrs. William Whiting
President

*To all Congressmen
except 3 wack
Coordinators, assigned
st. Bd. members*

MNA Clipping Bureau

**ST. PAUL
PIONEER-PRESS**

MAR 30 1972

Quie to Speak To Area Groups

First District Rep. Albert Quie will speak to the Mahtomedi High School student body at 8 a.m.

Building.

His activities Wednesday include a meeting with the First District



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