

ISSUE 1. Unemployment Compensation, House File 704.

Division 1 of the Lawson amendment in the House and the Davis amendment in the Senate would have deleted the increase in weekly benefits to fifty-five percent (55%) of the average weekly wage effective July 1, 1973 from the bill. We opposed passage. Failed to pass the House. 30 yes, 60 no, 10 absent. May 20, 1971. (House Journal 1598). Failed to pass Senate. 20 yes, 27 no, 3 absent. June 2, 1971. (Senate Journal 1591). A no vote shown as right.

ISSUE 2. Unemployment Compensation, House File 704.

Division 1 of the Gaudineer amendment would have moved the effective date of the new benefit formula up one year to July 1, 1972 instead of the July 1, 1973 date contained in the bill. We supported passage. Failed to pass Senate. 21 yes, 24 no, 5 absent. June 2, 1971. A yes vote shown as right (R).

ISSUE 3. Unemployment Compensation, House File 704.

Division 2 of the Gaudineer amendment reduced the earnings necessary to qualify for benefits, after voluntarily quitting, from twelve to nine times the weekly benefit amount. We supported passage. Passed Senate. 31 yes, 12 no, 7 absent. June 2, 1971. (Senate Journal 1586). A yes vote shown as right (R).

ISSUE 4. ITRAC Tax Reform. House File 654.

The Cochran, et al amendment in the House and the Tapscott, et al amendment in the Senate attempted to 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 group. It was supported by the Iowa Tax Reform Action Coalition (I.T.R.A.C.) and the Iowa Federation of Labor. Failed to pass the House. 33 yes, 57 no, 10 absent. May 11, 1971. (House Journal 1435). Failed to pass Senate. 13 yes, 36 no, 1 absent. May 18, 1971. (Senate Journal 1343). A yes vote shown as right (R).

ISSUE 5. Taxes. School Aid. House File 654.

The Doderer, et al amendment provided for a sales tax credit to those with net incomes of less than \$5,500.00 per year. We supported passage. Failed to pass Senate. 14 yes, 34 no, 2 absent. May 21, 1971. (Senate Journal 1465). A yes vote shown as right (R).

ISSUE 6. Taxes. School Aid. House File 654.

Vote is shown on final passage of the Conference Report that resulted when the House and Senate passed different tax bills and neither could concur with the other chamber's position. In our opinion the differing bills that passed in both Houses were more progressive and contained more tax reforms than the bill that finally came out of conference committee and was passed by both Houses. We feel that the Iowa Legislature missed an opportunity to enact meaningful tax reform. We opposed passage because we felt the Legislature should have done more to ease the unfair burden that the present property, sales and income taxes place on those of moderate and low incomes and we felt that the state should have assumed a larger share of the local school funding. Passed House. 56 yes, 40 no, 4 absent. June 11, 1971. (House Journal 2029). Passed Senate. 27 yes, 20 no, 3 absent. June 11, 1971. (Senate Journal 1806). A no vote shown as right (R).

ISSUE 7. Collective Bargaining for Public Employees. Senate File 387.

An amendment offered by Senator Gaudineer to exempt the Collective Bargaining for Public Employees Bill from a motion to return all bills to committee. The intent of this amendment was to retain the collective bargaining bill on the Senate Calendar for action. We supported passage. Amendment failed to pass Senate. 18 yes, 31 no, 1 absent. January 10, 1972. (Senate Journal 11). A yes vote shown as right (R).

ISSUE 8. Compulsory Arbitration. Senate Concurrent Resolution 104.

A Resolution urging the Congress of the United States to immediately adopt legislation requiring compulsory arbitration to settle disputes in the transportation industry. The Iowa Federation of Labor is opposed to any form of compulsory arbitration which would force an employee to work for the profit of his employer on terms dictated by the government. On the other hand, we support the concept of voluntary arbitration where the parties jointly agree to accept an umpire's decision as final and binding. The difference between the words voluntary and compulsory is the difference between freedom and its denial. We opposed passage of this Resolution. Passed Senate. 31 yes, 12 no, 7 absent. February 7, 1972. (Senate Journal 302). A no vote is shown as right (R).

ISSUE 9. Retirement systems for police and firemen. Senate File 163.

An Act that permits firemen and policemen to be eligible for retirement benefits when their employment is terminated, after fifteen years of service. We supported passage of this bill. Passed Senate. 30 yes, 18 no, 1 absent. February 17, 1971. (Senate Journal 298). Passed House. 65 yes, 19 no, 16 absent. March 23, 1972. (House Journal 1382). A yes vote shown as right (R).

How Your State Senators Voted

Table with 9 columns for issues (1-9) and 2 columns for 'Right' and 'Wrong' votes. Rows list senators and their districts, with 'W' for 'Wrong' and 'A' for 'Right'.

How Your State Re

Table with 3 columns for issues (1-3) and 2 columns for 'Right' and 'Wrong' votes. Rows list senators and their districts, with 'W' for 'Wrong' and 'A' for 'Right'.

With Your U. S. Senators Voted On Key Issues



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 union members, their families, and their communities. The votes selected are taken from The Congressional Record, official publication of the U.S. Congress.

R means voted Right (with the AFL-CIO position).
W means voted Wrong (against the AFL-CIO position).
— means the Senator was absent or General Fair.

1967-68

1967-68

1. SENATE RULES

The fight has raged for years over Senate Rule 22, which permits the filibuster, the favorite weapon against civil rights legislation and used, too, to prevent 14(b) repeal in 1965 and 1966. The rule presently requires a two-thirds vote of those present to invoke cloture, shutting off debate. The effort to consider S. Res. 6 itself was defeated by filibuster and hung up on the two-thirds rule. The Mansfield motion to shut off debate got a majority but fell short of the required two-thirds.

THE VOTE—On Mansfield motion to shut off debate. Rejected, 53-46 (two-thirds vote required) Jan. 24, 1967. Yea—right. Nay—wrong.

2. COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

The legislative struggle that finally resulted in forcing striking rail workers back to their jobs against their will was a long and complicated one. Congress on April 11, 1967 delayed for three weeks a strike set for April 13. On May 1, a second act of Congress set a June 19 deadline for talks between labor and management on the understanding the President would propose a settlement plan before then. The President's plan was announced May 4. On June 7, the Senate voted to prevent a strike by rail shopcraft workers and to compel them to submit to compulsory arbitration. The Yarborough proposal, backed by the AFL-CIO, was meant to bring some equity to an essentially unfair situation by impounding a percentage of the rail industry's profits until final settlement was reached.

The vote — On the amendment. Rejected, 23-59, June 7, 1967. Yea—right. Nay—wrong.

3. ELECTION REFORM

The real target of this amendment was the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. The proposal would have prevented COPE from collecting dollars voluntarily contributed by union members and giving such funds to COPE endorsed candidates for the U. S. House and Senate. Its effect would have been to dry up important sources of funds for liberal candidates. Though it was defeated, it remains a goal of conservatives in and out of Congress.

The vote — On the amendmet. Rejected, 19-46, Sept. 11, 1967. Yea—wrong. Nay—right.

4. SOCIAL SECURITY

Amendment by Sen. Curtis (R.-Neb.) to reduce social security benefits to the level of the House-passed bill, HR 12080.

The Senate bill provided a 15 percent general increase in Social Security benefits as compared with 12.5 percent in the House bill and raised the minimum benefit to \$70 as compared with \$50 in the House bill. It also substantially improved other provisions.

The vote — on the proposal to reduce benefits increase. rejected, 22-58, Nov. 21, 1967. Yea—wrong. Nay—right.

5. AID TO EDUCATION

Amendment by Sen. Thurmond (R.-S.C.) that would in effect undermine key parts of the aid to education program (HR 7819) under the guise of "states rights."

The vote — on the amendment. Rejected, 35-38, Dec. 11, 1967. Yea—wrong. Nay—right.

6. RUNAWAY SHOPS

Amendment by Sen. Ribicoff (D.-Conn.) to HR 15414 to end federal tax exemptions on interest from industrial development bonds.

Tax exemption on interest from industrial development bonds was meant to help local governments provide schools and other public services. It was, in effect, a federal subsidy. It was perverted to a lure for runaway shops when many communities used this subsidy to build plants for private use and private profit. This amendment will help stop the job-robbers and plant pirates.

The vote—on the amendment. Approved, 50-32, March 28, 1968. Yea—right. Nay—wrong.

7. RENT SUPPLEMENTS

Amendment by Sen. Lausche (D.-Ohio) to HR 9960 to slash rent supplement funds in half, from \$40 million to \$20 million.

The 89th Congress enacted a rent supplements program to help poor families live in decent housing. Funding the program has been a constant battle, although it is the first housing subsidy program ever endorsed by all segments of the real estate industry.

1. Miller - W

2. Miller - W

3. Miller - W

4. Miller - W

5. Miller - W

6. Miller - W

7. Miller - W

The vote—on the amendment. Rejected, 34-55, Sept. 20, 1967. Yea—wrong. Nay—right.

8. WAR ON POVERTY—JOBS

Amendment by Sen. Prouty (R.-Vt.) to S 2388 to provide a one-year, \$925 million emergency job program.

The key to the poverty war is jobs. A \$2.8 billion proposal for a special job program was threatened by an effort to kill not only the proposal but any emergency job program. A bipartisan alliance formed behind Sen. Prouty's compromise proposal to salvage some legislation providing an emergency job program — a step in the direction of the large-scale job program urged by the AFL-CIO.

The vote — on the Prouty amendment. Rejected, 42-47, Oct. 4, 1967. Yea—right. Nay—wrong.

8. Miller - W

1969-70

1969-70

1. FILIBUSTER RULE

The Senate muffed a chance to change its filibuster rule at the start of the 91st Congress. Shortly before he left office, Vice Pres. Humphrey ruled that only a majority vote was needed to act on a change in the Senate's rules at the start of a new Congress. But on Jan. 16, 1969, the Senate refused to sustain Humphrey's ruling by a 53-45 vote. For—right. Against—wrong.

2. CHILD NUTRITION

A proposal by Sen. Javits (R.-N.Y.) was approved to provide free school lunches to children from families with incomes of less than \$4,000. A move to reconsider the vote and give opponents a chance to kill the proposal was rejected, Feb. 24, 1970, 39-42. For—wrong. Against—right.

3. MONEY FOR CITIES

Many progressive programs suffered deep fund cuts during 1969, among them programs to aid our choked, blighted cities. Sen. Hart (D.-Mich.) tried to increase appropriations for urban renewal by \$587.5 million. His proposal was rejected 36-34, Nov. 10, 1969. For—right. Against—wrong.

4. HAYNSWORTH NOMINATION

A consistent pattern of anti-union decisions, hostility to civil rights progress and gross insensitivity to conflicts of interest led the AFL-CIO and civil rights groups to oppose Pres. Nixon's nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., to the Supreme Court. On Nov. 21, 1969, the Senate rejected the nomination by a 55-45 vote. For—wrong. Against—right.

5. CARSWELL NOMINATION

Following the rejection of Judge Haynsworth's nomination, Pres. Nixon submitted the name of G. Harrold Carswell as his nominee to the Supreme Court. Like Haynsworth, Carswell had a long record of insensitivity to human rights progress. He was judged a mediocrity by many legal experts and jurists. His nomination was rejected Apr. 8, 1970, 51-45. For—wrong. Against—right.

6. TAX REFORM—EXEMPTIONS

The \$600 personal income tax exemption has been long outdated and is obviously inadequate. As a major measure of tax reform—one of the biggest issues in Congress and the nation—Sen. Gore (D.-Tenn.) proposed increasing the personal exemption to \$800. The Senate approved the Gore amendment 58-37, Dec. 3, 1969. For—right. Against—wrong. (The final bill changed this to a three-step increase to \$750.)

7. THE ANTI-COPE AMENDMENT

Prompted by the National Right to Work Committee, Sen. Fannin (R.-Ariz.) introduced an amendment to the tax bill to deny tax exemptions to presently exempt organizations which engage in political activities, even non-partisan registration drives. The Fannin proposal was aimed squarely at the labor movement. The amendment was rejected 59-27, Dec. 8, 1969. For—wrong. Against—right.

8. POSTAL SERVICE UNIONS

A motion by Sen. Javits (R.-N.Y.) to delete the open shop provision in the House version of the postal reform measure so postal employees could be protected by union security agreements was approved June 30, 1970, 52-38. For—right. Against—wrong. (House conservatives subsequently succeeded in barring a union shop.)

1. Miller - W
Hughes - R

2. Miller - W
Hughes - R

3. Miller - —
Hughes - —

4. Miller - R
Hughes - R

5. Miller - W
Hughes - R

6. Miller - W
Hughes - R

7. Miller - W
Hughes - R

8. Miller - W
Hughes - R

1. Miller - W
Hughes - R

gressional efforts to enact a public service employment program providing jobs for the unemployed in the public sector. The Administration opposed this approach to reducing unemployment as the President had vetoed similar legislation in 1970.

The opposition took form in a motion by Sen. Prouty (R.-Vt.) which would have in effect killed the measure by recommitting the bill. The motion was defeated by a 29-44 vote on Apr. 1, 1971. For—wrong. Against—right.

2. PUBLIC WORKS VETO

Despite continued high unemployment, the Administration opposed a \$2 billion accelerated public works program aimed at providing 170,000 jobs and needed facilities in communities with heavy joblessness. Senate efforts to override the Presidential veto on the accelerated public works bill fell five short of the necessary two-thirds majority in a 57-36 vote on July 14, 1971. For overriding—right. Against—wrong.

3. TAX REFORM

An amendment to the President's tax legislation by Sen. Bayh (D.-Ind.) attempted to reduce from 20% to 5% the accelerated depreciation tax write-off for big business and provide instead a one-year tax credit for \$25 each to individual taxpayers. The Bayh amendment was narrowly defeated on Nov. 15, 1971 by a 39-40 vote. For—right. Against—wrong.

4. ANTI-COPE

Carrying the cudgel for the National Right to Work Committee, Sen. Fannin (R.-Ariz.) introduced an amendment to deny tax exempt status to any labor organization with a union shop agreement which used any of its income to support or oppose a political candidate. The proposal was rejected Nov. 19, 1971 by a 31-61 vote. For—wrong. Against—right.

5. CAMPAIGN FINANCING

By providing for the federal financing of presidential campaign costs the excessive influence of big money on our political system would be effectively reduced. A proposal to this effect was introduced by Sen. Pastore (D.-R.I.) as an amendment to the tax law. It would allow taxpayers to voluntarily earmark one dollar of their federal taxes to the presidential campaign of their choice. Although approved by the Senate on Nov. 22, 1971 by a 52-47 vote, the checkoff provision will not take effect until after the 1972 elections. For—right. Against—wrong.

6. CHILD CARE VETO

Congressional legislation containing a two-year extension of the Office of Economic Opportunity, a separate legal services corporation, and a comprehensive child development program providing voluntary day care services for children of working and welfare mothers was vetoed by Pres. Nixon. The Senate sought to override the veto on Dec. 10, 1971 but fell short of a two-thirds majority with a 51-36 vote. For override—right. Against—wrong.

7. VOTER REGISTRATION

Each election year, millions of voters are denied an opportunity to become eligible to vote for various reasons. State and local time limits, residency requirements, and office hours often prevent rather than promote voter registration and participation in elections. The elderly, shut-ins, those without transportation, and those moving and changing residence would be the main beneficiaries of a national voter registration plan. The bill considered by the Senate also would have made voter registration far more easy for all working people. It would have applied to federal elections, only, i.e., presidential, senatorial and congressional contests.

The key vote came on a motion to table and thus defeat the bill, which carried March 15, 1972 by a 46-42 vote. For the motion to kill—wrong. Against—right.

8. CONSUMER CREDIT AND UNFAIR BILLING PRACTICES

"Consumers should not be charged interest on money they have already paid," Senator William Proxmire (D.-Wisc.) said in introducing his amendment to prohibit retroactive finance charges on revolving charge accounts. If adopted, the amendment would have strengthened the Fair Credit Billing Act and helped eliminate millions of billing disputes. It was rejected on a tie vote 38-38, April 27, 1972. For the amendment—right. Against—wrong.

2. Miller - W
Hughes - R

3. Miller - W
Hughes - —

4. Miller - W
Hughes - R

5. Miller - W
Hughes - R

6. Miller - W
Hughes - R

7. Miller - W
Hughes - R

8. Miller - W
Hughes - R

1971-72

1. PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS

As one means of improving the economy, the AFL-CIO strongly supported con-

United States Representatives are elected every two years. Presently, there are seven Iowa Congressmen, but this year only six will be elected because the 1970 Census determined that Iowa's population growth has not kept pace with the rest of the nation and hence we will lose one seat in the House of Representatives.

The seven Congressmen presently serving and their Congressional Districts are:

- First Dist.—Fred Schwengel (R)
- Second Dist.—John Culver (D)
- Third Dist.—H. R. Gross (R)
- Fourth Dist.—John Kyl (R)

1969-70

1. EDUCATION FUNDS

The Administration budget called for totally inadequate funding of federal aid to education — less than half the amount Congress had authorized to be spent.

The House Appropriations Committee recommended an additional \$121 million for education aid. But the gap between that amount and the need would still have been too wide in the opinion of labor and education groups.

The AFL-CIO helped rally support for an amendment by Rep. Joelson (D-N.J.) to add an additional \$894.5 million for education programs. It was approved 294-119, July 31, 1969.

For—right. Against—wrong.

2. SURTAX

Over opposition of labor and other tax reform forces, the House extended the surtax on income tax one year without including meaningful tax reform.

However, the margin was so close before the vote that it brought firm pledges from House Ways & Means Chairman Mills and Pres. Nixon to consider tax reform immediately.

This paved the way for reforms and the \$750 personal exemption in the final tax measure signed into law. The surtax extension passed June 30, 1969, by a vote of 210-205.

For—wrong. Against—right.

3. DIRECT ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

The 1968 presidential election, with the threat that it would be thrown for decision into the U.S. House because of a third-party candidate, renewed interest in long-delayed electoral reform, primarily in direct election of the President and abolition of the Electoral College. The House Judiciary Committee reported a bill to this effect backed by committee leaders of both parties.

The House eventually passed the committee bill but first had to deal with a proposal by Rep. Dennis (R-Ind.) which would have retained the Electoral College. The Dennis proposal was rejected 246-162, Sept. 18, 1969.

For—wrong. Against—right.

4. WAR ON POVERTY

The effort to scuttle the war on poverty has been constant. Despite this, the anti-poverty program has had some successes, and one reason for them has been the presence of a central authority, the Office of Economic Opportunity, that can coordinate the various anti-poverty programs.

Rep. Ayres (R-Ohio) tried to fragment the anti-poverty program by turning it over to the states and reducing the authority of the OEO. His plan was rejected 231-163, Dec. 12, 1969.

For—wrong. Against—right.

5. FAMILY AID JOB STANDARDS

A move was made to strike from the Family Assistance Act employment standards that had been written into the bill at the request of the AFL-CIO to prevent using a welfare program to provide employers with substandard-paid workers.

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

For—wrong. Against—right.

6. FARM WORKERS' JOBLESS AID

Farm workers, whose employment is mainly seasonal and who suffer long stretches of joblessness, are not covered by unemployment insurance.

Even though the Administration had endorsed partial coverage of farm workers, the House conservative coalition fought any extension of unemployment insurance to agriculture.

A proposal by Rep. O'Hara (D-Mich.) to extend jobless pay coverage to workers on farms with eight or more employees who are on payroll 26 or more weeks of the year would have aided more than 250,000 farm workers. It was rejected July 23, 1970, 170-219.

For—right. Against—wrong.

7. MORTGAGE FUNDS

The nation is in a housing crisis. There is not enough of it, and too much of what there is is substandard. New housing starts are way down because of Administration "tight money" policies and prohibitive interest rates.

Rep. Patman (D-Tex.) proposed a National Development Bank to help provide mortgage funds for middle income families unable to get conventional loans. But a move to knock out his proposal, and leave home-seekers at the mercy of the bankers and money-lenders, succeeded June 25, 1970, 215-113.

For—wrong. Against—right.

8. POSTAL SERVICE UNIONS

Rep. Dulski (D-N.Y.) tried to retain the union security provision of the postal reform bill by moving to table, thus kill, a motion for the House to insist on an open shop clause.

Even though the right to negotiate a union shop was part of the agreement the Administration made with the AFL-CIO and seven postal unions, 148 Republicans voted against union security, only 19 for it. The Dulski motion to save the union security provision was rejected July 9, 1970, 154-229.

For—right. Against—wrong.

- Fifth Dist.—Neal Smith (D)
- Sixth Dist.—Wiley Mayne (R)
- Seventh Dist.—William Scherle (R)

All of these Congressmen have announced they will seek reelection in this year's elections. Since only six can be elected, Neal Smith and John Kyl have been reapportioned into the same district and will face each other for the new Fourth District seat.

R means voted Right (with AFL-CIO position)
W means voted Wrong (against AFL-CIO position)
 — means Congressman was absent or did not vote.

1971-1972

1. ACCELERATED PUBLIC WORKS

Despite continued high unemployment, the Administration opposed a \$2 billion accelerated public works program aimed at providing 170,000 jobs and needed facilities in communities with heavy joblessness.

Administration supporters in the House attempted to kill the bill by offering a motion to send it back to committee with instructions to eliminate the accelerated public works program.

On Apr. 22, 1971, the effort to kill accelerated public works was defeated 128-262.

For—wrong. Against—right.

2. PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS

As one means of improving the economy, the AFL-CIO strongly supported congressional efforts to enact a public service employment program providing jobs for the unemployed in the public sector. The Administration opposed this approach to reducing unemployment as the President had vetoed similar legislation in 1970.

In an effort to defeat this legislation, the Administration supported a substitute bill that would have scuttled existing manpower programs and replaced them with a revenue-sharing proposal.

On June 2, 1971, the Administration-backed substitute was defeated in the House by a vote of 182-204.

For substitute—wrong. Against—right.

3. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EXTENSION

Late in the session, Congress approved a 13-week extension of unemployment compensation benefits for an estimated 538,000 workers who had exhausted basic and extended unemployment compensation.

This temporary program, starting in February, provides aid to workers who are the victims of long-term unemployment in states with the highest jobless rates.

The emergency program was included as part of a conference report approved by the House on Dec. 15, 1971, by a 194-149 vote.

For—right. Against—wrong.

4. FEDERAL PAY RAISE

Although federal employees were scheduled to receive a comparability salary increase on Jan. 1, 1972, the President, as part of his "wage freeze," attempted to defer this increase until July 1, 1972.

The House by a 174-207 vote on Oct. 4, 1971, failed to pass a resolution that would have overturned the President's postponement of catch-up pay for federal employees.

For—right. Against—wrong.

5. WAGE FREEZE BACK PAY

Legislation extending the President's wage-price control authority cleared the House Banking Committee with a provision permitting back pay for most wage increases that were due during the Phase 1 freeze. The bill was crippled on the House floor when an amendment sponsored by Rep. Stephens (D-Ga.) was approved. The Stephens amendment limited back pay to those cases where an employer had already raised prices to cover the increase, and thereby ruled out most retroactive pay boosts. The damage was later repaired in House-Senate conference.

On Dec. 10, 1971, the House adopted the Stephens amendment by a 209-151 vote.

For—wrong. Against—right.

6. FOOD FOR STRIKERS

Striking workers and their families have always been entitled to food stamps as long as they met other eligibility requirements under the program. During House action on an agricultural appropriation bill, Rep. Michel (R-Ill.) attempted to deny food stamps to strikers and their families. The Michel amendment was defeated on June 23, 1971, by a 172-225 vote.

For—wrong. Against—right.

7. FEDERAL SCHOOL FUNDS

Administration budget cuts in aid to education played a major role in the financial crisis facing the nation's schools. Rep. Hathaway (D-Me.) attempted to increase federal funding of school programs by approximately 15 percent during House action on the education appropriation bill. The Hathaway amendment, supported by organized labor and education groups, was narrowly defeated, 188-191, on Apr. 7, 1971.

For—right. Against—wrong.

8. ELECTION REFORM — COPE

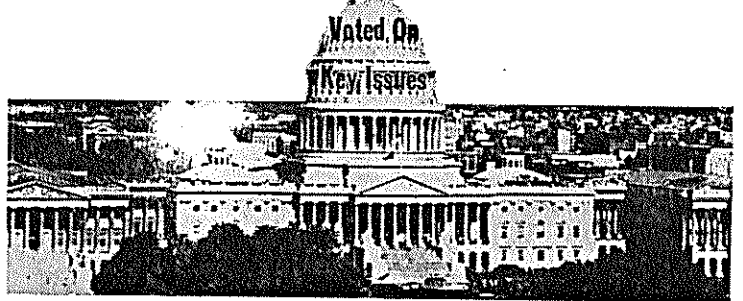
During House consideration of campaign reform legislation, Rep. Hansen (R-Ida.) offered an amendment clarifying court rulings on union political activities. The amendment made it clear that organized labor has the right to spend funds from dues income to communicate with members and conduct non-partisan registration and get-out-the-vote drives aimed at members and their families.

Passage of the Hansen amendment blocked an announced effort by Rep. Crane (R-Ill.) to offer an amendment severely limiting labor's political rights.

On Nov. 30, 1971, the House approved the Hansen amendment by a vote of 233-147.

For—right. Against—wrong.

How Your
U. S. Representatives



BOX SCORE

1969-70

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Schwengel	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W
Culver	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R
Gross	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W
Kyl	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W
Smith	R	R	R	R	W	—	R	R
Mayne	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Scherle	W	R	W	W	R	—	W	W

BOX SCORE

1971-72

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Schwengel	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Culver	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Gross	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Kyl	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Smith	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
Mayne	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Scherle	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W

Total Box Score

	R	W
Schwengel (R)	4	12
Culver (D)	14	0
Gross (R)	2	14
Kyl (R)	2	14
Smith (D)	13	2
Mayne (R)	1	15
Scherle (R)	2	13