

ADA



WORLD

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VOTING RECORD—89th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

ADA Lauds 89th Congress Cites LBJ Leadership and DSG

The 89th Congress, first session, under President Johnson's leadership, adopted more domestic liberal legislation than any other Congress since the New Deal. Following the 1964 landslide, the liberal majorities in the House and Senate enacted into law important segments of the liberal program advocated by ADA year after year since its inception in 1947.

Two men deserve the lion's share of the credit for the 1965 legislative success. One is President Johnson who worked unceasingly for the enactment of liberal measures. The other is Barry Goldwater whose capture of the Republican Party in 1964 produced a banner crop of freshmen House Democrats replacing conservative Republicans and furnishing the victory margin.

The Congress liberalized Johnson Administration proposals in voting rights, medicare, Federal aid to education and rent subsidy legislation. The Congress adopted the President's liberal proposals in areas as varied as removing national origins as a criteria for immigration, authorizing the Department of Housing and Urban Development, providing funds for regional economic development and developing public power projects.

Senate liberals successfully fought to protect the right to vote by defeating attempts to nullify the Supreme Court's "one man-one vote" fair apportionment decision for state legislatures.

The 89th Congress, first session, had significant achievements but it also had failures that must be remedied. These rank as the most immediate priorities for January 1966. The House defeat of effective D. C. Home Rule and Senate refusal to debate the repeal of right to work laws represent important liberal defeats. Congress, and particularly the House, continue to authorize programs but refuse to appropriate funds for the programs to operate. The most notable examples are rent subsidies and the Teacher Corps. The failure of Congress to wage a full scale war against poverty stands out. A full effort requires broadening and increasing the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act and reforming the unemployment compensation system to provide national standards.

As distinguished as the record of the 89th Congress is in domestic policy, it is undistinguished in foreign policy. In part this is because many legislators believe that the White House places a premium on not criticizing the Administration's foreign policy. Greater uneasiness exists in the Congress among some critics than is suggested by their general silence. The bombings in North Vietnam and South Vietnam and our recent ventures in the Dominican Republic resulted in intense private criticism of American foreign policy.

COALITION POLITICS

In the House, the power of the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition has been substantially weakened. In the Senate, Minority Leader Dirksen has exorbitant influence for a leader of only 32 Senators. Following their congressional leadership, the bulk of the Republicans continued to vote in the Goldwater tradition—a tradition that still resists, screaming and kicking, entry into the 20th Century.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Voting Record is offered as a guide in judging the performance of Senators and Congressmen on issues of importance. Readers, however, will recognize the Record's inherent limitations. It is, of course, no measure of a legislator's creative ability or the diligence with which he performs his work in committee. It does not reflect on its face the failure of the Congress to deal with some major issues or the degree of responsibility of individual legislators. These judgments cannot be made in statistics or percentages; they require the use of other yardsticks and careful scrutiny on an individual basis of the capability and performance of legislators.

In addition, an undue number of absences may provide a basis for further inquiry into the legislator's attention to his duties.

House

In the House, despite the overwhelming liberal support from freshmen Democrats, liberal support from freshmen Democrats, liberal corps of liberal Republicans.

The Dixiecrat-Republican coalition is effective whenever it can find support among some non-Southern Democrats and/or have solid Republican support for the conservative position. Examples of conservative victories are the defeat of Home Rule, opposition to repeal of the Governor's veto in the poverty program, and elimination of the rent subsidy appropriation.

One major reason for liberal success in the House is the Democratic Study Group (DSG). DSG is an informal organization of liberals numbering about 180 members. In 1965 it has gained considerable recognition from the House leadership as a liberal political force. It works in close cooperation with ADA. At the beginning of the session its chairman, Congressman Blatnik (Minn.), and members of its Executive Committee—Congressmen Bolling (Mo.), Brademas (Ind.), Hansen (Wash.), Holifield (Calif.), Moorhead (Pa.), O'Hara (Mich.), Reuss (Wis.), Roosevelt (Calif.), Thompson (N.J.) and Udall (Ariz.)—provided the driving force within the House in adopting the rules reforms. It is this liberal leadership that used the 1964 election to develop the excellent strategy and tactics which made possible rules reforms. Congressman Thompson, now Chairman, carries on in the same tradition.

DSG mobilized House Democrats behind the voting rights legislation backed by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. It helped defeat the weak and crippling Republican leadership. DSG also attempted to mobilize Democratic strength behind Home Rule. Finally, DSG played an important but unheralded role while liberal legislation ran the gauntlet of the Committee of the Whole. Any liberal bill that reaches the House floor has a hazardous journey before it is finally voted on. In the Committee of the Whole Conservatives attempt to cripple liberal bills by proposing weakening amendments. Under House rules such amendments must keep their supporters on the House floor to protect against the conservative attack. The DSG established its own whip system and effectively minimized conservative success in weakening liberal legislation.

Senate

In the Senate, the conservative coalition's importance exceeded its numerical strength. The Johnson Administration (particularly the White House and Attorney General Katzenbach), and Majority Leader Mansfield accommodated Dirksen on important issues. The Johnson Administration and Senator Mansfield frequently appear to be more responsive to the political views of Senator Dirksen than they are to those of the liberal Democratic Senate majority. An examination of relevant issues bears out this point.

The liberal majority in the Senate Judiciary Committee strengthened the Administration's Voting Rights bill. Senator Dirksen opposed the liberalizing provisions including the flat ban on the poll tax. Senator Mansfield, rather than working with the liberal majority in the Senate Judiciary Committee, worked with Dirksen and drafted a substitute bill that was weaker than the Administration's bill.

On reapportionment Mansfield allowed Dirksen to determine the scheduling of the Dirksen "rotten borough" amendment although a majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee opposed it after extensive hearings. After the Dirksen amendment defeat by a healthy 7 vote margin, Dirksen's position compromised with Senator Dirksen. The Administration requested the revised Dirksen amendment to be reported out without recommendation, ostensibly to allow the Senate Judiciary Committee to report out the immigration reform bill. The reapportionment amendment could have remained bottled up in the Senate Judiciary Committee if the Administration had not made an unnecessary concession. Immigration reform had been approved by a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee after the full hearings.

A majority of the Judiciary Committee supported immigration reform. Mansfield could have brought the immigration bill directly to the Senate floor, without endangering its passage, once it was evident that Dirksen was filibustering in the Judiciary Committee.

Mansfield, in bringing to the Senate floor repeal of 14(b), kept the Senate on a bankers hour schedule and made no real effort to break the Dirksen-Southern filibuster.

CONGRESSIONAL REFORM

The rules reform battle won in the House broke the obstructionist power of the House Rules Committee. In the House, power relationships were significantly altered because Judge Smith (D-Va.), Chairman of the House Rules Committee, can no longer prevent the House from voting on major legislation that has cleared legislative committees. Significant social legislation, which otherwise would be blocked or would be watered down in order to reach the House floor, can now reach the House floor without having to be compromised.

Other liberal achievements in the House included a crushing defeat for Dixiecrat-Democrats when Congressmen Williams (D-Miss.) and Watson (then Democrat from South Caro-

(Continued on Page 2)

CONTENTS

House Issues	5
House Voting Record	6
Key to Symbols	2
Senate Issues	3
Senate Voting Record	4

lina and now Republican), were demoted by the Democratic caucus to the bottom of the seniority list before the session began. In a secret ballot vote, the House Democratic caucus stripped these Congressmen of their seniority because of their publicly announced support for Senator Goldwater in the 1964 election. This action shows Dixiecrat-Democrats that they can no longer reap the benefits of Democratic Party seniority in the House while actively opposing the National Democratic Party in the Presidential campaign.

As significant as rules reform has been in the House, there has been no progress in the Senate. The filibuster rule remains the device whereby opponents of legislation cannot only block the Senate from voting on a bill but can prevent the Senate from considering legislation. The Dirksen filibuster against repeal of right to work laws kept the Senate from even considering the legislation. As the filibuster rule now works, one-third plus one of the Senators present and voting can prevent the Senate from even deciding to debate an issue that has been approved by a Senate committee.

VOTING RIGHTS

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 will be a major accomplishment only if it is adequately enforced. Otherwise race will continue to be a basis for denying Negro Americans the right to vote.

The limited application of the Voting Rights Act demonstrates that it works where it is enforced. But the implementation of the Voting Rights Act is as disappointing as its enactment was promising. The legislative mandate is clear: registrars should be sent to every southern county that uses literacy tests, slowdowns, or any other device to keep Negroes from the polls. By sending registrars to only a handful of counties, the Justice Department continues to sanction the illegal obstruction of the Negro's right to vote.

ONE MAN-ONE VOTE—FAIR REPRESENTATION

Dirksen "rotten borough" amendment was ambivalent. In maintaining its public neutrality, it was influenced by two key political factors. The Dirksen Amendment had the support of rural and conservative Democrats. More important, the Administration appeared determined to maintain its cordial relationships with Minority Leader Dirksen. In short, on so crucial an issue as the right to vote, the Administration refused to tangle with Minority Leader Dirksen.

As the fight against the Dirksen amendment increased, liberal pressures mounted on the Administration to declare itself. The liberal fight lent credibility to their threat to discuss in depth any reapportionment scheme that reached the Senate floor. A lengthy reapportionment debate would have paralyzed the Administration's legislative program.

Nevertheless, President Johnson maintained public silence. The Administration's solution was to allow Vice President Humphrey to lobby against the Dirksen amendment which the Senate ultimately rejected by failure to endorse it by a 2/3 majority.

UNION PROTECTION

The failure of Congress to repeal Section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, which permits states to enact so-called "right to work" laws, is a major blemish on the record of the 89th Congress. For 18 years the National Labor Relations Act has permitted states to enact "right to work" legislation which prohibits the union shop and lesser forms of union security in labor-management contracts. In all, 19 states, mostly southern, have such laws. The precise issue proposed by the repeal of 14(b)

of the National Labor Relations Act is whether management and labor should be able to negotiate an agreement that provides for a union shop or a lesser form of union security.

Through collective bargaining the American labor movement has contributed to the tremendously productive capacity of the American economy. The American labor movement was able to show the American workers that they could share in the economy's reward by expanding production. Collective bargaining has truly been a civilizing force in American industrial relations, and should be encouraged by repeal of Section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act.

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

For twenty years liberals have fought for Federal aid for elementary and secondary education. During that time Federal aid faced its greatest obstacle in the House. The Johnson Administration's imaginative proposal and the 1964 landslide helped provide the necessary breakthrough.

Over the years ADA has supported the use of Federal funds to aid educational development beginning with pre-school-age children and continuing through adult education. The use of Federal funds should be directed to those areas of greatest need which include areas with high unemployment and low average incomes. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act authorized a \$1.1 billion program of grants to states: for allocations to school districts with large numbers of children of low income families; grants for purchase of books and library materials; funds to improve educational research and to strengthen state departments of education; and funds to use community facilities for education within the entire community. The National Teacher Corps should bring dedicated teachers to poverty stricken areas.

HOUSING

While Congress enacted a comprehensive Housing and Urban Development Act, the legislation falls short of assuring needy Americans a decent, safe and sanitary dwelling. Important features of the legislation include rent subsidies for low income families, rehabilitation grants to enable low income home owners in urban renewal areas to improve their homes rather than relocate elsewhere, and improved and extended benefits for relocation payments. ADA initially suggested that the rent subsidy program subsidize rents for decent minimum housing for low income families for those who pay more than 20% of their income for shelter. The bill requires that families must pay 25% of their income for shelter before they are eligible for rent subsidies. Nevertheless the rent subsidy concept is a breakthrough. Unfortunately Congress refused to appropriate funds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Disregarding the needs and requirements of the District of Columbia is common in the Congress. The greatest congressional abuse of the District of Columbia is House rejection of Home Rule legislation. In addition, the House slashed the District's education budget and approved a reactionary District Crime bill.

The Senate refuses to appropriate funds for Aid to Families with Dependent Children of Unemployed Parents (ADCUP). Public welfare in the District is a scandal. To be a model city is Washington's ostensible goal. But the harsh fact is that in Washington hungry children remain hungry because the Senate refuses to appropriate ADCUP funds.

HOME RULE

Despite the all-out support of the Johnson Administration, the House rejected Home Rule legislation.

The conservative coalition, hungry for a legislative victory, concentrated their efforts on opposing the Administration's Home Rule bill. The House Republican Policy Committee, in a vague statement purporting to support Home Rule, emphasized their opposition to an automatic Federal payment to supplement the District budget and support for non-partisan elections. The Republican Policy Committee statement amounted to a smokescreen. Actually the conservative coalition—led by Judge Smith (D-Va.), Republican Whip Arends (R-Ill.), Con-

KEY TO SYMBOLS FOR HOUSE AND SENATE VOTES

- (+) Indicates a vote which ADA believes to be in harmony with liberal policies.
- (-) Indicates a vote which ADA believes to be contrary to liberal policies.
- (+P) Indicates a pair in favor of what ADA considers the liberal position.
- (-P) Indicates a pair contrary to what ADA considers the liberal position.
- (+a) Means the member was absent but was officially announced as favoring the liberal position.
- (-a) Means a member was absent but was officially announced as opposed to the liberal position.
- (A) Indicates the member was officially recorded as absent.
- (P) Means a member was present but was unannounced as supporting or opposing the liberal position.
- (P*) Means a member was present but withheld his vote in conformity with Rule VIII which prohibits members from voting if they have a direct pecuniary interest in the legislation.
- (NS) Means that the member was not sworn at the time the vote was taken.
- (+*) Means that the member voted against the Voting Rights bill on final passage.
- (-*) Means a member supported Sisk Charter Board bill for tactical reasons to avoid total loss for Home Rule and is pledged to support effective Home Rule legislation.
- (+#) Means a member opposed Sisk Charter Board bill but opposes effective Home Rule legislation.

The number next to a Representative's name refers to his district.

(AL) means the Representative has no specific district but was elected "at large."

Democrats as the majority part are listed first in boldface type, Republicans in light-face.

Liberal Quotient (LQ): measure of the liberalism of a member of Congress determined by the percentage of his votes cast, paired or announced, in support of liberal policy measured against the number of votes counted.

gressman Laird R-Wis.), Congressman Rhodes (R-Ariz.)—seized upon the Sisk (D-Calif.) substitute D. C. Charter Board bill as the device to wreck Home Rule. The conservative strategy worked since they were aided by some northern Congressmen who used Home Rule to express their anti-Negro feelings. A majority of Washington's residents are Negro. For obvious political reasons such anti-Negro feelings are not expressed on civil rights legislation but rather on District matters.

In addition, some Congressmen decided to use the Home Rule issue as a means of declaring political independence of the Johnson Administration on an issue important to the President. Other Congressmen believe that the District of Columbia is a Federal City and that the entire city, including its residential parts, belongs to the entire nation. Since the lack of Home Rule creates certain congressional prerogatives—such as helping fix traffic tickets, guaranteed low taxicab and liquor fees—some Congressmen fear that they would be less important people in Washington if Home Rule were a reality.

The net effect was denial of Home Rule for the District of Columbia. The liberal fight continues.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Since its birth a year ago the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) has been under more political attack than any other Federal agency. OEO is the favorite Congressional Republican whipping boy. The Congress has nevertheless sustained efforts against conservative attempts to cut funds of the poverty program.

Nevertheless the House failed in one major respect by refusing to repeal the governor's veto. The governors still have the right to veto Neighborhood Youth Corps and Community Action projects. Governors Connally (D-Tex.), Wallace (D-Ala.), and Battin (R-Mont.) have all vetoed anti-poverty projects. The governor's veto has been used by governors opposed to the war on poverty. While the OEO Director can override governors' vetoes, it is not likely that OEO will override the vetoes of politically powerful governors like Texas Governor Connally.

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SENATE ISSUES

1. **Rules Reform**—Amendment to permit Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress to consider recommendations on rules and parliamentary procedures of Congress. Amendment defeated: 58-29, March 9, 1965.

A vote for the amendment is plus; a vote against, minus.

Senator Clark (D-Pa.) attempted to strengthen the mandate of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress by permitting it to make recommendations on the rules, parliamentary procedures, practices and precedents of Congress. The Joint Committee could have had its most meaningful impact in recommending ways of making congressional practices more democratic.

2. **Aid to Schools**—Amend Elementary and Secondary Education Act by changing the allocation formula for aid to impoverished school districts, thereby crippling the bill and lowering amounts of money for urban areas. Amendment defeated: 38-53, April 8, 1965.

A vote against the amendment is plus; a vote for, minus.

Senator Dominick (R-Colo.) sought to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, by upsetting the allocation formula to aid impoverished school districts. If the Dominick amendment were adopted rural areas would have benefited to the disadvantage of urban areas and the consensus in support of the bill would have crumbled.

3. **Poll Tax Amendment**—Amendment to prohibit the collection of poll taxes as a condition for registration and voting in state or local elections. Amendment defeated: 49-45, May 11, 1965.

A vote for the amendment is plus; a vote against, minus.

Senators Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Javits (R-N.Y.) sought to amend the Voting Rights bill by banning poll taxes as a condition for voting in state or local elections. While the outright ban was not attained, the Senate fight contributed strongly to the House including the ban in its bill and resulting in a strong conference report that should assure the end of the poll tax requirement in 1966.

4. **Voting Rights Protection**—Amendment to authorize the Attorney General to assign poll watchers in voting districts to which Federal examiners are assigned. Amendment approved: 56-25, May 19, 1965.

A vote for the amendment is plus; a vote against, minus.

This amendment assures that where Federal registrars are needed there will also be poll watchers to assure that those who are registered can vote and have that vote counted.

5. **Foreign Aid**—Amendment to reduce foreign aid authorization by \$185 million. Amendment carried: 40-35, June 11, 1965.

A vote against the amendment is plus; a vote for, minus.

This amendment reduced the already "bare bones" foreign aid program by an additional \$185 million.

6. **Protection of Federal Trade Commission**—Amendment prohibiting the FTC's authority to require health hazard warnings in cigarette advertising from 3 years to 1 year. Amendment rejected: 49-29, June 16, 1965.

A vote for the amendment is plus; a vote against, minus.

Senators Neuberger (D-Oreg.), Clark (D-Pa.) and Kennedy (D-N.Y.) sought to amend the Cigarette Labeling Act by reducing the 3-year ban against the FTC requiring health hazard warnings in cigarette advertising to 1 year. The FTC supported the 1 year moratorium.

7. **Welfare**—Motion to table substitute amendment permitting the District of Columbia to participate in the Aid to Dependent Children of Unemployed Parents program. Tabling motion failed: 47-40, June 22, 1965.

A vote to table is plus; a vote against, minus.

Senator Byrd (D-W. Va.), Chairman of the D. C. Appropriations Subcommittee, has consistently opposed the District of Columbia participating in the Aid to Dependent Children of Unemployed Parents program. Senator Ribicoff (D-Conn.) sought to amend the District of Columbia appropriations bill by permitting the District of Columbia to enter into the ADCUP program. Senator Byrd, fearing that the Ribicoff amendment would pass, offered a weak substitute that would permit only limited, temporary assistance payments to D. C. families. The amendment is limited to those unemployed family heads receiving job training under the Federal anti-poverty program. Senator Ribicoff unsuccessfully moved to table the Byrd substitute.

8. **Anti-Monopoly**—Motion to table an amendment and thereby fail to prohibit Federal expenditures for health and drug research unless the results of the research would be available to the public. Tabling motion adopted: 55-36, June 23, 1965.

A vote against tabling is plus; a vote for tabling, minus.

Senator Long (D-La.) sought to amend the Regional Medical Center bill. Senator Long believed that private researchers should not retain exclusive patent rights on processes and inventions made with the help of public funds. Under the Long amendment, such research results would be made available to the public. The tabling motion allowed the drug companies to retain exclusive patent rights on inventions and processes discovered with the aid of public funds.

9. **Medicare**—Motion to delete Hospital Insurance Plan from the Medicare bill. Motion defeated: 64-26, July 9, 1965.

A vote against deletion is plus; a vote for, minus.

Following the 1964 landslide the Congress liberalized the Administration's Medicare proposal by providing a voluntary health insurance program financed by general revenue and contributions from participants to supplement the hospital insurance program. Senator Curtis (R-Neb.),

fighting a last-ditch conservative battle, moved to delete the hospital insurance program for the aged financed by Social Security from the bill.

10. **Rent Subsidies**—Motion to delete rent subsidies from the Housing bill. Motion defeated: 47-40, July 15, 1965.

A vote against deletion is plus; a vote for, minus.

The Dixiecrat-conservative Republican coalition, through Senator Tower (R-Tex.), tried to kill the rent subsidy program. The conservative coalition attacked rent subsidies because it will promote economic and racial integration in housing. The rent subsidy programs aids low income families (those living in substandard housing, or displaced by urban renewal and highway construction, or aged 62 or over, or physically handicapped) by supplementing their rent if the rent for minimum decent housing amounts to more than 25% of their income.

11. **D. C. Home Rule**—Amend Home Rule bill to make Federal payment to the District subject to an annual appropriation. Amendment rejected: 48-38, July 21, 1965.

A vote against the amendment is plus; a vote for, minus.

Senator Dominick (R-Colo.) tried to amend the Senate Home Rule bill by requiring that the Federal payment to the District of Columbia budget be subject to an annual congressional appropriation rather than based on an appropriation determined by a Federal formula which would be automatic and predictable. Supporters of Home Rule opposed the Dominick amendment because its adoption would make D. C. government subject to the wishes of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, thereby limiting the effectiveness of Home Rule.

12. **One Man-One Vote**—Final passage of the Dirksen "rotten borough" amendment. Amendment failed: 57-39 (7 votes short of necessary $\frac{2}{3}$), August 4, 1965.

A vote against final passage is plus; a vote for, minus.

Senator Dirksen brought his Constitutional amendment to the Senate floor which permitted states, by referendum, to malapportion one house of a bicameral state legislature or the one house of a unicameral state legislature. Liberals successfully defended the Supreme Court's "one man-one vote" decision. Constitutional amendments require a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of those Senators present and voting. Thus the amendment was defeated.

13. **U. S. Housing Department**—Creation of a Department of Housing and Urban Development. Act passed: 57-33, August 11, 1965.

A vote for final passage is plus; a vote against, minus.

The Senate finally approved legislation that established a Cabinet department for urban problems. This will provide coherent, coordinated programs and gives urban population groups regular access to the President.

14. **Poverty Program**—Amendment retaining Governor's veto over Neighborhood Youth Corps and Community Action programs. Amendment failed to get majority: 45-45, August 17, 1965.

A vote against the amendment is plus; a vote for, minus.

The Senate Labor Committee voted to repeal the Governor's veto power over Neighborhood Youth Corps and Community Action programs. Senator Fannin (R-Ariz.), leading the Dixiecrat-conservative Republican coalition, sought to retain the Governor's veto. The Senate bill eliminated the Governor's veto in Neighborhood Youth Corps and Community Action programs. The Governor's veto had been used to frustrate the purposes of the war on poverty by Governors who opposed anti-poverty projects.

15. **Migratory Farm Labor**—Amendment to Agriculture bill deleting a provision removing Secretary of Labor's authority to regulate the importation of foreign farm workers and transferring such authority to the Secretary of Agriculture. Amendment carried: 46-45, September 13, 1965.

A vote for the amendment is plus; a vote against, minus.

Senator Holland (D-Fla.), in the Agriculture Committee, slipped into the farm bill an amendment that would have removed the Secretary of Labor's authority to regulate the importation of foreign farm workers and transfer it instead to the Secretary of Agriculture. Holland's amendment was based on hostility to Secretary Wirtz's vigorous enforcement policy protecting domestic farm workers from low-wage, temporary foreign farm competition. Senator Bass (D-Tenn.) sought to remove the Holland proviso. The vote on the Bass amendment was 45-45 and Vice President Humphrey broke the tie, thereby retaining the regulatory authority with the Secretary of Labor.

16. **Union Protection**—Cloture on repeal of right to work laws. Cloture failed: 45-47, October 11, 1965.

A vote for cloture is plus; a vote against, minus.

The Senate Labor Committee had approved repeal of so-called "right to work" laws. Senator Dirksen blocked the Senate from even considering this legislation by leading a filibuster against its consideration. Senator Mansfield filed a cloture petition which, if invoked, would have permitted the Senate to debate, and ultimately vote on, the repeal of the "right to work" laws.

17. **Rent Subsidies**—Amendment to eliminate rent subsidy appropriation. Amendment defeated: 45-37, October 20, 1965.

A vote against elimination is plus; a vote for, minus.

The Senate sought to restore the funds for rent subsidies that were deleted in the House. The Senate Appropriations Committee voted a \$12 million appropriation (although the Administration had requested \$30 million). Senator Saltonstall (R-Mass.), speaking for the conservative coalition, sought to delete this appropriation, thereby depriving the rent subsidy program of funds. In conference, the House insisted on its version; the rent subsidy program remains without funds.

1965 SENATE VOTING RECORD

1965 L.O.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1965 L.O.
ALABAMA																		
Hill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	12
Sparkman	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	24
ALASKA																		
Bartlett	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	76
Gruesing	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	82
ARIZONA																		
Hayden	-	A	-	A	A	A	-	-	+	+	A	A	+	+	-	-	+	29
Fannin	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
ARKANSAS																		
Fulbright	-	+	-	p	A	+	-	A	+	+	-	A	+	-	-	-	p	41
McClellan	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	+	-	p	-	p	-	-	-	-	-	6
CALIFORNIA																		
Kuchel	-	-	+	+	-	+	p	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	41
Murphy	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
COLORADO																		
Allott	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Dominick	-	-	-	+	-	a	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
CONNECTICUT																		
Dodd	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94
Ribicoff	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94
DELAWARE																		
Boggs	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	35
Williams	-	-	-	-	-	+	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
FLORIDA																		
Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	6
Smathers	A	+	-	-	+	A	-	+	+	p	A	-	+	+	-	-	-	41
GEORGIA																		
Russell	A	A	-	p	A	A	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p	6
Talmadge	-	-	-	-	A	A	-	+	+	-	p	-	-	-	-	-	A	12
HAWAII																		
Inouye	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	82
Fong	+	+	+	+	+	p	A	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
IDAHOO																		
Chambers	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
ILLINOIS																		
Douglas	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Dirksen	-	-	-	-	-	p	+	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
INDIANA																		
Bayh	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94
Hartke	-	+	+	+	A	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	A	65
IOWA																		
Hickenlooper	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Miller	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p	12
KANSAS																		
Carlson	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Pearson	-	-	-	-	-	+	p	-	p	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
KENTUCKY																		
Cooper	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	24
Morton	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
LOUISIANA																		
Eltender	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	p	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Long	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	65
MAINE																		
Muskie	+	+	+	+	A	A	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	82
Smith	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	69
MARYLAND																		
Brewster	-	p	+	+	+	-	p	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	82
Tydings	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94
MASSACHUSETTS																		
Kennedy	+	p	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94
Saltonstall	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
MICHIGAN																		
Hart	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
McNamara	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94
MINNESOTA																		
McCarthy	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	82
Mondak	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94
MISSISSIPPI																		
Eastland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Stennis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
MISSOURI																		
Long	-	+	-	+	A	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	76
Symington	-	-	+	p	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	p	-	+	+	+	+	69

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1965 L.O.	
MONTANA																			
Mansfield	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	p	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	76	
Metzger	-	-	-	p	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	82	
NEBRASKA																			
Curtis	-	-	-	-	+	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Hruska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
NEVADA																			
Biha	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	47	
Cannon	-	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	p	69	
NEW HAMPSHIRE																			
McIntyre	A	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	
Cotton	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
NEW JERSEY																			
Williams	A	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	82	
Case	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	
NEW MEXICO																			
Anderson	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	A	+	p	69	
Montoya	-	+	-	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	82	
NEW YORK																			
Kennedy	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	
Javits	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	
NO. CAROLINA																			
Ervin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
NORTH DAKOTA																			
Burdick	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	
Young	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
OHIO																			
Lausche	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	
Young	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	
OKLAHOMA																			
Harris	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	76	
Monroney	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	71	
OREGON																			
Nease	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	
Neuharger	A	+	+	+	A	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	76	
PENNSYLVANIA																			
Clark	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	
Scott	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	65	
RHODE ISLAND																			
Pastore	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	
Pell	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	
SO. CAROLINA																			
Russell—sworn in 4/18/65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
Thurmond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
SO. DAKOTA																			
McGovern	+	+	+																

HOUSE ISSUES

1. **Seating of Mississippi Congressmen**—Motion to end debate on whether to authorize Speaker McCormack to administer the oath of office to the five Mississippi Congressmen-elect. Carried: 276-149, January 4, 1965.

A vote against terminating debate is plus; a vote for, minus.

Majority Leader Albert moved to consider the previous question. The motion carried, debate ended and precluded a vote from occurring on a motion to prohibit the Mississippi Congressmen from being seated while their elections were being reviewed by the House. The systematic disenfranchisement of Negroes indicated that the Mississippi Congressmen were not properly elected and therefore should not be seated.

2. **Rules Reform**—Motion to end debate so that House may vote on a motion to adopt the reforms of the 21-day Rule and provision for a House majority to send bills to conference. Previous question carried: 224-201, January 4, 1965.

A vote to end debate is plus; a vote against, minus.

The House Democratic caucus voted to support these rules reforms. The Dixiecrat-Republican leadership coalition opposed voting on the liberal package because the conservatives sought to amend House rules in order to defeat liberal efforts to break the obstructionist power of the Rules Committee.

3. **House Un-American Activities Committee**—Motion to recommit \$370,000 HUAC appropriation. Motion defeated: 333-58, February 25, 1965.

A vote for the recommitment is plus; a vote against, minus.

Congressman Edwards (D-Calif.) moved to recommit the House Un-American Activities Committee appropriation and to require the House Administration Committee to hold open hearings to examine the justification for HUAC's expenditures. The Edwards' recommitment motion received the largest support any anti-HUAC vote has had since 1946.

4. **Supreme Court Status**—Final passage of a bill to provide a \$3,000 a year pay increase for Supreme Court Justices. Defeated: 202-173, March 17, 1965.

A vote for final passage is plus; a vote against, minus.

Conservative Congressmen opposing Supreme Court decisions on reapportionment, civil rights and civil liberties demonstrated their hostility to the Supreme Court by denying the Justices a pay increase which all other Federal employees had received in 1964.

5. **Criminal Law—Due Process**—Recommit District of Columbia Crime bill to the House District Committee. Motion defeated: 216-166, March 22, 1965.

A vote for recommitment is plus; a vote against, minus.

Sitting as the legislature for the District of Columbia, the House rejected Congressman Mathias' (R-Md.) motion to recommit the D. C. Crime bill to the House District Committee with instructions to hold public hearings. The D. C. Crime bill nullifies the Mallory and Durham Rules and increases the powers of D. C. police. The Mallory Rule, established by the Supreme Court, makes statements of defendants obtained under periods of unnecessary delay prior to arraignment inadmissible in Federal courts. The Durham Rule provides that a person is "not criminally responsible if his unlawful act was the product of mental disease . . ." Such individuals should be treated in mental hospitals instead of jail.

6. **Aid to Schools**—Final passage Federal Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education. Bill approved: 263-153, March 26, 1965.

A vote for final passage is plus; a vote against, minus.

After a 20-year fight to secure Federal aid to elementary and secondary education, a 3-year program was approved primarily providing grants to states: for allocations to school districts with large numbers of children of low income families.

7. **Medicare**—Motion to recommit Medicare legislation thereby killing hospital benefits financed through Social Security. Motion defeated: 191-236, April 8, 1965.

A vote against recommitment is plus; a vote for, minus.

For seven years, the conservative coalition in the House prevented "medicare" from coming to a House vote. Following the 1964 landslide, the Ways and Means Committee liberalized the Administration's medicare proposal by providing a voluntary health insurance program financed from general revenues and contributions from participants to supplement the hospital insurance program. Congressman Byrnes (R-Wis.), fighting a last ditch conservative battle, moved to recommit medicare, and kill the hospital insurance program for the aged financed by Social Security.

8. **Foreign Aid**—Motion to recommit the Foreign Aid bill, thereby slashing \$131 million from the Development Loan Fund and stipulating that labor unions participating in Latin American housing projects be subjected to Federal government tests as to whether they are "non-Communist." Motion defeated: 173-219, May 25, 1965.

A vote against recommitment is plus; a vote for, minus.

The Dixiecrat-conservative Republican coalition, through Congressman Adair (R-Ind.), sought to emasculate the Administration's "bare bones" foreign aid program by cutting \$131 million from the Development Loan Fund and further restricting the foreign aid program by insisting that the U. S. government make determinations as to whether each Latin American labor union participating in the housing projects is "non-Communist" dominated.

9. **U. S. Housing Department**—Create a Cabinet level Department of Housing and Urban Development. Passed: 217-184, June 16, 1965.

A vote for final passage is plus; a vote against, minus.

See Senate issue 13.

10. **Rent Subsidies**—Recommit Housing bill, and kill rent subsidies. Recommittal motion failed: 202-208, June 30, 1965.

A vote against recommitment is plus; a vote for, minus.

The Dixiecrat-conservative Republican coalition, through Congressmen Harvey (R-Mich.) and Fino (R-N.Y.), tried to kill the rent subsidy program. Rent subsidies aid low income families by supplementing their rent if the rent for minimum decent housing amounts to more than 25% of their income.

11. **Civil Rights-Voting**—Recommit and thereby cripple Voting Rights bill. Recommittal motion failed 171-248, July 9, 1965.

A vote against recommitment is plus; a vote for, minus.

The Dixiecrat-conservative Republican coalition attempted to recommit the Voting Rights bill, thereby seeking to cripple it. The weak, conservative substitute so sharply differed from the Senate bill that it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile the differences. The substitute failed automatically to trigger appointment of Federal registrars, omitted protections against intimidation and coercion, and compelled prospective registrants first to face hostile state registrars before securing access to Federal registrars, even in those counties where Federal registrars have been appointed.

12. **Protection of Federal Trade Commission**—Accept conference report on Cigarette Labeling bill. Conference report accepted: 235-103, July 13, 1965.

A vote against conference report is plus, a vote for, minus.

House liberals opposed adopting the conference report because they believed that the FTC's authority to require health hazard warnings in cigarette advertising should not be restricted.

13. **Union Protection**—Repeal of Right To Work laws. Passed: 221-203, July 28, 1965.

A vote for final passage is plus; a vote against, minus.

The House repealed Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which permits states to enact so-called "right to work" laws, thereby prohibiting labor and management from agreeing to the union shop in their collective bargaining agreements.

14. **Poverty Program**—Motion to recommit anti-poverty conference report, thereby retaining Governor's veto over Neighborhood Youth Corps and Community Action projects. Motion recommended: 209-180, September 15, 1965.

A vote against recommitment is plus; a vote for, minus.

The Senate bill eliminated the Governor's veto over Neighborhood Youth Corps and Community Action projects. The House bill retained the Governor's veto but allows the OEO Director to override vetoes. The Dixiecrat-conservative Republican coalition, with the assistance of some northern Democrats, insisted that the House retain the Governor's veto.

15. **Mississippi Challenge**—Adoption of resolution dismissing the Challenge to seating the Mississippi Congressional delegation. Challenge dismissed: 223-143, September 17, 1965.

A vote against dismissal is plus; a vote for, minus.

A majority of the House Administration Committee supported dismissing the Challenge to the Mississippi Congressional delegation elected in 1964 on the ground that the challengers were not proper parties to use the challenge procedure. However, dismissal permitted obviously improperly elected officials to retain their seats.

16. **Western Hemisphere Jingoism**—Consideration of resolution authorizing unilateral intervention by the U. S. in Western Hemisphere countries where a Communist threat may exist. Adopted: 312-52, September 20, 1965.

A vote against the resolution is plus; a vote for, minus.

Congressman Selden (D-Ala.) introduced a resolution that authorized the unilateral intervention of any country in the Western Hemisphere to oppose Communism in any other country. The resolution undermines OAS agreements requiring multilateral action. The resolution could have been prevented from reaching the House floor if the White House had made the request.

17. **Public Power**—Delete Maine public power project. Project deleted: 207-185, September 22, 1965.

A vote against deletion is plus; a vote for, minus.

The conservative coalition and the private power lobby moved to drop the Dickey-Lincoln public power project in Maine from the Rivers and Harbors bill. Dickey-Lincoln provides cheaper power for New England. It is the first Federal yardstick in New England. The power project was restored in the Senate-House conference.

18. **Home Rule**—Eliminate effective District of Columbia Home Rule legislation and substitute Sisk D. C. Charter Board bill. Substitute adopted: 227-174, September 29, 1965.

A vote against substitute is plus; a vote for, minus.

In the Committee of the Whole on a non-roll call vote, the House adopted the Sisk (D-Calif.) Charter Board bill. Under the procedures of the House there may be a roll call vote to sustain or reverse the action of the Committee of the Whole. The Committee of the Whole was sustained by accepting the Sisk bill, thereby effectively killing Home Rule for the 89th Congress, first session. Under the Sisk bill even after District residents approve the city charter, either the House or Senate may veto it.

19. **Rent Subsidies Crippled**—Eliminate rent subsidy appropriation. Motion carried: 185-162, October 14, 1965.

A vote against eliminating rent subsidies is plus; a vote for, minus.

The Dixiecrat-conservative Republican coalition maintained its opposition to rent subsidies by opposing appropriating funds for the program.

1965 HOUSE VOTING RECORD

1965 L.O.

1965 L.O.

LOUISIANA																			1965 L.O.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
2-Boggs	-	+	A	+	-	p	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	68
1-Hobert	-	-	p	-	-	-	-	p	p	-	p	-	p	-	p	-	+	-	-	5
8-Long	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	+	-	p	5
6-Morrison	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
5-Passman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
7-Edwards—Sworn in 10/18/65																				
4-Waggoner	-	-	-	-	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	+	-	-	5
3-Wills	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p	32

MAINE																			1965 L.O.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
2-Hathaway	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	79
1-Tupper	+	+	-	+	+	p	+	+	+	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	A	47

MARYLAND																			1965 L.O.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
4-Fallon	-	+	-	+	p	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	68
7-Friedel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
3-Garnatz	-	+	-	p	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	74
2-Long	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	84
5-Machon	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	74
AL-Steles	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
6-Mathies	+	+	-	+	+	+	A	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	53
1-Morton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16

MASSACHUSETTS																			1965 L.O.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
2-Bozard	+	+	-	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	79
11-Burke	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	74
4-Donehue	+	+	-	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	74
7-McDonald	+	+	-	p	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	79
9-McCormack House Speaker																				
8-O'Neill	+	+	-	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	79
3-Phillips	+	+	-	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	74
6-Bates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
1-Conte	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
12-Keith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
10-Martin	-	-	-	A	+	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
5-Morse	+	-	-	A	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47

MICHIGAN																			1965 L.O.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
11-Cleaver	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95
1-Coyers	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
13-Diggs	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89
16-Dugan	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	79
19-Farum	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	84
15-Ford, W.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
17-Griffiths	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	68
7-Mackie	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	84
14-Mozl	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95
12-O'Hara	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89
3-Yoff	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	74
2-Vivian	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89
18-Broomfield	+	+	-	-	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
10-Cederberg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
6-Chamberlain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
5-Ford, G.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
9-Griffin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
8-Harvey	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
4-Hutchinson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

MINNESOTA																			1965 L.O.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
8-Batalik	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89
5-Fraser	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
4-Karl	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
6-Olson	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
7-Langen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
3-MacGregor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
2-Nelsen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
1-Quie	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16

MISSISSIPPI																			1965 L.O.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1-Ahernethy	NS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
5-Calmer	NS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
2-Whitton	NS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
3-Williams	NS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
4-Walker	NS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

MISSOURI																			1965 L.O.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
5-Bolling	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89
6-Hull	-	-	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
9-Hungate	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	68
8-Ickard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
10-Jones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
1-Karstad	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	84
4-Randall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
3-Sullivan	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	79
2-Curtis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
7-Hall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

MONTANA																			1965 L.O.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1-Olsen	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	79
2-Battin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

NEBRASKA																			1965 L.O.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1-Callan	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
2-Cunningham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
3-Martin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

NEVADA																			1965 L.O.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
AL-Baring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

NEW HAMPSHIRE																			1965 L.O.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1-Huel	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	79
2-Cleveland	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21

NEW JERSEY																			1965 L.O.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
14-Daniels																				

1965 HOUSE VOTING RECORD

1965 L.O.

Table containing voting records for representatives from North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Dakota. Includes names of representatives and their corresponding vote counts for 19 bills.

1 Ill during the entire session.

1965 L.O.

Table containing voting records for representatives from Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Includes names of representatives and their corresponding vote counts for 19 bills.

* Resigned as Dem. 2/1/65—elected as Rep. Sworn in 6/16/65.