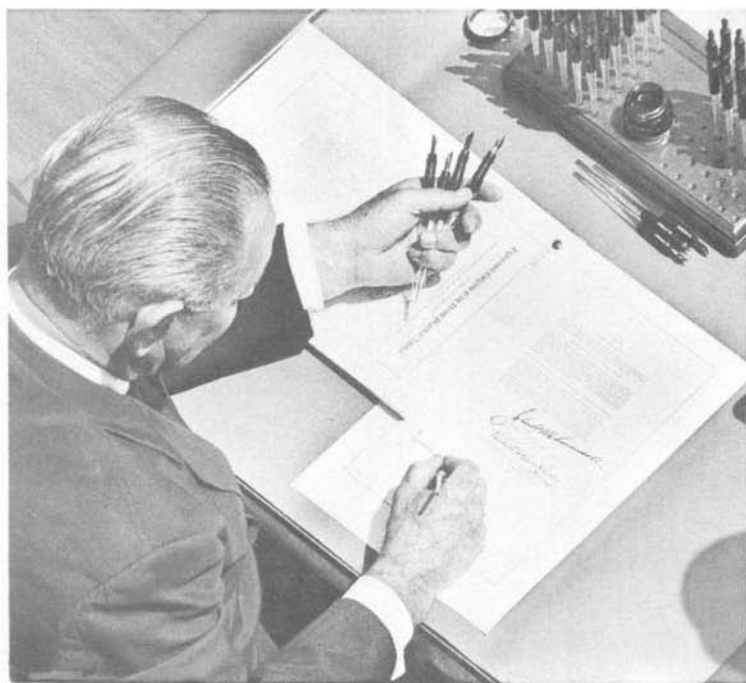


BUILDING FOR THE GREAT SOCIETY

SPEECH CARDS

LEGISLATIVE RECORD

89th CONGRESS • FIRST SESSION
1965



Prepared by the Research Division • Democratic National Committee

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**BUILDING FOR THE GREAT SOCIETY
SPEECH CARDS**

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THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
1730 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

Presidential Continuity proposes a constitutional amendment to permit the Vice President to become Acting President if the President is unable to perform his duties, and allows the President if a vacancy occurs in the Vice Presidency, to nominate a Vice President subject to confirmation by a majority vote of the House and Senate.

House (April 13, 1965) 368-29 (R 122-8; D 246-21)
Senate (February 19, 1965) 72-0 (R 24-0; D 48-0)
Cleared for State approval

Regional Medical Centers launches a 5-year program of project grants (\$50 million for the first year) to develop 25 multi-purpose regional medical programs to fight heart disease, cancer, stroke and other diseases.

House (September 24, 1965) voice vote
Senate (June 28, 1965) voice vote
Signed by the President: October 6, 1965

Sugar Bill divides the Nation's sugar needs of nearly 10 million tons between domestic producers and 31 foreign countries. The domestic industry gets about 65 per cent of the market.

House (October 22, 1965) 174-88 (R 39-39; D 135-49)
Senate (October 22, 1965) 41-10 (R 17-3; D 24-7)
Signed by the President: November 8, 1965

Tobacco Marketing quotas provide acreage poundage marketing quotas for tobacco if approved by two-thirds of growers voting in a referendum which they subsequently did.

House (March 23, 1965) 206-170 (R 11-110; D 195-60)
Senate (April 5, 1965) 54-16 (R 14-10; D 40-6)
Signed by the President: April 17, 1965

Voting Rights enforces the Fifteenth Amendment's guarantee that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude by: prohibiting the imposition or application of voting qualifications or procedures which deny the right to vote on account of race or color; prohibiting tests or devices as a prerequisite for voting; authorizing the Attorney General to appoint Federal examiners or registrars when state or local officials continue to discriminate against potential voters; empowering Federal examiners to give certificates of eligibility to vote to citizens who have been denied the opportunity; providing penalties of five years in prison, a \$5000 fine, or both for attempting to deprive a person of his rights under the law or destroying voting records.

House (July 9, 1965) 333-85 (R 112-24; D 221-61)
Senate (May 26, 1965) 77-19 (R 30-2; D 47-17)
Signed by the President: August 6, 1965

Water Pollution Control creates a Federal Water Pollution Control Administration within HEW; authorizes HEW administered control programs; and provides \$20 million a year for four years for control improvement projects.

House (April 28, 1965) 396-0 (R 135-0; D 261-0)
Senate (January 28, 1965) 68-8 (R 18-6; D 50-2)
Signed by the President: October 2, 1965

BUILDING FOR THE GREAT SOCIETY

"The challenge of the next half century is whether we have the wisdom to use (our) wealth to enrich and elevate our national life, and to advance the quality of our American civilization. . . .

"The Great Society rests on abundance and liberty for all. It demands an end to poverty and racial injustice, to which we are totally committed in our time. But that is just the beginning. The Great Society is a place where every child can find knowledge to enrich his mind and to enlarge his talents. It is a place where leisure is a welcome chance to build and reflect, not a feared cause of boredom and restlessness. It is a place where the city of man serves not only the needs of the body and the demands of commerce, but the desire for beauty and the hunger for community.

"It is a place where man can renew contact with nature. It is a place which honors creation for its own sake and for what it adds to the understanding of the race. It is a place where men are more concerned with the quality of their goals than the quantity of their goods. But most of all, the Great Society is not a safe harbor, a resting place, a final objective, a finished work. It is a challenge constantly renewed, beckoning us toward a destiny where the meaning of our lives matches the marvelous products of our labor." (From President Johnson's remarks at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, May 22, 1964.)

Major Legislation Enacted During the First Session of the 89th Congress

Air Pollution Control authorizes HEW to set standards for control of automobile exhaust, and launches a major study of methods to control pollution from smoke and other wastes.

House (September 24, 1965) 294-4 (R 90-2; D 204-2)
Senate (May 18, 1965) voice vote
Signed by the President: October 20, 1965

Anti-Poverty Amendments authorize \$1.7 billion for fiscal 1966, and extend the period during which the government can provide up to 90 per cent matching funds for poverty projects.

House (July 22, 1965) 245-158 (R 24-110; D 221-48)
Senate (August 19, 1965) 61-29 (R 9-20; D 52-9)
Signed by the President: October 9, 1965

Appalachia authorizes \$1.1 billion for development of the economically depressed 12-state Appalachia region.

House (March 3, 1965) 257-165 (R 25-109; D 232-56)
Senate (February 1, 1965) 62-22 (R 11-15; D 51-7)
Signed by the President: March 9, 1965

Coffee Agreement enables the United States to carry out its obligations under the International Coffee Agreement of 1962.

House (May 12, 1965) 300-97 (R 50-80; D 250-17)
Senate (February 2, 1965) 56-23 (R 14-13; D 42-10)
Signed by the President: May 22, 1965

Department of Housing and Urban Development places at Cabinet level a new agency, with all functions now in the Housing and Home Finance Agency and its constituent agencies, to administer major Federal programs relating to the physical development of our urban areas.

House (June 16, 1965) 217-184 (R 9-118; D 208-66)
Senate (August 11, 1965) 57-33 (R 10-19; D 47-14)
Signed by the President: September 9, 1965

Disarmament Agency authorizes \$30 million for fiscal 1966-68 for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

House (February 17, 1965) 302-63 (R 80-35; D 222-28)
Senate (March 10, 1965) 74-11 (R 24-6; D 50-5)
Signed by the President: May 27, 1965

Drug Control Amendments place stricter controls on the possession, distribution and disposal of depressing barbiturates and stimulating amphetamines.

House (March 10, 1965) 402-0 (R 131-0; D 271-0)
Senate (June 23, 1965) voice vote
Signed by the President: July 15, 1965

Elementary and Secondary School Education authorizes \$1.3 billion for the first year of Federal grant programs to improve elementary and secondary education with \$1 billion earmarked to aid educationally deprived children from low-income families.

House (March 26, 1965) 263-153 (R 35-96; D 228-57)
Senate (April 9, 1965) 73-18 (R 18-14; D 55-4)
Signed by the President: April 11, 1965

Excise Tax reductions will reduce excise taxes by \$4.7 billion by January 1, 1969, by eliminating all Federal excise taxes except user, regulatory and sumptuary levies.

House (June 2, 1965) 401-6 (R 129-2; D 272-4)
Senate (June 15, 1965) 84-3 (R 25-1; D 59-2)
Signed by the President: June 21, 1965

Federal Pay Raise authorizes a 3.6 per cent pay increase for an estimated 1.7 million federal and District of Columbia government employees.

House (October 22, 1965) voice vote
Senate (October 22, 1965) 67-0 (R 23-0; D 44-0)
Signed by the President: October 29, 1965

Foreign Aid authorizes \$3.2 billion in fiscal 1966 for foreign assistance programs.

House (May 25, 1965) 249-148 (R 44-86; D 205-62)
Senate (June 14, 1965) 68-20 (R 19-10; D 49-10)
Signed by the President: September 6, 1965

Gold Reserves allows the nation's money supply to expand by eliminating the required 25 per cent gold backing for Federal Reserve deposits.

House (February 9, 1965) 300-82 (R 45-71; D 255-11)
Senate (February 18, 1965) 74-7 (R 24-3; D 50-4)
Signed by the President: March 3, 1965

Higher Education authorizes a five-year (\$841 million in fiscal 1966) program of assistance to institutions of higher education and to students attending such institutions.

House (August 26, 1965) 305-37 (R 85-29; D 220-8)
Senate (September 2, 1965) 79-3 (R 25-0; D 54-3)
Signed by the President: November 8, 1965

Highway Beautification provides \$325 million in federal funds for a two-year program of removing signboards and junkyards from roadsides and for landscaping highway right-of-way.

House (October 7, 1965) 245-138 (R 26-89; D 219-49)
Senate (September 16, 1965) 63-14 (R 16-8; D 47-6)
Signed by the President: October 22, 1965

Immigration replaces the discriminatory national origins quota system with a first-come, first-served system of preferential admissions for immigrants with especially advantageous skills, education or training, or close relatives in the United States.

House (August 25, 1965) 318-95 (R 109-25; D 209-70)
Senate (September 22, 1965) 76-18 (R 24-3; D 52-15)
Signed by the President: October 3, 1965

Inter-American Development Bank authorizes a \$750 million increase in the United States' contribution to the Bank.

House (February 18, 1965) 288-92 (R 61-59; D 227-33)
Senate (February 25, 1965) 67-14 (R 20-5; D 47-9)
Signed by the President: March 25, 1965

Manpower Program extends the Manpower Development and Training programs three years through June 30, 1969; authorizes \$454 million in fiscal 1966; continues 100 per cent financing of MDTA training programs through June 1966; liberalizes training allowances.

House (April 1, 1965) 395-0 (R 131-0; D 264-0)
Senate (March 16, 1965) 76-8 (R 24-4; D 52-4)
Signed by the President: April 26, 1965

Medical Care and Social Security creates (1) a basic hospital insurance program providing 60 days of hospitalization (over the first \$40), 100 days of post-hospital care, and 100 visits by a home nurse; (2) a voluntary medical insurance program costing individuals \$3 a month and providing physicians' services (over the first \$50), and 100 home nursing visits; (3) a 7 per cent increase, averaging \$4 a month, in old-age and survivors benefits; (4) expansion of medical care programs for the aged, blind, disabled, and dependent children under the existing Kerr-Mills program of Federal-state aid; (5) expanded maternal and child health and crippled children's services.

House (April 8, 1965) 313-115 (R 65-73; D 248-42)
Senate (July 9, 1965) 68-21 (R 13-14; D 55-7)
Signed by the President: July 30, 1965

Military Pay Raise provides an average 10.4 per cent pay increase for about 4.1 million uniformed armed forces personnel.

House (August 12, 1965) voice vote
Senate (August 11, 1965) 89-0 (R 31-0; D 58-0)
Signed by the President: August 21, 1965

National Arts Foundation creates a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities to provide \$20 million a year for 3 years in endowments for the creative and performing arts and for scholarships in the humanities.

House (September 15, 1965) voice vote
Senate (June 10, 1965) voice vote
Signed by the President: September 29, 1965

Older Americans Bill establishes an Administration on Aging in HEW and authorizes \$17.5 million in grants for fiscal 1966 and 1967 for development of programs for the aged.

House (March 31, 1965) 395-1 (R 128-1; D 267-0)
Senate (May 27, 1965) voice vote
Signed by the President: July 14, 1965

Omnibus Farm Bill extends existing wheat, feed grains and wool programs through 1969; alters the existing cotton program and extends it through 1969; institutes a new four-year cropland retirement program, a new dairy program, and an acreage diversion program for rice.

House (August 19, 1965) 221-172 (R 19-104; D 202-68)
Senate (September 14, 1965) 72-22 (R 16-14; D 56-8)
Signed by the President: November 4, 1965

Omnibus Housing provides for rent supplements under housing built under FHA for low-income families whose rent exceeds one-fourth of their income; increases subsidies for public housing; extends all FHA insurance programs for four years; authorizes grants for urban renewal.

House (June 30, 1965) 245-169 (R 26-109; D 219-60)
Senate (July 15, 1965) 54-30 (R 7-19; D 47-11)
Signed by the President: August 10, 1965

Public Works and Economic Development consolidates area redevelopment and accelerated public works programs in a new Economic Development Administration in the Commerce Department to make loans and grants to areas crippled by high unemployment and low income.

House (August 12, 1965) 246-138 (R 31-93; D 215-45)

Q: What sorts of grants are authorized by the Solid Waste Disposal Act?

A: The bill provides two types of grants:

1) Grants to public and private agencies and institutions and individuals for research, training projects, surveys and demonstrations, including construction of facilities. Grants for construction are limited to no more than two-thirds of the project's cost.

2) Grants to state and interstate agencies for up to 50 percent of the cost of making surveys of solid-waste disposal practices and problems within the jurisdictional areas of such states or agencies and of developing solid-waste disposal plans.

Q: How will the bill benefit industries involved in solid-waste disposal or waste-disposal equipment manufacturing?

A: The bill requires that all information, uses, processes, patents and other developments resulting from activities conducted with a grant under the Act be readily available on fair and equitable terms to these industries.

AIR POLLUTION

CONTROL

"Pollution destroys beauty and menaces health. It cuts down on efficiency, reduces property values and raises taxes. The longer we wait to act, the greater the dangers and the larger the problem. Large-scale pollution of air and waterways is no respecter of political boundaries, and its effects extend far beyond those who cause it . . . A prime national goal must be an environment that is pleasing to the senses and healthy to live in. Our Government is already doing much in this field. We have made significant progress. But more must be done." (From President Johnson's Message to Congress on Natural Beauty, February 8, 1965.)

The Clean Air Act Amendments and Solid Waste Disposal Bill authorizes HEW to set standards for control of automobile exhaust, and launches a major study of methods to control pollution from smoke and other wastes.

Background

—President Johnson proposed legislation to control air pollution in his Message to Congress on Natural Beauty, February 8, 1965.

—The Senate by voice vote and without debate passed the bill May 18.

—The House of Representatives 295-4 passed an amended Administration-backed bill September 24.

—The Senate by voice vote concurred in House amendments to the bill October 1.

—President Johnson signed the bill into law October 20.

Provisions of the Bill

—Amends the Clean Air Act of 1963 by directing the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to establish standards limiting the emission of air pollutants from new vehicles.

—Authorizes the establishment of a new national research and development program for new and improved methods of solid waste disposal which will provide technical and financial aid to state and local governments in developing, establishing and conducting solid waste disposal programs.

Need for Bill

—Entire regional airsheds, crop plant environments, and river basins are heavy with noxious materials. Motor vehicles and home heating plants, municipal dumps and factories continually hurl pollutants into the air we breathe. Each day almost 50,000 tons of unpleasant, and sometimes poisonous, sulfur dioxide are added to the atmosphere, and our automobiles produce almost 300,000 tons of other pollutants.

—In Donora, Pennsylvania in 1948, and New York City in 1953 serious illness and some deaths were produced by sharp increases in air pollution.

—Three-fourths of the eight million people in the Los Angeles area are annoyed by severe eye irritation much of the year.

—Air pollution creates filth and gloom and depreciates property values of entire neighborhoods.

Questions and Answers

Q: In addition to directing the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to establish standards regarding air pollution from automotive exhaust, what else is provided for in the Clean Air Amendments?

A: The Clean Air Act Amendments:

- Prohibit the domestic sale, manufacture for domestic sale, or importation of any vehicle or vehicle engine not in conformity with the regulations.
- Provide fines of up to \$1,000 for each new motor vehicle or new motor vehicle engine which is manufactured or sold in violation of the regulations.
- Provide that sample vehicle or engines could be submitted to the HEW Secretary, who would conduct tests and, if the sample passed the tests, issue a certificate of compliance to cover all vehicles or engines of the same production model.
- Authorize accelerated federal research on the problem of developing improved, low-cost techniques for reducing sulfur oxide emissions from fuel combustion sources and extracting sulfur from fuels.

Q: How do the Clean Air Act Amendments affect foreign countries?

A: In cases of air pollution affecting a foreign country, the amendments direct the Secretary of HEW to call a conference of state and local air pollution agencies in the area where the pollution originates and to invite the affected foreign country to participate in the conference. They also authorize a legal suit to be brought to abate air pollution affecting another country.

Q: Who has the responsibility for the solid waste disposal program contained in the bill?

A: The responsibility for the solid waste disposal program is divided between the Departments of HEW and the Interior, with Interior having responsibility over problems of solid waste resulting from the extraction, processing, or utilization of minerals or fossil fuels and the HEW Secretary having jurisdiction over all other aspects.

Q: How does the bill define "solid waste?"

A: "Solid waste" includes garbage, refuse and other discarded solid materials, including solid-waste materials resulting from industrial, commercial and agricultural operations and from community activities. It does not include solids or dissolved material in domestic sewage or other significant pollutants in water resources.

a sewage-treatment plant. A municipality is defined as "any city, town, borough, county, parish, or other public body created by or pursuant to State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes."

Eligible projects include new sewage-treatment plants, additions or extensions, alterations, acquisitions, improvements, or remodeling of existing treatment plants and related facilities.

WATER POLLUTION

CONTROL

"In the last few decades entire new categories of waste have come to plague and menace the American scene . . . Pollution is growing at a rapid rate . . . Pollution destroys beauty and menaces health. It cuts down on efficiency, reduces property values and raises taxes . . . Almost all these wastes and pollutions are the result of activities carried on for the benefit of man. A prime national goal must be an environment that is pleasing to the senses and healthy to live in. Our Government is already doing much in this field. We have made significant progress. But more must be done." (From President Johnson's Message to Congress on Natural Beauty, February 8, 1965.)

The Federal Water Quality Act of 1965 creates a Federal Water Pollution Control Administration within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to administer control programs, and provides \$20 million a year for four years for control improvement projects.

Background

—President Johnson asked Congress for legislation to control water pollution in his State of

the Union Message January 7, and in his Budget Message January 28.

—The Senate passed an amended version of the bill 68-8 January 28.

—President Johnson repeated his request in his Message to the Congress on Natural Beauty February 8.

—The House of Representatives passed an amended version of the bill 396-0 April 28.

—The conference report was approved by the House 379-0 and in the Senate by voice vote September 21.

—President Johnson signed the bill into law October 2.

Provisions of the Bill

—Places the national water pollution control program, now administered by a division within the Public Health Service, in an Administration reporting directly to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

—Provides grants to assist and stimulate communities in the construction of needed municipal sewage-treatment plants.

—Establishes federal water quality standards to prevent pollution before it starts.

—Sets up federal enforcement procedures to correct interstate pollution problems.

—Authorizes development of comprehensive water pollution control programs for the nation's major river basins.

—Provides technical assistance whenever state water pollution control agencies request help.

—Creates regional laboratories throughout the country to investigate local water pollution problems.

—Provides grants-in-aid for research, training, and demonstration projects, and for research fellowships.

Need for Bill

—Municipal sewage discharge into streams, treated and untreated, equals in pollution effect the untreated sewage from more than 75 million people.

—Organic industrial wastes treated and untreated, being dumped in waterways, equals the pollution of 160 million people.

—Every major river system is now polluted.

—In 1962, 100 million Americans got their drinking water from rivers and streams into which 120 million people dump their wastes.

—Water pollution is the source of viruses, mass deaths of fish, and abnormalities in animals.

Questions and Answers

Q: What kind of financial aid will communities receive?

A: The bill authorizes sewage construction grants of \$150 million annually to communities. The federal government pays 30 percent of the cost of construction up to \$1.2 million per project for a single municipality and up to \$4.8 million per project for a joint, multimunicipal project. Where states are willing to match the federal funds, communities within these states can receive from the federal government the full 30 percent.

Q: What is the reason for establishing federal water quality standards?

A: Their purpose is to encourage voluntary compliance by the states and localities. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare will take action only if the states fail to do so within a reasonable time.

Q: What are federal enforcement conferences and when may they be called?

A: The conferences may be called by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare whenever pollution arising in one state affects the health and welfare of persons living in another state. They may also be called on intrastate pollution problems if requested by the governor of the state involved. Since 1956, 37 such conferences have been held and schedules for remedial action have been established. The federal enforcement procedure provides for court action in the event industries or municipalities fail to comply with the schedules established by the conference.

Q: How does a municipality apply for a federal grant for sewage-treatment plant construction?

A: Application may be made by any municipality which has authority to construct, maintain, and operate

used a test to discriminate for the five years preceding the filing of the action.

If it gets such a judgment, examiners will be withdrawn and a literacy test may again be used. To assure that a state or county does not revert to discriminatory use of a test, however, the court will retain jurisdiction for five years and may reopen the case upon the Attorney General's allegation of discrimination.

No judgment freeing a whole state from coverage can be handed down if any county of that state has been found guilty, in a final court determination, of having used a test to discriminate in the preceding five years.

A judgment can be speeded if the Attorney General consents to its entry after telling the court he believes a state has not discriminated for five years.

Q: What is to prevent a state whose literacy test is suspended to require some new qualification for voting?

A: A state or county that has a test suspended cannot impose any new qualifications unless a three-judge District Court in the District of Columbia rules that it will not abridge the right to vote, or unless the Attorney General interposes no objection to it.

Q: What provision is made for those illiterate in English but not in another language?

A: The law says that proof of completion of the sixth grade in a school conducted in another language (or a higher grade if required by state law) will satisfy a literacy requirement if the school was situated in U.S. territory.

The principal effect will be the enfranchisement in New York State of Puerto Ricans who have an eighth-grade education in Spanish.

VOTING RIGHTS

"Our mission is at once the oldest and most basic of this country: to right wrong, to do justice, to serve man. . . . All Americans must have the privileges of citizenship regardless of race." (From President Johnson's Message to a Joint Session of Congress, March 15, 1965.)

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 enforces the Fifteenth Amendment's guarantee that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Background

- President Johnson asked a Joint Session of Congress in a speech that was nationally televised to pass legislation giving every American free access to the polls on March 15, 1965.

- The Senate passed 77-19 an amended version of the bill on May 26.

- The House of Representatives passed 333-85 an amended version of the bill July 9 after debate which began July 6.

- The conference report was adopted by the House 328-74 on August 3, and by the Senate 79-18 on August 4.

- President Johnson signed the bill into law August 6.

Provisions of the Bill

- Automatic suspension of literacy tests or other discriminatory devices in any state or county that had them in force November 1, 1964, and where less than 50% of the voting age population was registered on that date or voted in the Presidential election.
- Civil Service appointed examiners to prepare and maintain lists of eligible voters in any county where tests or devices have been suspended and where the Attorney General determines voter discrimination is taking place.
- An order that the Justice Department begin court suits to test the constitutionality of poll taxes used in state and local elections.
- Provides penalties of five years in prison, a \$5000 fine, or both for attempting to deprive a person of his rights under the law or destroying voting records.

Need for Bill

- In many states and localities American citizens are denied the right to vote solely because of their race or color.
- In some areas of the country no significant number of Negroes can be registered to vote except upon the intervention and order of a Federal court.
- The legal remedies available to citizens denied such constitutional rights — and the authority available to the Federal Government to act in their behalf — were clearly inadequate.

Questions and Answers

Q: What is the "automatic trigger?"

A: The act says no person shall be denied the right to vote because of his failure to pass any test in a state or county where less than 50 percent of the voting-age population was registered or voted in the Presidential election of 1964.

This means that in these states and counties, all tests and devices are suspended, and all citizens who meet the objective qualifications of age, residence and absence of criminal record must be registered and allowed to vote. Illiterates, black as well as white, will be registered. When an applicant cannot read or write, the Federal examiner will examine him and fill in the registration form for him.

Q: What areas come under the "automatic trigger?"

A: Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and Alaska; at least 26 (and possibly 34) counties in North Carolina; one county in Arizona, and possibly a county in Idaho and Maine.

Alaska and the single counties in Maine, Arizona and Idaho are covered simply because they have literacy tests and voted less than 50 percent of their population, not because of discrimination.

Q: What assurance is there that Negroes in areas covered by the trigger will be registered?

A: The act provides that the Civil Service Commission shall appoint as many examiners as are necessary in any county where the Attorney General has received 20 bona fide complaints of denial of the right to vote because of color, or where the Attorney General determines, on his own motion, that examiners are necessary to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment guarantee of Negro voting rights.

The examiners will examine the applicants, prepare lists of those qualified, and send the lists to local registrars at least once a month. The local registrars must place the names on the official voting rolls and make them available for public inspection. To vote, a person must be certified by the examiner at least 45 days before an election.

Where there are examiners, the Civil Service Commission can also appoint poll watchers to see that those whose names have been listed are allowed to vote and have their votes recorded. If they are not allowed to vote, the Federal District Court can hold up the results of the election until their votes are cast and counted.

Q: Can a state or county covered by the "automatic trigger" ever come out from under that coverage?

A: Yes, if it can get a judgment from the Federal Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia that it has not

Q: What is the goal of the new development facility program outlined in this bill?

A: The goal of this program is to provide the kinds of community and area facilities that will lead to long-range economic growth. Projects which produce a lasting economic effect on distressed areas will be financed such as new roadways, water and sewage systems, vocational schools, industrial parks and other public facilities necessary to attract new commerce.

Q: Are Accelerated Public Works project applications on file still eligible for financing under this new bill?

A: If these applications, filed previously with other agencies, are still in the Accelerated Public Works "backlog," they will not be eligible as such for financing under the new bill. Because of differences in criteria, applications must be resubmitted. Public facility applications, however, that are pending before the Area Redevelopment Administration will be eligible for consideration for a period of one year after the enactment of this bill.

Q: What are supplementary grants and what determines their amount?

A: Supplementary grants may be made for projects which receive grants from other federal grant-in-aid programs, as well as for projects which receive direct grants from the Economic Development Administration. The amount of a supplementary grant in a given case depends both on (1) the degree of economic distress of the particular areas; and (2) the type of project involved. For example, projects in severely distressed areas may receive supplementary grants of up to a combined total of 80% of the cost of the project.

Q: What types of loans are available?

A: There are two types of loans available—public works loans and business loans.

Public works loans of up to 100% may be made in redevelopment areas where funds are not otherwise available from private or public sources at the State and local level, or from other federal agencies, on terms which will permit the accomplishment of the project and provide a reasonable expectation of repayment.

Business loans of up to 65% of the total cost of land, buildings, machinery, and equipment needed by private businesses in order to establish or expand their facilities in designated redevelopment areas or centers are authorized by this bill.

PUBLIC WORKS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

"By combining the best features of the Accelerated Public Works program and of the Area Redevelopment program, we can begin to insure to all Americans the opportunity to maintain their dignity and self-respect as responsible, productive members of our society." (President Johnson in a letter to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, March 31, 1965.)

The Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 is designed to create a climate conducive to the development of private enterprise in America's economically distressed communities by providing new industry and permanent jobs.

Background

- President Johnson urged the Congress to act to meet these problems in his January 25, 1965, Budget Message and again in his March 25 Area and Regional Economic Development Message.
- The Senate passed 71-12 an amended Administration bill on June 1.
- The House of Representatives passed 246-138 an amended Administration bill on August 12. The bill then went back to the Senate.

● The Senate, August 16, by voice vote concurred in House amendments to the bill.

● President Johnson signed the bill into law August 26, 1965.

Provisions of the Bill

- *Public Works.* More than two-thirds of the funds authorized by Congress for the new program—\$500 million annually for four years—will be used for public works and development facility grants. Loans of up to 100% are also authorized for these projects in areas where funds are not otherwise available — facilities such as water and sewage systems, access roads and the like, to encourage industrial development that will result in long-term employment.
- *Business Loans.* Funds to encourage private investment, low-interest, long-term loans to businesses expanding or establishing plants in designated redevelopment areas.
- *Technical Assistance.* An extensive program of technical assistance to help distressed areas understand the scope of their problems as well as their economic potential.
- *Research.* Funds to develop a continuing program of study, training, and research into the causes of unemployment, underemployment, and chronic depression, and devise programs and projects to help raise income levels.

Need for Bill

- With 3.3 million Americans unemployed, joblessness continues to be the Nation's number one manpower problem with the total unemployment rate at 4.5%.
- We need the equivalent of more than 1½ million new jobs each year to offset the labor-saving effects of rising output per worker.
- More than a million new jobs are needed to employ those who enter the labor market each year.
- Approximately 27 million people live in depressed areas of this country.
- Large areas in some states have lost more than 20% of their population in the last decade, while America as a whole was increasing its numbers by almost as much.
- In a large number of counties more than 50% of all families have annual incomes of less than \$2,000.

Questions and Answers

Q: What is the basic criteria for area eligibility under the bill?

A: The basic criteria for area eligibility is substantial unemployment and/or low family income. However, no areas except Indian reservations may be designated unless they have at least 1,500 population. The boundaries of eligible areas are either labor areas (as defined by the Secretary of Labor), counties, or cities of 250,000 or above.

Q: How does an area qualify for the entire range of assistance on the basis of unemployment?

A: The unemployment must be high and persistent or sudden and severe. A "labor area" (generally consisting of one or more urban counties) or a municipality of over 250,000 population is eligible for designation if its annual average unemployment rate is above 6% and has been 50% above the national average for three of the preceding four years or 75% above the national average for two of the preceding three years or 100% above the national average for one of the preceding two years.

Q: How do areas of low income qualify for assistance?

A: Counties which have an annual median family income of 40% or less of the national median are eligible for designation. Such areas must currently have a median family income of \$2,264 or less, on the basis of a present national median of \$5,660. Areas which have a median family income in excess of \$2,264 may also qualify if they have suffered a substantial loss of population in recent years on the basis of currently available data.

Q: What are the three types of geographic groupings under which eligible communities may qualify for assistance?

A: 1) *Redevelopment areas.* Counties, labor areas, or larger cities characterized by high unemployment or low family income.

2) *Economic development districts.* Groupings of counties containing two or more redevelopment areas, organized to seek common solutions to common economic problems.

3) *Multistate development regions.* Groupings of states whose economic problems are too complex to be dealt with entirely on a local basis, necessitating long-range planning by joint Federal-State Commissions.

and remain in them rather than leave and relocate. Such grants may be up to \$1,500 for families whose incomes do not exceed \$3,000 a year or a lower amount, based on needs for homeowners with higher incomes.

Q: How would grants for neighborhood facilities help low-income families?

A: These grants are authorized to public bodies to finance projects for neighborhood facilities, such as community or youth centers, health stations or similar public buildings. Emphasis would be placed on projects which would support a community action program under the anti-poverty program, and to projects which are so located as to be of special benefit to low-income families.

Q: Under the provisions of this bill, what sort of grants are available to localities which want to beautify and improve their areas?

A: Matching grants are authorized to assist localities in beautification and improvement programs such as street landscaping, park improvements, tree planting, and up-grading of malls and squares. Ordinarily, these grants could not exceed 50% of the cost over and above the locality's average previous expenditures for such activities.

Q: What sort of improvements in the FHA programs are made in this bill?

A: This housing bill includes more liberal aid for rehabilitation in renewal areas, and higher mortgage limits (from \$20,000 to \$30,000) on insured mortgages for servicemen.

Q: How is college housing aided by this bill?

A: The bill increases the college housing loan authorization by \$300 million annually for four years and stipulates that new colleges can qualify for loans. It also reduces the interest rate on college housing loans to 3%.

Q: What is the new rural housing program contained in this bill?

A: It authorizes \$300 million a year in insured loans for low and moderate-income families, and for others above that level. It authorizes the FNMA to purchase mortgages insured under the new program in its secondary market operations.

Q: How are families, small businesses, individuals, etc. forced to relocate due to urban renewal programs benefited by this bill?

A: The bill extends the relocation payment provisions of the urban renewal program (presently applicable to public housing as well as urban renewal) to families, individuals, businesses, and nonprofit organizations displaced under any of the urban development programs covered in the bill. It raises from \$1,500 to \$2,500 the amount of the relocation payment to displaced small business concerns.

OMNIBUS HOUSING

"The American city should be a collection of communities where every member has a right to belong. It should be a place where every man feels safe on his streets and in the house of his friends. It should be a place where each individual's dignity and self-respect is strengthened by the respect and affection of his neighbors. It should be a place where each of us can find the satisfaction and warmth which comes only from being a member of the community of man. This is what man sought at the dawn of civilization. It is what we seek today." (From President Johnson's Message to Congress On The Cities, March 2, 1965.)

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 launches a new program of rent supplements for low-income people; provides home rehabilitation grants in urban renewal areas; authorizes a four-year program of low-rent public housing construction; provides grants for urban growth and renewal projects.

Background

● President Johnson outlined the provisions of this Omnibus Housing Bill in his Message to Congress On The Cities, March 2, 1965.

● The House of Representatives passed 245-169 an amended version on June 30.

- The Senate passed 54-30 an amended version on July 15.

- The conference report passed the Senate by voice vote on July 26, and passed the House 251-168 on July 27.

- President Johnson signed the bill into law on August 10.

Provisions of the Bill

- *Housing for low-income families.* In addition to existing low-income programs (low-rent public housing, FHA moderate-income housing, and direct loans for housing for the elderly and handicapped), the bill includes a program of rent supplements to provide a large volume of private housing within the means of low-income families. Eligible tenants will pay 25% of their income toward the established fair market rents, and the rent supplement would pay any difference above that percentage. (No funds were appropriated in the First Session of the 89th Congress.)
- *Rehabilitation grants.* Opens grants to low-income homeowners in urban renewal areas whose homes are required by the urban renewal plan to be rehabilitated.
- *Improvements for urban areas.* Provides grants for basic sewer and water facilities, for advance acquisition of land, for neighborhood facilities and urban beautification and improvement.
- *Urban renewal.* Increases the authorization for grants and loans to urban areas.
- *Private housing.* Extends FHA mortgage insurance authorization and makes other improvements in FHA programs.
- *College Housing.* Increases college housing loan authorization and reduces interest rate on same.
- *Rural Housing.* Extends rural housing programs to October of 1969, provides a new rural housing insured loan program, and authorizes rural housing loans.

Need for Bill

- More than 80% of our population increase will occur in urban areas by the year 2000.
- In 10 years we will need over two million new homes a year.
- We now have over nine million homes run down or deteriorating; over four million do not have running water or plumbing.
- 8.9 million families live on incomes of less than \$3,000 a year when a "modest but adequate" budget for a family is in the neighborhood of \$6,000.
- Five million individuals live on incomes under \$1,500 when a "modest but adequate" budget for an individual is in the neighborhood of \$2,750.

Questions and Answers

Q: How would housing be financed under the rent supplement program?

A: The housing would be built by nonprofit, cooperative, or limited dividend sponsors under FHA's moderate income housing program at regular market interest rates (currently 5¼ percent plus ½ percent insurance premium). It would be subject to FHA's requirements in this program which assure that the housing is modest in cost.

Q: Who would be eligible for housing under the rent supplement program?

A: Those families and individuals whose incomes are below the maximum that can be established for occupancy in public housing and who, in addition, are elderly, handicapped, displaced from their homes by governmental action, living in slums, and victims of natural disasters, would be eligible for rent supplements.

Q: What happens when a family's income rises while they are receiving the rent supplement?

A: As family income rises, the supplement would be reduced, and when the family could pay the full rent, it could continue to live in the same unit without a supplement. If the housing is adapted for individual purchase, the family could also have an opportunity to buy it when its income permitted.

Q: Who can apply for the rehabilitation grants provided by the bill?

A: Low-income homeowners in urban renewal areas, whose homes are required by the urban renewal plan to be rehabilitated—that is, they must improve their homes

Wool Act of 1954, is continued through December 31, 1969, and improved by an increase in the minimum support price. It fixes the support level for shorn wool at the present level of 62 cents a pound increased by the same percentage as the percentage increase in the parity index. This would fix the support price at 65 cents a pound for 1966, about 66 cents for 1967, with the support levels for 1968 and 1969 depending on further changes in the parity index.

OMNIBUS

FARM PROGRAM

"The task of achieving a life of quality and dignity in rural as well as in urban America is one that will engage our minds and hearts and our energies for a lifetime. We begin with the conviction that this is a goal which is right. We go forward with the knowledge that the unparalleled harvest of today's rural America has been achieved because our ancestors said this too was a reasonable goal." (From President Johnson's Message to Congress on Agriculture, February 4, 1965.)

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 extends existing wheat, feed grain and wool programs through 1969; alters the existing cotton program and extends it through 1969; institutes a new four-year cropland retirement program, a new dairy program, and an acreage diversion program for rice.

Background

—President Johnson outlined the Administration's farm policy objectives in his Message to the Congress on Agriculture, February 4, and

proposed farm legislation to the Congress April 5, 1965.

—The House of Representatives passed 221-172 an amended Administration bill August 19.

—The Senate passed an amended version 72-22 September 14.

—The conference report was approved 219-150 in the House October 8 and by voice vote in the Senate October 12.

—President Johnson signed the bill into law November 4.

Provisions of the Bill

—Authorizes a new acreage reduction and price support program for the 1966-69 cotton crops.

—Revises and extends through the 1969 crop-year existing acreage reduction and price support programs for wheat and feed grains, continuing the wheat marketing certificate system instituted in 1964.

—Authorizes acreage reduction payments for the 1966-69 rice crops when needed to keep rice growers' income at 1965 levels.

—Revises and extends through 1969 the National Wool Act program of income supplement payments to wool growers.

—Establishes authority for sales quotas for individual farmers on premium milk sales in federally regulated milk markets.

—Authorizes a cropland retirement program for 1966-69 which permits five-to-ten-year land retirement contracts with farmers.

Need for Bill

—Lack of a decent life is almost twice as prevalent in Rural America as it is in Urban America. Only 30 per cent of our families live in rural areas, but they include about half of those American families with incomes under \$3,000. Only one out of 10 boys now growing up on farms can expect to earn a good living as a fulltime farmer.

—Rural America has more than twice the proportion of substandard houses found in urban areas. A fourth of all farm homes and a fifth of rural nonfarm homes are without running water. Over 14,000 rural communities of more than 100 population lack central water supplies.

Questions and Answers

Q: What is the estimated cost of the programs contained in the bill and how, in general, are the farmers benefitted by the passage of this bill?

A: The estimated annual cost of all programs contained in this Omnibus Farm bill is \$4 billion.

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 is a major new farm program which takes direct aim at the problems of commercial agriculture. Because it covers a 4-year span, farmers can plan ahead and make far more effective plans for operation of their lands.

Q: What does the cropland retirement program do?

A: This program supplements the commodity programs by encouraging longer periods of land retirement at less government cost. It also makes possible the conversion of cropland into other uses needed by expanding urban populations. It will encourage conservation uses of land — helping to beautify the countryside, prevent water and air pollution, and shift land to recreational uses such as hunting, fishing, camping and hiking.

Q: What is the goal of the programs for cotton, wheat and feed grains in this bill?

A: These programs seek a balance between production potential and ample supplies, and between adequate farm income levels and reasonable government expenditures. They are aimed at assuring ample supplies for American consumers at fair prices as well as to further expand our export trade and to meet our foreign obligations.

Q: How do the commodity programs benefit farmers?

A: Commodity programs protect farm prices and income from the depressing effects of surplus production. They have boosted the level of farm income in recent years. This year, realized net farm income may exceed \$13.5 billion, the highest in more than a decade. Studies indicate that without these programs, there would be a 50 percent or more drop in farm income.

The commodity programs will continue to work toward cutting federal costs and reduction of surpluses. The pricing provisions would encourage maximum domestic use. Loan levels, which usually are closely reflected by market prices, would be set at around world price levels so as to improve our competitive position in international trade.

Q: How does this bill change the wool program?

A: The program which originated with the National

After the \$40 deductible, benefit payments will cover the cost of room and board in semiprivate accommodations, ordinary nursing services, and the costs of drugs, supplies, and most other items of service received which are customarily furnished for the care of patients by the hospital or extended care facility.

Q: When can one enroll in the voluntary medical insurance program contained in this bill?

A: The first enrollment period begins on September 1, 1965, and ends on March 31, 1966. If you are 65 or older on January 1, 1966, you must sign up during the 1st enrollment period in order to be covered when the program starts in July 1966. If your 65th birthday occurs after January 1, 1966, your first enrollment period runs for 7 months beginning with the third month immediately before the month you reach 65, and ending 3 months after you are 65. You will have protection as soon as you reach 65 ONLY if you apply during the 3-month period just before you reach 65, provided your birthday is not before the medical insurance program begins on July 1, 1966.

Q: What should elderly people do who cannot meet their medical expenses?

A: The health insurance programs will pay a large part of the cost of health care for most people, but they do not pay the entire bill. Those unable to pay medical expenses not covered by the insurance programs may qualify for aid from their public welfare agency. Most states have medical care programs for aged people who cannot pay their medical bills and this bill makes it possible for the states to strengthen and improve these services.

Q: What disability provisions in the Social Security law have been changed with this new bill?

A: Under the old law, disability benefits could be paid only to a worker whose disability was expected to continue over a long and indefinite period or to result in death. The new social security law provides that an insured worker who has been disabled for 12 consecutive months, or whose disability is expected to last for at least 12 months, may qualify for disability benefits beginning with September 1965.

Workers whose applications for disability insurance benefits have been denied because their disability was not expected to continue indefinitely, but who are severely disabled, should get in touch with their social security office.

MEDICAL CARE AND

SOCIAL SECURITY

"Thirty years ago, the American people made a basic decision that the later years of life should not be years of despondency and drift. The result was enactment of our Social Security program, a program now fixed as a valued part of our national life. Since World War II, there has been increasing awareness of the fact that the full value of Social Security would not be realized unless provision were made to deal with the problem of costs of illnesses among our older citizens. I believe this year is the year when, with the sure knowledge of public support, the Congress should enact a hospital insurance program for the aged." (From President Johnson's Message to Congress on Health, January 7, 1965.)

The Social Security Amendments of 1965 contain the most sweeping expansion of health care benefits ever considered by the Congress and the greatest extension of welfare benefits in 30 years by opening basic and voluntary health insurance programs.

Background

● President Johnson, who had fought vigorously for medical care for the aged under Social

Security as Vice President asked the Congress for such a program in a special Message to the Congress on Health, January 7, 1965.

- The House of Representatives passed the bill 313-115 on April 8.

- The Senate passed the bill 68-21 on July 9.

- The conference report, which settled 513 differences between the House and Senate versions, was approved by the House 307-116 on July 27, and by the Senate 70-24 on July 28.

- President Johnson signed the bill into law on July 30.

Provisions of the Bill

- A basic hospital insurance program providing 60 days of hospitalization (over the first \$40), 100 days of post-hospital care, and 100 visits by a home nurse.
- A voluntary medical insurance program costing individuals \$3 a month and providing physicians' services (over the first \$50), \$250 of psychiatric care, and 100 home nursing visits.
- A 7% increase, averaging \$4 a month, in old-age and survivors benefits.
- Expansion of medical care programs for the aged, blind, disabled, and dependent children under the existing Kerr-Mills program of federal-state aid.
- Expanded maternal and child health and crippled children's services.

Need for Bill

- There are more than 18 million men and women over the age of 65 in the U.S. Every 20 seconds another American reaches this milestone

of maturity. Each year 1.5 million people reach 65.

- Three million aged couples have incomes of less than \$3,000 a year; 1.9 million couples live on less than \$2,500 a year, and 5.7 million individuals live on less than \$1,800 a year.
- An average 1.1 million persons 45 and over were jobless in 1963.
- Half the aged couples and almost four out of every 10 single aged persons who were hospitalized incurred medical and hospital costs of over \$1,000 in 1962.
- Four out of five persons 65 or older have a disability or chronic disease.
- People over 65 go to the hospital more frequently and stay twice as long as younger people.
- Health costs for the aged are twice as high as for the young.
- Almost half of the elderly have no health insurance at all.

Questions and Answers

Q: Where do people who want to qualify for protection go to register?

A: It is not necessary to go to your social security office if: 1) you are getting social security or railroad retirement benefits; 2) you are receiving a Federal civil service retirement annuity; or 3) you are receiving public assistance payments. Information will be sent by mail to people in these three categories.

If, however, you are not receiving any of the above payments and you have either worked under social security but have never applied for benefits or you have never worked under social security, you should go to your social security office.

Q: When do the benefits under the hospital insurance program become available?

A: Benefits under the hospital insurance program will become payable beginning July 1, 1966, except for post-hospital extended care benefits which start on January 1, 1967.

Questions and Answers

Q: When was the first manpower development program launched?

A: Congress in 1962 enacted the Administration's Manpower Development and Training Act (P.L. 87-415) authorizing \$435 million for a 3-year program to train workers with the skills necessary to find employment. A vocational educational program and an on-the-job training program were established to train an estimated 400,000 insufficiently skilled workers. The primary purpose of the legislation was to retrain workers with inadequate or obsolete skills who had been laid off because of technological change. Employed workers seeking new skills were also eligible for training with special training programs for young persons age 16-21.

In 1963 Congress substantially broadened the scope of MDTA enabling an additional 93,000 persons to receive training annually. The bill provided basic education courses for the unemployed who were too illiterate to participate in job retraining programs and greatly expanded the program for out-of-school, out-of-work youths. It also extended MDTA for 1 year, through Fiscal 1966.

Q: What kind of record does the Manpower Development and Training program have to date?

A: In the past two and one half years:

—Training has been approved for 320,000 trainees with 135,000 currently in training programs.

—60,000 have been assisted through special projects tailored to the needs of the disadvantaged.

—72 per cent of those completing institutional training and 94 per cent of those completing on-the-job training have been placed in jobs.

—As of Dec. 31, 1964, almost \$426 million had been committed to MDTA programs in which all 50 States are participating. The average cost of training an individual is \$1,575.

Q: Is the program assisting workers with special problems?

A: The bill directs the Secretary of Labor to establish a program of experimental, demonstration and pilot projects—through grants or contracts—to demonstrate specialized methods of meeting the manpower, employment and training problems of these groups. Such groups would include the long-term unemployed, disadvantaged youth, displaced older workers, the handicapped and members of minority and similar groups.

MANPOWER PROGRAM

*"In the Great Society, work shall be an outlet for man's interest and desires. Each individual shall have full opportunity to use his capacities in employment which satisfies personally and contributes generally to the quality of the nation's life."
(From President Johnson's Message to Congress on Manpower, March 5, 1965.)*

The Manpower Development and Training Act Extension of 1965 extends the Manpower Development and Training programs three years through June 30, 1969; authorizes \$454 million in fiscal 1966; continues 100% financing of MDTA training programs through June 1966; and liberalizes training allowances.

Background

● President Johnson called for the expansion and extension of programs to aid the unskilled and underskilled in his Economic Report of January 28, 1965, and again in his 1965 Annual Manpower Report to the Congress on March 5, 1965.

● The Senate passed 76-8 an amended version March 16.

● The House of Representatives passed the bill 395-0 on April 1.

● The conference report was adopted by voice votes in the House April 13 and in the Senate April 9.

● President Johnson signed the bill into law on April 26.

Provisions of the Bill

- *Extends* MDTA for *three years*, through June 30, 1969, authorizing \$454 million for FY 1966 and such sums as necessary thereafter.
- Provides 100% Federal financing to June 30, 1966. After that States to contribute 10% in cash or kind. (Present law provides 100% Federal financing to end June 30, 1965, followed by two-thirds Federal contribution in FY 1966 and one-half in FY 1967.)
- Directs Labor Secretary to assist "job development" programs, i.e., to develop jobs to fill service needs (child care, domestic help, etc.) currently unmet because of lack of trained workers.
- *Repeals* ARA manpower training program and authorizes supplementary MDTA training program in "redevelopment areas." All unemployed and underemployed persons in redevelopment areas will be eligible for training and allowances.

● *Training Allowances.*

(a) *Doubles* period for which training allowance may be paid from 52 weeks to maximum of 104 weeks.

(b) Authorizes *additional* \$5 per week for each dependent over two up to maximum of six.

(c) *Liberalizes* eligibility requirements for receiving training allowance.

(d) Permits on-the-job trainees, as well as other trainees, to work up to 20 hours a week *without* reduction in allowance.

(e) Permits payment of daily commuting costs of trainees.

(f) *Relaxes* 25% limit on proportion of youths who may be accepted as trainees and receive training allowance.

● *Demonstration Projects.*

(a) Authorizes grants and contract agreements for *research* work on manpower problems including demonstration and pilot projects aimed at special work groups such as disadvantaged youths.

(b) Extends labor mobility demonstration project to June 30, 1967, and *increases* funds available from \$4 to \$5 million annually. Transfers project to Title I thus *eliminating* State matching requirements.

(c) Authorizes use of \$500,000 through FY 1967 for demonstration projects to assist placement of trainees with police records.

Need for Bill

- The social impact of America's rapidly changing technology is far-reaching — new skills are needed; old ones become outmoded; individual companies often contract or expand rapidly as a result of this change.
- With 3.3 million Americans unemployed, joblessness continues to be the nation's number one manpower problem. The unemployment rate was 4.5% in August.
- Between 1964 and 1970, the civilian labor force is expected to grow by about 1.5 million a year, if high employment growth continues. This means that approximately nine million jobs must be generated by 1970 merely to accommodate America's rapidly expanding labor force not to mention those that must be created to compensate for the increase in productivity.
- Over 17 million workers — one out of every four in the country in 1964 — have had no more than eight years of schooling. About 2.6 million have not finished even the fifth grade in school. These undereducated workers bear the brunt of unemployment.
- The unemployment rate among workers with no more than an eighth grade education is about 40% higher than the average rate for the entire labor force.

is somewhat higher than our present ratio, the net effect would be to create rather than absorb jobs.

It is estimated that a maximum of 24,000 immigrants will be job seekers. Our present labor force is 77 million, and 24,000 is only three hundredths of one percent of that 77 million—an infinitesimal amount. A good part of these 24,000 additional workers would not even be competitors for jobs held or needed by Americans. More than a fifth would come here precisely because they possess the kind of skills and talents that are in short supply here and are especially advantageous to our country.

The bill contains a statutory safeguard in requiring the Department of Labor to protect American workers from the entry of immigrants whose employment would adversely affect the domestic labor market.

IMMIGRATION

"I urge the Congress to return the United States to an immigration policy which both serves the national interest and continues our traditional ideals. No move could more effectively reaffirm our fundamental belief that a man is to be judged — and judged exclusively — on his worth as a human being." (From President Johnson's Message to Congress on Immigration, January 13, 1965.)

The Immigration Bill of 1965 replaces the discriminatory national origins quota system with a first-come, first-served system of preferential admissions for immigrants with especially advantageous skills, education or training, or close relatives in the United States.

Background

—President Johnson proposed legislation to amend the 1952 Immigration and Nationality Act and eliminate the national origins quota system in his Message to Congress on Immigration, January 13, 1965.

—The House of Representatives passed 318-95 an amended version of the Administration bill August 25.

—The Senate passed 76-18 an amended version September 22.

—The conference report passed the Senate by voice vote and the House 320-69 September 30.

—President Johnson signed the bill into law October 3.

Provisions of the Bill

—Abolishes the national origins system by reducing present quotas by one-fifth of their present number each year for five years and establishing a quota reserve pool from which quotas are redistributed giving preference to (1) those with special skills, (2) relatives of resident aliens and (3) persons who can fill specific jobs in areas where there are labor shortages.

—Creates a new 7-man Immigration Board which, with the Attorney General, will set the standards for reassigning quotas.

—Permits quota numbers not used by any country to be made available to countries where they are needed.

—Eliminates the requirement that skilled immigrants must actually find a job before coming to the United States.

—Eliminates discriminatory provisions against applicants from Oriental and Asiatic countries who could not enter the U. S. under quotas set for the countries in which they resided.

—Gives non-quota status to newly independent countries in the Western Hemisphere like Jamaica and Trinidad.

—Gives non-quota status to parents of citizens and preference to parents of resident aliens.

—Gives preference to workers with job skills in short supply.

—Eliminates technical restrictions that have hampered the effective use of the Fair-Share Refugee Law.

—Authorizes the Secretary of State to require re-registration of quota immigration visa applicants and to regulate the time of payment of visa fees.

Need for Bill

—The National Origins Quota System, first instituted in 1924, arbitrarily denied admission to immigrants with outstanding and sorely needed talents and skills.

—Thousands of our citizens were separated from their parents or other close relatives because of the quota system.

—Relationships with a number of countries, and hence the success of our foreign policy, was needlessly impeded by the quota system.

—Under the quota system, the United States chose among immigrants not on the basis of what they could contribute to our social and economic strength, but on the basis of where they or their ancestors happened to be born.

Questions and Answers

Q: Does this bill subsequently increase the total number of immigrants that could be admitted to this country?

A: Under this bill, authorized quota immigration, which now amounts to about 158,000 per year, would be raised by less than 8,000 to about 166,000 per year.

Q: Will the increased number of immigrants contribute to the unemployment problem in this country?

A: This bill contains safeguards in the area of unemployment and foreign competition for American jobholders. The actual net increase in total immigration in five years under this bill would be about 60,000. Of this total, all would be consumers but only about a third would be workers. The rest would be wives, children, and elderly parents. Since the ratio of consumers to workers

this revenue could be used for Job Corps or similar conservation efforts.

4) The scenic highway concept should be extended to the city highway which should be (a) designed in conjunction with the strip of land through which it runs, (b) integrated with other functions so as to include the use of air rights, and (c) include structures above, below, and alongside the road. The city highway should be designed to show off the city to maximum advantage to highway travelers, by enhancing the city itself.

5) To encourage states to carry out these ideas and others, the White House should offer awards or citations in the amenities, and the President should designate a "Highway of the Year."

HIGHWAY

BEAUTIFICATION

"... A highway is more than a ribbon of concrete. It is a way for people to travel, and it should serve all their human needs. Its purpose is not just to get people from one place to another. Its purpose is to enrich the journey." (From President Johnson's remarks to delegates attending the White House Conference on Natural Beauty, May 25, 1965.)

The Highway Beautification Bill provides for the gradual elimination of billboards, signs and clutter along federally-aided highways in the interstate and primary systems and offers incentive grants for the improvement of scenic areas along them.

Background

—President Johnson first proposed this legislation in his State of the Union Message January 7; he directed Secretary of Commerce John T. Connor to utilize the resources of the federal-aid highway program to promote natural beauty January 21; and then asked Congress to enact

such legislation in his Message on Natural Beauty, February 8, 1965.

—The Senate passed an amended version of the bill 63-14 September 16.

—The House of Representatives passed the bill 245-138 October 7.

—The Senate by voice vote agreed to House amendments October 13.

—President Johnson signed the bill into law October 22.

Provisions of the Bill

—Billboards must be set 660 feet back from federal-aid highways, except for on-premise advertising and advertising in commercial or industrial areas.

—Junkyards within 1,000 feet of the right-of-way must be screened by plantings, fences or other appropriate means, and those which cannot be screened must be removed by July 1, 1970.

—The federal government will pay 75 percent and the states 25 percent of compensation to the owners of signs, the property on which they are located, and junkyards affected by the legislation.

—States failing to agree to outdoor advertising and junkyard controls will lose 10 percent of their federal highway grants, subject to judicial review and waiver by the Secretary of Commerce in special cases.

—The states will receive an annual allotment from general funds equal to 3 percent of their federal highway grants for scenic preservation and enhancement of areas adjacent to or on the rights-of-way.

Need for Bill

—There are over 17,500 automobile graveyards, junkyards, and scrap metal heaps along the nation's main roads and streets.

—Of these roadside eyesores, some 14,500 were either graveyards for abandoned vehicles, or junkyards where cars are stripped of usable parts, and the unsightly rusting hulks remain in view of motorists.

—The average American spends about two months of his life each year behind the steering wheel between home and job, not including leisure-time driving.

—There are 265,000 miles of federal-aid highways in the country, carrying 46 percent of the nation's traffic.

Questions and Answers

Q: What is the estimated cost of the annual allotment states will receive for scenic preservation?

A: The cost of the 3 percent allotments for highway beautification is estimated at \$120 million a year. The legislation authorizes \$20 million for the compensation costs of billboard and junkyard control in each of the fiscal years 1966 and 1967.

Q: In 1958 Congress authorized a bonus payment to the states which agreed to regulate outdoor advertising along interstate roads. Why then was it necessary to pass this highway beautification bill?

A: The program proved inadequate. Seven years later, as of May 1965, only 20 states had entered into agreements under this voluntary program and only 8 states actually had become eligible for the bonus. It became obvious that the voluntary program had failed to control outdoor advertising and that legislation enforcing control was necessary.

Q: What else can be done in the area of highway beautification and improvement?

A: The Scenic Roads and Parkways Panel of the White House Conference on Natural Beauty, held in Washington, D. C., May 24 and 25, 1965, made many recommendations for future highway programs. Among them:

1) After 1972, when the National System of Defense and Interstate Highways is completed, a major portion of the highway trust fund should be used to fund scenic highways, parkways, and recreation roads.

2) Some tax incentives should be given serious consideration such as federal personal and corporate income tax deductions for land gifts and payment of land in lieu of money; federal estate and state inheritance deductions; lower local assessment evaluations on potential scenic corridors until the character of development changes; and gifts and memorial bequests of land and scenic overlooks.

3) Modest tax assessments should be considered on outings associated particularly with recreational pursuits, not only to support parkways, but also to help rid our highways of litter that mars their beauty. A portion of

ing the reserve funds of state and private nonprofit student loan insurance programs. Advances would be made to the state program and, if for any year the state program were not comprehensive, to private nonprofit programs to the extent necessary to enable students in every eligible institution to be covered by an insured loan program.

A federal insurance program would be authorized on a stand-by basis if adequate state and private plans are not reasonably accessible to students in every eligible institution of higher education.

For students from families having adjusted family income of less than \$15,000 the federal government would subsidize all of the interest while in school and 3 percentage points thereafter. For students from families having higher incomes there would be no interest subsidy but the insurance would cover loans to such students. Adjusted income would take into account the number of family members and the number attending institutions of higher education.

The interest subsidy would be available for federally-insured loans and for loans insured under state and nonprofit programs which meet specified standards as well as loans made by State programs.

HIGHER EDUCATION

"Every child must be encouraged to get as much education as he has the ability to take. We want this not only for his sake — but for the nation's sake. Nothing matters more to the future of our country: not our military preparedness — for armed might is worthless if we lack the brain power to build a world of peace; not our productive economy — for we cannot sustain growth without trained manpower; not our democratic system of government — for freedom is fragile if citizens are ignorant." (From President Johnson's Message on Education to the Congress, January 12, 1965.)

The Higher Education Act of 1965 is a five-year \$2.3 billion program authorizing \$841 million in fiscal 1966 for a wide variety of programs to aid colleges, universities, and students attending such institutions.

Background

—President Johnson proposed this legislation in his Message to Congress on Education, January 12, 1965.

—The House of Representatives passed an amended Administration Bill 367-22 August 26.

—The Senate passed another version 79-3 September 2.

—The conference report was adopted by the House 312-63 and by voice vote in the Senate October 20.

—President Johnson signed the bill into law November 8.

Provisions of the Bill

—Provides \$10 million for grants to colleges and universities to help meet community problems such as housing, poverty, land use and traffic.

—Provides library books for colleges and universities; training for librarians and research in this field. (No funds have yet been appropriated.)

—Appropriates \$5 million to strengthen small developing colleges.

—Provides student assistance in the form of:

—\$60 million for educational opportunity grants for students with exceptional financial needs.

—\$10 million for reduced-interest insured loans for middle income college youngsters.

—A broadened Work-Study Program for needy college students.

—Initiates a National Teacher Corps where qualified teachers will help in the improvement of education in urban and rural slums. (No funds have yet been appropriated.)

—Establishes 4,500 fellowships for persons interested in careers in elementary and secondary education.

—Authorizes \$15 million for the purchase of teaching equipment and minor remodeling of undergraduate facilities. The funds may also be used for workshops and institutes for persons who will use educational media equipment.

—Broadens the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963.

Need for Bill

—We lack college facilities for over 100,000 of our brightest high school graduates.

—Nearly 2 million new teachers will be needed in elementary and secondary schools in the next ten years.

—Presently overcrowded colleges must be prepared to increase their enrollment by 50% by 1970.

—Only one out of three youngsters from low-income families attends college compared with four out of five from high-income families.

Questions and Answers

Q: What is the significance of the scholarship program contained in this bill?

A: The scholarship program authorized in the Higher Education bill is the first program of federal scholarships for capable high school graduates who need financial help for college. It is estimated that this provision of the bill will permit 140,000 young American men and women to continue their education, checking the waste of talent caused by poverty.

Q: What types of assistance are provided academically qualified students in need of financial assistance?

A: The bill authorizes four types of assistance:

- 1) Undergraduate educational opportunity grants.
- 2) Reduced-interest loans for both undergraduate and graduate students through private lenders, insured by state and nonprofit private loan insurance programs.
- 3) An expanded Work-Study program providing part-time employment for students.
- 4) Improvements in the National Defense Student Loan Program.

Q: Who is eligible for educational opportunity grants?

A: Institutions of higher education must determine that candidates for the grants show academic promise, are of exceptional financial need, and would not, but for an educational opportunity grant, be financially able to pursue a higher education.

Grants would be no less than \$200, or more than one-half of the total amount of student assistance (excluding work-study) provided to the same student, or \$800, whichever is the lesser. An additional \$200 would be awarded to students who were in the upper half of their class during the preceding year. Funds would be allocated among the states on the basis of college enrollment.

Institutions of higher learning would be expected to make vigorous efforts to identify qualified youth of exceptional financial need and encourage them to continue their education beyond secondary school. Colleges would establish close working relationships with secondary schools and could make tentative commitments of scholarships to qualified students enrolled in grade 11 or lower and to secondary school dropouts.

Q: How are the low-interest insured loans for students administered?

A: The \$10 million authorized for this purpose in the bill would be used to assist in establishing or strengthen-

Q: On what items is the tax reduced or eliminated in stages?

A: The 10% tax on passenger cars will be reduced in stages until it reaches 1% in 1969. It drops to 7% immediately; 6% on January 1, 1966; 4% on January 1, 1967; 2% on January 1, 1968; and 1% on January 1, 1969—where it will remain.

The telephone tax will be reduced in stages starting January 1, 1966, when it will drop from 10 to 3%. It is eliminated in three more stages of 1% each on January 1, 1967, 1968, and 1969.

Q: For what items will the tax remain unchanged?

A: The tax will remain unchanged for three general categories of items: (1) alcohol and tobacco taxes; (2) user taxes and other taxes relating to expenditure programs such as those for highways, and (3) regulatory and similar taxes.

EXCISE TAX REDUCTION

"Many of our existing excises were born of depression and war. Many were designed to restrain civilian demand in wartime and thereby free resources for military use. They need to be re-examined to assure that they do not hold back an expanding peacetime economy. The proposed program of excise tax cuts and revisions will spur growth and move us closer to full employment by removing an unnecessary drag on consumer and business purchasing power." (From President Johnson's Message to Congress on Excise Taxes, May 17, 1965.)

The Excise Tax Reduction Bill provides a five-phase timetable which will eliminate all federal excises except user, regulatory and sumptuary levies by January 1, 1969. Reductions will total \$4.7 billion by 1969.

Background

● President Johnson proposed an excise tax cut in his Budget Message of January 25, 1965, and his Excise Tax Message of May 17, 1965.

● The House of Representatives passed the bill 401-6 on June 2.

- The Senate passed the bill 84-3 with some major changes on June 15.

- The conference report was approved in both Houses by voice votes on June 17.

- President Johnson signed the bill into law June 21.

Provisions of the Bill

- Immediate elimination of \$1.7 billion of excise taxes and a total excise tax reduction of \$4.7 billion by January 1, 1969.
- Immediate elimination of the 10% retailer's excise tax on such items as toilet articles, wallets and pocketbooks, jewelry and furs.
- Elimination or reduction of manufacturers' excise taxes on many items.
- Lower prices, brought about by reductions, which will mean increased purchasing power, greater consumer demand, higher production and employment, and a total increase in national output (gross national product) eventually amounting to several times the total amount of the tax cut.

Need for Bill

- 3.3 million persons were out of work in August. Unemployment still stands over 4%.
- We must add another \$35 to \$45 billion to gross national output every year to lead us to our full potential.
- Many of the existing excise taxes were of war-time origin, designed to reduce civilian demand for non-essential goods. Their retention 20 years after the end of the war was an unfair burden on certain products and businesses, and a discouragement to consumer purchases.

Questions and Answers

Q: How much will the tax cut reduce the average cost of the annual family budget?

A: Assuming that the precise amount of tax reduction is passed along to the approximately 60 million U.S. families, families would save on the cost of their annual budget an average of about \$57 from the \$3.4 billion tax cut in 1966. This figure would be lower if some reductions are not passed through. It is more likely, however, based on the 1954 experience, that the budget savings would be higher than this because retailers would often apply the same percentage markup to the lower manufacturers' price.

Q: How will the excise tax cut help create jobs?

A: As prices are reduced, consumer purchasing power will increase, raising demand for consumer goods. This will stimulate production and create more jobs.

Q: Will the tax cut help lower income families?

A: The excise tax reductions as a percent of income will be highest for families earning under \$5,000 because the cut includes reductions of many highly regressive taxes — those which fall heaviest on the poor. These include taxes on telephones, automobile parts, household appliances, and toilet preparations.

Q: Why weren't the taxes cut all at once instead of in stages?

A: The reductions were made in stages to minimize the impact they would have on the Federal budget. If they had all been enacted at once, the budget deficit would have been substantially increased. The sudden impact of such a large tax cut might have created inflationary pressure in the economy.

Q: Will the tax reductions automatically be passed on to consumers?

A: There is nothing in the bill which requires manufacturers and retailers to pass the tax cut on to consumers. However, for several reasons it can be expected that most of the tax cuts will be passed on. Many manufacturers and retailers will be able to substantially increase their sales volume because of the lower prices resulting from the tax cut. Moreover, because of competition, many or most manufacturers and retailers will pass the tax cut on to meet similar action by their competitors.

Q: How can local educational agencies, in consultation with their state departments of education, best take advantage of Title II of this bill which provides funds for the purpose of making library resources, textbooks, and other printed and published instructional materials for use of children and teachers in public and private elementary and secondary schools?

A: 1) Survey the community as to the availability of and need for library resources for children and teachers.

2) Determine the extent of, and assign priorities to, the need for textbooks in the schools.

3) Survey the availability of and need for other printed and published instructional materials.

4) Consider possible alternatives for making available textbooks and materials acquired under this title to the children and teachers in the state.

Q: How best might local educational agencies prepare for grants under Title III to be used for supplementary education and regional educational laboratories?

A: 1) Survey the educational needs of the school district or districts to determine where such funds may be most appropriately applied.

2) Determine which educational activities and services would be most appropriate to concentrate on first.

3) Determine the new ideas of teaching, learning, and school activities and services which would be worthy of investigation and placing in operation.

Q: Would it be possible under this bill for the government to control school systems and types of materials used?

A: The bill specifically prohibits any type of direction, supervision or control over any segment of any educational institution or school system or over the selection of library materials, textbooks or other printed instructional materials by any government department, agency, officer or employee.

ELEMENTARY and SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

*"I wish to see an America in which no young person, whatever the circumstances, shall reach the age of 21 without the health, education and skills that will give him an opportunity to be an effective citizen and a self-supporting individual."
(President Johnson, before group of labor leaders at White House, January 5, 1965.)*

The Elementary and Secondary School Education Act of 1965 authorizes \$1.3 billion for the first year of Federal grant programs to improve elementary and secondary education with \$1 billion earmarked to aid educationally deprived children from low-income families.

Background

● President Johnson first outlined this program in his Education Message to the Congress, January 12, 1965.

● The House of Representatives passed the bill 263-153 on March 26, 1965.

● The Senate passed the same bill 73-18, unchanged from the House version, on April 9, 1965.

● President Johnson signed the bill into law on April 11, 1965.

Provisions of the Bill

- *Aid to low income districts.* A 3-year, \$1.06 billion (in the first year) program of federal grants to states to aid school districts with a minimum of 3% or 100 children from families with annual incomes under \$2000. Funds will be allotted on the basis of each state's average expenditure per school child.
- *School libraries and textbooks.* A 5-year, \$100 million (in the first year) program of grants to states to purchase library and textbooks for public and private schools.
- *Supplementary education.* A 5-year, \$100 million (in the first year) program to establish model school programs and community-wide educational centers to provide services schools are unable to provide.
- *Regional education laboratories.* A 5-year, \$100 million program of grants to train educational and research personnel.
- *State departments of education.* A 5-year, \$10 million (in the first year) program of grants to strengthen state departments of education.

Need for Bill

- About a million young people quit school each year. One student out of every three now in the fifth grade will drop out before finishing high school.
- Unemployment of young people with an eighth grade education or less is four times the national average.
- Jobs for those with less than a high school education decreased by nearly 10% in the last 10 years.
- In our 15 largest cities, 60% of the tenth grade students from poor neighborhoods drop out before finishing high school.

Questions and Answers

Q: How does a low-income school district qualify for a basic federal grant under this bill?

A: The basic federal grants to the states, authorized under Title I of this bill, will be distributed to school districts or counties where there were at least 100 school-age children, or 3% of the total number of school-age children, if that were less, from families with annual incomes under an established "low-income factor" (set by Congress at \$2,000 for fiscal 1966) or whose income from public assistance exceeded that amount. In order to qualify for assistance, each district must have at least 10 such children.

Q: How is the size of the grant for a state determined?

A: Grants will be allotted on the basis of each state's average expenditure per pupil multiplied by the number of children aged 5 to 17 from low-income families. Should local educational agencies increase their spending per pupil in fiscal 1966, a grant would be increased in fiscal 1967 and fiscal 1968.

Q: How does a local educational agency apply for money for supplementary educational centers and services?

A: Any local educational agency wishing to receive money under this title must submit a plan assuring that planning of the program will include participation by representatives from all types of educational institutions in the state—libraries, schools, museums, etc.

Q: What additional activities might be undertaken by a local school agency in order to best meet the needs of the educationally deprived children to be aided under Title I of this bill?

A: 1) Obtain as much information as possible resulting from studies or programs conducted for the educationally deprived children.

2) Determine the most vital needs of these students in the community.

3) Determine how programs under this title could be coordinated with other federal programs including the Economic Opportunity Act and such other programs as may be in operation in the community.

4) Develop plans and projects for meeting the needs of these children.

5) Determine how the benefits of this title, through such special educational services and arrangements as dual enrollment, educational television, or other plans may be made available to this type of student in nonpublic schools.

Q: What are counterfeit drugs?

A: The bill defines counterfeit drugs as drugs, containers, or labeling, which bear the identifying mark of a drug manufacturer, processor, packer or distributor other than the person or persons who in fact manufactured, processed, packed or distributed the drugs.

Q: When does the bill become effective?

A: Most provisions become effective February 1, 1966.

DRUG CONTROL

"Increasing illegal sales of psychotoxic drugs, such as barbituates and amphetamines, must be controlled. . . . Our existing legal weapons are inadequate. I therefore urge the Congress to enact legislation to control the abuse of these dangerous drugs without constricting their legitimate medical uses." (From President Johnson's Message to Congress on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, March 8, 1965.)

The Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965 place stricter controls on the possession, distribution and disposal of depressing barbituates (goofballs) and stimulating amphetamines (pep pills).

Background

● President Johnson asked Congress to help bar the indiscriminate use of certain sedatives and stimulants in his Message on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, March 8, 1965.

● The House of Representatives passed the bill 402-0 on March 10.

- The Senate passed the bill by voice vote on June 23.

- The House agreed to minor Senate amendments to the bill by voice vote on July 8.

- President Johnson signed the bill into law on July 15.

Provisions of the Bill

- Amends the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.
- Prohibits any person not in the legitimate chain of distribution from processing, selling, or possessing these drugs.
- Requires inventories on their receipt and possession by distributors.
- Makes prescriptions for them valid only six months and refillable only five times.
- Strengthens Department of Health, Education and Welfare enforcement powers.
- Strengthens existing controls over counterfeit drugs.

Need for Bill

- Over 2.5 million serious crimes were committed in the United States in 1964—a 13% increase over 1963.
- The crime rate in this country has doubled since 1940. It has increased six times as fast as our population growth since 1958.
- More than 40% of all arrests for serious crimes involve people under 18.
- At least one-half the annual production of certain useful drugs is being diverted to criminal traffic in goofballs and pep pills.

Questions and Answers

Q: What drugs are regulated by this bill?

A: The bill defines depressant or stimulant drugs as barbiturates, amphetamines or any substances determined and designated by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to be habit forming or to have potential for abuse because of their stimulant or depressant effect on the central nervous system or their hallucinogenic effect.

Q: Whom does the bill exempt?

A: Manufacturers, compounders and processors registered with HEW and otherwise qualified under local laws who engage solely in legitimate activities spelled out in the bill; suppliers of these persons; wholesale druggists, hospitals, clinics and public health agencies; practitioners licensed to prescribe or administer such drugs; persons using the drugs in research, teaching or chemical analysis and not for sale; employees of these persons or organizations acting in the course of their employment; and government employees acting in the course of their official duties.

Q: What rights are given to the HEW inspector reviewing the records kept by those legitimately dealing in these drugs?

A: He is permitted to inspect, at reasonable times, any facility in which a drug was held, manufactured, compounded, processed, sold, delivered or otherwise disposed of, and to inventory stock and obtain drug samples, giving the owner a receipt describing the sample obtained. The bill exempts from inspection all financial, sales, pricing, personnel or research data. Licensed practitioners are exempted from both the record keeping and inspection requirements.

Q: What are the penalties for violating the act?

A: Any person over 18 years of age who disposes of drugs covered by the bill (by selling, delivering, etc.) to anyone under 21 is subject to imprisonment of not more than two years and/or a fine of up to \$5,000 for the first conviction and imprisonment of not more than six years and/or a fine of up to \$15,000 for subsequent convictions.

Questions and Answers

Q: Will the new Department siphon away from states and municipalities some of the governmental authority they now have?

A: The creation of the new Department makes no changes in the substantive federal law affecting housing and urban development. It also makes no changes in state or local laws relating to urban development. All the federal programs heretofore enacted by the Congress provide aid to private, state and local programs which are carried out under state and local law. There is no reason to fear that future substantive laws enacted by the Congress will fail to follow this pattern. Expenditures might actually diminish through better coordination and tighter executive control.

Many organizations representing municipal and county governments supported this legislation, including the National League of Cities, the United States Conference of Mayors, the National Association of Counties, and the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials.

Q: What would be the function of the Director of Urban Program Coordination?

A: The Director, subject to the direction of the Secretary, would establish and maintain close liaison with the federal departments and agencies concerned and would consult with state, local and regional officials and consider their recommendations with respect to such programs.

Q: Rather than create a new Department, why didn't we simply establish an Office of Community Development in the White House?

A: This type of office would merely establish another bureaucratic layer between the President and the various government departments and agencies which have an impact on urban areas.

Fundamental policy-coordination problems would not be solved because these must be handled by the President and he already has the assistance of the Vice President as his liaison officer with municipalities, the Budget Bureau, and the Council of Economic Advisers.

Operating-coordination problems would not be helped much because these can best be solved by operating officials on the firing line.

The new office would be too cumbersome to provide the kind of personal liaison and personal staff service now provided to the President by the Vice President and by individual White House staff assistants.

Organization of the White House is really a matter that should be left to the full discretion of the President, and not incorporated in legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

*"To give greater force and effectiveness to our effort in the cities I ask the Congress to establish a Department of Housing and Urban Development. Our urban problems are of a scope and magnitude that demand representation at the highest level of government. . . . These problems are already in the front rank of national concern and interest. They deserve to be in the front rank of government as well."
(From President Johnson's Message to Congress on the Cities, March 2, 1965.)*

The Department of Housing and Urban Development places at Cabinet level a new agency, with all functions now in the Housing and Home Finance Agency and its constituent agencies, to administer major federal programs relating to the physical development of our urban areas.

Background

● President Johnson asked the Congress to establish a Department of Housing and Urban Affairs in his Housing Message of January 27, 1964, and again in his Message on the Cities on March 2, 1965.

- The House of Representatives passed 217-184 an amended Administration bill June 16, 1965.

- The Senate passed the bill 57-33 with additional major provisions on August 11, 1965.

- The conference report was approved by voice votes without debate in the Senate August 30 and in the House August 31.

- President Johnson signed the bill into law September 9, 1965.

Provisions of the Bill

- Establishes at the Cabinet level a Department of Housing and Urban Development and vests in its Secretary, to be appointed by the President with Senate confirmation, all the functions, powers and duties of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Federal Housing Administration, Public Housing Administration and the Federal National Mortgage Association.
- Defines the Secretary's capacity as an adviser to the President with respect to federal programs and activities relating to housing and urban development.
- Authorizes an Undersecretary, four Assistant Secretaries and a General Counsel, all of whom will be appointed by the President with Senate confirmation; also authorizes an Assistant Secretary for Administration to be appointed by the Secretary with approval of the President.
- Provides for retention of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) as a separate entity within the new department to be headed by a Federal Housing Commissioner who will also be an Assistant Secretary.
- Authorizes a Director of Urban Program Coordination, designated by the Secretary, to coordinate programs of various agencies of the government which affect community development.
- Authorizes the Secretary to provide technical assistance and information to state and local governments, to encourage coordinated planning by state and local governments, and to hold

informal public hearings on federal and state development programs.

- Directs the Secretary to encourage private enterprise to assume a maximum role in housing and urban development and to attain the greatest cooperation between private enterprise and the department.
- Requires the President to undertake a study of federal agencies' functions that might be transferred to the new department and to make any resulting recommendations to the Congress.

Need for Bill

- 135 million people—70% of our population—now live in urban areas. In fifty years this number will increase almost 2½ times and we will have 320 million Americans living in urban areas.
- In the next 35 years more than 80% of our population increase will occur in our urban areas. In the next 15 years 30 million people will be added to our cities — equivalent to the combined population of New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit and Baltimore.
- In 10 years we will need over two million new homes a year, schools for 10 million more children, transportation facilities to move 200 million people daily and more than 80 million automobiles.
- Urbanization consumes a million new acres a year.
- Between 1954 and 1963 per capita municipal tax revenues increased by 43%, but local government indebtedness increased by 119%.

- A provision that these programs could include but were not limited to the activities specifically listed in the 1964 Act.
- Authorization of federal grants for Community Action projects to assist chronically unemployed poor adults through participation in community betterment, beautification or conservation-type programs.
- A stipulation that the OEO Director consult with state agencies on the development, conduct and administration of these programs.

Q: How do the amendments change the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) program?

- A: Changes in the VISTA program include:
- Assignment of VISTA volunteers generally to any local program or activity which received, or was authorized to receive, federal assistance under the 1964 Act.
 - An increase in the wage base for VISTA volunteers so that death or disability benefits would be determined on the basis of a GS-7, rather than the lower GS-2, salary.
 - A requirement that VISTA volunteers — like Job Corps enrollees — take an oath of allegiance to the United States.

Q: What administrative and coordination changes were incorporated in the Amendments?

- A: The Amendments:
- Increase the National Advisory Council membership from 14 to 20 members and the Director of OEO.
 - Express the intent of Congress that wherever feasible the special problems of elderly poor should be considered in the federal anti-poverty program.
 - Delete a provision of the 1964 Act which required any individual receiving a payment under any section of the Act to sign an affidavit saying he did not believe in or support any organization advocating the violent overthrow of the Government.
 - Stipulate that not more than 10 percent of the funds allocated to one title of the Act could be transferred to another title, and that such a transfer could not result in more than a 10-percent increase in the funds originally allocated to the recipient title.
 - Require that the benefits of the Act be distributed equitably between residents of rural and urban areas.
 - Amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to authorize a moratorium of up to three years on the repayment of student loans granted under the 1958 Act to persons who are serving as VISTA volunteers.

ANTI-POVERTY

AMENDMENTS

"Our objective was stated by the Congress in the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964: 'To eliminate the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty in this Nation by opening to every one, the opportunity for education and training, the opportunity to work, and the opportunity to live in decency and dignity'." (From President Johnson's letter to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House requesting funds to double the War on Poverty, February 17, 1965.)

The Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1965 authorize \$1.7 billion for fiscal year 1966, and extend the period during which the government can provide up to 90 per cent matching funds for poverty projects.

Background

—President Johnson asked that the funds for the War on Poverty be doubled in his letter to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House February 17, 1965.

—The House of Representatives passed the bill 245-158 July 22.

—The Senate passed the bill 61-29 August 19.

—The first conference report was recommitted by the House 209-180 September 15.

—The second conference report was approved by the House by voice vote September 23 and by the Senate 46-22 September 24.

—President Johnson signed the bill into law October 9.

Provisions of the Bill

—Extends the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 through fiscal 1968, authorizing \$1.785 billion on a title-by-title basis for fiscal 1966 with the amounts for 1967 and 1968 to be authorized later.

—Extends the 90 percent federal contribution for one year.

—Permits the Director of OEO to override a Governor's veto of Community Action, Adult Basic Education, and Neighborhood Youth Corps programs.

Need for Bill

—35 million live in poverty today. The generally accepted boundary of poverty is an annual income of \$3,000 for a family of four, \$1,500 for an individual living alone.

—More than 11 million children live in poor families. One-third of the poor are children.

—6 million pre-school children live in poverty.

—8.9 million families live on incomes of less than \$3,000 a year when a "modest but adequate" budget for a family is in the neighborhood of \$6,000.

—The average income of families living on less than \$3,000 is \$1,778. The average income of all families in the U. S. was \$7,308 in 1963.

—5 million individuals live on incomes under \$1,500 when a "modest but adequate" budget for an individual is in the neighborhood of \$2,750.

Questions and Answers

Q: How will Cuban refugees benefit from the new bill?

A: The bill authorizes enrollment of Cuban refugees in Job Corps programs, and exempts them from taking the oath of allegiance to the United States when becoming Job Corps enrollees. It also authorizes their enrollment in Neighborhood Youth Corps programs.

Q: What changes have been made in the Job Corps program?

A: Following are some of the changes provided in the bill:

- Requires the Office of Economic Opportunity Director to issue regulations to prevent Job Corps programs which would displace employed workers or interfere with existing contracts for services.
- Deletes a provision of the 1964 Act which required Job Corps enrollees to sign an affidavit saying they did not believe in or support any organization advocating the violent overthrow of the Government.
- Prohibits compensation payments to any individual or organization for referring candidates for Job Corps enrollment to OEO.
- Limits to male enrollees the requirement that 40 percent of Job Corps enrollees be assigned to Youth Conservation Corps camps for work in conserving natural resources and developing recreational areas.

Q: Has the veto power of state governors over certain anti-poverty programs been changed in any way?

A: The amendments authorize the OEO Director to override a Governor's veto of proposed Work-Training programs (Neighborhood Youth Corps), Community Action programs, and Adult Basic Education programs for his particular state.

Q: Has the financing of the Work Training, Work-Study, Community Action, and Adult Basic Education programs changed?

A: The amendments extend for one year — through August 20, 1967 — the existing authority for 90 percent federal financing of Work-Training, Community Action and Adult Basic Education programs instead of 50 percent federal-50 percent state sharing of costs; requires the 50 percent state contribution thereafter.

As for the Work-Study programs, the Amendments extend for one year — through August 20, 1967 — the existing authority for 90 percent federal financing of college Work-Study programs instead of 75 percent federal-25 percent state sharing of costs; requires the 25 percent state contribution thereafter.

Q: Do any of the changes affect the urban and rural Community Action programs?

A: Some of the changes in the 1965 Amendments include:

- A requirement that there be reasonable public access to information about Community Action programs, including reasonable provision for public hearings, and reasonable public access to the books and records of agencies administering Community Action programs.

The Platform:

The Legislation:

Water Pollution Control

"We shall . . . continue the attack . . . on eliminating the pollution of our rivers and streams."

A 4-year, \$80 million program to combat water pollution in interstate waters and increase federal grants for research and construction of water pollution control projects.

Signed Into Law October 2, 1965

Immigration

"The immigration laws must be revised . . . to eliminate the discriminatory provisions which base admission upon national origins."

Replacement of discriminatory national origins system with a system of preferential admissions for immigrants with advantageous skills, education or training, or close relatives in the United States.

Signed Into Law October 3, 1965

Regional Medical Centers

"We will further expand our health facilities . . . especially . . . research laboratories."

Multi-purpose regional medical centers to fight heart disease, cancer, stroke and other major diseases.

Signed Into Law October 6, 1965

Anti-Poverty

"We will carry the War on Poverty forward as a total war against the causes of human want."

Authorization of over \$1.7 billion in fiscal 1966 to extend through 1968 the federal anti-poverty programs under the Economic Opportunity Act.

Signed Into Law October 9, 1965

Air Pollution Control

"We shall . . . continue the attack we have launched on the polluted air that envelopes our cities."

Authorization for Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to recommend means to control pollution from automobile exhausts.

Signed Into Law October 20, 1965

Higher Education

"In order to insure that all students who can meet the requirements for college entrance can continue their education, we propose an expanded program of public scholarships, guaranteed loans, and work-study grants."

Scholarships for needy undergraduates and insured, reduced-interest private loans to graduate and undergraduate students.

Signed Into Law November 8, 1965

"From your committees and both your Houses has come the greatest outpouring of creative legislation in the history of this nation . . .

"All of us know that much remains to be done. But you have begun a march which will not be stopped. You are on the way to a society which produces not only goods but greatness . . .

"Tonight . . . I want to say of the 89th Congress: An inspired group of dedicated Americans, representing a sense of national purpose, have written for the United States a new chapter in greatness."

President Johnson
Salute to the 89th Congress

Although the record to date is phenomenal, the task is not complete. If President Johnson is to continue building for the Great Society he must have your help in re-electing the men who have made the 89th Congress the most effective and the most rewarding in the history of our nation.

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President Johnson and the 89th Congress



The Democratic Record of Responsibility

It has been said that political platforms are electioneering documents, not blueprints for action. And it is true that platform promises too frequently have been filed and forgotten after election day.

In 1964 President Johnson and Democratic candidates for Congress campaigned on a platform of precise, forthright proposals designed to build a better nation. The American people responded with overwhelming approval at the polls.

President Johnson and the Democratic 89th Congress have accepted the mandate of the people. The Democratic record of responsibility is written in new laws. The platform promises have become programs for action.

The Platform:

The Legislation:

Appalachia

"We will move forward with programs to restore those areas, such as Appalachia, which the Nation's progress has by-passed."

A 6-year, \$1 billion economic development program for the depressed 11-state Appalachia region.

Signed Into Law March 9, 1965

Elementary-Secondary Education

"The demands on the already inadequate sources of state and local revenues place a serious limitation on education. New methods of financial aid must be explored, including the channeling of federally collected revenues to all levels of education."

\$1.3 billion in the first year for aid to educationally deprived children from low-income families and grants for books, research and training.

Signed Into Law April 11, 1965

Manpower Retraining

"We must develop fully our most precious resource—our manpower. Training and re-training programs must be expanded."

Extension and expansion of the Manpower Development and Training Act and a Job Development program to stimulate on-the-job training.

Signed Into Law April 26, 1965

Excise Tax Reductions

"... we should carefully review all our excise taxes and eliminate those that are obsolete."

Excise tax reductions totalling \$4.7 billion by Jan. 1, 1967, on automobiles, jewelry, furs, cosmetics and many other items.

Signed Into Law June 21, 1965

Older Americans

"We will enhance the security of older Americans by ... offering opportunities like those provided for the young under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964."

Creation of an Administration on Aging in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and a 2-year, \$17.5 million authorization for developing programs for the aged.

Signed Into Law July 14, 1965

Drug Controls

"We will continue to insist that our drugs and medicines are safe and effective."

Place stricter controls on the possession, distribution and disposal of depressing barbituates and stimulating amphetamines.

Signed Into Law July 15, 1965

The Platform:

The Legislation:

Medicare and Social Security

"We will continue to fight until we have succeeded in including hospital care for older Americans in the Social Security program."

A basic hospital insurance program under Social Security, a voluntary health insurance program and a 7 per cent increase in old age and survivors benefits.

Signed Into Law July 30, 1965

Voting Rights

"The rights of all our citizens must be protected ... We are firmly pledged to continue the Nation's march towards the goals of ... equal treatment for all Americans."

Authorization of federal registrars where local officials discriminate against potential Negro voters and provisions to enforce the 15th Amendment.

Signed Into Law August 6, 1965

Omnibus Housing

"The goal of our housing program must be a decent home for all Americans."

An expanded housing program, including rent supplements for low-income families, housing rehabilitation grants and public housing for the handicapped.

Signed Into Law August 10, 1965

Saline Water Conversion

"We shall intensify our efforts to solve the critical water problems of many sections of this country by desalinization."

Extension of the federal saline water program through 1972, increasing fund authorization to \$185 million.

Signed Into Law August 11, 1965

Regional Development

"We will continue to assist broad community and regional development ..."

Grants and loans for public works, development facilities and other projects to aid economically depressed areas and to encourage regional economic development planning.

Signed Into Law August 26, 1965

Department of Housing

"... we believe a department devoted to urban affairs should be added to the President's Cabinet."

Cabinet-level Department of Housing and Urban Development to administer federal housing and urban development programs.

Signed Into Law September 9, 1965

National Arts Foundation

"We will encourage further support for the arts, giving people a better chance to use increased leisure and recognizing that the achievements of art are an index of the greatness of a civilization."

Establish a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities and providing \$63 million through fiscal 1968 for endowments in creative and performing arts and scholarships in humanities.

Signed Into Law September 29, 1965



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