
Division 1 of the Amendment would have revised the effective date of the new benefit formula up to one year to July 1, 1972 instead of the July 1, 1973 date contained in the bill. We supported passage. Passed Senate, 34 yes, 6 no, 13 absent. June 2, 1971. A yeo vote shown as right (R).


Division 1 of the Gaultney Amendment would have maintained the effective date of the new benefit formula up to one year to July 1, 1972 instead of the July 1, 1973 date contained in the bill. We supported passage. Passed Senate, 33 yes, 7 no, 12 absent. June 2, 1971. A yeo vote shown as right (R).


The Cochran, et al amendment in the Senate in the House and the Trampoline, et al amendment in the Senate in the House, was defeated. We supported those amendments, feeling it would make the Iowa income tax more progressive by granting some relief to low and moderate income groups and by placing a progressive tax schedule on the higher income groups. It was supported by the Iowa Tax Reform Action Committee (ITRAC) and the Iowa Federation of Labor. Failed to pass Senate, 34 yes, 5 no, 10 absent. May 31, 1971. (House File 2435). Failed to pass House, 3 yes, 35 no, 1 absent. May 18, 1971. (Senate Journal 1363). A yeo vote shown as right (R).


The Dedcker, et al amendment provided for a tax to help those with net incomes of less than $15,000 per year. The amendment passed. Failed to pass Senate, 14 yes, 34 no, 2 absent. May 21, 1971. (Senate Journal 1364). A yeo vote shown as right (R).

ISSUE 5. Taxes, School Aid. House File 554.

Votes on final passage of the Conference Report that resulted when the House and the Senate had passed different tax bills and neither could confer with the other under the rules. The House, in its opinion, felt the differing bills passed in both Houses had not been substantially different from the bill that was passed by the Senate. The Conference committee was formed and was passed by both Houses. We voted to hold the conference substantive power to enact meaningful tax reform. As a result the conference committee was defeated because we felt the Legislature should have done more to ensure the burden that the present property, sales and income taxes place on those people with low income and we felt that the state should have found more of the local school funding. Passed House, 36 yes, 40 no, 2 no. June 11, 1971. (House Journal 1929). Passed Senate, 27 yes, 34 no, 0 absent. June 11, 1971. (Senate Journal 1971). A yeo vote shown as right (R).


Amendment directing the U.S. Department of Justice to the United States to immediately adopt legislation regarding the participation in the transportation industry. The labor is opposed to any form of campaign arbitration which would force an employee to work for the profit of his employer or labor organization. On the other hand, the support for campaign arbitration where the parties agree to a compromise is then binding and the difference is the difference between freedom and discipline. We opposed passage of this Resolution. Passed Senate, 31 yes, 12 no, 2 absent. June 2, 1971. (Senate Journal 1932). A yeo vote shown as right (R).


Act that provides for the establishment of a retirement benefit program for police and firemen by the state and local governments. We opposed passage of this bill. Passed Senate, 30 yes, 0 no, 4 absent. February 17, 1971. (Senate Journal 789). Passed House 41 yes, 0 no, 4 absent. February 22, 1971. (House Journal 1381). A yeo vote shown as right (R).
The vote on the issue was held on the floor of the House of Representatives, where the vote is recorded.
United States Senators are elected every six years. Senator Harold Hughes, a Democrat, was elected to the Senate in 1968 and his seat will come up for election next in 1974.

Senator Jack Richard Miller was first elected to his seat 12 years ago. He was reelected in 1966. He is running for reelection—a third term—this year. He is a Republican.

The below voting records are not intended to be complete. The issues selected are representative of the broad range of interests vitally important to many individuals, their families, and their communities. The votes selected are taken from The Congressional Record, official publication of the U.S. Congress.

1967-68

1. SENATE RULES

The fight has raged for years over Sen- ate rules prohibiting the use of political slogans the favorite weapon against civil rights legislation used, too, to prevent the bill from repeal in 1965 and 1966. The rule presently requires that the third vote of those present and voting in favor of cloture shut off debate. The effort to eliminate this sine die self was defeated by filibuster and hang up on the two-thirds vote. The Filibuster motion to shut off debate was defeated, 53-46 (two-thirds vote required) Jan. 24, 1967. Yes—right. Nay—wrong.

2. COMPELLARY ARBITRATION

The legislative struggle that finally re- sulted in forcing striking railroaders back to their jobs against their will was a long and complicated one. Congress on April 11, 1966, 260 days after the start of the strike set a strike for April 1, 1966. On May 1, a second act of Congress set a June 10, 1966, deadline for a deal between labor and management on the under- standing that the President would provide a settlement plan before then. The Presi- dent's plan was announced May 5. June 7, the Senate voted to prevent a strike by railroaders workers and to substitute a compulsory arbitration. The Votar this time, the legislative process, was to break some sort of a constitutional上官 without settling for an arbitration. The railroaders' reward was to get some sort of an essentially unimportant situa- tion on the issue of the rail was less than a dollar million. The strike was recessed Dec. 3-10, 1966. Yes—right. Nay—wrong.

3. VOTIC REFORM

The real target of this amendment was the Senate Committee on Political Edu- cation. That committee, the measure said, would have and should have been main- tained by union members and given the status of the Standing Committees for the U.S. House and Senate. It's a move toward an important source of funds for liberal candi- dates. If passed as it was, it ran a gout of conservatives in and out of the committee.


4. SOCIAL SECURITY

Amendment by Sen. Curtis (R-Neb.) to HR 13474 a bill to increase the level of the House-passed bill, HR 12806.

The House passed a sticker. Congressmen keep away from the House bill and raise the minimum benefit to $150 a month. However, by $50 the House bill. It also substantially improved conditions of the House's legislation for benefits to retirement and survivors.


5. COMMUNITY ACTION

Amendment by Sen. Thurmond (R-S.C.) that would have made some provision of the aid to education program (HR 7819) under the guise of "state rights."


6. RUNWAY ShOPS

Amendment by Sen. Ribicoff (D-Conn.) to HR 13541 a bill to increase funds on interest from industrial development bonds.

Tax exemption on interest from industi- ral development bonds was much discussed by help local governments provide schools and other public facilities. It was in a federal subsidy. It was to be a tax to local governments. It is now many munilies used this subsidy to build plants for industry. The amendment that this amendment will help the jobbers and citizens. The vote — on the amendment, Approved, 55-2, Dec. 11, 1962. Yes—right. Nay—wrong.

7. NUTRITION SUPPLEMENTS

Amendment by Sen. Deans (D-Oha) to HR 13541 the amendment fund to in half, from $50 million to $35 million. The Senate adopted this amendment to provide for the food stamp program and to improve the food stamp program. Also included in the amendment was the food stamp program. The amendment was the House passed with a two-thirds majority.


8. POSTAL SERVICE UNION

A bill by Sen. Procyk (R-Wis.) to pro- vide $2.5 billion to the House postal service could be protected by an option to create new post offices. Under the House passed bill, the House subsequently succeeded in a union shop bill.

1969-70

1. EDUCATION FUNDS

The Administration budget called for 100,000 new education funds, but this year only six will be elected because the Senate has determined to vote against the bill. The Senate voted 51-49 against the bill. The House voted 254-119, July 18, 1969.

2. SURPLUS

Overshadowing labor and other tax reform forces, the Senate debated the surplus on income tax one year without including a resolution to reduce it. The Federal government, however, has made a partial offer of $300 million, which is expected to bring aid to those in house and private. A House bill to establish a surplus fund was signed into law. The surplus extension passed June 30, 1969, by a vote of 260-35.

3. DIRECT ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

The 1968 presidential election, with the threat that it would be over in the House, reflects an intensity in Congress for direct election of the President and abolition of the Electoral College. The committee reported a bill to this effect backed by committee leaders of both parties.

The House eventually passed the committee bill but it was defeated in the Senate by Rep. Dole (R-Ky.) which was defeated by the Senate. The Senate passed the Senate bill by a vote of 334-269, Sept. 18, 1970.

4. WAR ON POVERTY

The effort to combat poverty throughout the nation has been constant. Despite this, the anti-poverty program had run into difficulties, and one reason for this has been the presence of a central authority, the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), that can coordinate the various anti-poverty programs.

Rep. Appel (D-Ohio) tried to fragment the anti-poverty program by turning it over to the states and re-directing the money to the states.

5. FAMILY AID JOB STANDARDS

A major report of the President's Family Assistance Act employment standards that had been written into the nearest relatives to the AFL-CIO to present a welfare program to employers with subsidies for workers.

The motion was approved Apr. 16, 1970, 248-149.

6. FARM WORKERS' JOBLESS AID

Farming workers, who are mainly seasonal and who suffer long stretches of joblessness, are not covered under unemployment insurance.

Although the administration had endorsed partial coverage for these workers, the House Reports Committee failed to accept any extension of unemployment insurance eligibility to agriculture.

A proposal by Rep. Chisholm (D-Mich.) to extend jobless benefits to a group of 120,000 farm workers was defeated in the Senate.

7. MORTGAGE FUNDS

The nation is in a housing crisis, but this is not surprising. The Housing Act of 1968 temporarily exempted existing programs from changes in the FHA and VA procedures and prohibited interest rates on mortgages. The FHA (D-Tex.) proposed a National Development Bank to provide mortgage funds for mid-income families to prevent conversions to rental customers. A move to knock out the proposal, and leave home-seekers in the hands of the lenders and money-lenders, succeeded June 25, 1970, 215-113.

8. POSTAL SERVICE UNIONS

The House rejected a bill that would have restored the postal unions, 146 for the bill, 235 against.

9. SECURITY PREVAILING

The nation is a housing crisis, with some 4.3 million families receiving no rentals from the government. The House rejected a bill, 146 for the bill, 235 against.

1971-1972

1. ACCELERATED PUBLIC WORKS

Despite continued high unemployment, the Administration proposed a $2 billion public works program aimed at creating 170,000 new jobs and needed facilities in the construction industry. Administration supporters in the House attempted to kill the bill by debating it on June 30, 1970, to committee with instructions to eliminate the act.

On Aug. 24, 1971, the effort to kill accelerated public works was defeated by a vote of 216-290. For-wrong, Against-wrong.

2. PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS

As an alternative to unemployment, the AFL-CIO strongly urged the Secretary of Labor to use a public service employment program providing needed public service jobs for the public sector. The Administration approved this alternative approach to reducing the increase in unemployment.

3. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Extension of the unemployment compensation benefits for an estimated 300,000 workers who had exhausted benefits was extended to July 1, 1972. The extension was included in a conference report approved by the Senate on Dec. 13, 1971, as a 194-149 vote.

4. FEDERAL PAY RAISE

Although federal employees were scheduled to receive a 2.5% pay raise, the House approved a 2.9% raise for federal employees. The bill was passed by a vote of 214-207, Aug. 7, 1971.

5. WAGE-FRAME BACK PAY

Legislation extending the President's wage-price guidelines for 180 days, including the retail code, was passed by the House.

6. FOOD FOR STRIKERS

Staking workers and their families have been permitted to food stamps as long as they met eligibility requirements for the program. During House action on an agricultural appropriation bill, Rep. Sabo (D-Minn.) attempted to stop food stamps to striking workers and their families. The Amendment was defeated on June 23, 1971, by a 172-225 vote.

7. FEDERAL SCHOOL FUNDS

The administration budget cuts in aid to education played a major role in the financial crisis facing the nation's schools. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), attempted to increase federal funding of school programs by permitting 15 percent more funds to districts that maintain the HEW appropriation. The Amendment was narrowly defeated, 189-151, on April 7, 1971.

8. ELECTION REFORM - COPE

During House consideration of campaign finance reform legislation, Rep. Franks (R-Ariz.) offered an amendment that would have eliminated election court rulings on union political activities. The amendment failed, 147 for the bill, 248 against.

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