



League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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(CONFIDENTIAL)

REPORT OF CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEW

Congressman William Frenzel

Third District - State of Minnesota - Republican Party

Date: February 12, 1975

Particular legislative interests: Newly appointed to the Ways and Means Committee

Subjects discussed and views on each:

Changes in Congress - Seniority system has toppled. Vast change is a culmination of the work of the last six years. Courageous move on the part of the Democratic Caucus, but lots of bad feeling.

Trade Bill - A great bill; the Jackson-Vanik amendment is good. Feels sorry there's not enough inducement to Russia, but it may still work out. Soviets feel the price is too high to trade with us. We'll lose sales of U.S. foods in the Third District.

We can now go into GATT able to negotiate as equals, can offer inducements to trade, mutual reduction of tariffs and nontariff barriers. Bill also provides penalties if trading partners treat us unfairly in a third market. Temporary protection of U.S. workers.

Foreign Aid - Should we increase aid to compensate for inflation?

Most aid now is multilateral - IDA the biggest. Eighty percent goes to India and Bangladesh and is used for atomic weapons. If we stop aid, won't stop bomb being developed. He favors multilateral aid - no U.S. direct control or accusations of colonialism.

Foreign aid bill has a lot of military aid in it; hard to separate out. Those who want arms will buy them anyway. If we supply the arms, we can tailor them to be more defensive and to assure markets for supplies and parts.

Food shipments will be increased - redirected. Not directed to areas where we're sending military aid.

U.S. has a responsibility to help developing nations. We can't control how a country spends its resources.

Economy - Unemployment is 8%, but the ability to identify those between jobs has improved in the last 10 years. We don't want to re-employ everyone in the same jobs. Need retraining. Should take advantage of the problem to redirect, but in a crisis like this Congress doesn't have time to think what it should do for the long term. Public service jobs not aimed at anyone - not preparation for permanent employment. Can't legislate results - must legislate programs. Two billion dollars for highways just released - takes a long time to spend it.

Quickest relief is a tax rebate. Main thing is to get money back in the economy. If there is a rebate, he favors giving something back to everyone regardless of their income.

Energy - "Strong partisan feelings."

He has no patience with a Congress that has no policy on energy in time of crisis. Congress has done nothing, but when the President acts, they say he can't do it. Congress' current program is to stop the President. Congress will do nothing unless the President keeps pressure on. Technically, he supports the President. If the Senate can override the President's veto, Congress will have to act.

Antirationing. Feels nervous about a black market. No stimulus to domestic production. Have to get the price up to stimulate domestic production.

Congress and the President may compromise on the price. May alter the percentage of price increase on fuel oil.

We are 40% dependent on off-shore oil. Last year 28%. Domestic production has dropped. Feels there's no good solution.

Environmental standards - Feels the President make a bad mistake in vetoing the bill on strip mining. Congress will pass some kind of strip mining bill. He favors a reasonable attempt to restore the land.

Air quality - It is necessary to freeze standards for a while. Would have to defer some standards in a shift from oil to coal. Change to coal not bad, but don't abandon standards. Auto standards should be frozen awhile; five year ban is too long.

Transit - Won't move people in U.S. by transit. Won't furnish great energy or pollution relief in our lifetime. Not popular. To get people to use mass transit will have to legislate - e.g. tax on parking.

Revenue Sharing - Five programs - general; community development-urban renewal; transportation-Highway Trust Fund; Health care funding; LEAA. Broken down too much - can't get much done. Will have to use states more to administer funds.

How do you think the League can work most effectively with the Congressman? What is his attitude toward the League as an organization and in general toward the League's national positions?

Frenzel indicated that he would like time at the interviews for League to fill him in on our positions. He feels it is more meaningful to him to get LWV positions from those in his own district than from national. We seem receptive to LWV and our views.

Kind of interview: Held in Frenzel's Minneapolis office. About 15 LWV members present.

Barbara Hise
3rd District Coordinator
Member - League of Women Voters of Minnetonka-Eden Prairie

Interview with Congressman Bill Frenzel
(3rd District - Republican)
October 19, 1973

Note: Since this interview was held just prior to the President's shake-up of the Justice Department and firing of the Special Prosecutor, some of the congressman's remarks do not reflect the situation created by those developments. Still relevant with regard to the tapes, he sees a great need for Congress to define executive privilege and its limits by statute.

Congressman Frenzel opened by saying things have been happening too fast in Washington to permit a reasonable assessment of meanings of events. Remarks on specific issues:

Home Rule - On balance, he is pleased that the House finally passed a bill even though he does not like some features, such as Presidential appointment of the judiciary, the federal enclose concept, and federal review of the budget for the District. He expects the Senate version to be stronger in favor of home rule. He has doubts about the ability of the District to function well under home rule but thinks it is time it had a chance to try.

War Powers Legislation - Passed by both houses, it is nearly certain the President will veto. He believes veto will be sustained.

Trade - Progress of the bill in the House has been delayed by the Mideast War. It is now due to go to Rules on October 30 but may be delayed further. The only exception to the President's requests is Most Favored Nation status for the Soviet Union. It represents the strongest negotiating power ever given to a President but still would leave him with less power than any foreign partner. Negotiating powers are more general than those of the Kennedy Round, and leaves more to the discretion of the President, for example in deciding what determines "emerging nation" status which would qualify a country for special preferences. The bill does include a congressional veto provision. It does not provide for taxation of foreign earnings when earned but this might become part of a tax reform measure later.

Labor-HEW bill - He supported the original bill in the House but the Senate version pushed it considerably more over budget. He would now vote to sustain veto unless there is a cut in the military budget to free up additional funds to cover. The conference committee has not yet met; this will be a determining factor in his vote and the ultimate result of a vote to override.

Veto and override attempts: He feels sometimes Congress, especially the majority, would prefer an issue for political purposes to passage of a bill. Sometimes the particular bill is objectionable even though the principle is not. He would presently vote to sustain a veto of the anti-impoundment bill because he does not like that bill but feels we need something of its sort.

Mideast War and Energy Crisis: Predicts we will be badly off with or without Middle Eastern oil. Development of additional sources such as solar energy will bring on huge problems of pollution, land use, and huge costs. He does not share League concern with the relaxation of environmental standards to cope with fuel crisis. He feels it is necessary to seek the best possible compromise between maximum environmental protection and maximum fuel availability.

Land Use: He likes the Senate-passed bill. So does the administration. It is under heavy criticism on grounds that it usurps local control. It was pointed out that some Indians are concerned that under the bill, states would control water rights, etc.

Budget Reform: He is opposed to creation of a separate arm of Congress to control budget, as a waste of resources. He does not feel extra staff would help either since most staff is assigned to committee chairmen anyway.

Election Reform: His opposition to public funding is based principally on its giving too much benefit to incumbents and the administrative problems. However, he sees some form of public funding coming since many are in favor of it. He feels some system of matching funds would be the least objectionable form. Limits on personal services as a part of contributions are not likely as they are too hard to equate. One way to shorten campaigns would be limits on spending. The bill he has introduced would put all Presidential primaries in August and September, but he does not expect this to pass. He expects some compromise on the issue of equal time suspension. He is not excited by the proposal for free media time. His preference is to franking privilege before elections or extending it to challengers, but this is not popular in Congress. His Republican task force recommends illegal contributions be forfeited to the Treasury. Direct election of the President is going nowhere right now, but he believes the House would pass it again.

memorandum

The League of Women Voters of the United States

DATE: 11/6

TO: Mrs. McCoy, President, LWV of Minnesota

FROM: Lesley G. Dunn, Staff Director, Legislative Action

SUBJECT: Congressional contact by National (~~Board member~~/Lobbying Corps member)

(A):

We would like you to notify the local League president(s) in your state's 3
Congressional district that Representative Frenzel
of that district was contacted on 9-10 by F. Knepper

The subject of the discussion was DC Home Rule
St. A. says Cong. firmly supports bill - feels
something is better than nothing.

Additional remarks: _____

(B):

Your U.S. Senator _____ was interviewed on _____,
by _____. The subject of the discussion was _____

Additional remarks: _____

LWV meeting August 22, '73 Bill Frenzel- 3rd District

Frenzel addressed only two subjects at length

1. Campaign Financing- Disclosure the best route. Impressed with congressional action in 72 and 73. Watergate proved to Congress that better laws need to be written. Approved of the Federal Election Commission- President appoints with approval of the Senate- a bipartisan commission.

Contributions- He prefers a limit of \$5-10,000 rather than the Senate's \$3,000. Contends that many of his volunteers are worth up to \$15,000 of their volunteer time. Constitutional right to give cash if one cannot give volunteer time.

Frenzel does not believe that we spend too much money for elections. Less than \$1 per person- \$200 million for federal elections; however, there is too much spent on certain elections (campaigns). Need money to beat an incumbent- Congress is inbred -93% of incumbents win. Prefers a \$150,000 amount rather than \$90,000.

Citizen participation-Need to involve people, etc, should accept from individuals and parties; interest groups, business should encourage their members to participate but restrict the groups from contributing.

Bill should be ready for action in next Congress.

2. International Relations- Hopeful about the administration bill- Congress will put in the needed limits on Pres. action. "Trade is the best bridge for international cooperation." Told us never to change our position.

Will support D.C. Home Rule and believes it will pass.

Is becoming more reluctant about national post card registration- will watch the MN experience. In states that provide some means of convenience registration or no registration, voter turnout is less. Wyoming, N. Dak., Texas, etc. Would like to see the "Roving Registrars" as in Canada.

Interview with Congressman Bill Frenzel
Republican - Minnesota 3rd District
June 22, 1973

Banking and Currency Committee: This committee on which Congressman Frenzel serves is now working on dollar devaluation-related issues such as presidential control of exports during scarcities.

Congressional Reform: The Whitten Committee resolution to assert Congressional control over the total budget is in Rules Committee. It would set spending limits for the House and Senate at the beginning of the year, requiring a 2/3 majority to over spend the set amounts. Since the limits would be imposed by the legislative leaders he feels the 2/3rds majority is too high and will allow too conservative a control of the budget.

The Bolling Committee, a select committee on jurisdiction and procedures for the House, is taking testimony from Congressmen on structural changes. Congressman Frenzel has testified along with about 30 others. He is pushing for simpler committee structure, eliminating overlapping jurisdiction. He wants to "spread the glamor" jurisdictions to make each committee more attractive. Committees should have more say and take more responsibility for financial priorities on their own bills. At the present time, they authorize more than they should knowing that Appropriations will cut them back.

In the fall the public will testify, including LWVUS. A report is not expected until spring 1974.

Budget: Congress is being forced out of its Watergate impasse to work on budget and other matters. It is in an "owly mood." Expect cutbacks for HEW and HUD, which are now considerably over budget. Military appropriations may be cut by House Armed Services Committee and Appropriations Committee also. Personnel is the key to cuts here. He is concerned over Senate amendment to raise Social Security and feels it would be disaster to the budget. Budget cut for CIA would serve as curb on its "extra" activities.

Special Revenue Sharing: Law enforcement revenue sharing is now amended to include penal reform and rehabilitation provisions, with extra money provided. The Education bill needs reworking and will not be heard this session. Transportation is doubtful; Manpower Training has great potential. He likes it, but says Labor does not because they are used to the current contracting of programs through the Department of Labor. The program with the best chance is Community Development. Welfare revenue sharing would be hard to do. There is no residency requirement for the Federal programs so it would be hard to determine the local government which should receive the funds.

Election Reform: Congressional interest is high and a bill will come out this year. Congressman Frenzel is chairman of the Republican House Committee on elections. His task force endorses high overall limits on expenditures, limits on personal contributions, individual identification of contributors, close limit on cash contributions, a single committee per candidate, and a strong Federal elections commission with subpoena and full prosecution power.

The House elections subcommittee on which he serves would have a weaker Federal elections commission functioning more as a back-up to Justice Department and free TV time under FCC rules. Chairman Hayes wants strict dollar limits. Mr. Frenzel feels that the biggest problem with limitations

on spending is the advantage it gives the incumbent who already has great visibility. A. University of Connecticut study shows that the challenger must outspend the incumbent by 3-4 times to have an equal chance.

He basically approves of the Senate bill but thinks the Federal elections commission should have more power including original prosecution power. Other good provisions are the single committee with accountability and party retaining financial jurisdiction over its presidential candidate.

Presidency: Both impeachment and resignation are "long shots." The Administration is making an attempt to rebuild rapport in Washington. He thinks this is possible. Congress wants political types such as Laird on the White House staff. Congressman Frenzel emphasized that more clean-up is needed. Public boredom with Watergate will determine how long hearings will last.

Trade: The Administration will prevail with its trade bill which should pass by August. The promise of work on tax reform after this is passed being used as a lever by the Ways and Means Committee chairman.

Foreign Affairs: It is too early to tell, but Congressman Frenzel feels problems will be greater with Western Europe than with Russia and China in near future; Watergate can't help but be detrimental to our foreign affairs conduct. He doubts we will have another dollar devaluation but not absolutely sure; more probably a complete new financial agreement. Because of the scheduled summit meeting in Moscow, it is felt that real progress toward disarmament may come out of the Salt II talks. Success here would also limit the emphasis on espionage.

Transit: The highway bill is in committee in the Senate. The House pushed for highways and suggested two trust funds instead of opening the highway fund for transit. It is questionable whether there will be any bill at all.

Energy Crisis: The shortage is not worldwide, but a problem of distribution. Allocation will be mandatory by midsummer. We must develop new sources - need new ways to use coal, more research budget, longer-range planning. A new Department of Natural Resources and Energy is a possible outgrowth of the problem. The Canadian pipeline is a possibility only if the Alaskan pipeline issue fails. Congress has the votes to authorize the Alaska line.

Indians: Not much happening on reform of the BIA. Wounded Knee has changed Congressional attitudes away from reform.

Housing: The Congressman predicted HUD appropriations would pass to extend programs (they did not). Congress will not work on the Better Communities Act (special revenue sharing) until it gets the Administration's housing bill. The two will get attention together, not before early next year. He feels a definite need to restructure the program. There are too many applications to handle in view of the limited money available.

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Minneapolis Tribune

Tues., May 15, 1973

GOP picks Frenzel to head election reform task force

By Frank Wright
Staff Correspondent

Washington, D.C.

the enforcement of existing laws governing all campaign operations.

the 1971 act, also said he wants to review its disclosure provisions, proposals for limiting contributions



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May 30, 1973

The Honorable Bill Frenzel
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Bill:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your recent statement on congressional reform. It is indeed a subject of interest to me and to our membership in Minnesota and nationally.

Jerry Jenkins and I enjoyed our visit with you earlier this month, and we have shared your remarks on upcoming trade legislation and on congressional budgeting with Fran Kieffer and Ruth Sims of our national League legislative committee.

My congratulations to you upon your appointment to head a national Republican party task force on election reform. The timeliness of such a study and the review of campaign laws by the House Elections subcommittee on which you serve are of particular significance to League members as we complete a national study of campaign financing and spending as part of our concern for congressional reform. I am enclosing material Minnesota Leaguers developed when we evaluated Minnesota laws in this area and a copy of the subsequent program for action being developed.

As new materials are prepared we'll send them to you. We look forward to news of your task force findings as well as the subcommittee's activities.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Mary Ann McCoy
State President

MM:jm
enc.

cc: Mary Ann McCoy, / Liz Ebbott,
Helene Borg, B. Steinkamp
enc: Our Feb. 13, 1973 Position on
Campaign Financing
Campaign Financing VOTER -
Sept.-Oct. - 1972

March, 1973

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The primary item of discussion was federal impoundments and budget cuts. In general, Congressman Frenzel agreed that the cuts are heavy handed and even in some cases, brutal. Revenue sharing, as passed and as proposed, will be hard for many people to live with. He feels Congress must definitely share the blame for the present situation because of its spending irresponsibility. Both the President and Congress have painted themselves into a corner from which it is hard to negotiate. In general, all programs could stand some cutting since the "trickle down" theory has been operating -- much of the funds for a program are soaked up in administrative costs. A guaranteed income approach might help get more of the appropriated money to people in need. His understanding of general revenue sharing does not square with that reported by one Leaguer from attendance at Humphrey-Mondale hearings, that this is "in addition" to categorical programs. Frenzel's interpretation is that it is merely "unrestricted."

In specific programs:

Housing: He had talked with Secretary Lynn and understood that the wheels were stopped on federal programs chiefly because some feasibility studies did not follow the rules and it was felt all needed thorough review. The St. Paul office of HUD was particularly suspect because of a large volume of applications processed shortly before the end of the year. A sewer charge would have been imposed after the first of January. He has written to all 25 developers in this area who are affected and has defended the Minnesota record for good programs to HUD. He feels that some of them will definitely get through the appeal process and get funds. Although he states that HUD does not feel the need for new programs at this time, he feels Congress should extend the better ones, chiefly 235-236 and certainly the regular FHA. He expressed disappointment with the leadership of the House Housing sub-committee in not pushing legislation. Most pressure for continuation of programs comes from builders and mortgage bankers.

Education: Special revenue sharing in this category will be least likely to pass; so far it has no sponsor.

Day-Care: The Minnesota delegation has been working hard on this. 40% of this year's \$2.5 billion would be held back. Biggest problem is the huge change in eligibility standards if the new maximum level of \$3000 annual income is not rescinded. Hennepin County has been operating on something over \$7000. He thinks Secretary Weinberger is definitely under pressure to rescind this.

Urban Community Development revenue sharing has a good chance to pass. It would exempt sewer-water development, housing, Model Cities which would be carried on roughly as before.

Welfare: Asked about new standard requiring penalties for overpayments and human error, Congressman Frenzel indicated he was not aware of this. He will look into it.

Trade: The Administration bill employs both the carrot and stick approach--it looks like protectionism to labor, like free trade to liberals. It would increase our leverage with major trading partners in 3rd world markets. He thinks it would go a long way, along with devaluation, to create a neutral balance of trade by 1975, even allowing for large-scale oil imports. However, legislation on trade should not be written for 5 years as proposed; this is too far ahead to judge conditions in world markets. We also need more new specific commodity agreements. According to Congressman Frenzel, multi-nationals "require scrutiny and must be dealt with." If state-imposed

barriers to imports become too common, Congress will override them.

Aid to North Vietnam: Some aid will certainly go through World Bank channels, however he approves of the political strings attached to bilateral aid. We need this leverage with the North Vietnamese. He also thinks Russia and Japan might match our aid. The possibility of off-shore oil development is an inducement. Asked whether proposed aid would be given in dollars or in credits to be spent here, the Congressman remarked that American contractors would certainly share in the benefits but it is impossible to guess to what extent. The total aid amount would be relatively small.

Administration Crime Program: This is not his field of expertise but he does not like the idea of capital punishment for drug offenses.

Transit: Development of any mass transit system will require a gamble - how will the technology hold up, will it attract riders? Personalized Rapid Transit is not yet working in the demonstration project in Morgantown, W. Va. He considers the systems demonstrated at Dulles Airport as "re-discovery of the streetcar." The country is light-years away from a true PRT system, since nobody now can foresee the practical problems down the road.

He predicts the House will again reject the highway trust fund diversion amendments added in the Senate. (Last year the House ruled them "not germane" to the bill to which they were attached.) He dislikes the idea of paying operating subsidies out of the trust fund, as the Senate amendments would provide. This would amount to a bonus chiefly for New York City which has half of all transit ridership now. He would also accept the idea of a special transit fund from the same source of revenue (gasoline taxes).

Defense Budget: The biggest category to cut is people, which takes up 60% of the money. We should lop off more than the \$5 billion which was cut last year. Military research and development is somewhat useful to civilian society but not as much as the space program.

Employment and Inflation: The country as a whole is moving rather well with notable exceptions. Controls on Congressional spending are the only answer to inflation. Phase III was premature and it is unfortunate that we are now in it.

Attended by approximately 20 Leaguers.

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Trade: The Administration bill employs both the carrot and stick approach--it looks like protectionism to labor, like free trade to liberals. It would increase our leverage with major trading partners in 3rd world markets. He thinks it would go a long way, along with devaluation, to create a neutral balance of trade by 1975, even allowing for large-scale oil imports. However, legislation on trade should not be written for 5 years as proposed; this is too far ahead to judge conditions in world markets. We also need more new specific commodity agreements. According to Congressman Frenzel, multi-nationals "require scrutiny and must be dealt with." If state-imposed

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March, 1973

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In specific programs:

Housing: He had talked with Secretary Lynn and understood that the wheels were stopped on federal programs chiefly because some feasibility studies did not follow the rules and it was felt all needed thorough review. The St. Paul office of HUD was particularly suspect because of a large volume of applications processed shortly before the end of the year. A sewer charge would have been imposed after the first of January. He has written to all 25 developers in this area who are affected and has defended the Minnesota record for good programs to HUD. He feels that some of them will definitely get through the appeal process and get funds. Although he states that HUD does not feel the need for new programs at this time, he feels Congress should extend the better ones, chiefly 235-236 and certainly the regular FHA. He expressed disappointment with the leadership of the House Housing sub-committee in not pushing legislation. Most pressure for continuation of programs comes from builders and mortgage bankers.

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Comments on the Election: The so-called "mandate" is two-way, the President won big but the Democratic Congress also won. Struggles between the Administration and Congress will be plentiful, the first one centering on Presidential cut-backs in releasing funds or funding authorization such as the Clean Water Act. Congressman Frenzel thinks that the President does not understand the mood of Congress to assert its own authority.

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Florence Bogle
3rd District Coordinator

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102
January, 1973
Pm - T

REPORT OF LWV INTERVIEW WITH CONGRESSMAN BILL FRENZEL
Republican, Minnesota 3rd District - November 30, 1972

Committees: Banking and Currency
House Administration

Comments on the Election: The so-called "mandate" is two-way, the President won big but the Democratic Congress also won. Struggles between the Administration and Congress will be plentiful, the first one centering on Presidential cut-backs in releasing funds or funding authorization such as the Clean Water Act. Congressman Frenzel thinks that the President does not understand the mood of Congress to assert its own authority.

Nationally there was a poor voter turn-out however the drop in Minnesota from 1968 was not significant since Humphrey had been a candidate that year. The 3rd District turn-out was very high and something to be proud of. In the 3rd District, 5% of the vote went to the T-Party candidate which indicates a sizeable conservative element.

Congressional Organization: Congress lacks the unity of "single will" to tackle the executive and needs more party discipline in order to do so. Congress is not set up to establish priorities as is often suggested. There will be some chairmanship changes but with the exception of the Rules Committee they are not of substance since the replacements are also older men.

Clean Water Bill: According to Congressman Frenzel, Congress can force spending to the limit of the appropriation by giving EPA more power or by threatening to set up a second agency.

Revenue sharing; grants; taxes: The President's promise not to raise taxes was unwise. The debt service alone is \$23 billion per year. If tax loopholes were closed, this could accomplish the same results as raising taxes.

Revenue sharing as passed cannot hurt specific grants, only specialized revenue sharing could do that. However, the Congressman thinks that the costs of grants are too high and effects are minimal. Programs funded by grants usually do not continue after grants are terminated. Revenue sharing will not affect Metro Council's review power over projects affecting several communities since individual municipalities will not get enough to undertake large programs by themselves.

Housing: The local review power written into both the House and Senate bills means trouble. Too many groups have review power now. There is presently a great dearth of ideas on how to deal with the housing crisis.

Trade: An \$11 billion deficit is projected for the next biennium. We need \$6 billion in increased exports. The dollar devaluation will help some but it is a bit early to tell how much. There is no question but that the Common Market discriminates against us. Japan and Canada are proving hard to deal with, especially Canada where there is no strong labor backing of government policy moves. We treat importers much better than we are treated. We have only two categories of trade items in which we show a positive balance - aircraft grames and heaving business machinery. We could lead in export of computers except for observance of the ban against sale to Communist countries.

Other signers of the agreement do not honor this ban. Another hindrance to increasing exports is that the Federal government has never financed sales as other national governments routinely do.

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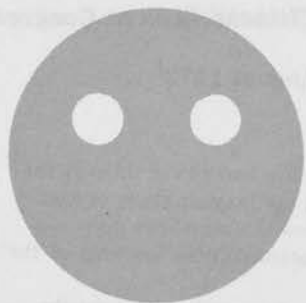
Florence Bogle
3rd District Coordinator

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

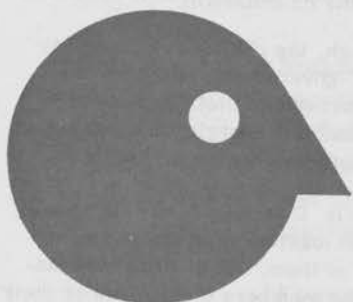
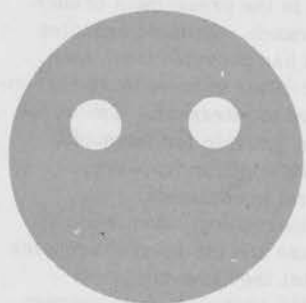
The LWV of _____
responded to the Time for Action on _____
in the following manner:

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

Please return to: Mrs. Jack Bogle
4001 Thomas Ave.
Minnetonka, Minnesota 55343

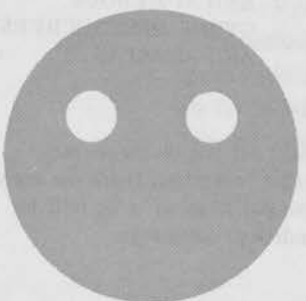
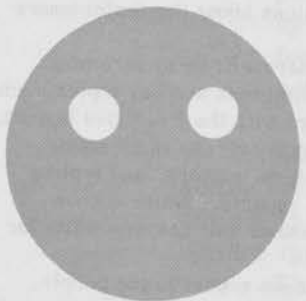


Ralph Nader Congress Project Citizens Look at Congress



Bill Frenzel

Republican Representative
from Minnesota



written by
Ellen Kaplan & Robert Shapiro



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Report of League Interview with Congressman Bill Frenzel
Representative, Minnesota 3rd District-June 16, 1972

The interview was chiefly further comments and elaboration on issues that have been discussed all year.

Environment - Obviously, the energy problems are the worst dilemma. He stressed the geometric progression in energy needs. He feels the "worst" court cases are behind us and now looks for more legislative effort since the attention of Congress and legislatures has been aroused.

Welfare - His poll of constituents was inconclusive. He still holds to the Administration view. On workfare - "The Senate is not serious about it;" on guaranteed income - "dress it up and sell it another way." The Congressman doubts that there will be any important action this summer.

Housing - On the housing bill, Congressman Frenzel pointed out that the guarantee money was still in for state Housing Authorities, but not for regional or metro.

Bussing - He feels the conference committee compromise was pretty good, but could have been more stringent. The heat is off Congress to pass an amendment in light of the Richmond court decision. He feels the pendulum had to swing back on desegregation for the time being and feels the need for predictable court decisions.

Child Care - He predicted the Senate would pass a new bill, about the same as before except for size of sponsoring unit. He has authored a bill providing coordination at the state level. It is now in committee.

Trade - Burke-Hartke bill is dead for this session at least, but restrictive legislation keeps being attached to other bills. He pointed out we do need a tougher negotiating posture than we have used since World War II.

Election laws and procedures - He's continuing to plug for a 6 year term for President. He doesn't like a national primary. It would require national registration and popular election which Congress would not pass as a package. He favors limiting duration of campaigning.

D.C. Home Rule - It's a lost cause for now. He thinks both Fraser and Nelsen are good on the D.C. Committee.

Unicameral legislature - He is open to being convinced and thinks more states should give it a try.

Transit - The budget for demonstration projects was cut hard in the House, but the full \$115 million passed in the Senate. He hopes for restoration in conference. Volpe's highway trust fund bill has no support in the Public Works Committee. On demonstration projects, he noted that only 10 or so companies have the confidence of DOT.

Anti-war legislation - The most recent vote in the House Foreign Affairs Committee was the first actual end-the-war resolution to come out of it, rather than to cut off appropriations. There is not enough Democratic party discipline to take on the President on this issue.

This will be the last interview until after the election.

October 11, 1972

Mr. J. B. Hatcher
3104 Silver Lake Road
Minneapolis, Mn. 55418

Dear Mr. Hatcher:

Thank you for your letter of October 4. As a general rule I don't respond directly to questionnaires which try to demand a simple yes or no answer to very complex questions. To groups that send questionnaires I normally respond by saying I will be pleased to meet with the group members within the district at a mutually convenient time, or I refer them to public meetings at which they could speak to me.

I will respond in narrative form to questions posed, but some of the answers will be perhaps less definitive than many people who have not thought the problems through. My comments follow in order as presented in the questionnaire:

1. I have been a vigorous and outspoken opponent of the seniority system and expect to continue this posture. My judgment in this matter is that public vote on each individual committee chairmanship is not the best way to end the seniority system. I have delivered this judgment to Chairman Cardaer and tried to point out the error of the Common Cause position thereon. Until such time as the caucus rules of both parties have been used to dethrone seated committee chairmen or ranking minority members, an open voting system will simply lose votes for our cause. Once the system has been breached, I would fully support a regular automatic public vote on each individual chairmanship. Actually, there are other more effective ways to take on the seniority system. One of my suggestions has been to have the members of the committee make recommendations to the Ways and Means Committee, in the case of Democrats, or the Executive Committee of the Nominating Committee in the case of Republicans, for chairman and ranking minority members. These recommendations, by secret ballot, would have to be announced to the caucus along with the Nominating Committee's recommendations. I would really prefer to have the committees pick their own chairmen, but I think that that's a step beyond what we might expect to get in the organization of the next Congress. Basically I have no quarrel with the Common Cause position that the seniority system has to go, but I think we should try to get rid of it in an effective way rather than a way that satisfies public opinion but never changes the seniority system.

2. I have consistently supported and voted to require open committee meetings (with the usual exceptions). I believe what the committees do is public business and should be treated as such. I do not think that what the party caucuses do in every respect is public business, and I am not sure that I would want to open all caucuses to the public and the press.
3. I am not thoroughly familiar with Senator Chiles's bill, but it sounds delightful, and I expect to introduce a similar bill as soon as the next session opens.
4. I do not favor public financing of most election costs, nor do I believe that placing limits is constitutional, unless they are so broad as to be ineffective. The new Election Financing and Disclosure Bill has already been subjected to constitutional attack in a couple of court suits. I would like to defend what we have. I like deductibility, because it encourages broad political participation. Public financing, in my judgment, would be one of the greatest discouragements to political participation that I can think of. Also, I would prefer that my personal tax payments would not go to the major political parties. Most of my contributions are made at state and local levels. The presidential and national political parties have little trouble in raising money. It is the local candidates (from congressmen on down) who need the money. Deductibility is a far sounder concept to take care of local candidates and encourage participation.
5. I appeared before the House Ethics Committee in support of several bills which would force full public disclosure of lobbyist activity and full reporting thereon. I expect to do the same in the coming session.
6. I do not favor a law requiring all elected officials to disclose all of their financial holdings. I think that the notion that simple holding of assets sets up a terrible conflict is very simplistic. I think it is useful to require a declaration of sizable asset holding particularly where they may tend to control an entity. I think we could get a compromise disclosure provision which might show ownership of various assets in valuation ranges such as under \$5000, under \$50,000 and over \$100,000, with a special report on ownership of 5% or more in any business enterprise.
7. I think the abolition of the closed rule is a minor legislative reform which should receive attention and study after we solve the problems of closed hearings, jurisdiction of committees, absolute authority of committee chairmen, the seniority system, etc. I am not sure that I want to abolish it, but I would prefer that it not be used as much as it is. Perhaps we should require an extraordinary majority of the House to set a closed rule. I am troubled about the way the Congress has handled such items as the personal income tax exemption in the past. I can see the need for some sort of use of the closed rule in some instances.

8. I am not in the Senate, so it is hard for me to analyze the filibuster rule. I suppose it depends on whether I am in the majority or the minority. I think that if I were a Senator I would support a modification of the filibuster rule, but I would hate to take from the minority its ability to engage in free and open debate, whether it be upon the SST, school busing or whatever.

In the Minnesota Legislature, for instance, we didn't have any restrictions on debate, but in my 8 years we had only one filibuster.

Certainly in the House of Representatives, under the strictly limited time for debate and the 5-minute rule we never get a chance to fully discuss legislation. My general theory is that the Senate should be a little less windy and the House a little more so.

9. I have tried to work for reorganization of congressional committee structure. The jurisdictional overlap and general lack of coordination of jurisdiction is perhaps the single most pressing need for congressional reform.
10. This question on committee assignment seems to be aimed at the Democrats. In my judgment, the Republicans' process of picking committee people does take into account geography, except where it conflicts with the desire of the individual member; that is, the case where no member from a region wants to serve on a certain committee.

I thank you for your interest in Congressional reform. I hope that each of your members will share your concerns and that they will be supportive of suggestions for reform.

I would also appreciate hearing from the local members of your group within my district. I get few letters from identified Common Cause members. Because I am a member of the organization myself, I am vitally interested in the feelings of other members either in Minnesota or in the Third District.

If members of your group would like to meet with me to discuss these issues more thoroughly, I would be pleased to do so depending, of course, on my scheduling limitations, which, as you know, are severe during the campaign season.

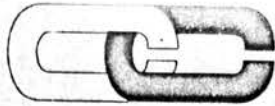
Yours very truly,

Bill Frenzel
Member of Congress

BF:pcc

/s/ John Gardner

78/2000



common cause

2100 M STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037

John W. Gardner, Chairman

(202) 833-1200

October 18, 1972

Mr. John B. Hatcher
Research Consultant
3104 Silver Lake Road
Minneapolis, MN 55418

Dear Mr. Hatcher:

Ultimately, a meeting with Representative Frenzel is probably the best way to find out how much active support for genuine reform we can expect from him. Meanwhile, sending a reply in writing to his letter would clarify the issues between Mr. Frenzel and Common Cause.

We do not believe, however, that the reply should attempt to categorize the Congressman's positions by assigning yes, no or undecided answers on the basis of his comments. Instead, our narrative response could make clear the areas of agreement and disagreement between his views and ours; would enable us to restate and refine our case while pointing out the inadequacy of the Congressman's; might convince him on some of the issues and would keep our concepts to the fore in any publicity contest that might develop.

We suggest the following line of argument:

Seniority

Mr. Frenzel believes that public voting in party caucuses on committee chairmen and ranking minority members would intimidate and inhibit party members, unless the system itself had first been "breached" by a secret caucus. We can understand his doubts, but the present system is not likely to be breached unless citizens know how their representatives are voting. And at some stage of the process, timid members will still have to stand up and be counted, even though they run some risk. Above all, citizens have a right to know how the important decisions for organizing Congress are reached by their Congressmen.

Common Cause believes that only an open and democratic method of selecting committee chairmen and ranking minority members holds any real promise of making the Congressional system respond to the public interest. The alternative suggested by Congressman Frenzel may constitute some improvement over the present method but it retains the major defect of having an all-powerful Ways and Means Committee, largely controlled by its Chairman, able to manoeuvre in secret, as at present, to achieve what it wants.

John B. Hatcher
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Secrecy

Mr. Frenzel expresses a doubt that all caucuses should be open to the public and the press. Of course, Common Cause recognizes the need for secrecy in both committee and caucus meetings when dealing with matters of national security or the right of privacy. But the strong arguments for open committee meetings are equally valid for open caucus. Information is power, and secrecy is the most convenient means of keeping that power out of the hands of citizens and voters. People are entitled to be kept informed of the actions of their representatives on public issues, regardless of the occasionally awkward situation legislators may face. Party caucuses are an inextricable part of the Congressional process.

Campaign Finance

Congressman Frenzel opposes the public financing of most election costs and any limitations on individual campaign contributions. He reveals no sign of concern about the alarming fact that the costs of modern political campaigns are enormous, rapidly accelerating and appear to put our Government up for sale to the highest bidder. Provisions of the Federal Elections Campaign Act of 1971, even if strictly enforced, can provide only limited control of a situation that corrupts our political system. Congress has taken the first steps toward a fundamental solution by authorizing an income tax check-off as well as the choice of either an income tax deduction or credit for modest campaign contributions. We are convinced that Congress, having accepted the principal of limited public financing through the tax structure, should now go all the way to legislate some practical combination of the use of appropriated funds and tax credits.

As to limiting the size of individual contributions, most Constitutional authorities consider that Congress has the authority to limit individual campaign contributions and expenditures in the reasonable exercise of its power to establish standards for the federal electoral process. Congress did in fact limit individual campaign contributions under the Corrupt Practices Act and its action stood unchallenged in the courts for more than 45 years. Full freedom of citizens to vote and to endorse and support candidates does not include a constitutional right to buy elections or to use large contributions to influence legislators or government officials. Representative Frenzel appeared to recognize the validity of this principal when he recently cast a good vote against the Devine Bill (HR 15276), a bill seeking to repeal existing legislation which prohibits contributions by corporations and labor unions holding U. S. Government contracts.

John B. Hatcher
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Should not the logic of his vote be applicable to large contributions by individuals who likewise stand to benefit from Congressional and Executive Branch favors?

Conflict of Interest--Financial Disclosure

Common Cause considers it sound public policy, and many members of Congress agree, that legislators meet strict conflict standards, so that citizens can be certain that the official acts of their representatives shall not in any way be influenced by private gain. Nation-wide polls indicate that more and more citizens are losing faith in the integrity of public officials, including members of Congress. Adherence of members of Congress to a strong conflict-of-interest code would be one effective way to change this view.

Common Cause shares the Congressman's view that disclosure of financial holding by dollar amount is unnecessary. It is our opinion that such disclosure should be made in categories of interest, so that citizens may know whether he has significant holdings and where they are

Closed Rule

Congressman Frenzel considers abolition of the closed rule a "minor legislative reform", and he would prefer to limit its use rather than to abolish it. On the contrary, we consider the practice to constitute one of the most powerful and questionable devices by which many bad provisions get slipped into complex House bills, usually after secret committee sessions without recorded votes. It is an almost uniform practice followed by the House Ways and Means Committee, under the domination of a powerful Chairman, often used to grant valuable tax benefits to special interest groups without any opportunity for Congressmen to challenge such provisions on the House floor. Events in the House during the closing days of this session vividly illustrate what we are talking about. Only the determined threat of a filibuster by Senator Proxmire has killed a series of multi-million dollar give-aways without benefit of open hearings and voting in the Ways and Means Committee.

John B. Hatcher
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Support of the practice shows no confidence in the ability of members of Congress to differentiate between good and bad provisions of proposed legislation. The House of Representatives managed to function satisfactorily for many years and the Senate still does, without a closed rule. This is not a conservative-liberal issue. Whether a particular piece of complex legislation is generally good or bad from an individual's point of view, to require that it be voted up or down as a whole is a dangerous and undemocratic legislative tactic. The argument usually advanced to justify the closed rule is that members of Congress are not qualified or do not have the time to consider the merits of proposed legislation. In our view, that is a telling argument, not for the closed rule, but for a major reform in Congressional procedures, so that members will be given sufficient facts and time to legislate properly.

As we get replies from members of Congress expressing reservations on particular issues or, perhaps evading an issue by specious comments, we are gradually responding in more detail in order to join issue clearly with those members of Congress. Many of the comments in this letter have been made to various Representatives and Senators. They are offered as suggestions, but you are entirely free to use and tailor what you consider useful and to ignore the rest.

Sincerely,



David Wilken
Congressional Reform Project
Common Cause

ANSWERS TO COMMON CAUSE QUESTIONNAIRE

	3rd District			4th District		5th District			Senate		
	Bell (D)	Frenzel (R)	Wright (T)	Karth (D)	Thompson (R)	Davisson (R)	Fraser (D)	Peterson(SWP)	Selby (T)	Mondale (D)	Hansen (R)
Seniority	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
Secrecy 1.	Y			Y(A)	Y(B)	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
2.	Y			Y(A)	U		Y		N	Y	U
Campaign Financing	Y			Y	N	U(C)	Y		N(D)	Y	Y
Lobbying Disclosure 1.	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
2.	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
Financial Disclosure 1.	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
Conflicts of Interest 2.	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
Congressional 1.	Y			N	U	U	Y		N	Y	U
Reform 2.	Y	na		Y	na	U	na		Y	Y	U
3.	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	U
4.	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y

na means not applicable

- means not answered

(A) But exclude media from caucuses

(B) Party strategy planning caucuses should be closed

(C) This is two questions

(D) No to election costs, Yes to limit on contributions

BILL FRENZEL
THIRD DISTRICT, MINNESOTA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1007 LONGWORTH BUILDING
202-225-2871

STAFF DIRECTOR
RICHARD D. WILLOW

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR
MARK W. OLSON

il

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

COMMITTEES
BANKING AND CURRENCY
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

DISTRICT OFFICES:
MRS. MAYBETH CHRISTENSEN, MANAGER
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612-725-2173

MISS SANDRA KLUG, MANAGER
5219 WAYZATA BOULEVARD
ST. LOUIS PARK, MINNESOTA 55416
612-546-2426

October 13, 1972

Mr. J. B. Hatcher
3104 Silver Lake Road
Minneapolis, Mn 55418

Dear Mr. Hatcher:

My letter to you of October 11 needs amplification. In that letter I told you that I was not familiar with the Chiles Bill. Since I wrote that letter I have had a chance to review the Chiles Bill carefully and have found that while I think the concept is wonderful, it would require some changes to get my support.

I have two specific criticisms. First is that I don't think anybody in the world would have any idea of what this would do to executive bureaucracy. My impression is that it is so vague that it would cause enormous snarles in a system that is already enormously snarled. I believe that we should specifically legislate those levels of departmental activity which are to be opened for public hearing. The broad-brush treatment of the Chiles Bill will either keep us in court for years or cause our bureaucracy to slow down to a crawl (if it isn't already).

My second complaint relates to the opening of conference committee meetings to the public. When bills get into conference, both Houses' provisions are well known and public. The conference committees, through the Reorganization Act of 1970, are working within narrow parameters.

I think that to open the conference committee meetings, which are essentially negotiating sessions between fixed boundaries, would probably result in more hung juries within committees of conference and fewer compromise bills.

In recent memory, I suspect that under the public glare it might not have been possible to work out the provisions of the Coastal Zone Management Bill and the Ocean Dumping Bill without some determined close-door bargaining.

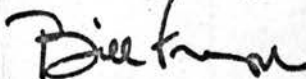
My perceptions here are probably no better than yours since I have yet to sit on a conference committee. They are an observer's impression only.

Therefore, while I support the concept of the Chiles Bill, I think that its application to executive departments should be more definitely drawn, and I suspect that it should not include committees of conference.

Mr. J. B. Hatcher - page 2

I am sure that prompt hearings of this bill might help clarify some of my questions, and I will certainly press for those hearings. In the meantime I shall be introducing my own bill to include the Chiles Bill provisions with the exclusion of the Executive Department sections and those that refer to conference committees.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill Frenzel", written in a cursive style.

Bill Frenzel
Member of Congress

BF:pce

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

Interview with Representative Bill Frenzel - Republican - 3rd District
May 5, 1972

Environmental Quality:

The only substantial bill Congress has dealt with was the Water Pollution Bill. Mr. Frenzel felt it was not bad despite loss of the strengthening amendments, most of which he had voted for. He likes the fact that it does provide more money and relies on state administration. He predicted there will be great difficulty in the conference committee over the House and Senate versions since they are so different. Agreement may not be reached in conference.

Aside from this bill, he feels that the environmental scene has been doing badly. The Supreme Court case involving Minnesota nuclear plant standards was mentioned. As a ray of hope, he cited the fact that the AEC has recently been forced to allow public hearings on interim licensing of atomic power plants.

He was questioned on a report that the White House has asked for exemption from environmental impact statements by certain power companies. He pointed out that the EPA has a lack of staff to process the applications of all new sewage and power plants hoping to begin operation, and that exemption would be a temporary measure. He noted that power brownouts are expected in several states (including Wisconsin) this summer and that nuclear plants will operate at low levels to help prevent this. He sees a need for compromise between our need to protect the environment and our need for power, including the power required to facilitate environmental clean-up.

Human Resources:

A housing bill has passed in the Senate and the House is working on a similar one. These are primarily reenactments. The provision delegating recommending authority to regional agencies such as Metro Council has regrettably been deleted.

There was discussion of the fact that HUD seems to be getting tougher on communities in terms of planning for low and moderate income housing. The Golden Valley example was brought up. The Congressman commented that the housing scandals hitting the news have reflected HUD's inability to manage and evaluate all the programs that have been developed.

The Community Development Corporation (HUD) bill has been reported out of subcommittee and is a long shot to pass. Health care is still in Ways and Means, which does not intend to move it out during this session.

International Relations:

The Burke-Hartke trade bill probably won't be considered but elements of protectionist thinking keep showing up in other legislation. Title III of the Minimum Wage bill includes a Buy America clause for all units of government. He would vote that title out while retaining the basic bill.

CMAL:

The Congressman commented that the MTC transit plan is "going back 100 years

Elections:

Commenting on League candidate meetings, he felt the ~~best~~ ones are held in conjunction with other groups, such as Chambers of Commerce which bring in people with other points of view. He urged that youth be included.

He feels that a national primary would be worse than the present system. It would be "built for celebrities." One good thing about state primaries, they force personal campaigning as opposed to media.

General:

Vietnam - (The interview was held prior to the blockade.) It is "always appropriate for the legislative branch to question the Administration" on foreign affairs. He would be much surprised if North Vietnam would negotiate and feels the President would do better in Moscow.

In commenting on Henry Kissinger's role, he feels the White House staff is too large. He does not like the parallel structure of appointees with departmental staff. He talked about the problem of Civil Service and calls it "almost bad" in its effect on government operation. He feels any reorganization helps and will vote in favor of any proposal to shake things up.

On revenue sharing, he predicts it will come to a vote under the closed rule, and that he will support the vote on the closed rule, since he believes the bill is a good one. He predicts it will pass in the House and languish in the Senate.

On ITT -- He feels there is not much merit to the affair in relation to Kleindienst's appointment, since he thinks Kleindienst got a tougher settlement against ITT than did previous administrations. He noted that the testimony is very conflicting. Among needed changes to prevent incidents like this from occurring, he mentioned uniform regulations on who (business) sees whom (government) and changes in the financial structure of conventions. Congress should repeal tax write-offs on advertising in convention brochures.

There will certainly be changes in the FBI and less tendency to prosecute conspiracy charges.

Approximately 15 Leaguers attended.

January 1972

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION OF LEAGUE INTEREST

92nd Congress - 1st Session

William Frenzel - Republican - 3rd District

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House Administration

Y N MV

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Co-author, to have the fiscal year coincide with the calendar year.
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Co-author, Comprehensive Child Development Program.

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

Interview with Congressman Bill Frenzel, Minnesota 3rd District
January 21, 1972

Congressman Bill Frenzel summed up his impressions of his first year in Congress this way: "Congress did the easy things but in a more businesslike way than in 1970. It avoided the tough problems, by merely ignoring them or carrying them over, rather than by rejecting legislation." Among these unresolved issues he cited revenue sharing, welfare, child development, government reorganization, transit and health care.

He expects little new legislation except in the areas of funding for education and for research and development in the fields of science and technology.

In answer to urgent League concern over his NO vote on the OEO bill late in the session, the Congressman offered a detailed explanation:

He had co-authored last spring a child care bill offered by Rep. Brademas (D.-Ind.) and also a Legal Services Corporation bill, both of which became attached to the OEO bill passed originally in the House. He supported the bill up to the point at which it was substantially changed in conference committee and became an "undeliverable form of service." He objected to Senate insistence on eliminating any role for states. The Congressman felt states should have at least a planning and coordinating function. He regarded the prime sponsorship provision as critical to success of the program and felt that permitting groups of as few as 5000 to become prime sponsors would make for too many programs, too small and too competitive, especially in metropolitan areas. (He pointed out that the House Appropriations sub-committee was also opposed to the Conference version on these grounds.) He also objected to the lack of veto power for the Secretary of HEW over applications of groups which met the bill's criteria; first applicants could take all the available money regardless of relative need.

Mr. Frenzel also noted that he had sent a message to the White House disagreeing with the language of the veto message. He looks for a new attempt to pass a bill without these controversial provisions.

Members of the interview group complimented the Congressman on his overall responsiveness to constituents. He then touched briefly on legislation in several areas of League and general concern:

Health Care: the Administration bill would provide expanded insurance coverage through mandatory company insurance programs and also provide greater "top and bottom" protection - coverage for the poor and for catastrophic illness, without the extremely high costs of the more comprehensive Kennedy Bill. All health bills are now in Congressman Mill's Ways and Means Committee and he expects to see them consolidated into one bill to be introduced before conventions this summer. (Most legislation should be completed by then, he predicted.)

Anti-busing mood of Congress: "It is fierce in the House and getting more so in the Senate." He noted that the House now has four constitutional amendments under petition for discharge, all restricting use of Federal funds to promote busing. (He disapproves of the amendment approach for such uses.)

He supports the principle of busing to achieve integration only as a "useful temporary measure" and is unsure whether it should be used to establish integration where none has existed before. He supports the Richmond court decision because original boundaries there were created to prevent integration. He objects to such a decision in the pending Los Angeles case because of lack of such clear-cut intent and also because of extreme costliness, a first year projection of \$20 million. He feels federal money for education should be used to "inject quality" rather than be drained off in this way.

Housing: The present dilemma is more the shame of the federal government than the suburbs. We need many more municipal incentives, such as equalizing land costs on federally subsidized homes. He has suggested to Housing sub-committee that land costs be ignored in granting subsidies. He mentioned the implied incentives in Secretary Romney's recent statement which suggests better and faster consideration of all grant requests from communities which are encouraging subsidized housing.

Indians: The BIA reorganization will be interesting to watch. He characterized Commissioner Bruce as "singleminded" and feels he has fairly good cooperation within the Department of Interior, but less within the BIA itself. Congressman Frenzel is not committed to all the proposed BIA changes. He is co-author of a bill to change the termination policy, which is "just lying there" in committee without much probability of action.

Campaign Practices: He worked very hard on this, likes the bill that passed the House, but does not regard it as the last word. He feels Congress showed restraint in not passing more stringent (and unworkable?) restrictions. He believes the public will be surprised at what the disclosure provisions do reveal. The bill effectively prohibits very expensive campaigns, but there are still loopholes in the reporting provisions. He pointed out that he does not really believe in spending limits such as the bill includes, as they are too favorable to the incumbent.

Congressional Reform: The best reform is to put better people in Congress. He cited three new incentives for retirement this year: 1) new \$42,500 salary level maximizes retirement benefits 2) redistricting 3) new voters. (This year will see the heaviest Republican retirement in history but less on the Democrat side because of the incentive of chairmanships.) However, he sees little chance for more reform. He noted that the Legislative Reform Act of 1970 has been changed by rule changes. Much "reform" could be accomplished by rule changes or caucus action. On open hearings, he believes most committee hearings should be open but the provision to close should remain. He disagrees with closed mark-up sessions on bills, recalling that the State Legislature manages to do such work in public session. He noted the House takes a dim view of riders, but Senate does it often. He holds a mixed view, liking the House position but not minding the Senate doing it. He pointed out that the House votes against its "dove" inclinations on so-called "set-the-date" amendments (on disengagement from Vietnam) chiefly because these non-germane amendments do not measure up to House tradition.

Trade: The Burke-Hartke bill is "terrible" but has some good points. Big labor has some abnormal allies on this, Congressmen from economically impacted areas, industrialists, etc. He pointed out that we are at a trade disadvantage because of our internal regulations which other countries do not have. He feels we have one trump left, our openness to foreign exporters. We must maximize this while they are still interested. (Interview attended by approximately 15 Leaguers, representing 6-7 Leagues, and the League 3rd District Coordinator.)

M TO: Florence

E FROM: Liz

M SUBJECT Congressional Interview

O DATE December 30, 1971

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

PHONE: 224-5445

It's time again to contact Bill Frenzel 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 as soon as it is 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.

Enclosed is a list of League presidents so you can contact them. You should add Minneapolis to your list, as the result of redistricting. You will be losing 8 Leagues (Anoka, Blaine, Columbia Heights, Excelsior, Fridley, St. Anthony, Wayzata, Westonka) but not for another year, so they should be notified too.

Let me know how you make out; if I can be of any help. I'll try to attend if I can.

How's your husband's leg? ...Happy New Year.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION OF LEAGUE INTEREST

92nd Congress - 1st Session

William Frenzel - Republican - 3rd District

Committees: Banking and Currency
House Administration

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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 create standing committees on Urban Affairs and the Environment
Co-author, to have the fiscal year coincide with the calendar year.
Author, Constitutional amendment limiting age and tenure in office for Representatives and Senators.
Co-author, to provide for equitable minority staffing.

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CONGRESSMAN BILL FRENZEL

Third District

Minnesota



Born: July 31, 1928, St. Paul,
Minnesota

Married: Ruth, nee Purdy;
daughters, Debby 18;
Pam, 15; Mitty, 13.

Education: Primary and Secondary education in St. Paul, Minnesota
Bachelor's Degree, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire
Master's Degree in Business Administration, Dartmouth, 1951.

Military: Lt. USNR, 1951 to 1954, Korean Theatre. Member of Navy League and
American Legion.

Business: Past President of Minneapolis Terminal Warehouse Company, Northern
Waterway Terminals Corporation, and Witte Transportation Company.
Past President of the following Associations: Upper Mississippi
Waterway, Minneapolis Transfermens, Minnesota Northwest Warehousemens,
and Mississippi Valley. Past Member, Executive Board, American
Warehousemen's Association. Former Director, Camden Northwestern
State Bank. Past Chairman, Transfer Employees Pension Fund, Minneapolis.

Community: Past Chairman, Transportation Employees Division, United Fund; Director
of Transportation, Hennepin County Civil Defense; Member, Executive
Reserve, Office of Emergency Transportation, Department of Commerce;
Member, Advisory Committee, National Rivers and Harbors Congress;
Member, Advisory Committee, Minnesota Department of Employment Security;
Citizen's League; Chamber of Commerce; Rotary Club; Board Member,
Industrial Relations Center, University of Minnesota; Trustee,
National Cystic Fibrosis Foundation.

Special

Awards: Cited by City of Minneapolis and National Defense Transportation
Association for work in Civil Defense, 1963; Selected by United
States Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of the "Outstanding Young
Men" of 1964; Selected as one of 36 State Legislators to attend Rutgers
University National Legislative Seminar, 1966; Named by Suburban Sun
Newspapers as one of "Outstanding Suburban Legislators" of 1967.

State

Legislature: Elected State Representative, 1962; re-elected 1964, 1966 and 1968, Legislation authored included: amendment to lower voting age; Metropolitan Council; Unemployment Compensation; Tax Reform; Government Reorganization.

Congress: Elected to the United States House of Representatives, November 3, 1970. Named to the House Committee on Banking and Currency, subcommittees on Domestic Finance and International Finance; and the Committee on House Administration, subcommittees on Elections and Library and Memorials. Member, House Republican Conference Task Force on Education. Elected by the members of the Republican 92nd Club as Vice-President.

OFFICES

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612-725-2173

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612-546-2426

JUL 9 1971

Cong. Bill Frenzel - interviewed June 18, 1971

summarized by Florence Bogle, Third District Coordinator

The initial focus of the interview was on the just-out Time for Action on welfare. Cong. Frenzel left no doubt that he wholeheartedly supported the measure without crippling amendments. He indicated his feeling that the measure if passed would not result in lower welfare payments in Minnesota. He added that he believed in the long run most states would opt for federal administration of welfare as well as assumption of the major financial burden.

Mr. Frenzel calls revenue sharing "our most pressing need", identifying both general sharing, for which he is somewhat pessimistic, and urban development sharing to help the city crisis specifically. Because of its recognized urgency, he feels that if the Mills committee does not produce a bill, some other committee will. Asked if the states are ready to handle shared revenues, he restated his belief that taken as a whole, state bungling is less than federal. He pointed out that the Administration proposal would not have federal money pass through any state department but only the state treasury before being distributed to cities. Funds would be distributed on a formula based on population and local tax effort, helpful since many big companies do not pay taxes in each of their locations.

Asked to comment on the provision of staff for Congressional committees, the Congressman suggested that far too much is spent funding some committees, notably those involved in legislative oversight (govt. operations, etc.), and far too little on many others, especially Ways and Means. He pointed out that funds are derived from several sources and the exact picture is none too clear even to those directly involved. Commenting on the severe lack of minority staff, he remarked that the Library of Congress is a good source of information for those members of Congress who know how to use it.

Speaking of Congressional reform, Cong. Frenzel's preferred alternative to the current seniority system would be a nominating committee within the caucus. He feels it is much more important to limit the powers of the chairman than his term. He pointed out that he has introduced a bill limiting Congressional service to 18 years. He is not sure it is exactly the right approach but feels it is a start.

On the mass transit problem, Mr. Frenzel pointed out that because of the lack of available plans for demonstration projects, this year's appropriation for this purpose cannot all be spent. He mentioned the proposal for specialized revenue sharing for transit, in which all federal transportation money except "90-10" (highway) would go to states with no strings. He feels this is unlikely to pass this year. He is impressed with the philosophy of the new Minnesota State Highway Commissioner, with regard to encouragement of mass transit.

On D.C. self-government, he feels that the District should be given the right to elect its own city council. He pointed out that although the school board is now elected, the school budget must go through the appointed city council and mayor, with veto power.

He predicted (correctly!) that the 18-year-old vote amendment would clear well before the 1972 elections.

On housing policy, Mr. Frenzel admitted the Administration is reluctant to push hard on suburbia, except on racial discrimination per se. He feels some of the blame for lack of progress in housing belongs to bureaucracy, both federal and local.

On the opening of trade with Red China, he asserted the most important factor in the new rulings is the elimination of the requirement that 50% of shipping to Communist

countries must be in American ships. This relaxation of rule, he feels, will increase our trade with Central Europe, currently the largest emerging market. He definitely does not believe we will establish much trade with China in the near future.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 1, 1954.

TO THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

FROM: [Name obscured]

RE: [Subject obscured]

[Text obscured]

[Text obscured]

[Text obscured]

[Text obscured]

[Text obscured]

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Bloomingtons representative LWV report on quaterly interview with Congressma n
Wm. Frenzel --June 18, 1971

--Audrey Kohlstedt

In response to the attending Leagues response to call to action on HR 1--Welfare Reform: Welfare Reform is the better part of the bill. There should be no change in Minn. benefits (just an outside chance of lowering of benefits). Should be option of letting Fed. Gov/ take over costs--states go into it gradually and let the Fed. Gov. get used to it. If family assistance is removed from bill a new bill would have to be introduced. Thinks it will pass.

REVENUE SHARING: a neccesity! Aid to cities would be a spperate program. Wilbur Mills is dampening interest by dwelling on one area-- he is a terribly smart man. The aim is to grant programs in individual areas. Help to the cities will come from other committees. Decentralization of government is needed but should be in the hands of the level that does it best. No agency or administration would have to be set up to administer Sharing-- money would go into Treasury then disbursed through formulas--Minn. w ould come out well.

As an outgrowth of the U.S. Congress study Bloomington wanted to ^{have} ~~know~~ some information on allocation of committee staffing funds: Frenzel said he really couldn't answer that. Funds allocated in three ways. 1. Certain amount for committee. 2. Funds for a given constituency. 3. supplemental funds.

Banking & Currency --there are 3 or 4 highlypaid consultants, 1 million paid to staff and they are not delivering.

Ways and Means has a small staff of 12.

Appropriations--staff not big enough, under spending substantive committees overspending

Government Operations Comm. has lage staff (jenkereering committee)

The Government Accounting Office should be built up. The Library of Congress is a good source of information (and he has to use it)

On Seniority: The nomination committee should be made up of last term members and their recommendation given to the whole caucus. The power of committee chairman should be limited. He has introduced an 18 year term limit.

Committees pass authorizations.

MASS TRANSIT: All transit funds sould go to states, there should be no grants. Appropriations have been increased but they are still not enough.

D.C. Delegate; from what he sees and reads residents are rather excited, but he should be a voting member, Frenzel doesn't advocate a senator. Next step sould be to elect the city council, they would still have to go through Congress.

18 YEAR OLD VOTE: doing well. Probably have the vote locally by '72/

HOUSING: Nixons recent statement was politically motivated--suburbs vote Republican. Nixon will encourage economic policies and prohibit racial. When Romney took office it took 38 month and 52lbs. of paper to process applications and it is now down to 16 months.

A Jr. member of Congress doesnt change his peers opinions by retoric as is possible at the state level.

Executive Reorganization: not doing well. The Executive can reorganize with the powers he has as was done/ the Environmental Agency.

with

TRADE: 50% of American bottom trade should be knocked out. Latin America~~x~~ would be a good source of trade. Trade with China will take a long time to build up as the have no money. Frenzel shoked a good deal of interest in the subject.

CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEW

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Banking and Currency Committee
House Administration Committee

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U.S. Congress - He commented at length at what it is like to be a freshman Congressman. He has trouble figuring it out as there are 535 prima donnas, "all smarter than he".

The first five weeks have been spent getting oriented, attending briefing sessions (3 hours 1 week early in the session run by older Congressmen). He has been trying to learn who the key people are, what the procedures are, and how to exercise influence. He works very closely within his own caucus. There is an informal relationship with others from Minnesota, but other than that it is almost impossible to get to know a junior level Democratic congressman from another part of the country.

There should be changes in Congress that were not included in the Legislative Reorganization Act, but more important it is too bad that some of the changes that were attempted by this Act have been negated by action of the present Congress, i.e., refusing to give 1/3 minority staffing of committees and allowing proxy votes in committee. He said Don Fraser, even though he favored minority staffing had to vote against it because of the unit rule. The unit rule doesn't apply on substantive issues, only on procedural matters. On substantive matters there isn't really a two party system, but rather one of shifting coalitions. In order to bring about real reform, the best hope is to install the two party system in the South. Common Cause has made the issue visible, but the LWV can help by doing a good study.

He is setting up his office with 4 girls he brought with him from the 3rd District, 1 man hired in Washington, 2 men from MacGregor's staff, and 1 man from St. Paul. The average age of his staff is 26. He expects capability of course, but enthusiasm is something he demands also. He wants to develop his staff to be able to use their initiative so they can take care of the service type of activity and therefore free him to spend his time on legislative matters. The senior men on committees get to use the committee staff for research. The junior men have to depend on their own staff for this. He can use the Congressional Research Bureau, but he finds this a very slow procedure, and unless he can give them enough lead time he won't use them. He hopes to set up some intern programs (St. Olaf

and other colleges make use of this kind of opportunity), but it is about a horse apiece as far as giving help to them and getting help from them.

He applied for the Ways and Means Committee which he really wanted but was sure he wouldn't get. This allowed him to get his second choice which was Banking and Currency. He doesn't know yet which subcommittees he will have. The Republicans lost 3 seats in the last election and the powers that be have to decide where the losses will be taken before the subcommittees can be set up.

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Housing

Housing is a miserable problem. The Federal government has tried the wrong approach. It frequently forces local communities to assess at a lower valuation. When you move housing for the disadvantaged to the suburbs you must furnish shopping, transportation, schools, etc. There is a lot more to helping the disadvantaged than putting them in new housing.

Welfare

On welfare, he will support Nixon's approach. Many more people should work. When he was asked about more general unemployment caused by the shift from war emphasis and possible unemployment caused by anti-pollution changes, he felt there would be no big problem. The government is now looking for ways to use engineers, etc.

Trade

The trade bill will be introduced with hearings probably held this summer. We will have to wait to see how it appears. Importers should play by the same rules we use, no price fixing, etc. They would still have the advantage because of labor costs. Japan buys more from us than we do from them so we have no muscle to use. Trade boycotts don't work. Central Europe is a potentially great new market. Our best product is food. We should make the most of the opportunity and let the rest of the world know this. It is self defeating not to trade.

Representative Government - D.C.

They should have a representative in Congress with voting rights. They should elect their own mayor and council. He does not favor representation in the Senate for he thinks they will then want to be a state. He is not in favor of an area with a small population like that being a state. He would rather have the area that is not involved in Federal business added to Maryland, but Maryland doesn't want it.

Transit

Morgantown, W.Va. will have a demonstration project. This is the site of University of West Virginia, an extremely hilly community and he thinks a poor place for a demonstration project because of geography and low population. They got it because they had a plan ready. He would like our metro area to have one, but no one has come up with a plan yet.

Revenue Sharing

He calls himself a plain, unvarnished revenue sharer - any way to get money back to the local area for decisions. There is tremendous waste in the Federal government. The Federal government has highly motivated, best intended programs, but they don't work.

The interview was held in his partially furnished office in Minneapolis. (He hadn't really moved in yet.) Several Leagues were represented. He commented that he will try to be home nearly every weekend. There will be office hours in the village halls of the major towns in the 3rd District. This will be advertised in the papers. He would like to have meetings with the LWV similar to this quarterly. He suggested May for the next one.

May 1971

CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEWS

Albert Quie - Republican - 1st District

Committees: Education and Labor - ranking Republican

U.S. Congress:

One change that already has had an effect was the teller vote. It defeated the SST. (Individual vote is recorded so constituents know how their congressman voted.) Another change is that the minority party now receives a higher percentage of committee staff money. This year the Education and Labor Committee got 22.5% after demanding more. One change that should have priority is the seniority system. Mr. Quie believes that no one should serve as chairman of a committee or as Speaker if he is over 70 years old. This would allow the voters to judge the individual rather than his position of power. Another change is to remove the right of proxy from committees.

Even if Congress decided that the fiscal year in Congress should coincide with the calendar year, it doesn't mean it will get its homework done any faster and its appropriations ready. The House is more efficient than the Senate in meeting deadlines.

Foreign Policy:

If there could be a two-China policy in the UN, wherein Nationalist China and Red China would both be seated, he would then agree to bringing Red China in. The U.S. should not abandon the protection of Taiwan.

The military budget will not be separated from the economic assistance budget since the supporters of only economic assistance programs believe they are tiding in on the military strength and vice-versa. Economic aid should be handled through the multi-lateral agencies.

Human Resources:

On the pending family assistance bill: It would be best to wait until the House Ways and Means Committee acts. Then it will be known what to complain about and whom to approach. They'll probably try a federal standard figure (payment in person). Then the states can match this figure by a certain percentage. Perhaps there will be a work requirement plus a day care program.

Jobs will primarily be projects that states need but are not able to complete or accomplish without a tax increase - more or less they will be WPA-like projects, but set up by the states. Mr. Quie said he hopes that basic needs will be met (education, jobs, counseling) and that there will not be any stigmas attached to the jobs.

A two-year extension is being proposed for OEO. Eventually it will be part of the Human Development Department. Nothing specific has been outlined for the Indians since OEO will not be an independent agency as it is now. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has hardening of the arteries and can accomplish very little. Mr. Quie favors having Indians run things for themselves - he favors the elimination of the Bureau.

The difficulty with OEO was in having too many programs and too many failures. But now their pilot projects have helped them immeasurably and guided them in the right direction, i.e., The Green Thumb project is a successful one because they tested it first in a pilot project.

Three amendments to the food stamp bill should solve the problem of college students abusing the purpose of food stamps.

1. Students qualify only if their families qualify for food stamps.
2. Groups asking for stamps as a family may not qualify unless they are related, i.e., 6 students living together in an apartment are not considered a family.
3. There will be a work requirement even though student is a full-time student.

Other:

Vietnam war: H.R. 5709: To Make Rules Respecting Military Hostilities In The Absence Of A Declaration Of War. His bill will restrict the war-making powers of the President. This act does not apply to the military hostilities already undertaken before the effective date of this act. Such military hostilities, in the absence of a declaration of war, may not be sustained beyond 30 days from the day they are initiated unless affirmative legislative action is taken by the Congress.

Mr. Quie said that he has also sponsored legislation to establish an all-volunteer military and to prevent the assignment of draftees to Indo-China against their wishes until such time as the all-volunteer army is established.

In the last Congress, Mr. Quie said he introduced a resolution asking for UN intervention in Indo-China by the calling of an International Conference, establishment of an international peace-keeping force, and the phased withdrawal of all combatants.

If the defense budget is reduced, the domestic budget will not necessarily go up. The two are thought of independently.

Department of Agriculture:

Government reorganization: Do you like the idea to eliminate the Department of Agriculture? "Even though it will take a long time I think it's a good idea." Mr. Quie doesn't think it's a good idea to separate rural problems from urban. Food stamps and the school milk program will be under the new Human Resource Department. The unions are unhappy, for example, that the Department of Labor will be eliminated. All of these things are hard to change. The various committees from these departments will, of course, be eliminated also. But it is important that we have unified policies.

Meeting held at home of Mrs. Gerald Childs, 1st District Coordinator, Red Wing. About 30 attended representing Leagues in Burnsville, West St. Paul, Rochester, Northfield, Red Wing and the state Board.

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On welfare, he will support Nixon's approach. Many more people should work. When he was asked about more general unemployment caused by the shift from war emphasis and possible unemployment caused by anti-pollution changes, he felt there would be no big problem. The government is now looking for ways to use engineers, etc.

Trade

The trade bill will be introduced with hearings probably held this summer. We will have to wait to see how it appears. Importers should play by the same rules we use, no price fixing, etc. They would still have the advantage because of labor costs. Japan buys more from us than we do from them so we have no muscle to use. Trade boycotts don't work. Central Europe is a potentially great new market. Our best product is food. We should make the most of the opportunity and let the rest of the world know this. It is self defeating not to trade.

Representative Government - D.C.

They should have a representative in Congress with voting rights. They should elect their own mayor and council. He does not favor representation in the Senate for he thinks they will then want to be a state. He is not in favor of an area with a small population like that being a state. He would rather have the area that is not involved in Federal business added to Maryland, but Maryland doesn't want it.

Transit

Morgantown, W.Va. will have a demonstration project. This is the site of University of West Virginia, an extremely hilly community and he thinks a poor place for a demonstration project because of geography and low population. They got it because they had a plan ready. He would like our metro area to have one, but no one has come up with a plan yet.

Revenue Sharing

He calls himself a plain, unvarnished revenue sharer - any way to get money back to the local area for decisions. There is tremendous waste in the Federal government. The Federal government has highly motivated, best intended programs, but they don't work.

The interview was held in his partially furnished office in Minneapolis. (He hadn't really moved in yet.) Several Leagues were represented. He commented that he will try to be home nearly every weekend. There will be office hours in the village halls of the major towns in the 3rd District. This will be advertised in the papers. He would like to have meetings with the LWV similar to this quarterly. He suggested May for the next one.

Mrs. LEE C. HERMANN

BOX 46, ROUTE 4, EXCELSIOR, MINNESOTA 55331

1/11/71

Dear Liz,

Enclosed is the resume for 1970 - to speak for itself. I hope you can understand it. Other things to report for the year are as follows:

- 1) Arranged for interview with Cong. Mc Guire in February 1970 which was well attended by 19 members from about 11 leagues in 3rd District.
- 2) I was negligent in prodding leagues to action except for your plea for units to Dixon in behalf of David Tate - I called all leagues personally in 3rd Dist. All agreed to act immediately, which I am sure they did - though they did not all report back to me.

My daughter's typewriter is not functioning properly - thus you have this so long.

But erud & prompt.??

Had you wish to have a general
meeting with the new coordinator,
or do you want me to drop my
"files" off personally? Am willing to
help anyway you wish ~

Sincerely,

J. H.

3rd District

3rd Cong. District Leagues	Topic for Action Subject.	Letters to: Mon. = Mondale; McC. = McCarty; McG. = McGowan; others	Date
Robbinsdale	Elucid College (Direct Vote)	Mon, McC.	June 1970
	Sewage Treatment Plants (Approp.)	Mon; McG.	June 1970
	Voting Rights	McG.	June 1970
	Stennis Amend.	Mon.	Mar 1970
Brooklyn Center	Trade Bill	Mon; McC.	Dec. 1970
	Trade Bill	McG.	Sept. 1970
	Direct Vote	Nixon (telegram)	Sept 1970
	Direct Elect Vote	Mon; McC.	?
	Trade Bill to Rep. in Wisconsin.		?
	Voting Rights	McG.	?
Brooklyn Park	Sewage Treat. (Approp.)	McC.; Mon; McG.	April 1970
	Direct Vote - Elect. (Nixon)	Letter to Ed. & local papers.	April 1970
	Trade Act.	Mich, Byrne, McG.	April 1970
Bloomington	Direct Election	Nixon (telegram)	Sept. 1970
	Trade Bill	McG.	
Fridley	Trade Bill	Mon; McG.; McC.	Nov. 1970
Winnetka	Trade Bill	Letter to Byrnes	June 1970
	Elect. Coll. Direct Vote	MacG.	May 1970
	Sewage Treatment Plants.	MacG.	July 1970
Golden Valley	Approp. Bill. H.R. 17867	MacG.; McC.; Mon.	? 1970
St. Louis Park	Approp. H.R. 17867	MacG.	July 1970
	Trade Bill	MacG.	Aug. 1970
	Equal Emp. Opp.	H. Allen Smith & 7 other Congressmen	Sept 1970
	Trade & Equal Opp.	MacG.	Nov. 1970
	Environmental Protection Agency.	MacG.	Oct 1970

*
Note all letters reviewed in response to Terrie for Action
 supported League ~~for~~ consensus. No League reported
 disagreement with official position.

January 5, 1971

Mrs. Lee Hermann
Route #4, Box 46
Excelsior, Minnesota 55331

Dear Coordinator:

The Congressional session has finally ended. We've avoided the Trade Bill; there won't be a Constitutional Amendment for direct election of the President; Equal Employment Opportunity Act never got out of the House Rules Committee; funding for foreign assistance ended up in a compromise - not quite as bad as the House, but less than the very limited amount recommended by the Senate and the President.

To conclude the year, we will need a report of what action your Leagues have taken. Last year we tried a check list, and it didn't work too well. This year, why don't you summarize the information you have received in whatever way seems best - by League, by issue, in total, or whatever. The major issues that have had Times for Action:

- Direct Election of the President
- School desegregation
- Equal Employment Opportunity Act
- Voting Rights
- Sewage facility construction funding
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Trade Act

With this wrap-up of 1970, your job can all be turned over to the new coordinator:

Mrs. Jack Bogle (Florence) 938-3758
4001 Thomas Avenue, Minnetonka, Minnesota 55343

If you haven't yet been in touch with her, once the summary-report is done, you can give her your files. And again many, many thanks for the fine job you have done all this time for the League.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
National Action Chairman

LWV of Minn., 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. Jack Bogle
4001 Thomas Ave.
Minnetonka, Minnesota 55343

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102
December 1970

LOCAL LEAGUE PRESIDENTS - 3RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Anoka

Mrs. James Neilson
825 Fremont
Anoka, Mn. 55303 421-6655

Blaine

Mrs. James Hartwell
10801 President Dr. NE
Mpls., Mn. 55433 757-3062

Bloomington

Mrs. Darrel Walker
8849 Portland Ave. S.
Mpls., Mn. 55420 881-0704

Brooklyn Center

Mrs. Maurice D. Pederson
2819 O'Henry Rd.
Mpls., Mn. 55430 561-1579

Brooklyn Park

Mrs. Daniel McAlpine
6349 Sumter Ave. N.
Mpls., Mn. 55428 533-9623

Columbia Heights

Mrs. Donald Welch
2348 - 45th Ave. NE
Mpls., Mn. 55421 788-5708

Crystal-New Hope

Mrs. Theodore Miner
3732 N. Gettysburg
New Hope, Mn. 55427 544-1126

Deephaven

Mrs. Richard Hogan
Box 34, Rte. 7
Wayzata, Mn. 55391 473-3202

Edina

Mrs. James Thurow
5504 Chantrey Rd.
Edina, Mn. 55436 929-5868

Excelsior Area

Mrs. Lawrence Rule
Rte 5, Box 163W
Excelsior, Mn. 55331 474-9011

Fridley

Mrs. Richard A. Phillips
171 - 63rd Way
Fridley, Mn. 55432 560-6420

Golden Valley

Mrs. Donald Anderson
3030 Scott Ave. N.
Mpls., Mn. 55422 588-8578

Minnetonka Village

Mrs. Earl Yonehiro
6020 Fairwood Dr.
Minnetonka, Mn. 55343 935-0001

Richfield

Mrs. John L. Belk
6528 Logan Ave. S.
Mpls., Mn. 55423 869-6520

Robbinsdale

Mrs. Robert L. Feldges
4332 Beard Ave. N.
Robbinsdale, Mn. 55422 588-7679

St. Anthony

Mrs. John Szafranski
2904 Townview Ave.
Mpls., Mn. 55418 781-9035

St. Louis Park

Mrs. Roy Griak
8921 Stanlen Rd.
St. Louis Park, Mn. 55426 545-7132

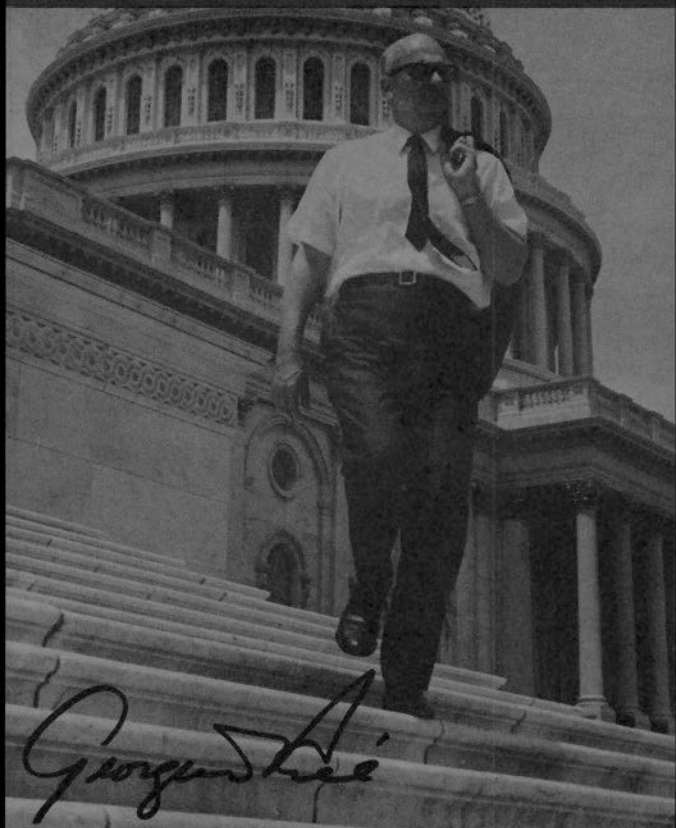
Wayzata Area

Mrs. Harry Kramer
1144 W. Wayzata Blvd.
Wayzata, Mn. 55391 473-4710

Westonka

Mrs. Robert Watson
Rte. 2, Box 286K
Excelsior, Mn. 55331 471-8130

GEORGE RICE



CONGRESS 3rd District

Third District voters will have the opportunity on September 15, 1970, at the primary election to nominate George Rice for Congress. On November 3, 1970, the voters will elect their congressman.

For eleven years George Rice has been speaking out on the issues of concern to all the people as a TV editorialist. His penetrating research into these issues gives him a grasp of the aspirations and needs of the district and state which is rarely found in candidates for public office. Seldom does an opportunity arise for citizens to support such a man to be their representative in Washington.

George Rice has broadly-based support. He has been endorsed by the DFL Party, organized labor, and citizens from all walks of life. Many Independents and concerned Republicans have offered their support.

His clear, sensible, reasoned discussion of the issues of the economy, foreign policy, the environment, human rights — to name just a few — make George Rice a candidate highly qualified to represent you in the Congress.

SUPPORT GEORGE RICE — A MAN WHO SPEAKS OUT AND TALKS SENSE.

Prepared and paid for by the Rice for Congress Volunteer Committee,
621 North Lilac Drive, Golden Valley. Jim Pederson, Campaign Manager.



REPORT OF CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEW

Clark MacGregor

3rd District, Minnesota

Republican

Committees: Judiciary -- Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee
Anti-Trust and Human Rights and Responsibilities Subcommittee
Special State Taxation of Interstate Commerce Subcommittee
Special School Desegregation Guidelines Subcommittee

Electoral College: Congressman MacGregor plans to introduce a bill for a Constitutional Amendment changing the Electoral College at the conclusion of the hearings now going on. He hopes this bill can be the one to receive committee approval. Favoring direct popular election of the President and Vice-President, he argues that the President represents all the people and that giving added weight to states, which is fine for the Senate, has no bearing on the office. At the present time he is still working out such details as:

the timing of a run-off election. (A possible solution would be to move the general election up to the third week in October.)

how much detail to put in the amendment. (Specifics on timing could be left to Congressional action, but since the Constitution sets a specific time for the President to take office, perhaps it is best to be specific in the amendment.)

what percentage of the popular vote is needed to elect the President. (40% and 45% are both mentioned.)

There will be changes in the Electoral College process. The difficult job will be to get Congress to agree to one plan.

Human Resources: He favors putting Head Start under HEW and the Job Corps under the Labor Department. The Job Corps may work into a dormitory-boarding school type of program of Vocational Education. The Community Action Programs will be left to OEO. There will probably be some modification of the Green Amendment (which gave control of OEO programs to local governmental units). This hasn't affected Minnesota, but elsewhere it has caused problems. There is need of more Congressional supervision of OEO programs. There will be greater emphasis on people programs.

The 1968 Housing Act contains many provisions that are just now starting to get underway. It will do much to improve housing.

Congressman MacGregor is open-minded about suggestions dealing with poverty and welfare such as guaranteed annual wage, negative income tax, etc. He is opposed to the government being the employer of last resort. A joint Congressional economic commission is now studying the various proposals. An interesting aspect of a program like the guaranteed annual income is that it could encourage rural people to stay put and not migrate to the cities. It might replace the expensive agricultural support programs by aiding rural people rather than supporting commodities.

In general, he feels the new administration will have "an explosive impact" in two major areas: 1) pollution of air and water; 2) education of the minorities in the ghetto. This latter priority will be through new efforts or through substantially modified, more flexible Title I programs of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Foreign Aid: Many groups are involved in rethinking the problems of foreign aid. There seems to be agreement on such phrases as loans not grants, trade not aid. He is impressed with the way business can respond to the problems of trade with less developed

countries (and ghettos). He favors greater emphasis on the government insurance of private investments in "third world" countries.

The new AID director favors a people-to-people approach in helping with development.

Water: There should be greater emphasis on programs to combat pollution on inland waters and rivers. He is working for federal funds for the Fresh Water Biological Institute proposed for Lake Minnetonka. It's research will have broad application. The AEC should set higher standards on atomic energy pollution.

District of Columbia: Congressman MacGregor authored a bill last session ^{providing} for a Constitutional Amendment which would give the District 2 senators and a representative in Congress. This passed the Judicial Committee but never reached the floor.

In response to the comment that this was perhaps asking for too much and in effect killed the bill, Mr. MacGregor said that if you felt the District of Columbia deserved representation, you should give them full representation. In addition, he felt the proposal would never reach the floor no matter what version had been passed. This session he will not sponsor this change and will do what he can to get the Judicial Committee to consider the issue just as soon as they have taken care of the Electoral College bill.

Peace Corps: It is doing well and has had an upsurge in applications. This program has a built-in lobby as many children of Congressmen are members of it.

The interview was attended by representatives of Leagues in Brooklyn Center, Brooklyn Park; Crystal-New Hope, Richfield; Mrs. Hermann, Congressional Coordinator, 3rd District, from Excelsior; Mrs. Ebbott, State Board.

May 14, 1970

The Honorable Clark MacGregor
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. MacGregor:

The Minnesota delegation to the League of Women Voters national convention wishes to thank you for joining us for breakfast May 5. Your office staff was very kind in making the arrangements. The thoughtful acknowledgement of Mrs. Thompson's receiving our most honored award was very appropriate.

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, 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, 11,513 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 get action by the House Judiciary Committee in the very near future. We appreciate your support in this.

Thank you for meeting with us in Washington. Our members will look forward to renewing the discussion in Minnesota.

cc: Mrs. Lee Hermann
Diane Janski
Elizabeth Ebbott

Sincerely,

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
National Action Chairman
LWV of Minnesota

-2-

Tax reform memo. 8/13/7/23

91ST CONGRESS

1ST SESSION

1960

[illegible]

H. Anthony
St Louis
Park
Polk
Wichita
Wyck

ISSUE	#	DATE	LEAGUE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WATER											
\$1 billion - Citizens Crusade	TA #8	6/5					5	3			
D.C.											
Senate D.C. Comm.	TA #10	6/17									
House D.C. Comm. hearings (Minn. District 2, Nelsen's)	RH #20	11/3									
TAXES											
To allow foundations to give for voter registration	TA	11/24 11/28					1(4)				
LWV POSTAGE STAMP		Aug.					3	2			

Jan 27 T.A.

LEAGUE INTERVIEW WITH CLARK MACGREGOR, CONGRESSMAN 3RD DISTRICT, MINNESOTA
(REPUBLICAN)

Electoral Reform

The discussion opened with "hot off the wire" news from the National Board meeting that the League supports the direct popular vote method of reforming the Electoral College, coinciding with the Congressman's views. He felt that the League of Women Voters impetus in addition to support from AFL-CIO, Chamber of Commerce, American Bar Association should favorably impress the Senate Judiciary Committee. He is optimistic about this reform passing in the Senate.

Human Resources

Congressman MacGregor predicted Presidential veto of the HEW, OEO funding bill if it was passed in its present form. He said President Nixon's main objections were the increases which would contribute to inflation. Singled out for comment was the increase in the amount for Federally impacted areas - the program that gives school districts money based on the number of children attending who have parents working for the Federal Government. This program has no relation to the wealth of a school district; the parents pay property taxes like all other people.

On the House vote to increase the education funds, Congressman MacGregor had voted for it. On the House vote for final passage of the Education bill, Mr. MacGregor voted against it because the bill contained the Whitten Amendment which would allow circumvention of school desegregation orders in the South. He did not say how he would vote when the bill was returned to the House after the veto. (He voted to sustain the veto.) He felt that if the veto was sustained, any money cuts in the new bill would not greatly affect Minnesota.

The Congressman is favorably disposed to Nixon's welfare proposals, and feels that the philosophy of a guaranteed income for every family will do for the last half of this century what social security did for the first half.

Foreign Policy

He called the foreign aid bill a program he approves of and noted with some dispair an increasing nationalistic feeling in Congress in this area. There is a definite trend toward multilateral, World Bank, etc. assistance, away from so much emphasis on direct aid.

When questioned on priorities, he wholeheartedly supported reduced defense spending and claimed that steps were being taken in that direction. He pointed out the \$5 billion cut and indicated that the President would be making further cuts.

Water - Environment

He was questioned on why the vote on the funding of sewage treatment facilities was not a roll call vote as so much interest had been shown. He indicated that this was due to technical inner workings of House Rules, some of which he felt were antiquated. There had been a vote to suspend the rules which would have allowed a recorded vote on amendments. This was defeated. He had voted for the suspension of rules.

The Congressman acknowledged a great deal of public pressure to increase the funding, "mostly League". If there had been the opportunity he probably would have voted for \$750 million. (Instead of the \$600 million passed by the House or the \$1 billion the League was working for.)

The discussion went into the issue of the ability of the states to use these funds wisely. Of the \$800 million that was appropriated and the \$65 million previously unspent, he claimed that only \$550 million would be used. The funds are distributed to qualifying projects within a state, based on the state's population. Mr. MacGregor said that 24 states didn't have enough applications in to use their share. (A League member pointed out that because of the low level of past funding, many communities had not applied because there was no hope for funds. The fact of insufficient applications didn't represent needs and that many more applications would be coming if funds were available. Also if a state's share has not been used up after 18 months, others in need can get it.) The Congressman favors a revision in the distribution formula to reflect needs rather than population, but this probably could not be worked out until 1971 or later.

The Congressman indicated that he expects tough Federal action on polluters; that Secretary Hickel will be moving strongly and soon. The Congressman has been warning Reserve Mining that this is coming.

He has sponsored a bill to allow states stronger regulatory powers than those set by the AEC. He feels the AEC will yield. That agency's standards were set 17 years ago by an international conference and do need review.

DC

He said he approves of a Constitutional Amendment for D.C. Congressional representation. (He is on the Judiciary Committee which must originate this bill in the House.) Last session, MacGregor amended the bill for this purpose to give D.C. 2 Senators. This amendment is blamed for killing the bill that session. The Congressman commented that he was only trying to be agreeable. He would be happy not to offer a similar amendment this time.

Congressional Reform

He has authored a Congressional Reorganization Bill which he feels will improve procedures. Among its provisions: allowing all amendments to have roll call votes (this doesn't apply to amendments considered when the House is functioning as a Committee of the Whole, where the major decisions are made about a bill); to have votes recorded electronically; to have the majority party members of each committee each session select the committee chairman from among the three members who have greatest seniority-by secret ballot. This latter change would only modify the seniority system, but it would stop the flagrant abuse of power by some committee chairmen.

The Congressman brought the need for Congressional reform into the discussions about both the sewage construction bill and the foreign aid bill.

The interview was held in the Congressman's office in Minneapolis. Nineteen Leaguers attended including representatives from: Anoka, Brooklyn Park, Crystal-New Hope, Edina, Excelsior, Fridley, Minnetonka, Richfield, St. Anthony, St. Louis Park, Wayzata, and Westonka - 12 of the 19 Leagues in the 3rd District. The 3rd District National Action Coordinator, Mrs. Lee Hermann made the arrangements. Mrs. Ralph Ebbott, State Board attended.

January 1970

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION OF LEAGUE INTEREST

91st Congress - 1st Session - 1969

CLARK MACGREGOR, Congressman 3rd District, Minnesota (Republican)

Judiciary Committee, #4 Republican

Y NElectoral 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 ResourcesEducation

- X 1. Green-Quie substitute of block grant to states for certain National Defense Education Act and ESEA programs - passed.
- X -- Passage.
- 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 -- 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. 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 an authorization - passed.
- X -- Vote on conference report - passed.
- X Housing - funding HUD - passed.

NV Indians - establishing and funding National Council on Indian Opportunity.Anti-discrimination Activity

- X 2. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 1970 appropriations - passed.
- X 3. Support of the Philadelphia Plan - voluntary goals for hiring minority construction workers - passed.
- Spoke in support of the Philadelphia Plan during House debate.
- X 4. Voting Rights Act substitute - passed.
- X -- Passage.
- Spoke in favor of abolishing literacy tests nationwide during debate.

Foreign Policy

- X 2. International Development Association replenishment; to recommit - defeated.
- X -- International Development Association replenishment; to pass.
- NV 3. \$54 million for planes for Taiwan - passed.
- NV -- To cut \$50 million per year, Development Loan Fund - passed.
- NV -- Passage Foreign Assistance Act authorization.
- NV -- Passage Foreign Assistance Act, 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.
- X 6. Extension of the existing Export Control Act - passed.
- X -- Conference report accepting the Senate's less restricted version - defeated.
- NV 7. Peace Corps, to recommit to cut \$11 million - defeated.
- NV -- Peace Corps, to pass.
- X Vietnam Resolution supporting the President, vote on closed rule allowing very limited debate - passed.

Y N
X

-- Vote on Vietnam Resolution - passed.

Water

- X 1. Public Works Appropriations 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. Co-author of a bill to authorize the U.S. Commissioner of Education to establish programs on enhancing environmental quality and maintaining ecological balance.

Miscellaneous

1. Visited refugee camps in Austria; recommended emergency measures for Czech refugees.
2. Authored substitute amendment to seat Adam Powell pending investigation by Select House Committee - defeated.
3. Floor manager, Interstate Taxation Act.
- X 4. Agricultural bill, to limit farm payments to \$20,000.
- X 5. Agricultural bill, conference version (payment limit deleted) - passed.

June 4, 1969

National Time for Action Contact People - 3rd District

Anoka

Mrs. James Neilson (Jackie) -----President ----- 421-6655
868 Pine St., Anoka 55303

Blaine

Mrs. James Hartwell (Nancy) ----- President ----- 757-3062
10801 President Dr. N.E., Blaine 55433

Bloomington

Mrs. N.A. Kennedy (Penny) -----President ----- 881-6045
10908 Russell Ave. S., Bloomington 55431

** Mrs. C.J. Knutson (Ann) -----National Action --- 881-1510
10716 James Rd., Bloomington 55431

Brooklyn Center

Mrs. Maurice D. Pederson (Doris) -----President----- 561-1579
2819 O'Henry Rd., Brooklyn Center 55430

Brooklyn Park

Mrs. Don McAlpine (Marilyn)-----President ----- 533-9623
6349 Sumter Ave. No., Minneapolis 55428

Columbia Heights

Mrs. Clare Pesek (Phyllis) -----President----- 788-7107
1220 50th Ave. N.E., Minneapolis 55421

Crystal-New Hope

Mrs. Theo. W. Miner (Helen) -----President----- 544-1126
3732 N. Gettysburg, New Hope 55427

** Mrs. Bertram Pirkel (Joy) -----Action ----- 533-4854
5712 Sumpter Ave. N., New Hope 55428

Deephaven

Mrs. John Work (Mary) -----President ----- 474-~~62~~6269
Rte 3, Box 264, Excelsior 55331

Edina

Mrs. James Thurow (Elsie) -----President ----- 929-4001
5504 Chantrey Rd, Edina 55436

** Mrs. John Cummins (Drusilla) -----Action ----- 922-2477
4424 Philbrook Lane, Edina 55424

Excelsior Area

Mrs. Lawrence Rule (Gloria) -----President ----- 474-9011
881 3rd Ave, Excelsior 55331

Fridley

Mrs. Richard Phillips (Eleanor) -----President ----- 560-6420
6260 Comet Lane, Minneapolis 55421

Golden Valley

Mrs. Jerome Moss Jr. (Sid) -----President-----544-1875
5705 Westbrook Rd, Minneapolis 55422

~~Minneapolis~~

Minnetonka

Mrs. Earl Yonehiro (Janet) -----President----- 935-0001
6020 Fairwood Dr., Minnetonka 55343

Richfield

Mrs. John Belk (Barbara) -----President----- 869-6520
6528 Logan Ave. S. Minneapolis 55423

Robbinsdale

Mrs. Donald Schiermer (Jeanette) -----President----- 588-2561
3315 McNair Dr., Robbinsdale 55422

** Mrs. James Kelly (Norma) -----Action----- 537-7706
4035 Yates Ave. N., Robbinsdale 55422

St. Anthony

Mrs. John Szafranski (Connie) -----President----- 781-9035
2904 Townview Ave. N.E., Minneapolis 55418

St. Louis Park

Mrs. Roy Griak (Rose-Mary) -----President----- 545-7132
8921 Stanlen Rd., Minneapolis 55426

** Mrs. Herbert McFarlane (Jean) -----Time for Action-- 938-1523
3520 Zinran Ave., Minneapolis 55426

Wayzata Area

Mrs. Harry Kramer (Ethel) -----President----- 473-4710
Rt 2, Box 1166 Wayzata 55391

Westonka

Mrs. Robert Watson (Mary) -----President----- 471-8130
Rt 2, Box 286 K, Excelsior 55331

Person Responsible for National Time for Action
3rd Congressional District

3rd District Coordinator:

Mrs. Lee Hermarn (Jo)
Route 4, Box 46
Excelsior, Minn. 55331
Phone: GR-4-9396

Assistant Coordinator:

Mrs. Louis Roe
6332 Georgia Ave. No.
Minneapolis, Minn. 55428
Phone: 533-9403

<u>LEAGUE</u>	<u>CONTACT PERSON</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
Anoka	<i>Dobratz</i> Mrs. Robert Seath 10901 Crooked Lake Blvd. Coon Rapids, Minn.	421-8885	
Blaine	Mrs. Willis Wyatt 8505 Eldorado Road NE Blaine, Minn. 55433	784-2990	
Bloomington	Mrs. David Morton 10024 James Road Minneapolis, Minn. 55431	888-7665	President
Brooklyn Center	Mrs. Maurice Pederson 2819 O'Henry Road Minneapolis, Minn. 55430	561-1579	President
Brooklyn Park	Mrs. Jack Hopps 7726 Perry Ave. No. Minneapolis, Minn. 55429	561-6653	President
Columbia Heights	<i>Mrs. Clare Pesek</i> 1220 50th Ave NE Mpls. Minn. 55421 Mrs. John Bjostad 1365 Buchanan Place Minneapolis, Minn. 55421	788-6304	President
Crystal- New Hope	Mrs. Lester Martin 3948 Hampshire Ave. No. Crystal, Minn. 55427	537-6832	
Deephaven	Mrs. John Work Route 3, Box 264 Excelsior, Minn. 55331	474-6269	President
Edina	<i>Drusilla Cummins</i> Mrs. Bernard Greensweig 6716 Southdale Road Edina, Minn. 55435	926-8522	President
Excelsior Area	Mrs. Howard Rice Box 234, Route 6 Excelsior, Minn. 55331	474-6901	
Fridley	Mrs. Ivan Rawson 5972 NE 6th Street Minneapolis, Minn. 55421	560-1574	President
Golden Valley	<i>Mrs. Jerome Moss Jr.</i> 5705 Westbrook Rd. Mpls Minn. 55422 Mrs. Richard Thorsen 2625 Vale Crest Road Minneapolis, Minn. 55427	545-0664	President

Minnetonka	Mrs. Edward Worz 14703 Richards Drive Minnetonka, Minn. 55343	935-9575	President
Richfield	<i>Mrs. John Belk 6528 Logan Ave. Mpls. Minn. 55423</i> Mrs. Donald Buckman 6738 Humboldt Ave. So. Minneapolis, Minn. 55423	866-8159	President
Robbinsdale	<i>Mrs. James Kelly 4035 Yates Ave. N. Robbinsdale, Minn. 55422</i> Mrs. Riley Blodgett 3930 Hubbard Ave. No. Minneapolis, Minn. 55422	537-1246	President
St. Anthony	Mrs. Frank Medved 3728 Foss Road Minneapolis, Minn.	788-4281	Nat. Item
St. Louis Park	Mrs. Herbert McFarlane 3520 Zinran Ave. Minneapolis, Minn.	938-1523	Action Chrm.
Wayzata Area	Mrs. C. K. Norris 1020 B Kirkwood Lane No. Minneapolis, Minn. 55427	545-5924	President
Westonka	<i>Deanna Hoerning</i> Mrs. F. B. Anderson Route 1, Box 336 Mound, Minn. 55364	472-4642	President

State Congressional Action Chairman: Mrs. Ralph Ebbott (Liz)
409 Birchwood Ave.
White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110
Phone: 426-3643

Watchdog of the Treasury awards for his outstanding Congressional record of voting for economy in government, National Associated Businessmen, 1963-1968.

Tribute for dedicated public service, nobility of purpose, and steadfast pursuit of legislation excellence in promoting the enduring interests of nation and state, and devotion to the dignity and rights of all men, Supreme Lodge, Order of AHEPA, March 18, 1968.

Author of "Human Relations: The Challenge of Today and Tomorrow", REPUBLICAN PAPERS, 1968.

Member, Advisory Board of the Institute of American Strategy.

Member, Advisory Council for Radio Free Asia.

Speaker--outside of the Third District and Minnesota, MacGregor's speaking engagements in recent months have taken him to Florida, Missouri, Illinois, South Dakota, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Maryland, and Virginia.

POLITICS Member, Hennepin County Republican Workshop.

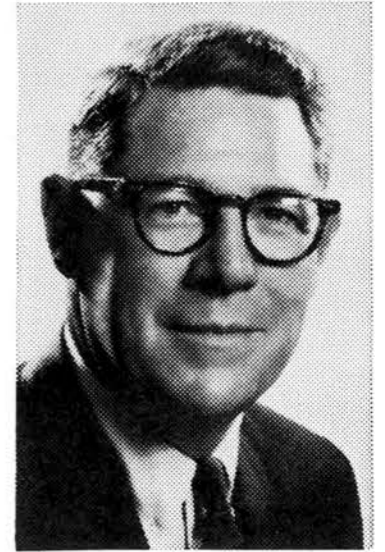
Elected by his Minnesota Republican colleagues as a member of the National Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, February, 1967.

Appointed a member of the National Republican Coordinating Committee Task Force on Crime and Delinquency, September, 1967.

Nixon for President Committee: Midwest Chairman for nine-state area; selected by Mr. Nixon to be a member of the 10-member Surrogate group speaking for him around the country; deputy chairman of the Nixon-Agnew Key Issues Committee; assistant floor manager for Mr. Nixon at the Republican National Convention, Miami Beach, Florida, 1968.

Member, Executive Committee, Platform Committee, 1964 Republican National Convention, San Francisco, California.

October 15, 1968



CONGRESSMAN CLARK MacGREGOR

THIRD DISTRICT

STATE OF MINNESOTA

BIRTH

Born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, July 12, 1922, second son of William Edwin MacGregor and Edith Clark MacGregor.

EDUCATION

Attended Minneapolis public schools: graduated Bryant Junior High School, 1937 (awarded American Legion certificate as the outstanding graduate), graduated Washburn High School, June, 1940 as co-Valedictorian.

Awarded academic scholarships by Dartmouth, Yale and Harvard; attended Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, majoring in history and government. Active in interscholastic and intercollegiate athletics.

Graduated cum laude Dartmouth College, February, 1946.

Attended University of Minnesota Law School, graduating June, 1948.

MILITARY

Enlisted in U.S. Army as Private, October 1, 1942. Sent overseas with Office of Strategic Services in summer of 1943. More than two years overseas service in Southeast Asia, much of the time behind Japanese lines in Burma and adjoining areas doing intelligence and guerilla work with native forces. Regular promotions up through enlisted ranks and granted direct commission in the field as Second Lieutenant. Discharged, November, 1945.

FAMILY

Married Barbara Porter Spicer, Duluth, Minnesota, June 16, 1948. Three children, Susan, Laurie and Eleanor. Resident of Plymouth Village, Minnesota, continuously since October, 1948. Member of Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis.

CAREER

During early years and throughout his schooling, MacGregor worked as newspaper carrier, store clerk, four summers caddying, waited on tables, worked nights in laundry and held other jobs to finance his higher education.

Associated with Snyder, Gale, Hoke, Richards and James, Minneapolis law firm, 1948-1952. Partner King and MacGregor, Minneapolis, 1952-1961.

Past President, Hennepin County Junior Bar Association. Former Program Chairman, Hennepin County Bar Association. Active member of numerous Bar Association Committees and the American Judicature Society.

Widely recognized by lawyers and judges as an outstanding trial lawyer. Has had 11 years of intensive courtroom experience in Hennepin County, Minnesota and throughout the Third Congressional District. His trial work has been in all fields of civil as opposed to criminal litigation.

Selected by TIME magazine as one of Minneapolis' "100 Newsmakers of Tomorrow," 1953. Many years' service to the Community Chest campaigns, Red Cross drives, and other civic endeavors. Member American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Minnesota Conservation Federation, Minnesota Historical Society, Hennepin County Citizens League, 101 Association of World War II, Izaak Walton League of Minnesota, Minnesota Alumni Association, Executive Committee of Minnesota United Negro College Fund, United Nations Association of the USA, Associates of the James Ford Bell Library.

ELECTIONS

In his first try for public office, MacGregor was elected to the 87th Congress, November 8, 1960, defeating an opposition party member who had served 12 years. Congressman MacGregor was re-elected to the 88th Congress on November 6, 1962, the 89th Congress on November 3, 1964, and the 90th Congress on November 8, 1966. He has never lost an election.

COMMITTEES

At the outset of the 87th Congress, Mr. MacGregor was appointed to the House Committee on the Judiciary and to its subcommittees on Claims and State Taxation of Interstate Commerce. Later he served on the Bankruptcy and Reorganization subcommittee.

He presently serves on the following subcommittees: Immigration and Nationality; Anti-Trust and Human Rights and Responsibilities; Special State Taxation of Interstate Commerce; and Special School Desegregation Guidelines.

As a member of the Immigration and Nationality subcommittee MacGregor has served as the United States Representative to the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration meetings in Geneva, Switzerland. He has also traveled to such nations as Norway, Italy, Germany, Israel, Vietnam, Greece and the continent of Africa on special assignment from the Judiciary Committee to review refugee problems.

Served as a member of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives studying the question of seating Adam Clayton Powell, January - March, 1967.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

Elected by his colleagues as Chairman of the group of Republican Congressmen first elected to Congress in 1960, January, 1965.

Chosen Chairman of the House Republican Task Force on Urban-Suburban Affairs for the 89th Congress in April, 1965.

Appointed by the House Republican leadership to the House Republican Conference Task Force on Crime, April, 1967.

AWARDS, HONORS, SPEAKING

Recipient of the Honor Certificate Award from the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge for his public address: "American Idealism: Its Impact on a Changing World," 1965.

Tribute as a member of the Legislative branch who distinguished himself academically and athletically as an undergraduate, National Collegiate Athletic Association, January 11, 1966.

November 12, 1968

The Honorable Clark MacGregor
120 United States Courthouse
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

Dear Congressman MacGregor,

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. We wish to thank you for your votes supporting our positions in several areas--funds for foreign aid, approving the subscription to the Inter-American Development Bank, passage of the Water Pollution Control Act. Your successful efforts to get the House to approve the Senate's version of the Civil Rights Act were appreciated.

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 third district, Mrs. Lee Hermann, Excelsior, 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

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

CONGRESSMAN CLARK MAC GREGOR - Republican - Third District

Committees: Committee on the Judiciary

Congressional Activity - 1968:

Key: X for
NV not voting
0 against

Human Resources: Education, Employment, Housing, Civil Rights

1. Funds for Departments of Labor; Health, Education and Welfare;
Related Agencies
0 To cut \$100 million from OEO (defeated 220-181)
0 Increase in teacher corps funds (passed 228-172)
X To put a ceiling on expenditures (passed 275-126)
2. Conference Report, Supplemental Appropriation Bill:
X To support conference version cutting Head Start from \$25 million to
\$5 million (passed 265-106)
- NV 3. Housing Funds
- X 4. Conference Report, funds for Housing and Urban Development
5. Preventing discrimination in housing — Civil Rights Act - 1968
X To prevent the House version from going to conference with the Senate
(passed 229-195)
X To accept the Senate version (passed 250-171)
- X 6. To establish a commission on Negro history
(co-sponsor of resolution to make week of February 14 Afro-American
History Week)
- 0 7. Busing — vote that no funds can be used to force busing, abolish schools,
force attendance at any particular school against the choice of the parents
(defeated 175-167)

Water and Natural Resources

- X 1. Water Pollution Control Act — to accelerate construction of facilities, to
control pollution from vessels over 45 feet, research and demonstration
projects on oil discharge, acid mine waters, and lake pollution (passed 277-0)
2. Co-author of bill creating Voyageurs National Park
- X 3. Scenic Rivers Bill

Foreign Aid and Development:

- X 1. \$412 million subscription to the Inter-American Development Bank
- 0 2. Foreign Aid Authorization:
X To cut \$165 million from various sections (passed 268-150)
X Passage of the House version (228-184)
X Conference Report (196-150)
- X 3. Foreign Aid Appropriations (173-139)
X Conference Report (125-93)

Other Issues of Interest:

Farm legislation:

- X To put a ceiling of \$20,000 on payments (passed)
X Vote on the bill
X Vote on the Conference Report - deleting limit (189-172)

X School Lunch Bill

Food Stamp Bill:

- 0 To extend the program 4 years without limit (passed)
X Passage of the bill
X Prohibiting strikers and students from participating (defeated 187-158)
X Passage of Conference Report

X Tax Increase

TV Debate Among Major Candidates

- X To permit separate, equivalent appearances (defeated 204-112)
0 Passage of the bill

- 0 Gun Control Legislation, Conference Report
(Amended gun bill to exclude from coverage shells used for hunting -
passed 218-205, deleted in conference. As a member of the conference
committee, refused to support this action.)

Bills introduced and other special activities:

Authored:

Amendment to provide direct popular election of President and Vice-President

Bill to prohibit switch blade knives

Bill to catalog federal assistance programs

Bill to make unused visas available to certain countries

Bill to keep earnings test on AFDC

Resolution to study violence on TV

Supported Congressional and Election Reform Bill

NEWS

FROM YOUR NATION'S CAPITOL . . .



CONGRESSMAN

Clark MacGregor

THIRD DISTRICT, MINNESOTA

1024 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C. (202) 225-2871

DISTRICT OFFICE
(612) 334-2173

February 23, 1968

CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS THREATENS

The third party candidacy of George Wallace in this year's presidential election marks a very real threat to the present electoral college system and could produce a constitutional crisis of the highest order next January.

Serious consideration must be immediately given to the grave consequences which would result from the failure to name a president should the Wallace candidacy produce the very possible impasse described in the reprints on the front and back of this sheet.

Action must be taken now!

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, February 19, 1968

THE ULTIMATE OBJECTIVES OF GEORGE WALLACE'S CANDIDACY

(Mr. MacGREGOR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MacGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, if there were ever any illusions harbored by the American people concerning the ultimate objectives of a George Wallace candidacy for President, the candidate himself this past week dispelled them and disclosed his true intentions.

Mr. Wallace, at a February 16 news conference in Chicago, acknowledged the distinct possibility that his objectives could be achieved not by winning the Presidency himself but rather just by preventing either major party candidate from receiving a majority of the electoral college vote, thus throwing the decision into the House of Representatives. Under such circumstances, Mr. Wallace admits that he would then seek to enter into "a covenant" with either candidate who was willing to make his policies, supported by only a small minority of Americans, the policy for all Americans.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, the Wallace candidacy is a cynical attempt to capitalize upon the vagaries of our presidential electoral system in order to get what the electorate of this country will never grant him; namely, a stranglehold on national policy.

The American people would not wish us to stand idly by while a minority presidential candidate attempts to blackmail either major party candidate into such an unholy alliance.

The hour is late, but it is not too late. Measures are pending both here in this body and in the Senate which would amend the Constitution of the United States so as to provide for direct popular election of the President and the Vice President of this country. Those measures should be acted upon immediately. An amendment recommended by our Judiciary Committee will surely be favorably treated here in this body and in our sister body, and time will still permit the necessary three-fourths of our State legislatures to be called into special session to ratify such constitutional amendment before this coming summer.

MacGregor: Abolish U.S. Electoral College

February 20, 1968

By RICHARD P. KLEEMAN

Minneapolis Tribune Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Rep. Clark MacGregor, concerned that the candidacy of George Wallace could cause a "constitutional crisis" that would leave the nation without a president, Monday began a week-long campaign to get Congress to abolish the Electoral College.

The Minnesota Republican made the first of what he plans as daily one-minute speeches on the floor of the House of Representatives.

"THE HOUR is late—but it is not too late," he told the House, for Congress to amend the Constitution, and three-fourths of the states to ratify the amendment, to provide for direct popular election of the president.

MacGregor even has worked out a "timetable." It calls for House committee action within two weeks, followed by House action to send the bill to the Senate by mid-March.

Senate action would be possible by mid-April and could be followed, according to MacGregor, by governors summoning their state legislatures into special session by the last week on that month for ratifying action. Approval of 38 states would be required.

MACGREGOR TRACED his newly intensified concern over the possibility that Wallace's third-party candidacy could throw the election into a deadlocked House of Representatives to the former Alabama governor's statements last weekend.

In a Chicago, Ill., news conference, according to MacGregor, Wallace "acknowledged the distinct possibility that his objectives could be achieved not by winning the presidency himself but rather just by preventing either major party candidate from receiving a majority of the Electoral College vote."

With the election decision thus left to the House, where each state would have one vote, Mr. Wallace admits he would then seek to enter into a 'covenant' with either candidate who was willing to make his policies, supported by only a small minority of Americans, the policy for all Americans," MacGregor declared, adding:

"IN OTHER WORDS, the Wallace candidacy is a cynical attempt to capitalize upon the vagaries of our presidential electoral system in order to get what the electorate of this country will never grant him — a stranglehold on national policy."

MacGregor noted in an interview that Democrats now control 29 House delegations, Republicans 18 and three, are evenly divided. But among the Democrats' 29 are the five states Wallace might be expected to carry with his American Independent party — Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina.

Should Republicans gain a few delegations in November or enough states go to Wallace, both parties would be denied the 26 House votes needed to elect a president.

"I CAN'T SEE either nominee bargaining with Wallace," MacGregor said, "so we would have a constitutional crisis — a standoff — and no president."

MacGregor called his effort to get rapid congressional action "wholly bipartisan — I can't see that it will help or hurt one party or the other."



Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

February 20, 1968

GEORGE WALLACE'S OBJECTIVE

(Mr. MacGREGOR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MacGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, last Friday in Chicago George Wallace disclosed some of his plans to throw sand into the gears of orderly electoral process in this country. He indicated at that time his desire to frustrate an electoral college decision by denying 270 votes to one or the other of the major party candidates for President, and outlined the terms of the deal he would seek to make with a candidate who would adopt his minority party views.

Mr. Speaker, I am sad to say that Mr. Wallace expanded on this scheme in remarks made yesterday in Pennsylvania.

The article from the New York Times of this morning reads in part, as follows:

While insisting that he expected to win the Presidency, Mr. Wallace also elaborated today more than he has before on details of "the covenant" he has said he would demand from a major party Presidential candidate should his own third-party effort produce a deadlock in the Electoral College.

A deadlock could occur if neither of the Democratic nor the Republican Presidential candidate, nor Mr. Wallace, received the required majority of 270 electoral votes.

Mr. Speaker, not only could an electoral college deadlock occur, but also Mr. Wallace could precipitate a constitution-

al crisis in this country come next January if we in this Chamber are then so closely divided as to be unable to cast the votes of 26 State delegations for either the Democratic or the Republican candidate for President. The electoral will of our people could thus be wholly frustrated.

Mr. Speaker, as I said yesterday, the hour is late, but not too late. The Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee has advised me that they will shortly recommend a constitutional amendment calling for direct election of the President and Vice President of the United States by the people of America.

Mr. Speaker, we in this Chamber, through our House Judiciary Committee and its distinguished chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler], should give immediate attention to this problem so that we may act before indeed it becomes too late.

February 21, 1968

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT MAY BE DETERMINED IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE, RESPECTIVELY

(Mr. HUTCHINSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, the possibility that the 1968 presidential and vice-presidential elections might be thrown into the House and Senate respectively, is a matter of increasing interest and speculation throughout the country. Some of us have examined the present constitutional provisions on that score and they are extremely cumbersome.

There is no longer time to consider an abolition of the electoral college system prior to the elections, but there is time to update the procedures in the election of the President and Vice President in the two Houses of Congress, if the obligation to choose should devolve upon them.

I am introducing a proposal to make the following changes:

First. The Constitution would be clear that it would be the House elected in 1968 which would make the choice.

Second. Each Member of the newly elected House would have one vote. A quorum would be simple majority of the membership and the candidate receiving the greater number of votes in the House would be elected. The present provisions that the delegation from each State shall have but one vote and that a majority of States shall be necessary to elect are superseded.

Third. The choice shall be made from among the top two candidates in the electoral college rather than the top three. This change, in my opinion, would serve to strengthen our two-party system.

Fourth. The 12th amendment requires that the House shall choose, by ballot,

a President. The proposal provides that the roll of the House shall be called and each Member shall announce his vote viva voce. This procedure would constitute a choice by ballot as required by the 12th amendment.

Fifth. In choosing a Vice President, the required quorum in the Senate would be a simple majority, and the candidate receiving the greater number of votes in the Senate would be elected. The Constitution already limits the Senate to the consideration of the top two candidates in the electoral college. The amendment would also make it clear that the choice would be made by the Senate as it is constituted after noon on January 3, 1969.

Mr. Speaker I insert at this point the text of the proposed amendment I am today introducing:

ARTICLE —

SECTION 1. When the right to choose a President shall devolve upon the House of Representatives pursuant to the 12th amendment of the Constitution, the choice shall be made by that House whose term of office commences in the same calendar year as the presidential term to be filled, and each Representative present shall have one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall be a majority of the House, and the person receiving the greater number of votes in the House shall be elected. The House shall choose between the two persons receiving the highest numbers of electoral votes on the lists of those voted for as President. The roll of the House shall be called and each Member shall, as his name is called, announce the name of the person for whom he votes. This procedure shall constitute a choice by ballot as required by the 12th amendment.

Sec. 2. When the right to choose a Vice President shall devolve upon the Senate pursuant to the 12th amendment of the Constitution, the choice shall be made at a session of the Senate held in that Congress whose term of office commences in the same calendar year as the vice-presidential term to be filled. A quorum for this purpose shall be a majority of the whole number of Senators, and the person receiving the greater number of votes in the Senate shall be elected.

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT MAY BE DETERMINED IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE, RESPECTIVELY

(Mr. MacGREGOR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MacGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, many people feel that the 1968 presidential election will be a very close one. It may even be closer than the presidential election of 1960. In that presidential election ~~John F. Kennedy~~ John F. Kennedy received 49.71 percent of the popular vote, and Richard M. Nixon received 49.55 percent of the popular vote.

When the electoral college met in mid-December of 1960 and cast its votes, 303 votes were cast for John F. Kennedy, and 219 votes were cast for Richard M. Nixon.

Let us consider, Mr. Speaker, if we had had in 1960 a third party candidacy such as that now posed by George Wallace—George Wallace claims he is going to win the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina—had he been in the 1960 pres-

idential race and had he won those States, John F. Kennedy would not have had the requisite 270 votes in the electoral college. He would have received only 268, two short of an absolute majority.

And we in this body, Mr. Speaker, would have had the job of selecting the President of the United States who took office on January 20, 1961.

I would like to bring out one further point.

In 1961, 29 State delegations in this body were controlled by Democrats; 17 delegations were controlled by Republicans and four delegations were evenly divided.

The votes of 26 States are required to elect a President, and they will continue to be required if we do not adopt the constitutional amendment recommended by the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HUTCHINSON].

Had there been a George Wallace candidacy in 1961, in January, and had he received four State delegate votes in this body, we would have been hamstrung under the present Constitution. We could not have elected either John F. Kennedy or Richard Nixon as President of the United States without a deal being made with George Wallace.

Mr. Speaker, it is time that we give attention at once to this problem. The proposal of the very distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HUTCHINSON] is eminently sound. If we cannot now abolish or reform the electoral college, at least let us guarantee that George Wallace cannot throw sand into the gears of our electoral process in this country. Let us adopt the Hutchinson proposal, and thus insure that this body can honorably elect a President should we be called upon to do so.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MacGREGOR. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. It is historically true that in the election of 1800 Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr got 73 votes apiece, running for President and Vice President on the Republican ticket. We did not have the 12th amendment at that time so the House of Representatives was forced to make a choice. After 36 ballots, the Members of the House did make a choice and they selected Thomas Jefferson over Aaron Burr. On the 36th ballot the choice was made.

Again in 1824, there was a situation that developed where no candidate for the Presidency got a majority of the electoral votes. In that election Andrew Jackson got the most popular vote and the most electoral votes, but not a majority of the electoral vote.

John Quincy Adams came in second, William H. Crawford came in third, and Henry Clay came in fourth.

So the election of the President was again thrown into the House of Representatives.

In that instance the decision was made in one ballot. But it would be interesting for all Members to read what transpired between the election in November and the decision which was made in the House in January of 1825. There were all kinds of vicious rumors. There were allegations of skulduggery and deals and the like.

In my judgment, Mr. Speaker, it is important for us to take action on this proposed constitutional amendment, or some variation of it as a constitutional amendment, because it is conceivable that the House of Representatives in January 1969, under the circumstances that we foresee, might be called upon to make a decision. I prefer the proposed procedure or something similar for many reasons.

I feel very strongly that it is better that the will of the people, as expressed in November, be the decision as to the individual who should be President rather than for the House of Representatives to be called upon to make that decision in January of next year, 1969.

CLARK MACGREGOR
THIRD DISTRICT, MINNESOTA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
114 CANNON OFFICE BUILDING
PHONE: 225-2871

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
DAVID N. KROGSENG

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

DISTRICT OFFICE:
120 U.S. COURTHOUSE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
PHONE: 334-2173

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE:
MISS MARYELLEN SMITH

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

May 27, 1968

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

Dear Mrs. Ebbott:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning the subject of electoral college reform.

I am very pleased to learn that the League of Women Voters of the United States has agreed to undertake a study of electoral college reform. As you know, I introduced H.J.Res. 1130 on February 26, 1968 calling for the direct election of the President and the Vice President of the United States. At your suggestion, I have enclosed some materials which should be of help to the League as it begins to examine the present predicament and the alternate solutions which have been proposed.

I trust you will find this information useful. If I can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me again.

Sincerely,

Clark MacGregor
Congressman Clark MacGregor

CM:wje
Encls.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

STATE ORGANIZATION SERVICE, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455

May 10, 1968

The Honorable Clark MacGregor
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Representative MacGregor,

At our national convention this past week, the League of Women Voters of the United States decided to undertake a study of the electoral college. As an organization, we will not be able to act fast enough to influence this fall's election, however we will now be starting study on this vital issue. If there is agreement on possible changes in the system, the League will then be in a position to support specific legislation not only in Congress but in the fifty state legislatures as well.

The members of the League in Minnesota are aware of your urgent appeals to action to change the presidential election procedure. The problems of the electoral college have greater relevancy to League members and the people of Minnesota because one of our Congressmen has concerned himself with the issue. The League will now be undertaking this concern also. We would be pleased to make use of your thorough knowledge in this field. If you have source material suggestions, bibliographies, etc., we could relay this information on to our members.

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota is looking forward to this vital and timely new study of the electoral college.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Ralph Ebbett
Congressional Action
Coordinator



July 19, 1968

THE COMMUNITY SELF-DETERMINATION ACT OF 1968 IS A BIPARTISAN PROPOSAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MATSUNAGA). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GOODELL] is recognized for 18 minutes.

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, the comprehensive community self-help program which can stem from the passage of the Community Self-Determination Act of 1968 is a program designed by the people themselves to harness their own energies to help themselves. It provides a means for affluent Americans to help those other Americans who have not fared so well. Those of us who developed this legislation believe that poor Americans will welcome this opportunity and that the rest of America will respond in turn.

One thing we have learned in the last three decades of experimentation with the plight of the poor is that poverty is a problem which can be resolved only if we all direct our energies and talents to its abolition. Poverty is neither black nor white. It speaks in many languages. It strikes without regard to party affiliation.

Poverty affects all of us—rich and poor, black and white, Republican and Democrat, for what America loses is lost to each American. It follows that each American has a stake and a role in forging affluence and opportunity for all.

Manifestly, those of the political world must be in the vanguard of involvement of all levels of society. We must structure the governmental framework to encourage our constituency in its desire to help. Of equal and perhaps greater importance we must provide the leadership, and since we are part of a two-party political system, this leadership has to be bipartisan.

I am pleased to say that the Community Self-Determination Act represents the joint effort of Republican and Democratic technicians, working with the advice and assistance of men and women of both of our great parties. Its concepts have the endorsement of at least three of the principal candidates for the presidential nomination of our two parties. The legislation itself has the active support of both Democrats and Republicans among our colleagues, and will be introduced next week in the Senate on a bipartisan basis.

Once again, on behalf of myself and the cosponsors of H.R. 18709 and H.R. 18715 who are listed below, I ask each of our colleagues to carefully review the bill and join with us to give the poor among us a chance to earn their well-deserved stake in our America.

The cosponsors referred to above, are as follows:

Mr. Don H. Clausen, Mr. Reinecke, Mr. Bell, Mr. Meskill, Mr. Roth, Mr. Thorapson of Georgia, Mr. McClory, Mr. Rumsfeld, Mr. Anderson of Illinois, Mr. Schwengel, Mr. Cowger, Mr. Morse, Mr. Esch, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Vander Jagt, Mr. McDonald of Michigan, Mr. Quile, Mr. MacGregor, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Frelinghuysen, Mr. Widnall, Mr. Grover, Mr. Smith of New York, Mr. Taft, Mr. Mosher, Mrs. Bolton, Mr. Dellenback, Mr. Eshleman, Mr. Schneebeli,

July 19, 1968

COI

of the House and who surely will agree with me that such participation would be against our national interest and a reward for the hard-line Communist policies of that Government toward its peoples, particularly toward the Hungarian minority. It would also mean a waste of the taxpayer's money at a time when we are already overextended in view of our urban needs and the Vietnam commitment.

When we are seeking a Federal spending cut of \$6 billion, this is one area in which a curtailment of expenses will be met with approval of our American citizens.

THE ANALYSIS AND BACKGROUND

Ever since the first signs of differences had arisen between the Rumanian and Soviet Governments in regard to the international division of labor within Comecon, U.S. authorities tried to use the differences as a means to improve relations with the Bucharest government.

As the disagreements coincided with the Kennedy concept of "building bridges" to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, Rumania became the primary target for bridgebuilding policies.

The first rapprochement came in May 1964 when upon the visit of the then Rumanian Economic Minister, Gaston Marin, many items were dropped from the embargo list and credits for trade were extended in order to revitalize American trade to Rumania. Originally, the May agreement was thought by both sides as a first step to large scale American credit and trade expansion, but the escalation of the Vietnam conflict on the one hand, and the ever more voluble opposition in Congress caused Rumania to approach other Western countries, particularly West Germany, instead of the United States. Between 1965 and 1967 Rumanian-American relations were not much improved.

Developments in 1967 highlighted a further deterioration of Rumanian-Russian relations and in July there were signs that an open break might occur. However, following an attack of Pravda on unnamed nationalists in Eastern Europe trying to undermine socialism and communism—July 23, 1967—the Rumanian leadership undertook steps to normalize relations with Moscow. Party Secretary Ceaucescu reaffirmed in the Grand National Assembly Rumanian membership in the Warsaw pact, stated that the Soviet Union remains the keystone of the foreign policy of Rumania and soon thereafter Rumanian troops had joined Warsaw Pact maneuvers in September 1967.

Rumania also attempted to receive nuclear know-how and technical aid for an atomic reactor plant. Reports, later denied, mentioned around the end of April 1966 Canadian-Rumanian talks in Ottawa and later newspaper stories reported Rumanian approaches to London and Paris for assistance on building a nuclear plant.

Apparently neither of these countries—London because of regard for American opposition at that time—was willing to share nuclear know-how with Rumania. Late in the year of 1967 the

CONGRESSMAN CLARK MACGREGOR

- Republican
3rd Congressional District

Washington Address:
1024 House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Home Address:
110 South 4th Street
Minneapolis, Minn.
Phone: 334-2173

Biography (from Minnesota's Legislative Manual, 1965-66)

Born on July 12, 1922. Lifetime resident of Minnesota. Graduate Minneapolis public schools. Academic scholarship at Dartmouth College, graduated with honors; three years' service in US Army in WW II, commissioned directly in the field in Burma while attached to Office of Strategic Services; LL.B degree, U. of Minn., 1948; practicing trial lawyer, 1948-60, partner in King & MacGregor, Mpls.; elected to US House of Representatives, 1960, re-elected 1962, 1964, 1966. Married to the former Barbara Spicer and father of three children: Susan, Laurie, and Eleanor.

Current Committees:

House Judiciary Committee
Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee
Anti-trust and Constitutional Rights Subcommittee
Special Subcommittee on State Taxation of Interstate Commerce
Special School Desegregation Guidelines Subcommittee

Current legislative action:

Introduced "The Human Investment Act of 1967" to amend the Internal Revenue Code to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing job training programs
Introduced a bill to establish standards for Congressional redistricting - reasonably compact and contiguous territory with population of no more than 15% above or below the norm
Introduced a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in financing higher education
Voted against the continuation of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act because "It works particularly severe injustices on the low income taxpaying families of my suburban district." He felt the better course was to rely upon state and local school people to determine their actual educational needs. He supported Representative Quie's bill which would remove "undue federal strings" arguing that the U.S. Commissioner of Education cannot be the one best qualified to determine relative educational needs between districts and that local districts cannot afford the extra manpower needed to process the forms. He pointed out the percentage difference between state and federal aid under Title I going to schools in his district. (discussed in his interview which follows.)

On roll call votes on key issues in 1966:

Announced for deleting rent supplements from supplemental appropriations bill
Position not known on minimum wage increase and extension of coverage
Voted for Food for Freedom Act
Paired for one year authorization for foreign economic aid instead of two
Voted to keep "open housing" in the Civil Rights bill
Voted to strike the enacting clause of the Economic Opportunity bill
Voted against the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act

Report of Congressional Interview - December 20, 1966

- I. Education - Congressman MacGregor is a member of the Committee on Education and Labor. He supports the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (PL89-10) but thinks the formula should be changed. He thinks money should go to poor districts instead of rich ones. Poor children in rich districts are not disadvantaged. (At a LWV candidates meeting he stated that he has both rich and poor school districts in his district and that the rich ones got money whereas the poorest one did not.) An article in the Minneapolis Tribune, October 9, 1966, stated that MacGregor denounced Title I (PL89-10) distribution formula as "grossly unfair" to his district which received 3% of Minnesota's Title I in contrast with its 20% share of state school aids. MacGregor supported a Republican sponsored amendment that would have allowed states to set up their own Title I distribution formula. He expects cuts under Title III, (PL89-10), which he favors. He thinks the total appropriation will remain the same but he would like to see it re-distributed. He didn't see much hope for action on de-facto segregation. He favors strong civil rights legislation in housing.
- II. Water - He thinks this will be one of the main issues this session. He is sponsoring a bill for tax incentives to industry.
- III. Foreign Trade - He expects increased interest in trade with the satellite countries. He favors this except perhaps not with Romania. He sees nothing on China unless they change their outlook and talk with us in Poland.
- IV. Home Rule for Washington, D. C. - He says he favors this but he didn't vote for it last time because he didn't like the election of the Council members-at-large (Is this an excuse?)
- V. Finances - He thinks taxes and money will be the main issue of this session. He expects a tax increase and some cuts in spending. (Don't know just where he thinks these cuts should be.)

Attitude of Congressman toward League:

Congressman MacGregor seemed very interested in and knowledgeable about League and our publications. He would like to meet with us like this on a quarterly basis. He undoubtedly sees this as an opportunity to keep up-to-date on what people are thinking here in his district.

Kind of interview

Mrs. J. R. Miller, DHR chairman for the St. Louis Park League and Mrs. Harold Nash, Excelsior League and member of the Minnesota state Board, interviewed Mr. MacGregor in his Minneapolis office. He gave us about a half hour of his time and we had an enjoyable time. He's easy to talk to even though he does not always agree with League positions.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ON REPRESENTATIVE MACGREGOR

Recent activity on issues that League is concerned with:

Announced for increased aid to Latin America.
Voted for increased authorization for the Inter-American Development Bank.
Voted for the Foreign Assistance Act of 1967.
Recorded as not voting to recommit foreign aid appropriation to committee.
Announced for foreign aid appropriation.
Recorded as not voting to recommit foreign aid conference report to committee.
Voted for foreign aid appropriation.
Not voting - to take up the Economic Opportunity Act (EOA)
Not voting - amendment to cut \$460 million from the EOA
Voted for the Economic Opportunity Act conference report.
Voted to put Title III (innovative educational services) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act under state control.
Voted against the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.
Voted against the reorganization plan for D.C. city government (not LWV item).
Not voting on an elected Board of Education for D.C. (not a League issue).
Authored amendment in Judicial Committee to give D.C. 2 Senators and the number of Representatives they should have if a state. This bill, proposing a constitutional amendment, cleared the Judicial Committee; did not reach the House floor.

Other activity of interest:

Voted for letting Congressional Districts have a 30% population variation until 1972 and then a 10% variation.
As a member of the conference committee on the redistricting bill, he refused to sign the report (it had no redistricting standards).
Voted to recommit the conference committee report on redistricting to committee.
Voted against the conference committee report.
Authored a redistricting standard bill for post-1972 elections - defeated 82-283.
Voted against the bill concerning registration of Communist organizations.
Voted against the conference report on the Subversive Control Act.

CLARK MACGREGOR
THIRD DISTRICT, MINNESOTA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1024 LONGWORTH OFFICE BUILDING
PHONE: 225-2871

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
DAVID N. KROGSENG

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

DISTRICT OFFICE:
120 U.S. COURTHOUSE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
PHONE: 334-2173

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE:
MISS MARYELLEN SMITH

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

November 9, 1967

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
National Program Chairman
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Dear Mrs. Ebbott:

Thank you for your gracious letter of October 19th. All of the women of the Minnesota League can be assured that I will continue my efforts to see that Speaker McCormack and the Democratic leadership of the House promptly give all Members the right to debate and be recorded on the issue of full representation in Congress for the people of the District of Columbia.

I am enclosing a copy of the proposed constitutional change with my amendment noted for your information.

Sincerely,

Clark MacGregor
Congressman Clark MacGregor

CM:cj

Union Calendar No. 315

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 396

[Report No. 819]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 7, 1967

Mr. CELLER introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

OCTOBER 24, 1967

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert the part printed in italic]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the Constitution to provide for representation of the District of Columbia in the Congress.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-*
- 3 *thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following*
- 4 *article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of*
- 5 *the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and*
- 6 *purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the*
- 7 *legislatures of three fourths of the several States within seven*
- 8 *years from the date of its submission by the Congress:*

I

Union Calendar No. 315

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 396

[Report No. 819]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the Constitution to provide for representation of the District of Columbia in the Congress.

By Mr. CELLER

MARCH 7, 1967

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

OCTOBER 24, 1967

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

1 "ARTICLE —

2 "SECTION 1. The people of the District constituting the
3 seat of Government of the United States shall elect at least
4 one Representative in Congress and, as may be provided by
5 law, one or more additional Representatives or Senators,
6 or both, up to the number to which the District would be
7 entitled if it were a State.

8 "SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this
9 article by appropriate legislation.

10 "SEC. 3. This article shall have no effect on the pro-
11 vision made in the twenty-third article of amendment to the
12 Constitution for determining the number of electors for Pres-
13 ident and Vice President to be appointed for the District."
14 That the following article is proposed as an amendment to
15 the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to
16 all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when
17 ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several
18 States within seven years from the date of its submission by
19 the Congress:

20 "ARTICLE —

21 "SECTION 1. The people of the District constituting the
22 Seat of Government of the United States shall elect two
23 Senators and the number of Representatives in Congress to
24 which the District would be entitled if it were a State. Each
25 Senator or Representative so elected shall be an inhabitant of

1 the District and shall possess the same qualifications as to age
2 and citizenship and have the same rights, privileges, and
3 obligations as a Senator or Representative from a State.

4 "SEC. 2. When vacancies happen in the representation
5 of the District in either the Senate or the House of Represent-
6 atives, the people of the District shall fill such vacancies by
7 election.

8 "SEC. 3. This article shall have no effect on the pro-
9 vision made in the twenty-third article of amendment to the
10 Constitution for determining the number of electors for Presi-
11 dent and Vice President to be appointed for the District. Each
12 Representative or Senator from the District shall be entitled
13 to participate in the choosing of the President or Vice Presi-
14 dent in the House of Representatives or Senate under the
15 twelfth article of amendment as if the District were a State.

16 "SEC. 4. The Congress shall have power to enforce this
17 article by appropriate legislation."

MAC GREGOR
AMENDMENT

CLARK MACGREGOR
THIRD DISTRICT, MINNESOTA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
114 CANNON OFFICE BUILDING
PHONE: 225-2871

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
DAVID N. KROGSENG

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

DISTRICT OFFICE:
120 U.S. COURTHOUSE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
PHONE: 334-2173

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE:
MISS MARYELLEN SMITH

May 27, 1968

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

Dear Mrs. Ebbott:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning the subject of electoral college reform.

I am very pleased to learn that the League of Women Voters of the United States has agreed to undertake a study of electoral college reform. As you know, I introduced H.J.Res. 1130 on February 26, 1968 calling for the direct election of the President and the Vice President of the United States. At your suggestion, I have enclosed some materials which should be of help to the League as it begins to examine the present predicament and the alternate solutions which have been proposed.

I trust you will find this information useful. If I can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me again.

Sincerely,

Clark MacGregor
Congressman Clark MacGregor

CM:wje
Encls.

CLARK MACGREGOR
THIRD DISTRICT, MINNESOTA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
114 CANNON OFFICE BUILDING
PHONE: 225-2871

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
DAVID N. KROGSENG

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

DISTRICT OFFICE:
120 U.S. COURTHOUSE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
PHONE: 334-2173

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE:
MISS MARYELLEN SMITH

April 22, 1968

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

Dear Mrs. Ebbott:

Thank you for your recent letter expressing concern over the recent rash of efforts in the Congress to boost trade barriers.

I share your concern in this respect. By and large, I believe that freer trade policies are more generally compatible with the best interests of our country than the protectionist barriers currently being discussed.

I feel certain that if the Kennedy round of trade agreements is subverted with this sort of legislation we can anticipate a degree of retaliation from our foreign trading partners which would more than cancel out any short-term gains from the proposed import quotas and other restrictive devices.

As you know, the Senate-passed textile quota amendment is currently under consideration in a House-Senate conference committee. An early guess is that the House conferees will refuse to accept the textile quota amendment.

You may be certain that I shall continue to support a free trade policy consistent with the long-term national interest.

Sincerely,

Clark MacGregor

Congressman Clark MacGregor

CM:wje

CONGRESSMAN CLARK MacGREGOR
Third District, Minnesota

Born in Minneapolis July 12, 1922, second son of William Edwin MacGregor and Edith Clark MacGregor.

Attended Minneapolis public schools: Graduated Bryant Junior High School, 1937 (awarded American Legion certificate as the outstanding graduate), graduated Washburn High School, June 1940 as co-Valedictorian.

Awarded academic scholarships by Dartmouth, Yale and Harvard; attended Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, majoring in history and government. Active in inter-scholastic and intercollegiate athletics.

Enlisted U.S. Army as Private, October 1, 1942. Sent overseas with Office of Strategic Services in summer of 1943. More than two years' overseas service in Southeast Asia, much of the time behind Japanese lines in Burma and adjoining areas doing intelligence and guerilla work with native forces. Regular promotions up through enlisted ranks and granted direct commission in the field as Second Lieutenant. Discharged November, 1945.

Graduated cum laude Dartmouth College, February, 1946.

Attended University of Minnesota Law School, graduating June, 1948. Associated with Snyder, Gale, Hoke, Richards and James, Minneapolis law firm, 1948-1952. Partner King and MacGregor, 945 Northwestern Bank Building, Minneapolis, 1952-1961.

During early years and throughout his schooling MacGregor worked as newspaper carrier, store clerk, four summers caddying, waited on tables, worked nights in laundry and held other jobs to finance his higher education.

Married Barbara Porter Spicer, Duluth, June 16, 1948. Three children, Susan, Laurie and Eleanor. Resident of Plymouth Village, Minnesota continuously since October, 1948. Member of Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis.

Past President, Hennepin County Junior Bar Association. Former Program Chairman, Hennepin County Bar Association. Active member of numerous Bar Association committees and the American Judicature Society.

Widely recognized by lawyers and judges as an outstanding trial lawyer. Has had 11 years of intensive courtroom experience in Hennepin County, Minnesota and throughout Minnesota's 3rd Congressional District. His trial work has been in all fields of civil as opposed to criminal litigation.

Selected by TIME magazine as one of Minneapolis' "100 Newsmakers of Tomorrow," 1953. Many years' service to the Community Chest campaigns, Red Cross drives, and other civic endeavors. Member of American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars Posts.

Page Two - Biography, Congressman Clark MacGregor

In his first try for public office, MacGregor was elected to the 87th Congress, November 8, 1960, defeating an opposition party member who had served 12 years. At the outset of the 87th Congress, Mr. MacGregor was appointed to the House Judiciary Committee and to its subcommittees on Claims and State Taxation of Interstate Commerce. In the 1st Session of the 89th Congress he was appointed to the Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee. He also served on the Subcommittee on Bankruptcy and Reorganization. He now serves on the Immigration and Nationality, Anti-Trust and Human Rights and Responsibilities, Special State Taxation of Interstate Commerce, and Special School Desegregation Guidelines subcommittee. As a member of the Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee MacGregor has served as the United States Representative to the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration meetings in Geneva, Switzerland.

Elected by his colleagues as Chairman of the group of Republican Congressmen first elected to Congress in 1960, January, 1965.

Chosen Chairman of the House Republican Task Force on Urban-Suburban Affairs for the 89th Congress in April, 1965.

Recipient of the Honor Certificate Award from the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge for his public address: "American Idealism: Its Impact on a Changing World," 1965.

Appointed a member of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives studying the question of seating Adam Clayton Powell, January, 1967.

Elected by his Minnesota Republican colleagues as a member of the National Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, February, 1967.

Appointed by the House Republican leadership to the House Republican Conference Task Force on Crime, April, 1967.

Congressman MacGregor was re-elected to the 88th Congress on November 6, 1962, the 89th Congress on November 3, 1964, and the 90th Congress on November 8, 1966.

June, 1967
1024 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

LOYALTY - SECURITY Support of Standardized Procedures, "Common Sense" Judgment, and greatest Possible Protection for the Individual under the Federal Loyalty-Security Programs; Opposition to Extension of Such Programs to Nonsensitive Positions.

Always concerned with individual liberty, League became concerned about civil liberties in the 1940's. A statement of program at that time included "In times of unrest and fear, there is always danger that civil liberties will be unreasonably restricted. The League is aware that such dangers exist." Programs adopted during World War II stated "the preservation of the greatest degree of civil liberty consistent with national safety in War".

Developments during the "cold war" period which caused violation of individual rights resulted in a program item in 1954. League joined other groups in the "Freedom Agenda" which studied on the community level the Bill of Rights. As a result in 1956 the current agenda item adopted was "Evaluation of the federal loyalty security programs with recognition of the need for safeguarding national security and protecting individual liberties.

The five federal loyalty-security programs (Government Employee, Atomic Energy, Industrial Security, Port Security, Military Personnel) were studied together with Communist infiltration and espionage methods. They considered what responsibility the three branches of government have for loyalty-security programs. The result was a publication Liberty and Security. It examined the five procedures for security clearance: investigation, screening, hearing, appeal and final determination. Criticisms of the programs were examined. Communist tactics, constitutional rights and case histories of those considered risks were taken under consideration. Extensive interviewing of all involved was conducted.

Conclusions were: (1) The tendency seemed to be overclassification and extension into unnecessary areas. The choice lay between an effective system in critical areas or less effective one in all areas. (2) There was lack of coordination or supervision of government security systems. (3) Security standards for screening were unfair. (4) Employees were denied the basic constitutional right of confrontation. Anonymous informants would cause dismissal and the employee had no right of outside appeal. The best he could get was to ask his department head for a review.

As a result of the study, the national Board issued its statement of position in 1958. "The federal loyalty-security program should be modified to (1) limit the coverage to sensitive positions and provide for more realistic classification of information (2) institute more uniform procedures in the administration of programs (3) apply a "common sense" standard in judging individuals (4) develop procedures which will provide the greatest possible protection for the individual, and (5) the Attorney Generals list should not be used unless extensively revised. This position has been readopted by each Convention.

League's action has been to "hold the line" and to work to prevent Congressional Action from undoing the effects of two major U. S. Supreme Court decisions. In *Cole vs. Young* the U. S. Supreme Court limited the scope to "sensitive position on which an employee could bring about by nature of his position a material adverse effect on the national security." In *Greene vs. McElroy* the Court ruled that "neither Congress nor the President had authorized any program by which an individual could be deprived of his job without the traditional safeguards of confrontation and cross examination.

League position is limited to the five federal-loyalty-security programs. Board attempted to remove this C. R. in 1966, but the Convention by more than three-fifths vote retained it.

MacGregor - House Committee on Education & Labor

Mpls Tribune, Oct 9, 1966

"MacGregor in a House speech denounced Title I (PL 89-10) distribution formula as "grossly unfair" to his district which received 3% of Minnesota's Title I in contrast with its 20% share of state school aids. "

"--- bemoaned defeat of a Republican sponsored amendment that would have allowed states to set up their own Title I distribution formula."

To:

Jo

1967

From:

Liz Ebbott

SUBJECT

DATE

DEPARTMENT

FOLD

MESSAGE

Enclosed are ① - 19 Supplementary sheets on Mac Gregor. These should be helpful to background an interview with him. (I don't know how you will distribute these, but do send in an expense sheet and get reimbursed.)

② - 2 Supplementary sheets for you + Louise Roe

③ - a Summary sheet of Congressional action for you.

Happy New Year!

REPLY

SIGNED

DATE OF REPLY

REPLY TO

The street office is now:

555 Wabasha

St. Paul, Minn.

DEPARTMENT

SIGNED

DETACH AND FILE FOR FOLLOW-UP

409 Birchwood Ave
White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110
December 20, 1967

Mrs. Lee Hermann
Box 46, Route 4
Excelsior, Minn. 55331

Dear Jo,

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 you about setting up an interview with Mr. MacGregor. From the newspaper's account of his plans, you may have a little trouble finding him between debutant balls and skiing in New England, but he is supposed to be in Minneapolis the first part of January. Feel free to set up the interview as you wish. There should be at least two Leaguers and you could invite as many of your contact people as seems practical. 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 on National CRs that we sent out last month in the Minnesota State Board Memo. Also enclosed is a background sheet on Senator Mondale. The State Board will be having an interview with him tomorrow. I made up this sheet from clippings collected through the fall. By giving it to the Board members before our meeting, we should have a more informed interview. I have a small clipping collection on MacGregor's activities. As soon as Christmas is over, I'll work it up and send it along. This kind of material, combined with what you have collected, should be helpful in your interview.

Thank you for your wonderful job in getting the 3rd District Leagues to be so active. MacGregor's voting record is pretty good from the League's standpoint. I'm sure your efforts have made a difference. I'll send the other material along soon. A happy holiday season.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
Congressional Action Coor

rd. for

year.

10/6/67

House Gets MacGregor Bill to Rescind SST Financing

By Minneapolis Tribune
Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The mounting economy wave in the House, aimed at reducing the need for a tax increase, led Rep. Clark MacGregor, R-Minn., to an unusual move Thursday.

tuted a "constructive move" and promised that the committee would consider it promptly.

Swedish Princess Buys 'Mod' Items

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Princess Christina of Sweden



Partially Scanned Material

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Oct. 1967 *M. MacGregor*
GET ACQUAINTED SESSION WITH
Congressman Clark MacGregor

There will be an opportunity for those who are interested to attend a luncheon with our Congressman from the 3rd District, Clark MacGregor. It will be held at the LaFayette Club in Orono on Saturday, October 14 at noon. Luncheon will be served and reservations can be made by sending \$3.00 to:

Mrs. Phyllis O'Malley
Box 279-0
Route #2
Excelsior, Minn. 55331

Reservations must be in before
October 11.

Congressional Report Dinner.....

We are invited to hear our Congressman - Clark MacGregor - speak on timely and pertinent issues at a dinner meeting Saturday, October 14, 8:00 p.m., at the Kings Chalet Restaurant. Tickets are \$2.00....You are asked to call Carol Direks (789-2394) or Mary Jean Ernt (789-4702) for tickets.

Calendars for the year 1968 have arrived and will be available from now on. Plan now to purchase yours at the October Meeting!!



Senators McCarthy and Mondale have endorsed League's support of supplementary funds for the Office of Economic Opportunity. Each of us in the Village should write to these men, re-emphasizing the need. Urbanologist Daniel P. Maynikian, Times cover man several months ago, clearly states the situation: "We cannot solve the problems we have now unless people have the money needed to raise a family in an American city. We seem unable to recognize that to be poor is not to have enough money."

Mary Medved and Nancy Schwalm thank the League funds for an eye-popping workshop on the OEO.

For further insights into Washington D.C.'s problem, read Constance McLaughlin Green's Washington: Village 1800-1878 at our local library. The basic problem was that the Federal Government, after borrowing the city's land, did not fulfill its promise to provide the physical systems such as sewer. With the influx of soldiers during the Civil War there were no hospitals; there was tension between freed negroes & slaves; white children could attend school only 3 months of the year because of no school district levies. We studied an intriguing problem in September, yes?

M TO: Jo

E FROM: Liz Ebbott

M SUBJECT T for A on D.C.
O (October 10, 1967)

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

STATE ORGANIZATION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
PHONE: 373-2959

DATE

Do your League realize that the inclusion of 2 Senators in the proposed constitutional amendment to give Congressional representation to D.C. are due to an amendment in the Judiciary committee by MacGregor? The Mpls Tribune 9/29/67 "But the group (House Judiciary Committee) did approve a motion by Rep. Clark MacGregor, R-Minn., to let the city's voters send two senators to Congress. The original plan was only for one House member."

The League is real happy about having the Senators in there (even if they might not survive). MacGregor deserves a pat on the back - How's coordinating going?

M
E
M
O

TO:

FROM:

SUBJECT

3rd
District
List

(4)

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

STATE ORGANIZATION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
PHONE: 373-2959

DATE

Stenciled
25

hold

A copy for each of the 19 Leagues in the 3rd
plus Mrs. Herman, plus Mrs. Roe, plus file -

To each of these 19 names should go:

1 - a copy of this list

2 - ~~the~~ Stime for Action cards for the 3rd District.

3 - Procedure in response to a Nat. T for Action."

4 - A Copy of MacGregor's Fact sheet.

5 - A ~ " Mondalini ~ "

6 - A ~ " McCarthy ~ "

Mrs. Herman & Mrs. Roe will get everything except the cards
Mrs. Herman should get a couple of expense vouchers, too.

Person Responsible for National Time for Action
3rd Congressional District

3rd District Coordinator: Mrs. Lee Herman (Jo) Phone: GR4-9396
Route 4, Box 46
Excelsior, Minn. 55331
Assist ~~Ext~~ Coordinator *Mrs. Louis Roe* *phone:*
6332 Georgia Ave. N. 533-
League *Contact Person* *Phone* *Minneapolis, Minn. 55428 9403* *Position*

Anoka (I'll have this Sept. 6 if you don't get to it by then -
otherwise leave blank)

Blaine	Mrs. Willis Wyatt 8505 Eldorado Road N.E. Blaine, Minn. 55433	784-2990	
Bloomington	Mrs. David Morton 10024 James Road Minneapolis, Minn. 55431	888-7665	President
Brooklyn Center	Mrs. Maurice Pederson 2819 O'Henry Road Minneapolis, Minn. 55430	561-1579	President
Brooklyn Park	Mrs. Jack Hopps 7726 Perry Ave. North Minneapolis, Minn. 55429	561-6653	President
Columbia Heights	Mrs. John Bjostad 1365 Buchanan Place Minneapolis, Minn. 55421	788-6304	President
Crystal	Mrs. Lester Martin 3948 Hampshire Ave. N. Crystal, Minn. 55427	537-6832	
Deephaven	Mrs. John Work Route 3, Box 264 Excelsior, Minn. 55331	474-6269	President
Edina	Mrs. Bernard Greensweig 6716 Southdale Road Edina, Minn. 55435	926-8522	President
Excelsior	Mrs. Howard Rice Box 234, Route 6, Excelsior, Minn. 55331	474-6901	
Fridley	Mrs. Ivan Rawson 5972 NE 6th Street Minneapolis, Minn. 55421	560-1574	President
Golden Valley	Mrs. Richard Thorsen 2625 Vale Crest Road Minneapolis, Minn. 55427	545-0664	President
Minnetonka	Mrs. Edward Worz 14703 Richards Drive Minnetonka, Minn. 55343	935-9575	President

Richfield	Mrs. Donald Buckman 6738 Humboldt Ave. So. Minneapolis, Minn. 55423	866-8159	President
Robbinsdale	Mrs. Riley Blodgett 3930 Hubbard Ave. No. Minneapolis, Minn. 55422	3232 537-1246	President
St. Anthony	Mrs. Frank Medved 3728 Foss Rd. Minneapolis, Minn.	788-4281	Nat. Item
St. Louis Park	Mrs. Herbert McFarlane 3520 Zinran Ave. Minneapolis, Minn.	938-1523	Action Chrm
Wayzata Area	Mrs. C.K. Norris 1020 E Kirkwood Lane No. Wayzata, Minn. 55427 <i>Mpls.</i>	545-5924	President
Westonka	Mrs. F.B. Anderson Route 1, Box 336 Mound, Minn. 55364	472-4642	President

State Congressional Action Chrm: Mrs. Ralph Ebbott (Liz) Phone 426-3643
409 Birchwood Ave
White Bear Lake Minn 55110

CLARK MACGREGOR
THIRD DISTRICT, MINNESOTA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1024 LONGWORTH OFFICE BUILDING
PHONE: 225-2871

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
DAVID N. KROGSENG

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

DISTRICT OFFICE:
120 U.S. COURTHOUSE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
PHONE: 334-2173

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE:
MISS MARYELLEN SMITH

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

August 30, 1967

SEP 7 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 recent letter regarding the Foreign Assistance Act of 1967.

As you know, this legislation passed the House of Representatives August 24th by a 202-194 vote. The bill contained an authorization of \$450 million for the Development Loan Fund and an authorization of \$578 million for the Alliance for Progress. Authorizations in the bill are limited to fiscal year 1968.

The reductions made in this legislation were the result of a growing apprehension on the part of Members of Congress regarding the financial condition of the Johnson Administration. On August 3rd, President Johnson admitted that his January estimate of federal tax revenues and federal expenditures were wrong by \$15 1/2 billion. Administration officials are predicting that this year's budget deficit could exceed \$29 billion.

The \$2.8 billion authorized for foreign aid by the House of Representatives is \$200 million more than that contained in the Senate-passed bill.

Sincerely,

Clark MacGregor

Congressman Clark MacGregor

CM:kje

CC: Mrs. Ralph Ebbott ✓
Congressional Action Chairman

Any effort in the House to add funds for the Alliance or the DLF would have been overwhelmingly defeated.

--C.M.

409 Birchwood Ave
White Bear Lake,
Minnesota 55110
August 7, 1967

Mrs. Lee Herman
Route 4, Box 46
Excelsior, Minnesota

Dear Jo;

I had hoped to be all tidied up by now and I have found two more contacts:

Crystal - Mrs. Lester Martin 537-6832
 3948 Hampshire Ave N
 Crystal, Minn 55427

Blaine - Mrs. Willis Wyatt 784-2990
 8505 Eldorado Road N.E.
 Blaine, Minn 55433

However there have been difficulties reaching the remaining Leagues. It is going to take longer to complete the list, get the instructions, cards, material on MacGregor, etc. ready. It will probably be into September before they come, but they will eventually.

It was so nice to meet you and be in your lovely home. I can't thank you enough for opening your home to us. Meeting with you and the representatives of the Leagues in the 3rd district was a personally rewarding experience. The enthusiasm and competence you all had was most stimulating. I hope I can live up to it.

We should be in contact with you again soon.

Sincerely yours,

L. Ebbott

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott

All District III Leagues

*cc: Hermann
Janski
Brown
Calhoun
Watson
Nash*

Mrs. David Morton, President
League of Women Voters of Bloomington
10024 James Road
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55431

409 Birchwood Avenue
White Bear Lake, Minnesota 55110
July 21, 1967

Dear Mrs. Morton:

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. I believe we can all benefit from evaluating our procedures.

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." The process and degree of local League 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 League members as well as the community. We are not reaching this goal.

Last year efforts were made to establish Congressional District coordinators who were to help in seeing that national Time for Actions received attention. They were also to function in a communicating, liaison capacity for the Leagues within a Congressional district. The Leagues in the 3rd District have done an excellent job in responding to Times for Action and in keeping your coordinator informed. A good start has been made and we would now appreciate your help and thoughts in improving the process.

Wednesday, August 2nd at 10:00 a.m., I would like to meet with the Presidents and/or those who will be concerned with national Time for Action responses for the 3rd Congressional District. The meeting will be at the home of the 3rd District Coordinator, Mrs. Lee Hermann, Route 4, Box 46, Excelsior (GR4-9396) -- directions below.

The enclosed sheet has questions for discussion on the areas we will be getting into. It will help us all if you could think through your situation and offer your comments at the meeting. Please contact me if your League cannot attend.
(Phone: 412-426-3643)

I am looking forward to meeting with you on the 2nd.

Very truly yours,

Enclosure

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
Congressional Action Chairman

Directions: West on Hwy 7; turn left on Radisson Inn Rd., a few blocks east of Excelsior. The Christmas Lake Grocery is on the right and the Christmas Motel on the left at this intersection. Continue on Radisson Inn Rd. until the first intersection (road from the right). The Hermann home is on the right side of Radisson Inn Rd. just beyond this intersection.

Person Responsible for National Time for Action
3rd Congressional District

3rd District Coordinator: Mrs. Lee Herman (Jo) Phone: GR4-9396
Route 4, Box 46
Excelsior, Minn. 55331

<u>League</u>	<u>Contact Person</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Position</u>
Anoka	Mrs. Robert G. Seath 10901 Crooked Lake Blvd. Coon Rapids 55433	421-8885	National Item
Blaine	Mrs. Willis Wyatt 8505 Eldorado Road N.E. Blaine, Minn. 55433	784-2990	
Bloomington	Mrs. David Morton 10024 James Road Minneapolis, Minn. 55431	888-7665	President
Brooklyn Center	Mrs. Maurice Pederson 2819 O'Henry Road Minneapolis, Minn. 55430	561-1579	President
Brooklyn Park	Mrs. Jack Hopps 7726 Perry Ave. North Minneapolis, Minn. 55429	561-6653	President
Columbia Heights	Mrs. John Bjostad 1365 Buchanan Place Minneapolis, Minn. 55421	788-6304	President
Crystal	Mrs. Lester Martin 3948 Hampshire Ave. N. Crystal, Minn. 55427	537-6832	
Deephaven	Mrs. John Work Route 3, Box 264 Excelsior, Minn. 55331	474-6269	President
Edina	Mrs. Bernard Greensweig 6716 Southdale Road Edina, Minn. 55435	926-8522	President
Excelsior	Mrs. Howard Rice Box 234, Route 6, Excelsior, Minn. 55331	474-6901	
Fridley	Mrs. Ivan Rawson 5972 NE 6th Street Minneapolis, Minn. 55421	560-1574	President
Golden Valley	Mrs. Richard Thorsen 2625 Vale Crest Road Minneapolis, Minn. 55427	545-0664	President
Minnetonka	Mrs. Edward Worz 14703 Richards Drive Minnetonka, Minn. 55343	935-9575	President

CHE

NORTH ST PAUL

North St. Paul,
Minn.

LEAGUE NEWS

Units I and II
President: Mrs. George Feesl

Bulletin No. 7
March 1967

CALENDAR

1st and 3rd Mondays - NSP Village Council at 8 PM - Village Hall

2nd Tuesday East Oakdale Annual Town Meeting at 8 PM
New Village Hall in Lake Elmo

2nd Thursday Dist. #622 School Board Meeting - 8 PM in
the School Admin. Bldg. at 1709 McKnight Road

March 20 Unit Meeting at Peggy Thompson's - Unit I
at 8 PM

March 22 Legislative Observers Program - 10:00 to 12:30
at Christ Lutheran Church across from the
Capitol. You may bring non-league visitors
free.

March 27 Unit II meeting at Joyce Anderson's - 8 PM

The "Listen With the League" program on Tuesdays at 4 PM
on KUOM will be on the following topics:

March 21	Legis. Progress Report	April 11	Education
March 28	Education	April 18	Legis. Report
April 4	De facto segregation in Education		

REMINDERS

Pay your dues at the earliest opportunity and get it off your mind.
They are due and payable on April 1 for the coming year, so tie a
string around your finger and don't forget to

BRING YOUR DUES TO THE ANNUAL MEETING IN APRIL!

There will be a short review of the school survey at the annual
meeting so you will want to find your copy and bring that with you,
too.

Both of our North St Paul Units have decided that it would be most
interesting to study the Structure of Metropolitan Government, and
we have sent this recommendation to the CMAL.

Richfield	Mrs. Donald Buckman 6738 Humboldt Ave. So. Minneapolis, Minn. 55423	866-8159	President
Robbinsdale	Mrs. Riley Blodgett 3930 Hubbard Ave. No. Minneapolis, Minn. 55422	3930 537-1246	President
St. Anthony	Mrs. Frank Medved 3728 Foss Rd. Minneapolis, Minn.	788-4281	Nat. Item
St. Louis Park	Mrs. Herbert McFarlane 3520 Zinran Ave. Minneapolis, Minn.	938-1523	Action Chrm
Wayzata Area	Mrs. C.K. Norris 1020 E Kirkwood Lane No. Wayzata, Minn. 55427	545-5924	President
Westonka	Mrs. F.B. Anderson Route 1, Box 336 Mound, Minn. 55364	472-4642	President

The Honorable Harold LeVander
Governor Elect
~~Saint Paul, Minnesota~~
State Capitol
Saint Paul, Minnesota

My dear Mr. LeVander,

This letter is to urge you on behalf of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota to include in the budget now being prepared under your direction the full amount requested by the Indian Affairs Commission. This young agency has made an excellent start at meeting at the state level

Arake

Blaine Mrs. Willis Wyatt
8505 Eldorado Rd N.E.
Blaine 55433 784-2990

Bloomington Eleanor Norton 10024 James Rd 888-7665 President

Broadway Doris Pederson 2819 Otteny Rd 561-1579 President

~~Broadway~~

Columbia Heights Eleanor Bjostad 1365 Buchanan Pl 788-6304 Pres
~~Ruth W. J. (Mrs)~~

Crystal Mrs. Lester Martin 3948 Hampshire Ave N, Crystal, Minn 55427
537-6832 474-6269 Pres

Dug Lake Mrs John Work Rte 3, Box 264
Excelsior, Minn

Eden Prairie Greenswig 6716 Southdale Rd. 926-8522 Pres.
~~Ann Carlander 6800 Indian Hills Pl.~~

Excelsior Howard Rice, Box 234, Rt 6, Excelsior 474-6901

Fridley Mrs. Ivan Rawson 5972 NE 6th St, Mpls Minn
Rose Meyerhoff 55421 560-1574 Pres

Golden Valley Mrs. Richard Thorsen
2625 Vale Crest Rd.
Mpls, Minn 55427

Minnetonka PAULINE WGRZ 14703 RICHARDS DR 935-9575 PRESIDENT

Richfield Donald Buckman 866-8159

Robbinsdale Mrs. Riley Blogett 537-1246

St. Anthony

Herbert

St. Louis Park Jean McFarlane 3520 Zinnian Ave.

938-1523
1068-1523 Action Chair.

Wagzota

Grace Norris 1050 Kukulma Dr. 545-5724 President
N. Mpls. 55427

Wentworth

Barbara Anderson Ste. 1, Box 336 472-4642 Pres.
Mound

Brooklyn
Park

Louise Roe

6332 Georgia Ave. N - Plover

~~Louise Roe~~

~~6332 Georgia Ave. N~~

533-7403

Public Relations

Mrs. Jack Hogg
7726 Perry Ave. N
Minneapolis, Minn.
55429

55428

561-6653 President

Connig -

Anoka - Mrs. Ellis Dobratz - 421-1604


Joy Heavens
(Lee)

Blaine - Glen Kaiser - 786-9922 - Card Christensen, make present.

✓ Bloomington - David Morton
Mrs. Willis Wyatt
8505 Eldorado
Blaine 55433 Ed. N.E.
784-2990

✓ Brooklyn Center - Maurice Pederson
✓ Brooklyn Park - Jack Hogg - Louise Roe - phone -

✓ Columbia Heights - John Bjostad.

✓ Crystal - Merle Mattson ~~533-4446~~ 

✓ Deephaven - John Work

✓ Edina - Bernard Greensweig


✓ Excelsior - Richard Ceely - 474-4448

✓ Fridley - Ivan Rawson (Rose Meyerhoff)

✓ Golden Valley - Richard Thorsen 545-0664

✓ Minnetonka Village - Edward Worz

✓ Richfield - Donald Buckman  - 1st vp. - Mrs. Kenneth Johnson
866-8159

✓ Robbinsdale - Riley Blodgett  537-1246

✓ St. Anthony - Arthur Schwalm 789-5231

✓ St. Louis Park - Oliver Nypan - (Jean McFarlane)

✓ Wayzata - C.K. Norris

✓ Westwalker - F.B. Anderson

Mrs. Lester Martin
3948 Hampshire
Ave. N.
Crystal, Minn 55427
537-6832



FERGUS FALLS LEAGUE LETTER

FROM THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF FERGUS FALLS MINNESOTA

Volume 10

Number 7

PRESIDENT
Kathy Jacobson

MARCH
1967

EDITOR
Barbara Bopp

* * * * *

MEMO FROM OUR PRESIDENT

With this bulletin go many reminders that our local League year is fast ending - or maybe the reminders are only that a new League year is about to begin. Study our budget carefully. Do you think it's big enough? Is it realistic? Look over the Nominating Committee's report; and check over the proposed by-laws. Are there any changes you think should be made? Now, find your January-February Minnesota Voter and turn to "Members Arise! Your Program Choice is Important!" Read it carefully and then consider your Board's suggested CA for 1967-68.

MARCH MEETING FINANCE DRIVE

Finance Drive Luncheon at Dorothy Ness's, Route #1, starting at 12:00 P.M. We hope that you can all come, at least for a short time, to have lunch (some of you will be asked to bring some of the food). Our Finance Drive will cover fewer businessmen this year, because we have already earned \$211.00 on our Housing Survey. We are also encouraging greater member contributions. Last year only six members gave contributions above their dues. Please come to the luncheon prepared to give your member contribution, or add it on when you pay your dues at the Annual Meeting April 18th.

BOARD MEETING

March 21st, 8:00 p.m. at Rachel Estrem's.

LEGISLATIVE OBSERVERS LAST CHANCE

March 22 -- This will be our last chance this year to observe the Legislature and hear Professor Charles Backstrom speak on "The Prospects for Strengthening the Legislature".

ANNUAL MEETING

This will be a dinner meeting to be held April 18th at the Episcopal Church.

District III

- ✓ Anoka
- ✓ Bloomington
- ✓ Brooklyn Center
- ✓ Brooklyn Park
- ✓ Columbia Heights
- ✓ Crystal
- ✓ Deephaven
- ✓ Edina
- ✓ Excelsior
- ✓ Fridley
- ✓ Golden Valley
- ✓ Minnetonka Village
- ✓ Richfield
- ✓ Robbinsdale
- ✓ St. Anthony
- ✓ St. Louis Park
- ✓ Wayzata
- ✓ Westonka

✓ Blaine

~~Add to Westonka~~

~~I am very pleased to be your
League consultant and am ~~looking~~ ^{let}
looking forward to meeting you ^{any help}. I'd be interested
to know if I can be of ^{in visiting} ~~any help~~ with your
perhaps when you plan your year's calendar.~~

✓ Add to St. Anthony's -

"There will ~~also~~ be a similar meeting ^{soon} for the
4th District in White Bear Lake. Your League could attend
which ever is more convenient.

Carbon copies to:

- ✓ ① Mrs. Lee Herrmann
Route 4
Box 46
Excelsior, Minn.

- ✓ ② Irene -
- ✓ ③ Arline Brown.
- ✓ ④ Elke Colborn.
- ✓ ⑤ Maureen Watson.
- ✓ ⑥ me.
- ✓ ⑦ Mary Host

✓ Westonka =

I am very pleased to be your
League consultant and am
looking forward to meeting you ^{on the}
Let me know if I can be of ^{2nd}
any help I'd be interested in
visiting with your League -- ~~perhaps~~
when you plan your year's calendar.

Mrs. Arthur Schwalm, President
League of Women Voters of St. Anthony
3504 - 32nd Avenue NE
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55418

409 Birchwood Avenue
White Bear Lake, Minnesota 55110
July 24, 1967

Dear Mrs. Schwalm:

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. I believe we can all benefit from evaluating our procedures.

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." The process and degree of local League 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 League members as well as the community. We are not reaching this goal.

Last year efforts were made to establish Congressional District coordinators who were to help in seeing that national Time for Actions received attention. They were also to function in a communicating, liaison capacity for the Leagues within a Congressional district. The Leagues in the 3rd District have done an excellent job in responding to Times for Action and in keeping your coordinator informed. A good start has been made and we would now appreciate your help and thoughts in improving the process.

Wednesday, August 2nd at 10:00 a.m., I would like to meet with the Presidents and/or those who will be concerned with national Time for Action responses for the 3rd Congressional District. The meeting will be at the home of the 3rd District Coordinator, Mrs. Lee Hermann, Route 4, Box 46, Excelsior (GR4-9396) -- directions below. [There will be a similar meeting soon for the 4th District in White Bear Lake. Your League could attend whichever is more convenient.]

The enclosed sheet has questions for discussion on the areas we will be getting into. It will help us all if you could think through your situation and offer your comments at the meeting. Please contact me if your League cannot attend.
(Phone: 112-426-3643)

I am looking forward to meeting with you on the 2nd.

Very truly yours,

Enclosure

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
Congressional Action Chairman

Directions: West on Hwy 7; turn left on Radisson Inn Rd., a few blocks east of Excelsior. The Christmas Lake Grocery is on the right and the Christmas Motel on the left at this intersection. Continue on Radisson Inn Rd. until the first intersection (road from the right). The Hermann home is on the right side of Radisson Inn Rd. just beyond this intersection.

Mrs. F. B. Anderson, President
League of Women Voters of Westonka
Route 1, Box 336
Mound, Minnesota 55364

409 Birchwood Avenue
White Bear Lake, Minnesota 55110
July 24, 1967

Dear Mrs. Anderson:

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. I believe we can all benefit from evaluating our procedures.

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." The process and degree of local League 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 League members as well as the community. We are not reaching this goal.

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(Phone: 112-426-3643)

[I am very pleased to be your League's consultant and am looking forward to meeting you on the 2nd. I'd be interested in visiting with your League -- perhaps when you plan your year's calendar. Let me know if I can be of any help.]

Very truly yours,

Enclosure

Mrs. Ralph Ebbott
Congressional Action Chairman

Directions: West on Hwy 7; turn left on Radisson Inn Rd., a few blocks east of Excelsior. The Christmas Lake Grocery is on the right and the Christmas Motel on the left at this intersection. Continue on Radisson Inn Rd. until the first intersection (road from the right). The Hermann home is on the right side of Radisson Inn Rd. just beyond this intersection.

CRESTWOOD

CAMP FOR BOYS



6738 Humboldt Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55423

Route 1
Springbrook, Wisconsin 54875

July 30, 1967

Dear Mrs. Ebbott,

I will be unable to attend the meeting on August 2 concerned with National Time for Action responses as I am out of town for the summer. I have notified our 1st vice president, Mrs. Kenneth Johnson, who may be able to attend.

Sincerely,
Carol Buckman
Richfield LHV

1966

LIST OF THOSE ATTENDING THE MARCH 7th MEETING OF THE TIMES FOR ACTION COMMITTEE
DISTRICT III

Wayzata	Mrs. Fran Sternal	16950 9th Ave. No.	
		She was not at the meeting, but is the one to be contacted	
	Mrs. Carol Rausch	1450 North Larch Lane	
		Plymouth, Minn.	544- 2047
		She was at meeting and represented	
Edina-Morningside	Mrs John Herb	Mrs. Sternal	
		6001 Crescent Dr	929- 7098
		She was not at the meeting, but is the one to be contacted.	
	Mrs James Thurow	5504 Chantry Road	929- 4001
		She was at meeting and represented	
		Mrs. Herb	
Robbinsdale	Mrs. Robert Feldges	4332 Beard Ave. No.	588- 7679
		She was at meeting and is the one to be contacted	
	Mrs. Riley Blodgett	3930 Hubbard No.	Ke7- 1246
		She was at meeting - as president.	
Westonka	Mrs G. Hager	Rte. I, Box 182, Mound, Minn	472- 1834
	Mrs Franklin Wallace	Rte. I, Box 110, Mound, Minn	472- 1921
		I don't know which of these two should be contacted.	
Brooklyn Park	Mrs Louis Roe	6332 Georgia Ave. No.	533- 9403
Bloomington	Mrs. R.P. Sherer	8401 - 16th Ave. So.	881- 6238
Richfield	Mrs. Donald Buchman	6738 Humboldt Ave. So.	866- 8159
St. Louis Park	Mrs. Howard White	4112 Quentin Ave. So.	922- 9481
Anoka	Mrs. Robert Struble	600 Park Street,	421- 1053
Golden Valley	Mrs. Gerald Cohen	4755 H. Marie Lane	588- 2592
Excelsior	Mrs Lee Herman		474- 9396
State Board	Mrs Harold Nash	Rte. 7, Box 436, Excelsior	474- 8315
	Mrs. Lewis Daniel	3912 York Ave. So.	920- 3315

Jo: I have talked with the presidents of the six Leagues not represented at our meeting. I'll send you their names and addresses within the next day or two.

H.M.D.

March 9, 1966

Dear Jo:

A quick informal note to tell you that I have talked to the presidents of the six Leagues who were not represented at our March 7th meeting. They were all extremely friendly and anxious to know what we had discussed. I tried to relay to them most of our conclusions and had long phone conversations with each of them about the individual problems of each League.

As far as I can make out, most of the Leagues in the 3rd District do a pretty good job of responding to Times for Action, but not too good a job on reporting these responses to state and national offices. Maybe my talks on the phone and our discussions at your house will remedy this situation.

Here is a list of the six Leagues not represented at the March 7th meeting:

Columbia Heights	Mrs. Harold Wilson	4489 Benjamin N.E.	788- 8457
Crystal	Mrs David Reitsma	3817 Georgia Ave. N.	Ke7- 6309
Deephaven	Mrs Edward Fuller	20 Fairhones Lane, Wayzata	Gr7- 2171
Ffidley	Mrs. Robert Anderson	6735 Channel Road	Su4- 8877
Brooklyn Center	Mrs. Lawrence Pryor	6231 Lee No.	Ke7- 0443
St. Anthony	Mrs. Leo Hertog	2520 33rd N.E.	St1- 7710

As I said before I talked to all of these women and they were extremely cooperative.

Again let me know if I can help in any way
And many thanks to you again.

Name	address	Tel.	Name of League
Mrs. Riley Blodgett	3930 Hubbard Ave	Ke7-1246	Robbinadal (Sent to Feldges)
Mrs. Louis Roe	6332 Georgia Ave. Wash	533-7403	Brooklyn Park
Mrs. Carl Rausch	1450 N. Larch Lane (Plymouth)	544-2047	Wayzata (55427) Sub
Mrs. R.P. Scherer	8401-16 Ave So.	881-6238	Bloomington (55420)
Mrs. G. Elger	Rt 1 Box 182 Mound 55364	472-1834	Westonka
Mrs. Franklin Wallace	Rt. 1 Box 110 Mound 55364	472-1921	Westonka
Sub Mrs. James Thurrow	5504 Chantrey Rd.	929-4001	Edina-Manningville
Mrs. Harold Nash	R7 Box 36 Epalein	474-8315	State Board ✓
Mrs. Ronald Buckman	6738 Humboldt Ave S	866-8159	Richfield 55423
Mrs. Howard White	4112 Quenton Ave So	922-9481	Rt. Louis Park
Mrs. Ruby Struble	600 Park St.	421-1053	Anoka 55303
Mrs. Robert Feldges	4332 Grand Ave No.	588-7679	Robbinadal 55422
Mrs. Gerald Cohen	4755 E. Marie Lane	588-2592	Golden Valley
Mrs. Fran Sternal	16950 - 9th Ave. N.	(Pres) mail to:	Wayzata, Minn.
Harriet Herb) Mrs. John Herb)	6001 Crescent Drive (State Action Chairman)	929-7098	Edina, Minn. 55436
Jo Herman		474-9396	
Harriet Daniel		920-3315	

February 7, 1966

Mrs. Herman Bentz, President
League of Women Voters of Anoka
909 Washington
Anoka, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Bentz,

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". Now that Congress is again in session, we may expect to be receiving Times for Action at any time.

Some of the local Leagues in Minnesota have been remiss in responding to Times for Action. The state Board thinks it might be wise to have a coordinator in each of Minnesota's eight districts who would have a committee composed of representatives from each League in her district. It would be the responsibility of this committee to see that the local Leagues respond to Times for Action.

Mrs. Lee Hermann from the League of Women Voters of Excelsior has accepted the responsibility of being the coordinator for the third district. She will help local Leagues exchange ideas, coordinate information about congressmen and make responding to Times for Action easier for local Leagues.

We are hoping that a representative from each of the Leagues in this district can meet with Mrs. Hermann and members of the state Board on Monday, March 7, at 10:00 a.m. at Mrs. Hermann's home, Bte. 4, Box 46, Excelsior. Please let us know if your League can have a representative at this meeting, and who she will be.

Thank you for your cooperation in this enterprise.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lewis Daniel
National Program Chairman

Directions: West on Hwy. 7; turn left on Radisson Inn Rd., a few blocks east of Excelsior. The Christmas Lake Grocery is on the right and the Christmas Motel on the left at this intersection. Continue on Radisson Inn Rd. until the first intersection (road from the right). The Hermann home is on the right side of Radisson Inn Rd. just beyond this intersection.

*Same to all
in 3rd dist.*

League of Women Voters of Excelsior

FEB 1 1966

Jan 31, 1965

Mrs. Lewis Daniel
National Program Chairman
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
State Organization Service, University of Minnesota
Dear Mrs. Daniel,

Your letter of Jan. 24 asking our League to suggest a coordinator for the third congressional district to encourage response to Time for Action, was waiting for me when I got back on the 28th.

Since we have not been able to involve our membership very much in response to Time for Action, we would welcome such an exchange of ideas as you have suggested.

I feel fortunate that I was able to get one of our former presidents to accept the responsibility of coordinator;

Mrs. Lee Herman (JO)
Route 4, Box 46
Excelsior, Minn. 55331
GR4-9396

For the past two years she has served as publications chairman. One of her responsibilities has been to distribute our newly published local survey and she has been both conscientious and resourceful

Mrs. Herman would be happy to hold meetings in her home which is located on Christmas Lake just south and East of Excelsior. She will be out of town from Feb. 17th to March 2nd, but would be available after that. I hope this will not delay your plans too much.

Directions: Going west on State Highway #7, turn left on Radisson Inn Road which is a few blocks East of Excelsior. Christmas Lake Grocery is on the right and Christmas Lake Motel is on the left. Go left on Radisson Inn Road for about two blocks until the first intersection (road coming in from the Right) The Herman's home is on the right side just beyond the intersection on Radisson Inn Road.

Please let me know if this is not satisfactory.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Paul Bilka, President
Excelsior League
Route 2, Box 302
Excelsior, Minn. 55331
GR4-6045

July 12, 1965

Dear Mrs. Daniels,

On June 1st the president of our League (Fridley) asked that I write a "Time for Action" letter to Mr. Clark MacGregor, U. S. Representative for our area, regarding the Foreign Aid Authorization bill (H.R. 7750).

Since I had just been appointed Resource Chairman for FEP, I was ~~not~~ aware that I was supposed to send a copy of my letter to the State FEP chairman and one to the National FEP chairman. Therefore I did not make copies of my letter.

In my letter (June 14) I stated the League's position and thanked our congressman for voting for the authorization. I also wrote that we hoped he would vote for the Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill when it came out of Committee and into the House.

Mr. Mac Gregor answered my letter on June 29th saying in closing: "As a strong supporter of effective foreign aid programs you may be assured that this measure will have my utmost consideration when it comes up for debate in the House of Representatives." Tonight our Resource Committee is meeting for the first time. We plan to discuss our program for the coming year.

Sincerely,
(Mrs) R. Meyerhoff
1350 Hillcrest Dr. N.E.
Fridley, Minn. 55421

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS of St. Louis Park

St. Louis Park, Minnesota



Affiliated with the
League of Women Voters of the U. S.

February 23, 1966

FEB 28 1966

Mrs. Lewis Daniel
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
122 Social Science Building
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Dear Mrs. Daniel:

This is to inform you that Mrs. Howard White, 4112 Quentin, St. Louis Park, Minnesota 55416, phone 922-9481, will attend the meeting at Mrs. Lee Hermann's on March 7, 1966.

She will serve as our Leagues representative to this committee.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Vernon P. Olsen, President

by Mrs. Thomas J. Ryan
Mrs. Thomas J. Ryan, Secretary

SO/er

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ST. ANTHONY VILLAGE

Minneapolis, Minnesota 55418

February 24, 1966

Mrs. Lewis Daniel
National Program Chairman
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
3912 York Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Daniel,

The St. Anthony League of Women Voters regrets that they will be unable to send a representative to the meeting at Mrs. Hermann's on March 7.

That is the date of our finance drive, and all our members with any time and transportation available will be out canvassing.

We would like to be kept informed of the results of this effort to coordinate responses to Times for Action.

Sincerely,

Dolores Hertog

Dolores Hertog, President

Perhaps a more central location will make it easier for to send a representative to the next meeting.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ST. ANTHONY VILLAGE

Minneapolis, Minnesota 55418

February 24, 1966

Dear Mrs. Hermann,

The St. Anthony League of Women Voters regrets that they will be unable to send a representative to the meeting at your home on March 7.

That is the date of our finance drive, and all our members with any available time and transportation will be out canvassing.

We would like to be kept informed of the results of this effort to coordinate responses to Times for Action.

Sincerely,

Dolores Hertog

Dolores Hertog, President

February 4, 1966

Mrs. Paul Bilka, President
League of Women Voters of Excelsior
Rte. 2, Box 302
Excelsior, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Bilka,

Thank you for your prompt and cordial reply to our request for a Time for Action coordinator for the third district. I am delighted that Mrs. Hermann will accept this responsibility.

I am writing to her today to suggest a meeting on Monday, March 7, at 10:00 a.m. We will also contact the other Leagues in the third district giving them the time and place if that date proves convenient for Mrs. Hermann.

Thank you, again, for your help in this enterprise.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lewis Daniel
National Program Chairman

February 4, 1966

Mrs. Lee Hermann
Rte. 4, Box 46
Excelsior, Minnesota

Mrs. Paul Bilka has informed me that you will accept the responsibility in the third district of coordinating the effort to get more effective response to Times for Action. We are grateful to you for assuming this responsibility and hope it will not be too much of a burden. The basic idea is to provide a mutual exchange of ideas and information.

If it is convenient for you, we will write to the other Leagues in the district and suggest that each send a representative to a meeting at your home on Monday, March 7, at 10:00 a.m. Since there are 18 Leagues in the third district, the meeting may be fairly large, although not all will be able to have a representative there. If the meeting will be too big an undertaking for you, or if the date is not convenient, please let me know. I will not contact the other Leagues until I hear from you.

Thank you for your help. I look forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lewis Daniel
National Program Chairman

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
of
BROOKLYN PARK

FEB 23 1966

February 18, 1966

Mrs. Lewis Daniel
League of Women Voters
State Organization Service
University of Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Daniel,

This is just a short note regarding your letter about response to Times for Action.

Our National Program Chairman, Mrs. Louise Ree, will attend the meeting on March 7 at Mrs. Hermann's home.

This meeting seems very timely for our League as we are emerging (hopefully) from the provisional status and are getting ready for our first year as a standard League. We always appreciate all the help we can get.

Mrs. Ree is looking forward to the March 7 meeting.

Sincerely,

Anne Lee

Mrs. Robert Lee, President
League of Women Voters of
Brooklyn Park, Minnesota



Edina League of Women Voters

Affiliated with the League of Women Voters of the United States

FEB 25 1966

February 23, 1966

Mrs. Lewis Daniel, National Program Chairman
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
State Organization Service
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

My dear Mrs. Daniel:

As State Action Chairman, I have been appointed to serve as the Edina-Morningside League of Women Voters' representative on the Third District Times for Action Committee.

Because of an Edina-Morningside League budget committee meeting that morning, I shall be unable to attend the Times for Action Committee meeting at Mrs. Hermann's on March 7, 1966. Our Voters Service Chairman, Mrs. James Thurow, will attend to represent our League. Mrs. Thurow will give me a report on what transpires.

I look forward to meeting and working with you and Mrs. Hermann on Times for Action calls.

Sincerely,

Mrs. John A. Herb

Mrs. John A. Herb
Chairman - State Action and Finance

H:M

cc: Mrs. Lee Hermann
Route 4, Box 46
Excelsior, Minnesota

League of Women Voters of Excelsior, Minn.
Mrs Paul Bilka - Pres.
Rt 2 Box 302 Excelsior Minn
55331

LWV of US
Washington DC.

Handwritten

March 15, 1966

Dear Madam -

MAR 16 1966

I have enclosed copy of a letter to
Sen. McCarthy - a similar one was sent
to Sen Mondale -

I would like to further report
that at our last unit meeting Feb
22, 6 letters were sent to Sen Mondale
3 " " " Rep. McGregor
and 5 " " " Sen McCarthy,

Our members do not like to make copies
of their letters for any body.

We are also putting another Time
for action in ~~the~~ today's bulletin and
doing what phoning we can manage -

We wish you every success
in your drive.

Sincerely

Madge M Bilka

Pres.

copy to Minn State League.

Mrs Paul Bilka
Rt 2 Box 302 Excelsior Minn. 55331

March 15, 1966

The Honorable
Senator Eugene McCarthy,
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C.

MAR 16 1966

Dear Sen. McCarthy,

As president of the League of Women Voters of Excelsior, I am writing of my and my fellow league members opposition to the Harkness Amendment (SJR 103) to the constitution.

In our careful consideration of apportionment of state legislatures, we agreed the fairest method was to use population as the guide for the planning of state legislative districts. We are convinced this standard, established by the Supreme Court, should be maintained and that the US constitution should not be amended hastily to allow for other factors.

I feel strongly that each man's vote should have equal value in our democratic society. What would the alternative be? Which minority should be selected, and by whom, to carry greater weight in the deliberations of state legislatures. I would hope that by maintaining the population standard, state legislatures being more representative of the people, would be better able to reflect and deal with the growing complexities of state problems.

We appreciate your continuing support of our position.

Sincerely

Mady M Bilka - Pres.
(Mrs Paul J.)