April 26, 1968

Dear Mr. President:

I have delayed sending you the enclosed statement adopted by the UAW International Executive Board because I wanted the opportunity to present it personally. In this statement we express our deepest admiration and appreciation for your act of total unselfishness in putting the cause of world peace and national unity before self.

At no time in the history of our republic have the burdens of the presidency been more difficult, nor have the challenging problems at home and in the world had such compelling urgency. We believe that no President has dealt with such crucial problems with greater courage and deeper compassion and commitment than have you. We extend to you our hands, our hearts and our prayers as you search for peace and work at the task of weaving together the fabric of national unity in the splendor of human diversity.

On May 4, 1968, 3000 delegates, representing one million, six hundred thousand UAW members and their families, will come together in the 21st Constitutional Convention of the UAW in Atlantic City. You were generous enough to honor us by addressing our Convention in 1964. In 1966 you addressed us by phone at the time that we were honored to present you with the UAW Social Justice Award for your untiring work and inspired leadership in extending the frontiers of social justice and human brotherhood.

We extend to you a warm invitation and we would be deeply honored if your busy schedule would permit you to address the delegates to the 21st Constitutional Convention,

which meets in Atlantic City during the period of May 4th - 10th.

With admiration and affection,

Cordially and respectfully,

WPR:ob
opeiu 42

President Lyndon B. Johnson
The White House
Washington, D. C.

CABLE: "UAW DETROIT"

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48214
PHONE 926-5000

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AEROSPACE & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW

WALTER P. REUTHER.....PRESIDENT
LEONARD WOODCOCK..VICE-PRESIDENT
EMIL MAZEY .....SECRETARY-TREASURER
PAT GREATHOUSE.....VICE-PRESIDENT

April 10, 1968

STATEMENT OF UAW INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

RE PRESIDENT JOHNSON

The International Executive Board of the UAW expresses its deepest admiration for President Lyndon B. Johnson for his years of gallant service to the cause of freedom and the welfare of the American people. We believe that President Johnson's decision to place the presidency above the current political struggle and his willingness to make great personal sacrifice in the interests of world peace and national unity is an act of the highest courage and the highest statesmanship.

No American president has had to deal with problems of such magnitude and complexity as has Lyndon Johnson. At no time in the history of our Republic have the burdens of the presidency been as difficult nor have the challenging problems at home and in the world had such compelling urgency. President Johnson has dealt with our pressing problems at home with courage, compassion and deep commitment.

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Under his tireless leadership America has made unprecedented progress in education, health and in housing; in the fight for civil rights, full freedom and equal opportunity for all Americans. In the field of conservation and resource development and anti-pollution new and imaginative programs have been undertaken larger in scope and coverage than ever before in the history of our country. Special attention has been given to lifting the disadvantaged and the dispossessed out of their poverty through special manpower and training programs and in addition rural America has benefited vastly from projects designed especially to meet their problems.

The scientific and technological revolution which has swept the world since the end of World War II has increased our understanding of the inequities, the challenges and the opportunities of modern society and at the same time has raised the level of hope for mankind to achieve a better tomorrow.

President Johnson has moved with vigor and compassion to find answers to the problems that plague our 20th century technological society. UAW members and their fellow citizens throughout the nation are deeply grateful for his accomplishments as America's Chief Executive and for this latest act of unselfish devotion to the cause of mankind which has strengthened America's quest for peace and has enhanced the chances for world peace. It is our prayer, as we know it

is his, that the President's new peace initiative will be an important first step in bringing genuine peace to the ravaged and tortured land of Vietnam and the overall reduction of tensions in the world so that both peace and freedom can be made secure.

In 1964 President Johnson honored us by addressing the delegates in attendance at the UAW's 19th Constitutional Convention. In 1966 he addressed the delegates to the 20th Constitutional Convention by telephone and we were honored to present to him the UAW Social Justice Award which read:

"President Lyndon B. Johnson
Architect of the Great Society

"With admiration, affection and deep appreciation for your contribution in extending the frontiers of social justice and human betterment.

"You have demonstrated the courage to oppose what is wrong and the compassion to do what is right.

"You have worked with dedication and determination to lift the burden of fear and insecurity from the aged and the sick, to broaden education opportunities for the young, to remove the ugly barriers of discrimination and to abolish poverty so that all may share in the blessings of abundance.

"Under your inspired leadership, America can build a better tomorrow in which men are more concerned about the

quality of their goals than the quantity of their goods; in which the rising star of science and technology can serve man's peaceful purposes; and in which man's ancient dream of a world of PEACE, FREEDOM, JUSTICE and BROTHERHOOD can be brought to practical fulfillment.

"Presented in behalf of the Officers, Executive Board and members of the UAW on the occasion of the 20th Constitutional Convention of the UAW, Long Beach, California, May 20, 1966."

/s/ Walter P. Reuther

We extend to President Johnson a warm invitation to address the more than 3,000 delegates who will be representing 1,600,000 UAW members at the 21st Constitutional Convention in Atlantic City. It is our fondest hope that President Johnson will find time in his busy schedule to once again honor us with his presence.

WIRE

April 25, 1968

The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
The White House
Washington, D. C.

The International Executive Board of the UAW voted unanimously today respectfully to urge that you direct the Atomic Energy Commission to postpone, pending further evaluation of the hazards involved, the underground nuclear explosion planned for tomorrow, Friday, April 26 at the Nevada Test Site.

We are advised that the planned test involves an explosion of greater magnitude than any hitherto set off in the United States.

Responsible scientists have asserted that there has not been sufficient evaluation of the potential consequences of such an explosion.

They call attention to two areas of danger; namely, seismic consequences and accidental release of radioactivity. In connection with the seismic danger, they raise the possibility that the integrity of the Hoover and Davis Dams may be affected and that damage may be caused in Las Vegas and Reno.

While granting that the AEC has taken precautions concerning radioactivity, the scientists say that 14 underground explosions since the test ban treaty have unexpectedly vented radioactivity to off-site locations. Similar accidental release of radioactivity from the test planned for tomorrow could work great harm, with particularly serious effects upon children.

The scientists say that some of the data required for evaluation of the hazards involved in the planned test have not been made available for examination by the scientific community, and that they believe other pertinent data are not now available and can be obtained only through further research.

Under these circumstances, we believe it would be the course of wisdom to postpone the test until the best scientific talent in the nation is agreed both that all necessary precautions have been taken and that no significant degree of risk is involved.

Walter P. Reuther, President
International Union, UAW

President Lyndon B. Johnson

A FOURTH YEAR Legislative Program

1968

JOBS

- THE "RIGHT TO EARN A LIVING"
  - A $2.1 BILLION MANPOWER BUDGET FOR FISCAL 1969
  - A 25% INCREASE TO HELP 1.3 MILLION AMERICANS
- JOB OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR (JOBS)
  - JOBS FOR 500,000 HARD-CORE UNEMPLOYED IN 3 YEARS
  - PROMOTED BY NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF BUSINESSMEN
- EXPAND THE CONCENTRATED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

WORKER SECURITY AND PROTECTION

- THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT

  - TO SAFEGUARD 75 MILLION AMERICAN WORKERS AGAINST CONDITIONS CAUSING 15,000 DEATHS AND 2.2 MILLION INJURIES ON THE JOB EACH YEAR
  - FEDERAL PROTECTION FOR MORE THAN 50 MILLION WORKERS IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE
  - AID TO STATES TO PROTECT INTRASTATE WORKERS

- A FAIR AND MODERN UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SYSTEM

  - BROADER PROTECTION, ADDING 5.3 MILLION BY 1970
  - HIGHER AND MORE UNIFORM BENEFITS
  - RECESSION PAYMENTS TRIGGERED BY 5% NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
  - SPRUCE: NEW JOB INCENTIVES AND TRAINING IN LOW UNEMPLOYMENT PERIODS

EDUCATION

- NEW STAY-IN-SCHOOL PROGRAM

- NEW BILINGUAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR MEXICAN-AMERICANS, INDIANS AND OTHER MINORITIES

- THE "PARTNERSHIP FOR LEARNING AND EARNING"
  - COMPREHENSIVE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION LAW TO HELP BRIDGE GAP BETWEEN SCHOOL AND WORK

- THE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1968
  - TO ELIMINATE ECONOMIC BARRIERS TO HIGHER EDUCATION
  - TO ASSIST 1.5 MILLION STUDENTS NEXT YEAR
  - TO HELP DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS GET THROUGH COLLEGE

- THE "NETWORK FOR KNOWLEDGE ACT OF 1968"
  - TO STRENGTHEN COLLEGES THROUGH SHARING OF RESOURCES

- NEW STRENGTH FOR THE NATION'S GRADUATE SCHOOLS

  - INCREASE FELLOWSHIP GRANTS
  - HELP IN DEVELOPING FIRST RANK GRADUATE SCHOOLS

- TO MEET THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

  - SECRETARY HEW TO DEVELOP STRATEGY FOR AID TO HIGHER EDUCATION

CIVIL RIGHTS

- PROTECTION FOR PERSONS EXERCISING CIVIL RIGHTS

- GIVE EEOC CEASE-AND-DESIST POWER

- A FAIR TRIAL IN FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS THROUGH A FAIRLY SELECTED JURY

- FAIR HOUSING

THE AMERICAN CITY

- SET A 10 YEAR NATIONAL HOUSING GOAL
  - WITH FEDERAL SUPPORT, BUILD 5-7 MILLION UNITS
- IN FISCAL 1969
  - TRIPLE OUR HOUSING STARTS FROM 100,000 TO 300,000
  - DECENTLY HOUSE 1.2 MILLION CITIZENS
- PROVIDE EXPANDED FUNDS AND AUTHORITY
  - NEW 5 YEAR AUTHORIZATION FOR LOW-INCOME HOUSING
  - ADDITIONAL $1 BILLION AS BUDGET RESERVE FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION
  - FULL $45 MILLION FUNDING FOR RENT SUPPLEMENTS
  - FULL $1 BILLION FUNDING OF MODEL CITIES
  - $1.4 BILLION FOR URBAN RENEWAL IN FY '70
- DEVELOP THE NEW INSTITUTIONS AND MACHINERY TO MEET TARGET
  - LIFT 6% CEILING ON FHA INTEREST RATE
  - CONVERT FNMA SECONDARY MARKET OPERATIONS TO PRIVATE, FOR-PROFIT BANK
  - CHARTER NATIONAL HOUSING CONSORTIA TO MODERNIZE HOME BUILDING INDUSTRY

- **UNJAMMING OUR CITIES**
  - URBAN MASS TRANSIT PROGRAM SHIFTED FROM HUD TO DOT
  - RENEW HIGH SPEED GROUND TRANSPORTATION ACT

- **RELIEVING PRESSURE ON THE CENTER CITY**
  - NEW TOWNS ACT OF 1968
  - INCENTIVES FOR METROPOLITAN PLANNING

- **RESEARCH INTO URBAN PROBLEMS**
  - NEW URBAN INSTITUTE GETS ORGANIZED

INSURANCE FOR THE CENTER CITY

- INSURANCE COMPANIES WILL WORK WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS TO DEVELOP "FAIR" PLANS TO PROTECT HOMES AND BUSINESSES IN GHETTOS

- NATIONAL INSURANCE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NIDC)

- NIDC WILL PAY INSURED LOSSES IN LARGE RIOTS

  - FIRST FROM COMPANY PAID-IN PREMIUMS -- 2%
  - THEN FROM CONTRIBUTIONS OF STATE WHERE RIOT OCCURS -- 5%
  - IF THIS IS NOT ENOUGH, NIDC PAYS WITH FEDERAL FUNDS

CRIME

- SAFE STREETS AND CRIME CONTROL ACT
- GUN CONTROL LEGISLATION
- STRENGTHEN FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
  - MORE ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL
- MODERN WEAPONS, EQUIPMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS FOR POLICE
- TO FIGHT DRUG ABUSE
  - RAISE PENALTIES FOR LSD AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS
  - CONSOLIDATE ENFORCEMENT IN JUSTICE
- A FEDERAL ANTI-RIOT LAW
- TOP PRIORITY TO ORGANIZE CRIME STRIKE FORCES

- IMMUNITY LEGISLATION
- NEW GAMBLING LAWS
- A BANK PROTECTION ACT
- AN AUTO THEFT PREVENTION ACT
- JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT
- ALCOHOLISM REHABILITATION ACT
- NEW PROTECTIONS FOR THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY

CONSUMER PROTECTION

- COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF AUTO INSURANCE
- NEW POWERS TO FTC TO GUARD AGAINST FRAUDS
- WHOLESOME POULTRY ACT
- WHOLESOME FISH ACT
- HAZARDOUS RADIATION ACT
- RECREATIONAL BOAT SAFETY ACT
- STUDY OF WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES AND REPAIRS
- CONSUMER COUNSEL
  - A LAWYER FOR THE AMERICAN CONSUMER

- # THE UNFINISHED AGENDA

  - TRUTH-IN-LENDING
  - PIPELINE SAFETY
  - FIRE SAFETY
  - FRAUDULENT LAND SALES
  - MUTUAL FUNDS
  - MEDICAL DEVICES

VETERANS AND SERVICEMEN

- VETERANS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE
  - SPECIAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING INCENTIVES FOR VETERANS GOING INTO TEACHING, POLICE, FIRE, COMMUNITY SERVICE

- JOBS FOR RETURNING SERVICEMEN
  - CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION ON JOB PRIORITIES
  - FAST HIRING IN GOVERNMENT
  - TRANSITION ASSISTANCE

- "ONE STOP" CENTERS IN 20 LARGEST CITIES FOR COUNSELING AND FOLLOW-UP

- BUILDING ON LAST YEAR'S VETERANS BENEFITS ACT
  - INCREASE HOME LOAN GUARANTEES
  - INCREASE SERVICEMAN'S LIFE INSURANCE
  - GUARD AGAINST PENSION REDUCTIONS BECAUSE OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCREASES

OLDER AMERICANS

- THE GAINS OF LAST YEAR
  - SOCIAL SECURITY
  - AGE DISCRIMINATION
  - OLDER AMERICANS ACT
- A PROGRAM FOR THE FUTURE
  - FULL FUNDING OF THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT
    -- STRENGTHEN STATE OLDER AMERICAN AGENCIES

FOREIGN AID

- THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1968
  - $2.5 BILLION IN ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE
  - $420 MILLION IN MILITARY GRANT AID
- A 5-YEAR PROGRAM TO DEVELOP FISH PROTEIN CONCENTRATE
- REPLENISH IDA
- NEW STRENGTH FOR ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
- MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TO INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
- $100 MILLION IN SPECIAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO KOREA

TAX PROGRAM

- A 10 PERCENT TAX SURCHARGE EFFECTIVE:
  - JANUARY 1, 1968 FOR CORPORATIONS
  - APRIL 1, 1968 FOR INDIVIDUALS

- CONTINUATION OF EXCISE TAXES
  - THE 7 PERCENT TAX ON AUTOS
  - THE 10 PERCENT EXCISE TAX ON TELEPHONE SERVICE

- COLLECTIONS OF CORPORATE TAXES WOULD BE SPEEDED UP

- PROGRAM WOULD YIELD THESE REVENUES:
  - FISCAL 1968: $3 BILLION
  - FISCAL 1969: $12.6 BILLION

How Your Senators Voted

	Anti-Filibuster	Steps toward Peace	Financial Disclosure	Weaken Labor's Voice	Escape from the Slums	Fair Housing	Emergency Job Program	Pipeline Safety	Generic Drugs	Improve Social Security
MICHIGAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HART	+	+	P+	A+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Griffin	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-

DEMOCRATIC Senators' names appear in CAPITALS.
Republican Senators' names appear in lower case.

Senate CQ References on Page 4

Key to Symbols

P = Senator was paired on a vote.
A = Senator was absent but announced his position
? = Senator was officially recorded as absent.

1. Anti-Filibuster

The best opportunity to change the Senate's anti-democratic filibuster rules required only a simple majority vote. Senator George McGovern's resolution to change the Senate rules was challenged by Senator Dirksen's motion and lost 37 to 61. A + vote is a vote to make the Senate rules more democratic.

2. Steps Toward Peace

The Senate beat down every amendment to weaken the U.S.-Russian consular treaty -- a small but vital step toward reducing tensions between the world's two great powers. By a vote of 26 to 53, the Senate voted down the Talmadge amendment aimed at blocking the treaty. A + vote is a vote for steps toward peace.

3. Financial Disclosure

Public confidence in government has been shaken by Members of Congress with personal or vested interests which conflict with their public duty. Senator Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania lost 42 to 46 his attempt to require financial disclosure of all income by all Members of Congress and all candidates for Congress. A + vote is a vote for financial disclosure of public officials and of those seeking to attain public office.

4. Weaken Labor's Voice

A brazen attempt to muzzle the political right of union members occurred when Senator John Williams of Delaware lost 46 to 19 his motion to prohibit the spending of voluntary political contributions by union members. A + vote is a vote to let union members have a voice in politics.

5. Escape from the Slums

Rent supplements is a program to help poor families escape from the slums and live in decent housing at a price they can afford. The program has been hobbled by repeated congressional attacks. After defeat in the House, the rent supplement program was saved by a Senate vote of 56 to 33. A + vote is a vote for decent housing for poor people.

6. Fair Housing

The atomic accelerator to be located at Weston, Illinois, is a government plum which will attract some of America's choice industry and best scientific brains. Senate liberals tried unsuccessfully 37 to 47 to block construction of the Weston accelerator site because of racially segregated housing in the area. A + vote is a vote for fair housing for minorities.

7. Emergency Job Program

Millions of Americans willing to work cannot find work either because they lack necessary skills or because private industry has no jobs to offer them. The government, in these cases, must become the employer of last resort. The Senate defeated 54 to 28 an emergency job program as part of the authorization for the Office of Economic Opportunity. A + vote is a vote for jobs for the unemployed.

8. Pipeline Safety

Criminal penalties against violations of a new pipeline safety bill was a test of the Senate's willingness to write a tough bill to protect the public from gas pipeline explosions and other hazards. The motion to include criminal penalties was defeated 31 to 44. A + vote is a vote for strong pipeline safety.

9. Generic Drugs

Millions of dollars are lost to consumers by use of high-priced, heavily-advertised brand name drugs sold by drug companies at exorbitant profits. Senator Long of Louisiana moved during the Social Security debate to require the government to buy prescription drugs on the basis of their chemical or generic name. A motion by Senator Hartke to table (or kill) the Long motion was defeated 41 to 37. A + vote is a vote for the purchase of drugs by their chemical names.

10. Improve Social Security

Senator Robert Kennedy fought successfully to ease the work-training provisions of Social Security which forced mothers to desert their children under school age. He won 41 to 38 but the final bill dropped this provision. A + vote is a vote to help mothers stay with their children.

How Your Representatives Voted

MICHIGAN	1 21-Day Rule	2 Rebuild our Cities	3 Help for School Children	4 Teacher Corps	5 The "Funny" Rat Bill	6 Escape from the slums	7 Public Television	8 Cheaper Electric Power	9 Attacks on Labor Dept. Fund	10 Anti-Riot Hysteria	11 Food Stamps	12 Strong Federal Meat Insp.	13 Reduction in Anti-Poverty Funds
12 - O'HARA	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
18 - Broomfield	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	P+	P+
3 - Brown	-	+	-	+	-	+	?	-	-	-	+	?	+
10 - Cederberg	-	-	-	-	P-	-	P-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 - Chamberlain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - Esch	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+
5 - Ford	-	-	-	+	P-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-
8 - Harvey	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	P+	-
4 - Hutchinson	-	-	-	-	-	-	P-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 - McDonald	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
7 - Riegle	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	P-	+	-	-	-	+
11 - Ruppe	-	-	+	+	-	-	?	-	-	-	P+	-	+
9 - Vander Jagt	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-
Detroit - Wayne Co.													
1 - CONYERS	+	+	+	+	P+	+	?	P+	+	+	+	+	+
3 - DIGGS	+	?	+	?	P+	P+	+	?	?	+	+	?	+
16 - DINGELL	+	P+	+	+	-	P+	?	+	+	-	+	+	+
15 - Ford, Wm.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+
17 - GRIFFITHS	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
14 - NEDZI	+	?	+	+	+	P+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+

1. 21-Day Rule

The rules of the 89th Congress were democratic because a liberal majority bypassed the autocratic Rules Committee which locked up and killed bills supported by a majority of congressmen. On the opening day of the 90th Congress the conservative coalition by a vote of 196 to 225 removed the 21 day rule. This was an early blow to the democratic working of the House of Representatives. It was the first signal of legislative difficulty ahead resulting from a liberal loss of 41 House members in the 1966 elections. A + vote is a vote for democratic rules in the House of Representatives.

★

CQ Roll Call 4, H.R. 7. Adopt the rules of the 89th Congress, including the 21-day rule, as the rules of the 90th Congress. Albert (D. Okla.) motion to consider the previous question, cutting off debate and precluding amendments. Motion rejected 196-225: R. 2-181; D. 194-44 (ND 146-3; SD 48-41), Jan. 10, 1967.

2. Rebuild Our Cities

The House of Representatives defeated by 213 to 193 a model cities program to tackle the misery of America's cities. The cut was a body blow at programs to ease housing, pollution, congestion, and schooling problems of our cities. The program was drastically scaled down, but eventually was saved by the Senate despite this conservative coalition setback in the House. A + vote is a vote to rebuild America's cities.

★

CQ Roll Call 55, H.R. 9960. Michel (R. Ill.) motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to delete $75 million for urban renewal in model city project areas and $150 million in other model city grants (leaving for the program only $12 million in planning funds). Rejected 193-213: R. 141-35; D. 52-178; (ND 5-139; SD 47-39), May 17, 1967.

3. Help for America's School Children

Massive federal help to our schools helps to retard property and sales taxes. It also betters the educational opportunity for all children. Congresswoman Edith Green of Oregon crippled the program by sponsoring an amendment to put a state veto over experimental programs for children from overcrowded, poorly-staffed schools. Her amendment was a key vote in the battle for strong federal aid to schools and represented a conservative coalition victory of 230 to 185. A + vote is a vote for better schooling for America's children.

★

CQ Roll Call 59, H.R. 7819. Green (D. Ore.) amendment allotting funds for supplementary education centers under Title III to the state departments of education, to be distributed by them according to a state plan. Accepted 230-185: R. 154-26; D. 76-159 (ND 8-139; SD 68-20), May 24, 1967.

4. Teacher Corps

The Teacher Corps recruits and supports dedicated teachers for boys and girls whose education has been neglected. A conservative coalition -- after several earlier victories -- was defeated by a vote of 257 to 146 in an attempt to kill the Teacher Corps. A + vote is a vote for the Teacher Corps.

★

CQ Roll Call 85, H.R. 10943. Teacher Corps, Teacher Education. Gurney (R. Fla.) motion to recommit H.R. 10943 with instructions to strike the Teacher Corps provisions. Rejected 146-257: R. 83-95; D. 63-162 (ND 6-134; SD 57-28), June 27, 1967.

5. The "Funny" Rat Bill

Conservatives in Congress joked and laughed at a bill to reduce the rat population which attacks children in the slums and is a spreader of disease in all cities. A majority of 207 to 176 voted against bringing the "rat bill" to a vote. Public opinion became outraged at this thoughtless behavior and Congress later reversed itself. A + vote is a vote to reduce the rat population.

★

CQ Roll Call 97, H.R. 11000. Rat Control and Extermination Act of 1967. Adoption of an open rule (H. Res. 749) for floor consideration of H.R. 11000, providing federal grants to aid localities in developing and carrying out programs of rat control and extermination. Rejected 176-207: R. 22-148; D. 154-59 (ND 127-7; SD 27-52), July 20, 1967.

6. Escape from the Slums

Rent supplements help low-income families escape the slums and live in better housing. The conservative coalition cut out a $10 million appropriation for this program, later restored by the Senate. The vote was a 233 to 171 conservative coalition victory. A + vote is a vote for better housing for the poor.

★

CQ Roll Call 54, H.R. 9960. Independent Offices and Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act for fiscal 1968. Davis (R. Wis.) amendment to delete language permitting the Government to sign 40-year contracts with private nonprofit housing sponsors to pay an additional $10 million a year in rent supplements for low-income families. (The amendment did not affect an appropriation of $5 million for payments under previous contracts.) Accepted 233-171: R. 163-12; D. 70-159 (ND 11-132; SD 59-27), May 17, 1967.

7. Public Television

For the first time in the history of television the American people will be able to see live public affairs programs not seen on commercial television. The public television system is landmark legislation equal in its impact on learning for all people to the land grant colleges. The conservative coalition was defeated 167 to 194 in a move to curtail the program. A + vote is a vote for public television.

★

CQ Roll Call 139, H.R. 6736. Public Broadcasting Act of 1967. Devine (R. Ohio) motion to recommit the bill to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee with instructions to delete provisions for a Public Broadcasting Corporation and to authorize $5 million for distribution among educational television stations. Rejected 167-194: R. 124-33; D. 43-161 (ND 3-122; SD 40-39), Sept. 21, 1967.

8. Cheaper Electric Power

Public power in TVA and Bonneville act as yardsticks to hold down electric power rates for all consumers. The uphill battle for public power in New England, with the highest power rates in the United States, centers around construction of a publicly-owned hydroelectric power site at Dickey-Lincoln in Maine. A defeat of 169 to 233 against appropriations for Dickey-Lincoln was a blow to all electric consumers especially those in New England. A + vote is a vote for cheaper electric power.

★

CQ Roll Call 98, H.R. 11641. Public Works - Atomic Energy Commission Appropriations for fiscal year 1968. Giaimo (D. Conn.) amendment to delete $1,676,000 in planning funds for the Dickey-Lincoln School power project in Maine. Adopted 233-169: R. 176-2; D. 57-167 (ND 28-114; SD 29-53), July 25, 1967.

9. Attacks on Labor Department

Government programs for bettering education and health, and to improve the quality of American life ran the gauntlet of irresponsible political attacks from the conservative coalition throughout the 90th Congress. One attack on funding directly affected America's wage earners. A motion by Congressman Bow of Ohio to cut the Department of Labor appropriation by 5 percent was adopted 226 to 174. A + vote is a vote for full funding of the Department of Labor.

★

CQ Roll Call 153, H.R. 10196. Appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies. Bow (R. Ohio) motion to recommit the bill to conference with instructions to delete $20,661,000 in appropriations not requested in the President's budget. Adopted 226-174: R. 157-23; D. 69-151 (ND 13-126; SD 56-25), Oct. 4, 1967.

10. Anti-Riot Hysteria

Hysteria reached a congressional climax during the height of 1967 summer riots. An anti-riot bill aimed at civil rights demonstrations, was so broad and vague it could put union leaders in prison for making a phone call, sending a telegram, or attending a meeting in connection with a strike if violence erupted during the course of such strike. The bill carried on a wave of blind emotion by a vote of 70 to 347. A + vote is a vote against hysteria.

★

CQ Roll Call 96, H.R. 421. Antiriot Bill. Passage of the bill prohibiting travel between states or use of interstate facilities with the intent to incite a riot. Passed 347-70: R. 180-4; D. 167-66 (ND 83-64; SD 84-2), July 19, 1967.

11. Food Stamps

Food stamps help both undernourished poor families and underpaid American farmers. Conservatives tried to undermine the food stamp program -- helpful to many UAW members during strikes -- by requiring states to put up 20 percent of the costs. This would finish the program in some states which need food stamps the most. The conservative coalition was beaten on this by a vote of 191 to 173. A + vote is a vote for food stamps.

★

CQ Roll Call 71, H.R. 1318. Food Stamp Program. Committee amendment requiring states to pay 20 percent of the cost of the program. Rejected 173-191: R. 124-27; D. 49-164 (ND 2-132; SD 47-32), June 8, 1967.

12. Strong Federal Meat Inspection

The House of Representatives had one chance to vote for a strong federal meat inspection program. The conservative coalition mustered enough votes to defeat this move by Congressman Smith of Iowa to put immediate federal standards on 15,000 uninspected meat processing plants which account for 30 percent of all meat consumed in America. In a conservative coalition victory for poorly-inspected meat the lineup was 166 to 207. Fortunately for consumers the final meat inspection bill signed by the President was stronger than the House version. A + vote is a vote for a strong meat inspection bill.

★

CQ Roll Call 225, H.R. 12144. The Wholesome Meat Act of 1967. Smith (D. Iowa) motion to instruct House conferees to accept Senate amendments in the bill which required intrastate meat plant operations to meet federal standards and in certain cases to be inspected by federal officials. Rejected 166-207: R. 28-141; D. 138-66 (ND 122-9; SD 16-57), Nov. 29, 1967.

13. Reduction in Anti-Proverty Funds

A key vote in the House debate on the war against poverty came on the level of spending. Congressman Ayres of Ohio moved to reduce the authorization to $1.6 billion, which meant havoc to many Job Corps centers and Headstart programs. The motion carried 221 to 190, even though the Senate-House conference ultimately raised the authorization level. A + vote is a vote to give full-fledged support to the war against poverty.

★

CQ Roll Call 206, S. 2388. Ayres (R. Ohio) motion to recommit the bill with instructions that the Education and Labor Committee reduce the fiscal 1968 authorization for antipoverty programs by $460 million -- from the $2,060,000,000 provided in the Committee bill to $1.6 billion. Accepted 221-190: R. 148-28; D. 73-162 (ND 9-141; SD 64-21), Nov. 15, 1967.

All Congressional Quarterly References are in reduced type following the issues.

Congressional Quarterly References

(ND - Northern Democrats SD - Southern Democrats)

1. Anti-Filibuster

CQ Roll Call 1, S.R. 6. Modify Rule 22, the Senate cloture rule, to permit debate to be limited by vote of three-fifths of those Senators present and voting, rather than the two-thirds present and voting currently required. Dirksen (R. Ill.) point of order that the McGovern (D. S.D.) motion to begin consideration of S.R. 6 was contrary to Senate rules because it permitted a majority of the Senate to shut off debate on the motion. McGovern's motion to table (reject) Dirksen's point of order was defeated 37-61: R. 8-28; D. 29-33 (ND 29-12; SD 0-21), Jan. 18, 1967.

2. Steps Toward Peace

CQ Roll Call 44, Exec. D. U.S.-Soviet Consular Convention. Talmadge (D. Ga.) amendment to provide consular officers immunity from arrest or prosecution for crimes involving a penalty of imprisonment for less than one year, but not for crimes involving longer sentences. Rejected 26-53: R. 10-20; D. 16-33 (ND 5-27; SD 11-6), March 9, 1967.

3. Financial Disclosure

CQ Roll Call 180, S. 1880. Clark (D. Pa.) amendment requiring Members of Congress and candidates for Congress to disclose their assets, liabilities, securities, gifts and other outside income. Rejected 42-46: R. 13-22; D. 29-24 (ND 25-9; SD 4-15), Sept. 12, 1967.

4. Weaken Labor's Voice

CQ Roll Call 179, S. 1880. Williams (R. Del.) amendment to extend the existing ban on political contributions by corporations or labor unions to political spending by their affiliates (such as committees on political education). Rejected 19-46: R. 18-9; D. 1-37 (ND 0-22; SD 1-15), Sept. 11, 1967.

5. Escape from the Slums

CQ Roll Call 195, H.R. 9960. Lausche (D. Ohio) amendment to cut the Committee allotment for new rent supplement contract authority by $20 million, from $40 million to $20 million. Rejected 33-56: R. 17-14; D. 16-24 (ND 4-35; SD 12-7), Sept. 20, 1967.

6. Fair Housing

CQ Roll Call 127, H.R. 10918. AEC Authorization. Pastore (D. R.I.) amendment to delete the $7,333,000 authorization for work on the proposed nuclear accelerator at Weston, Ill. Rejected 37-47: R. 6-26; D. 31-21 (ND 29-6; SD 2-15), July 12, 1967.

7. Emergency Job Program

CQ Roll Call 208, S. 2388. Byrd (D. W.Va.) motion to recommit the bill with the instructions to delete Title II, which authorized a $2.8 billion emergency job program. Adopted 54-28: R. 24-6; D. 30-22 (ND 14-20; SD 16-2), Oct. 4, 1967.

8. Pipeline Safety

CQ Roll Call 246, S. 1166. Hartke (D. Ind.) amendment imposing criminal penalties of up to one year in prison and/or $50,000 in fines for violation of the Act. Rejected 31-44: R. 3-26; D. 28-18 (ND 26-6; SD 2-12), Nov. 9, 1967.

9. Generic Drugs

CQ Roll Call 264, H.R. 12080. Hartke (D. Ind.) motion to table the Long (D. La.) amendment limiting Government reimbursement for prescription drugs purchased through federally aided welfare programs to their cost on a generic or established name basis rather than by trademark name. Tabling motion defeated 37-41: R. 22-4; D. 15-37 (ND 6-29; SD 9-8), Nov. 21, 1967.

10. Improved Social Security

CQ Roll Call 266, H.R. 12080. Kennedy (D. N.Y.) amendment easing the work-training provisions in the bill by permitting the mother of a school-age child under the aid to families with dependent children program to receive welfare benefits even though she did not work or take work training during that time when her child was not attending school. Accepted 41-38: R. 6-21; D. 35-17 (ND 29-5; SD 6-12), Nov. 21, 1967.

How Do You Measure A Congressman?

The roll calls presented here in both the House of Representatives and the Senate are only one measurement of how an elected official in Congress served the people.

These roll calls are, however, a good and valuable index of how well or how poorly they serve you.

There are other things a Congressman or Senator does--just as important--which cannot be tabulated so simply. We mention them so you will not consider the roll call as the only measuring stick.

A Congressman's work in his committees is often of extreme importance. Good or bad laws can be made or broken behind the closed doors of a committee or sub-committee.

In the House of Representatives, a Congressman's presence during unrecorded teller votes can decide the outcome of an important issue. A Congressman must not only vote right -- he must work hard in speaking up, try to persuade his colleagues on issues, and draw up new legislation or attempt to repeal laws. All these are frequently just as important as the roll calls which get attention here.

uaw citizenship-legislative department
march 1, 1968

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Printed in USA

UAW DETROIT GA

MAIL & FILES

JAN 19 1968

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THIS IS PRESS RELATIONS NEWSWIRE, DETROIT

THE FOLLOWING FOR JERRY DALE.

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A TELEGRAM SENT TO PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON FROM HENRY FORD II, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, FORD MOTOR CO., ON JAN. 18--

"CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE. I WAS ESPECIALLY ENCOURAGED BY YOUR EVIDENT DETERMINATION TO DEAL WITH OUR PRESSING URBAN PROBLEMS AND YOUR EMPHASIS ON THE NEED TO CONTAIN THE INFLATIONARY PRESSURES THAT THREATEN CONTINUED ECONOMIC GROWTH AND WORLD CONFIDENCE IN THE SOUNDNESS OF THE DOLLAR. TO PUT THE COUNTRY ON A SOUND ECONOMIC BASIS WE NEED THE TEMPORARY TAX INCREASE YOU HAVE PROPOSED AND I HOPE IT WILL BE ENACTED PROMPTLY. YOUR PLEDGE TO SEEK FURTHER BUDGET SAVINGS WITHOUT SACRIFICING URGENT PROGRAMS TO MEET THE URBAN CRISIS, AND YOUR APPEAL TO CONGRESS TO KEEP APPROPRIATIONS WITHIN BUDGET REQUESTS WERE MOST WELCOME. IN THE LIGHT OF THE PROLONGED AND UNNECESSARY UAW STRIKE AGAINST FORD MOTOR CO. LAST FALL, I MUST OBSERVE, HOWEVER, THAT ONE GREAT OBSTACLE TO THE CONTAINMENT OF INFLATION IS THE EXCESSIVE BARGAINING POWER OF LARGE NATIONAL UNIONS. THIS PROBLEM MUST BE SOLVED IF THE NATION IS TO ACHIEVE THE PROGRESS YOU HAVE OUTLINED."

1.40 PM

END

PRN DETROIT

INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT

815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006 • EXECUTIVE 3-5581

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT

March 6, 1968

MEMORANDUM

TO: Walter P. Reuther

FROM: Jack Beidler

RE: Presidential Messages and Legislative Situation

1. The President has so far sent eight special messages to Congress. They deal with servicemen and veterans, civil rights, employment, manpower training, industrial safety, consumer issues, crime, education, and with foreign assistance.

2. Message on Veterans. This message proposes a Public Service Act to provide supplementary payments to veterans who volunteer to teach children in poverty areas, to work in under-manned hospitals or to work in organizations such as VISTA. The idea is a good one and if successful could be used to help train returning Negro veterans for better work opportunities.

3. Civil Rights. The civil rights message largely reiterated the President's request of last year for federal protection of civil rights workers, increased enforcement powers for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, fair procedures for selected federal and state juries, and further restrictions on discrimination in housing.

Cloture was voted March 4 on a Dirksen substitute including substantial open housing provisions. Cloture may have to be voted again after the Dirksen substitute is adopted. House approval is in question, since the more liberal 89th Congress approved a less liberal (Mathias) amendment than the present Dirksen substitute.

4. Manpower Message. The Manpower Message calls for a substantial increase in appropriations for all manpower programs to $2.1 billion annually, and enlarging the scope of the concentrated

VICE PRESIDENTS: PETER BOMMARITO • WALTER J. BURKE • CHARLES COGEN • JOSEPH CURRAN • KARL F. FELLER • GORDON M. FREEMAN
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33

employment program begun in 1967 and aimed at 19 cities and 3 rural areas having especially acute unemployment problems. In this message he also proposes a new effort called Job Opportunities in Business Sector (JOBS) to encourage private industry to provide jobs for the hard-core unemployed. The government would pay the added cost of training above those the company would have had to pay to train normal employees. The President said that his program was intended to put 100,000 of 500,000 hard-core unemployed persons to work by June 1969, in addition to 200,000 productive jobs for needy youths this summer.

It is felt that this program is a drop in the bucket in comparison with the need. It makes no mention of bills such as the O'Hara and Clark-Javits bills to provide up to a million jobs for the hard-core unemployed in public service and private and non-profit employment.

Senator Clark intends to hold, within the next month or so, a series of hearings on a new jobs proposal which includes not only public service but also private employment. That proposal of last year encompassed 500,000 jobs; the new bill will go up to 1,200,000 public service jobs after three years, plus 1,200,000 private employment jobs after four years.

Congressman O'Hara would like to hold hearings on his bill, which is the one we helped prepare, some time later in the session. You will recall that the O'Hara bill provides for one million jobs, none in private profit-making industry.

The President included in his Manpower Message a section on occupational safety and health and promised a bill for research in occupational safety and health, authority for the Secretary of Labor to set and enforce standards and strong criminal sanctions against those who "endanger the health and safety of the American working man." For workers in intrastate commerce, he promised the bill would provide federal help to the states to start and strengthen their own health and safety programs. There will be strong employer resistance.

Hearings have already begun before Mr. O'Hara's Subcommittee in the House; the UAW is expected to testify in Detroit in March.

5. Consumer Message. The President's Message on Consumer Affairs includes strong proposals for poultry and fish inspection. These proposals are stronger than those which have been coming from

Capitol Hill and would give effective protection to the consumer. In two other areas, automobile insurance and warranties relating to the quality of servicing and repairs, the President proposes studies instead of action. The message also deals with hazardous radiation and authorizes the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to set radiation standards on household equipment and require manufacturers to recall equipment proven defective. The message also establishes an Office of Consumer Counsel in the Department of Justice; supporters of consumers legislation have always advocated that this office be in the Executive Office of the President.

The consumer message is one of the stronger ones the President has sent to the Hill so far this year, and although this is a conservative Congress, there is much promise for passing strong legislation.

6. Crime Message. The President's crime message reiterates a number of proposals he has made before in the area of gun control, grants to the states to upgrade their law enforcement capabilities to achieve safe streets, expanded juvenile delinquency control, prohibitions against wire-tapping except in national security cases, and legislation providing for compelled testimony with immunity from prosecution in cases dealing with organized crime. He asked to strengthen drug control legislation and increase funds for treatment and prevention of alcoholism.

The most controversial part of this message was the President's endorsement of an anti-riot bill. You will recall that we fought this strongly last year partially on the grounds that it could be applied to strikes and to union leaders involved in calling strikes.

The outlook for passage of this legislation in this Congress, except for the anti-riot bill and the drug control provisions, is rather small. Gun control is still anathema and most of the Congress wants a broader use of wire-tapping.

7. Education Message. The President's message on education is disappointing although he asks for additional student aid for higher education that would be authorized largely on a loan basis for about 750,000 students. This in no way approaches achievement of the IUD goal of 16 years of free public education. Especially disappointing is the President's request for elementary and secondary education. In the President's Budget Message he actually reduces fund requests

for this program from the amount of the previous fiscal year for the Title I program designed to enrich the school program for disadvantaged children. He asks for only $1.2 billion which is less than one-half of the $2.6 billion authorized by last year's legislation. He asks for additional funds for experimental programs in vocational education and an increase in funds for the teacher corps. He also asks for advanced funding for aid to deprived children which will enable local school authorities to plan better programs.

8. Foreign Assistance Message. The President's message on foreign assistance asks Congress to authorize only $2.9 billion, the lowest amount in the history of the program and less than one-half billion dollars more than the Congress actually appropriated last year. The foreign aid program is also suffering from several investigations of internal malfeasance and misfeasance. It is anticipated that the Congress will make substantial cuts in the President's request.

*****

Other Programs.

Farm Labor. H.R. 4769, the O'Hara bill, has been reported by a House Labor Subcommittee and is expected to be taken up by the full Committee on Tuesday, ~~February 27~~ March 12. The bill has also been approved by the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor and will be before the Senate Labor Committee some time in March. The bill will be changed somewhat to establish jurisdictional standards to eliminate coverage of the family farm. We believe that this bill can be reported by both of the full committees. Its chief dangers lie on the House floor where there is an even chance of getting it through and on the Senate floor where anti-labor amendments may be adopted which would eliminate the support of many international unions. An especial problem lies in a possible amendment of the Senate bill to suspend the pre-hire provisions of Taft-Hartley as they apply to the building trades.

Truth-in-Lending. A stronger truth-in-lending bill has passed the House strenthening the Senate bill in three major areas: (a) revolving credit; (b) elimination of exemption of credit charges of less than $10, and (c) banning garnishments for the first $30 of weekly income and restricting them to 10% of wages in excess of $30. We believe the last provision is most important but will also be the one most resisted by the Senate conferees. The bill is expected to go to conference early in March. Some compromise of the House bill is inevitable.

Social Security. A strong effort is being made to eliminate some of the harsher welfare restrictions put into the social security bill last year including the freeze on the amount paid to the aid of dependent children and requirements of mothers of dependent children to take training outside of school hours. Senators Kennedy and Harris intend to offer these amendments to an appropriate House-passed tax bill; Wilbur Mills talks about postponing the freeze for one year. The Kennedy-Harris amendments may carry the Senate; will probably be dumped in conference.

Industrial Development Funds. Senator Ribicoff will lead a fight in the Senate Finance Committee to tax interest on municipal bonds floated for the purpose of encouraging industrial development. The bill has substantial support within the Committee and large segments of the banking community. Chances of passage are promising.

Housing and Urban Affairs. The Housing message of the President went to the Congress on February 22. I know Jack has discussed this with you fully and will be discussing the testimony with you some time next week.

*****

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FEB 27 1968

INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT

815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006 • EXECUTIVE 3-5581

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT

February 26, 1968

MEMORANDUM

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3. Civil Rights. The civil rights message largely reiterated the President's request of last year for federal protection of civil rights workers, increased enforcement powers for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, fair procedures for selected federal and state juries, and further restrictions on discrimination in housing.

As you know, the civil rights bill is now before the Senate where, despite the apparently strong support for an open housing law, a filibuster threatens to scuttle not just housing but the whole of the civil rights legislation before the Senate.

4. Manpower Message. The manpower message calls for a substantial increase in appropriations for all manpower programs to $2.1 billion annually, and enlarging the scope of the concentrated employment program begun in 1967 and aimed at 19 cities and 3 rural areas having especially acute unemployment problems. In this message he also proposes a new effort called Job Opportunities in Business

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33

Sector (JOBS) to encourage private industry to provide jobs for the hard-core unemployed. The government would pay the added cost of training above those the company would have had to pay to train normal employees. The President said that his program was intended to put 100,000 of 500,000 hard-core unemployed persons to work by June 1969, in addition to 200,000 productive jobs for needy youths this summer.

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******

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 20, 1968

Mr. Walter P. Reuther
President
International Union of United
Auto Workers
8000 E. Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48214

Dear Mr. Reuther:

President Johnson has asked me to acknowledge your telegram on the extension of the adjustment assistance provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965.

We are immediately looking into the situation.

Joe Califano, who is out of the city, will be back in touch with you on this matter early next week.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Lawrence E. Levinson

Lawrence E. Levinson
Deputy Special Counsel to the President

MAR 22 1968

April 24, 1968

Dear Joe:

It was nice to have had the opportunity to visit with you briefly on Monday.

As I indicated to you, at a time when the free world must achieve a higher and higher level of economic integration, which requires the most liberal trade policy, there is increasing protectionist sentiment developing in the American labor movement. Despite all the pressure, the UAW will continue to support efforts to expand trade relations as an essential part of strengthening the economic, social and political fabric of a free world alliance.

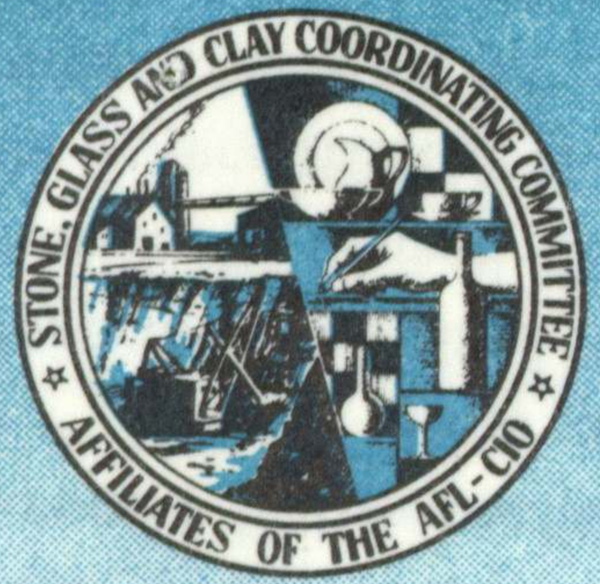
To minimize the negative attitude of certain sections of the labor movement, I think it imperative that the Administration continue to vigorously support provisions that will minimize the economic penalty that workers suffer as a result of a more liberalized trade relation. In case you have not seen a copy of the statement re U.S. Foreign Trade Policy, issued by the presidents of seven AFL-CIO affiliates, I am enclosing same.

I send my warmest best wishes.

Sincerely,

WPR:ob
opeiu 42

Mr. Joe Califano
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.



Stone, Glass and Clay Coordinating Committee

HOWARD P. CHESTER, *Executive Secretary*

AFFILIATES

- American Flint Glass Workers Union of North America
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada
- International Brotherhood of Operative Potters
- United Glass and Ceramic Workers of North America
- United Brick and Clay Workers of America
- United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union
- Window Glass Cutters League of America

LEE W. MINTON, *Chairman*

LEWIS McCRACKEN, *Secretary-Treasurer*

1140 CONNECTICUT AVE., N.W., SUITE 706
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
AREA CODE 202—223-3908—223-3909

HOWARD P. CHESTER, *Executive Secretary*

APR 1 1968

Statement of Position of the
STONE, GLASS AND CLAY COORDINATING COMMITTEE
on
U. S. FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

Mr. George M. Parker, President	The American Flint Glass Workers Union of North America
Mr. Lee W. Minton, President	The Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada
Mr. E. L. Wheatley, President	The International Brotherhood of Operative Potters
Mr. Paul Pelfrey, President	The United Brick and Clay Workers of America
Mr. Felix C. Jones, President	The United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union
Mr. Ralph Reiser, President	The United Glass and Ceramic Workers of North America
Mr. Harry Baughman, President	The Window Glass Cutters League of America

STONE, GLASS AND CLAY
COORDINATING COMMITTEE
Lee W. Minton, Chairman
Lewis McCracken, Secretary-Treasurer

Submitted by:
Howard P. Chester,
Executive Secretary,
Stone, Glass and Clay
Coordinating Committee

Mr. Chairman:

My name is Howard P. Chester. I am the Executive Secretary of the Stone, Glass and Clay Coordinating Committee. We are composed of seven international unions, all affiliated with the AFL-CIO, who have joined together to cooperate on mutual problems that affect any one of our seven affiliates. We have a combined membership of 250,000 workers, with active locals in almost all of the fifty states.

In this Hearing on U.S. trade policies we would like to make it clear from the beginning that the Unions listed above represent employees in industries that are already extremely import sensitive and we know that the Kennedy Round of tariff cuts will serve to further accelerate the foreign low-wage imports in these industries. They are presently faced with large shares of the domestic market being captured by foreign imports, causing plants to close and workers to suffer loss of their employment.

To list some of the industries we are concerned with that are now suffering severe damage: pottery, ceramic tile, illuminating and table and art glassware, hydraulic cement, lime, gypsum, and flat glass. There are many other industries also showing their concern. We submit that for these labor-intensive industries to compete with the like product produced in foreign countries, who have willingly accepted our technology and our mass production system but did not accept our high wages, can only be destructive to our high wage, high purchasing power economy.

Most industries are willing to share in the growth of U.S. markets with the foreign producers, but they are not willing to have this growth completely absorbed by imports or to have present productive capacity and employment displaced by imports.

The Congress is showing great concern with our foreign trade policies and bills have been introduced; to establish import quotas on specified products; to amend the Trade Expansion Act; to amend the Anti-Dumping Act; to provide for orderly marketing, and to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, to establish procedures to relieve domestic industries and workers injured by increased imports from low-wage areas. This last-described Bill, H.R. 478, known as the Dent Bill, resulted from years of research and testimony given before Congressman Dent's Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor on "The Impact of Imports on American Labor." After thorough debate on September 28, 1967, the Bill passed the House by a strong majority of 340-29.

Senator Long, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, conducted Hearings October 18, 19 & 20, 1967 on the import quota bills that had been introduced in the Senate. Considerable interest was shown by the public, business, labor, Congress and Cabinet Officers of the Administration. Senator Long also will be conducting hearings on a legislative oversight review of U.S. trade policies, seeking more data on our trade policies.

Certainly we in Labor who are vitally affected by imports and U.S. trade policy should concentrate our efforts and battle for fair and just legislation. There are several important deficiencies in our present foreign trade policies that work in direct opposition to our national interest.

Private Foreign Investment

U.S. foreign investment - and, as a substantial part of this category, U.S. private foreign investment - must be given full

consideration as an inseparable part of our foreign trade policy. The following Chart "A" will serve to show the astounding increases in our U.S. foreign investments; Chart "B" the area distribution of U.S. direct private foreign investments; Chart "C" the industry distribution of U.S. direct private foreign investments. (The sources of information for Charts A, B and C were the 1958 Hearings by the Subcommittee on Private Foreign Investment, and the Department of Commerce Survey of Current Business, September, 1967.)

CHART "A"

United States Investments Abroad
(Millions of Dollars)

	1950	1957	1966
Total U.S. investments abroad	$32,844	$54,215	$111,874
Private Investments	19,004	36,812	86,235
Long-term	17,488	33,588	75,565
Direct	11,788	25,252	54,562
Portfolio	5,700	8,336	21,003
Short-term	1,516	3,224	10,670
U.S. Government credits & claims	13,840	17,403	25,639
Long-term	13,518	15,548	21,182
Short-term	322	1,855	4,457

In Chart "A" we find that total U.S. investment abroad in 1966 has increased by practically four times the 1950 figure of $32.8 billion. The large share of the 1966 total figure is made up of private investments, $86.2 billion of the $111.8 billion total for 1966.

The divisions of private investment are long-term meaning a period in excess of one year, and short-term. The book value of our various short-term private investments at the end of 1966 totaled $10.6 billion.

Long-term private investments can be placed in two categories, portfolio and direct. Portfolio investment largely entails private ownership of foreign government bonds and business securities, with no implication in management decisions. Portfolio investment abroad in 1966 totaled $21 billion.

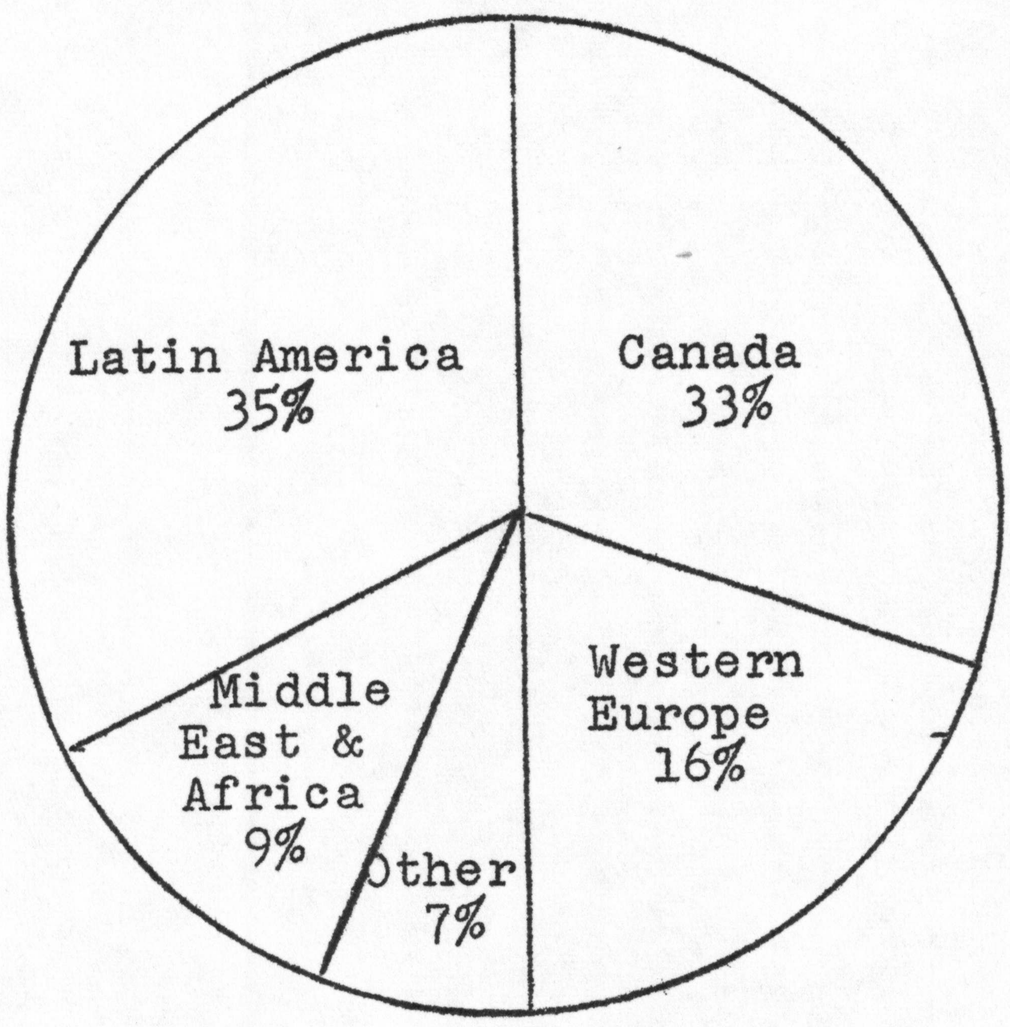
Direct foreign investment is ownership of 25 percent or more of a business and usually important management participation. Private direct foreign investments abroad in 1966 totaled $54.5 billion.

In all divisions of private foreign investment, comparing 1950-1957-1966, there have been tremendous increases in the holdings of U.S. companies and private investors abroad.

CHART "B"

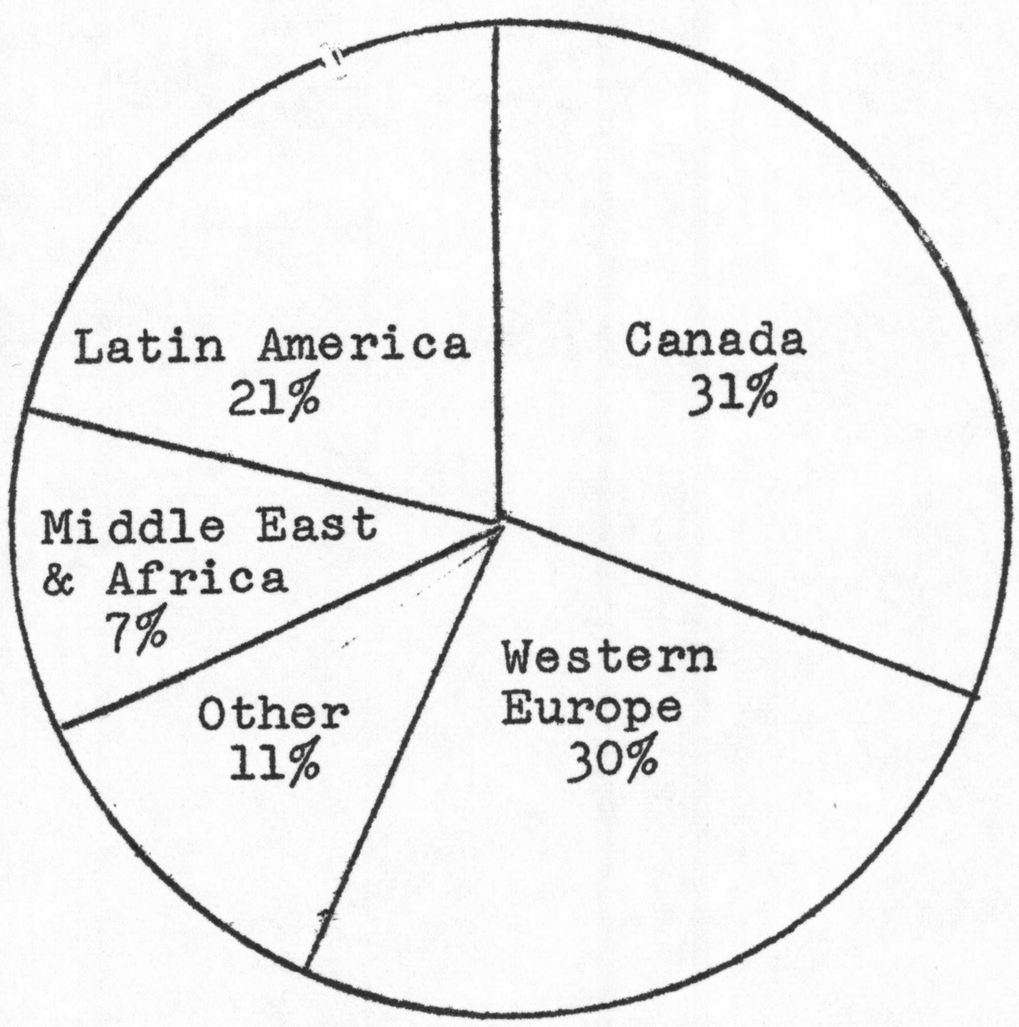
AREA DISTRIBUTION OF
U.S. DIRECT PRIVATE FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

1957



BOOK VALUES, $25.3 BILLION

1966



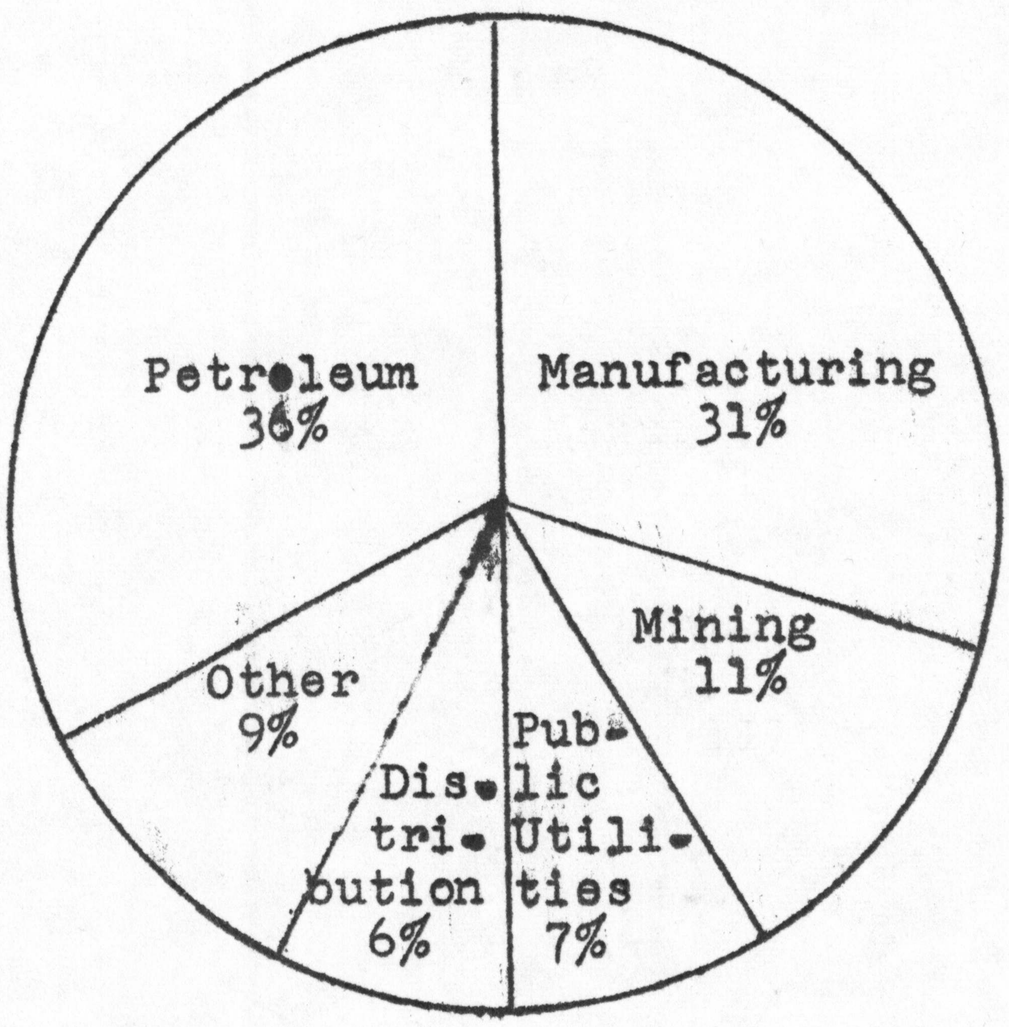
BOOK VALUES, $54.5 BILLION

In Chart "B" comparing the area distribution of direct private foreign investment for 1957 with 1966 we find that considerably more investment dollars went into Western Europe, with a 14 percent increase, so the investment flow is to the developed countries, in Western Europe and to Canada, while the less developed and under-developed countries in Latin America, Africa and the Middle East dropped considerably in investments to their areas. And this happened despite the emphasis, stated in the 1958 Hearings, on the necessity of changing the private investment pattern to encourage more flow to Latin America, Middle East and Africa to deter the Soviet economic offensive in those areas.

CHART "C"

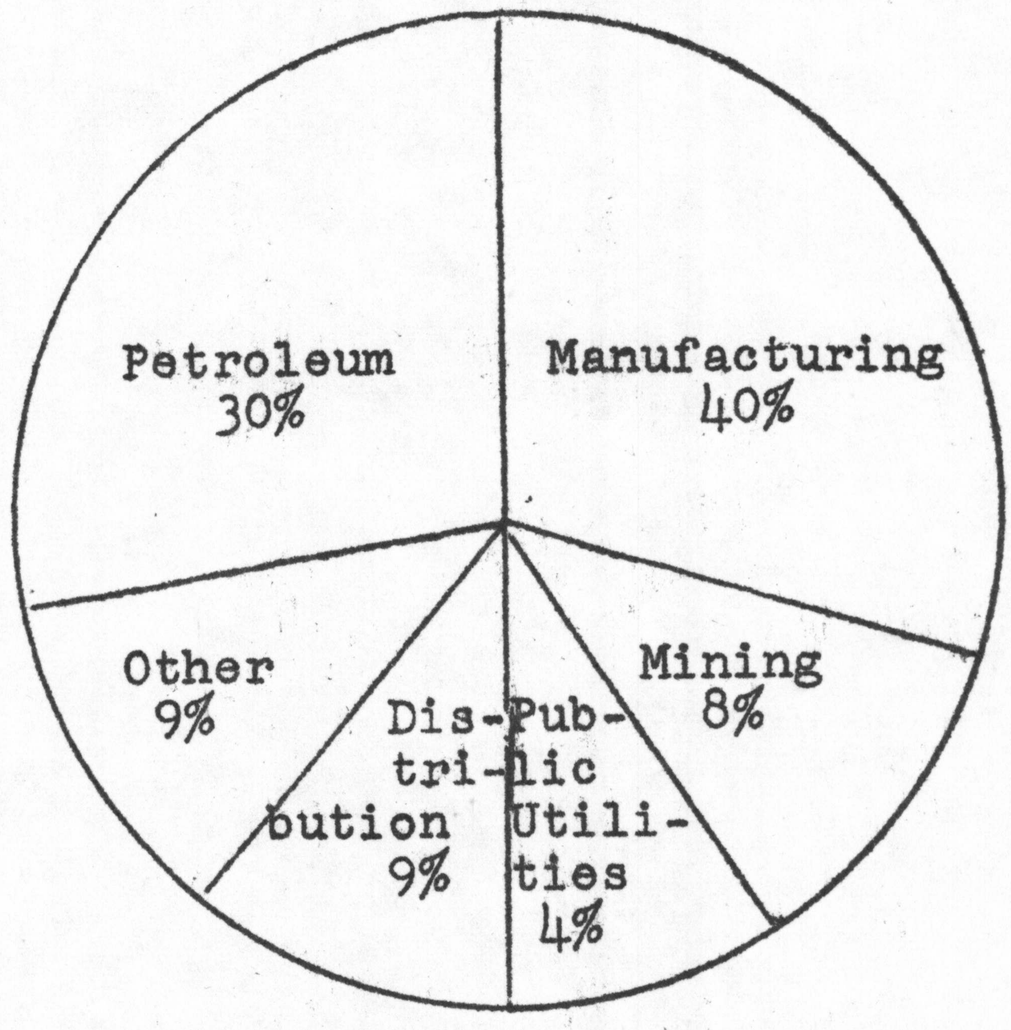
INDUSTRY DISTRIBUTION OF
U.S. DIRECT PRIVATE FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

1957



BOOK VALUES, $25.3 BILLION

1966



BOOK VALUES, $54.5 BILLION

Chart "C" compares the industry distribution of U.S. direct private foreign investments in 1957 with 1966. You will note a strong upward thrust in manufacturing investment, a 9 percent increase over 1957, a decline in petroleum, mining and public utilities. Manufacturing leads all other industry investment with a 1966 foreign total of $22 billion in all areas, while petroleum is in second place with $16 billion.

The three charts which show the increases in U.S. private foreign investment bear out a prediction made by Mr. Robert M. Mitchell, Vice President of the Whirlpool Corporation, in Hearings held on the subject of private foreign investment by the Subcommittee on Foreign Trade Policy, December 1958. After Mr. Mitchell's testimony, questions were asked by Congressman John W. Byrnes:

> " Mr. BYRNES: As I gather the basis of your concern here, among other things, is the fact that you foresee a necessity as far as American business is concerned to shift from an export business to manufacturing abroad, an investing and going through the manufacturing process abroad; is that right?
>
> Mr. MITCHELL: That is correct, Mr. Byrnes.
>
> Mr. BYRNES: Do you attribute that trend in part to this common market trend, the European Common Market and the proposals for a common market in other areas? Is there any other factor that gives rise to that?
>
> Mr. MITCHELL: Basically that is it, Mr. Byrnes. In many of the Latin American countries at the moment for practical purposes it is impossible to export particularly consumer durable goods. There is a rising nationalism in many of these countries, and they are trying to industrialize, and to raise their standard of living. So that American companies, if they are going to have a part of that market at all, must invest in some form or other.

Mr. BYRNES: You don't see a great future then as far as the export of finished commodities from this country. You see that contracting, I gather, and an increase in manufacturing abroad and with foreign labor?

Mr. MITCHELL: I think that is the way it will happen; yes, sir.

Mr. BYRNES: Great emphasis has been put on the fact of the importance of the trade-agreements program and all of the rest of it, and the increase in our exports, and the developing of this freer trade. I gather that you would suggest at least by your testimony that we may be getting into a period where that is going to be reversed?

Mr. MITCHELL: I think that that is quite right, sir.

Mr. BYRNES: That is all."

This prediction of increasing investment abroad and the decrease in the export of finished commodities from this country has come to pass. This increased foreign capacity can only serve to decrease our exports and increase our imports, and since capital is mobile and labor is not, the result has been loss of American jobs and loss to those American industries that do not choose to move or that do not have the capital to make such a move.

Many U.S. corporations are becoming global in their makeup, with vast holdings and assets in other nations. Consider that in 1950, in direct private foreign investment the U.S. had $11.8 billion invested around the world, this rose to $25.3 billion in 1957 and to $54.5 billion in 1966. Many of these global corporations are showing their concern against any restriction to their access to the U.S. market. They recognize that free access to U.S. markets is in their corporation interest; they want to invest abroad, enjoy the markets and low-wage labor; and they also want

to enjoy the U.S. market from abroad, in some cases in direct competition with their domestic operation or other domestic producers of the same product.

United States foreign manufacturing affiliates' sales in 1965 were $42.4 billion compared to $18.3 billion in 1957, for an increase of 132 percent.

In 1965, $34.7 billion of such sales were within the area of plant location, however $7.7 billion represented export sales to other countries, including the United States. The products shipped to the U.S. amounted to 24 percent of total export sales of manufacturing affiliates, or $1.856 billion.

This figure does not include exports to the U.S. of foreign mining affiliates of U.S. firms in the amount of $1.225 billion, nor does it include exports to the U.S. of petroleum and petroleum products by U.S. foreign petroleum affiliates, estimated at $2.052 billion.

Combining manufacturing, mining and petroleum export sales to the U.S., by U.S. foreign affiliates in 1965, the total would be an astounding $5.133 billion.

The time has come for a re-evaluation of this expanded investment program in terms of the U.S. economy, employment, outflow of capital, loss of revenue to the United States and effect of imports on U.S. industry and labor.

Our rising deficit in our balance of payments has brought this problem into focus and President Johnson has wisely issued mandatory restrictions on private foreign investment as of January 1, 1968.

We heartily agree with his actions designed to preserve our country's financial strength.

FOB vs. CIF

The official valuation of U.S. imports is based on foreign value of the merchandise abroad prior to shipment, and therefore excluding ocean freight and insurance charges. The major alternative method in use by most other countries is referred to as CIF valuation; to the value of the goods in the country of origin is added the cost of ocean freight and insurance involved in shipment to the importing country. The resulting reported value of imports is thus higher than the foreign value by the amount of ocean freight and insurance.

The United States method of foreign valuation of imports is completely out of step with most of the world; of 154 countries that tabulate import statistics, 131 use the CIF method while only 23 use the FOB method. The United Nations has recommended the use of the CIF method to promote international comparability of foreign trade data.

There are many serious disadvantages in being out of step in valuing our imports; the American public get an inflated, unrealistic figure with respect to balance of trade overall and with respect to country by country comparisons; a realistic trade policy must be considered on accurate, comparable statistics in order for Congress to make responsible trade legislation; a CIF valuation is estimated at the very least to provide a 10 percent increase in the value of U.S. imports; CIF values are far more

accurate for analysis of imports in relation to domestic consumption or production.

Based on Department of Commerce figures (Washington Post, January 12, 1968) exports for 1967 were estimated $31 billion and imports $26.7 billion. Adding 10 percent - a conservative figure - to imports for CIF valuation, this figure becomes $29.37 billion, and our balance of trade figure quoted at $4.3 billion drops to $1.63 billion, a sharp drop of $2.67 billion. Of course many countries use in excess of 20 percent to add the CIF valuation. If we used their CIF percentage in computation, we would have a deficit in our trade account.

Effect of U.S. Government Subsidies

Government subsidies have a tremendous effect on U.S. trade statistics; to reflect a true figure for calculating a surplus or deficit in trade, subsidies must be considered. For example, in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee in their consideration of the Trade Expansion Act, Secretary of Agriculture Freeman, August 15, 1962, on a request by Senator Bennett to supply the record with figures to show the percentage of total exports agriculture represented, the following are the figures supplied:

Value of U.S. Exports, Total and Agricultural,
in Fiscal Year 1961-62

Total Exports	$21,216,874,000
Agricultural Exports	5,138,837,000
Percentage of Agricultural to Total Exports	24

In order to find the true figures of our exports that move in commercial competition or for dollar sales we must know the breakdown of the subsidized products and shipping costs paid for by the

U.S. Government. In response to a request by Senator Curtis on the same day, for a breakdown on export subsidies, P.L. 480 subsidies, shipping costs, trade mission costs, Secretary Freeman supplied the following information:

Cost of financing agricultural exports under Food for Peace (Public Law 480) and export subsidy programs July 1, 1961 through May 31, 1962.

Public Law 480:

	Million
Gross cost to CCC of financing sales of agricultural commodities for foreign currency under title I 1/	$1,212.7
Ocean transportation costs financed by CCC	88.3
CCC cost of commodities granted under title II	165.8
CCC cost of commodities donated under title III	194.7
Excess of CCC investment over exchange value of materials received under title III barter program	3.9
CCC cost of title IV sales in excess of anticipated dollar repayments	16.9
Total, Public Law 480	$1,682.3
Cost to CCC of payment in kind and cash subsidies (excludes $249,800,000 PIK and cash subsidies included under gross cost of title I sales, above)	322.1
Total cost of Public Law 480 and export subsidy programs	$2,004.4

1/ In payment for commodities sold under this program, foreign governments are required to deposit the equivalent of $907,000,000 in their local currency to the account of the U.S. Government. These currencies are used for various purposes authorized under Sec. 104 of Public Law 480, such as payment of U.S. obligations abroad, agricultural market development, loans and grants for economic development, loans to U.S. and foreign private business, and other mutually agreed purposes.

USDA expenditures for trade fairs and other market development projects abroad amounted to $7,500,000 during fiscal year 1962.

This information points up that our method of reporting exports is misleading and very unrealistic. In the above case agricultural exports of $5.1 billion, and reported in the figure of total exports as such, should have been reported at $3.1 billion or the staggering

figure of $2 billion less, and which immediately reduces the total export figures from $21.2 billion to $19.2 billion.

Our trade statistics should truly show our position in trade, so that trade policy decisions can be based on accurate figures, and not figures that undervalue imports and overvalue exports.

Adjustment Assistance under TEA

As an important part of the Trade Expansion Act, provisions are made for petitions to be filed with the Tariff Commission by workers or firms for adjustment assistance. The Tariff Commission makes an investigation and if their report to the President is in the affirmative, the President may take action to provide tariff adjustment, provide that firms may request the Secretary of Commerce for certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, provide that the workers of such industry may request the Secretary of Labor for certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, or the President may take any combination of such actions.

This is what is provided in the law, but in actual practice since the enactment of the law October 11, 1962, not one case has been certified for adjustment assistance, and this very important provision has been rendered useless by a rigid interpretation by the Tariff Commission of Title III, Sec. 301, subsections (b) and (c) and the damaging phrase repeatedly used (quote): "Whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, an article is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to the domestic industry producing an article which is like or directly competitive with the imported article." (end of quote)

The words "in major part" were not in the bill as passed by the House, it there read "whether, as a result of concessions granted under trade agreements." This is the wording under H.R. 11970 when it was being considered by the Senate Finance Committee and as Senator Harry Byrd placed it in the record at the outset of the Hearing, Monday, July 23, 1962.

The addition of the words "in major part," added by the Senate Finance Committee, stripped the law of any meaning, and resulted in a rigid interpretation by the Tariff Commission, and prevented any intent to provide assistance to workers and firms adversely affected by imports due to U.S. trade policy. A workable and effective adjustment assistance program was vitally important to Labor, in fact as AFL-CIO President Mr. George Meany testified, "It is indispensable to our support of the trade program as a whole."

Secretary of Commerce Hodges testified that he estimated that this part of the program would cost $122 million for firms and $45 million for workers over the five-year period of the law, a total of $167 million.

To date not one case has had an affirmative finding for workers or firms.

In direct contrast the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, legislated after the trade agreement reached with Canada by the United States on automotive products, provides a more realistic approach to adjustment assistance. The Act provides for petitions by workers and firms; it provides for investigation by the Tariff Commission but contrary to the procedure under the Trade Expansion Act, the Automotive Adjustment Assistance Board makes the final determination and not the Tariff Commission.

This Board, consisting of the Secretaries of Commerce, Labor and Treasury, has been delegated authority by the President to carry out the provisions of Adjustment Assistance and in 12 of the first 16 cases filed, assistance has been provided and $3 million in benefits have been paid to workers in approximately a two-year period. Of course there is no substitute for a job and a productive place in our society.

Effect on Labor of U.S. Trade Policy

All working Americans are affected by United States trade policy; our Nation requires maximum employment and healthy industries to maintain a healthy economy, and without a healthy economy our position as a world power and leader of the free world will quickly deteriorate, and just as quickly be replaced by another country less generous than the United States.

The tremendous rise in American investment and technology abroad, added to rising capacity of foreign firms - with the resulting decrease in exports and increase in imports - eliminates existing jobs and job potential, and reduces domestic industry's capacity to operate at a healthy level and properly share in our country's growth.

With 40 percent of direct private foreign investment or $22 billion at the end of 1966, invested in manufacturing abroad, what effect will this have on U.S. imports and displacement of U.S. labor?

Manufactured products incorporate more steps of labor than do raw products. A manufactured product may go through a number of processes and fabrications in each of which additional labor is applied. A raw product goes through a minimum of steps, possibly

only one or two exclusive of transportation. Semimanufactures fall into a halfway slot between raw products and finished manufactures.

U.S. IMPORTS
(Dollar amounts in billions)

	1961	1966	Increase (percent)
Crude foodstuffs	$1.60	$2.12	32.4
Crude materials	2.87	3.85	33.9
Semimanufactures	3.38	5.59	65.3
Manufactured goods, including food	6.68	13.99	109.5

Comparing the five-year period 1961-66, the chart above points up with great clarity the large increases in imports of semimanufactures and manufactured goods, 65 percent and 109 percent respectively. Since these two classes of products carry with them the greatest amount of labor expended, it results in a larger displacement of U.S. workers and job opportunities.

U.S. IMPORTS
(Dollar amounts in millions)

	1961	1966	Increase (percent)
Cement, Lime and Gypsum	$18,759	$35,379	90
Ceramic Floor & Wall Tile	14,952	27,744	85
Pottery, Earthenware and Chinaware	34,643	55,222	60
Flat Glass	47,449	57,712	22
Illuminating and Table & Art Glassware	21,712	36,239	67

The above comparison of 1961 with 1966, in the products produced by members of the Stone, Glass and Clay Coordinating Committee bear out the previously shown increases in imports of semimanufactures and manufactures of labor intensive products. It does not show the

many years of damage causing plant closings, jobs eliminated and overall loss of potential jobs. These figures do show the increasing penetration of imports and the dollar amounts are based on FOB values and do not include ocean freight or marine insurance which would increase the amounts by at least 10 percent.

In pottery for example, the 60 percent increase in imports in 1966 over 1961 is called the adding of "insult to injury." Imports of china and earthenware, led in major part by the Japanese, had already captured 48.4 percent and 33.6 percent of the domestic market, respectively. This is an almost unbelievable but factual account of what has happened in the pottery industry. Of the $55 million of total pottery imports in 1966 the Japanese captured $33 million. Something must be done to prevent annihilation of this industry and its workers.

Note the rising increases in imports of cement, lime and gypsum products, with a 90 percent increase; ceramic floor and wall tile 85 percent increase; flat glass (includes sheet, plate and float, cast and rolled, tempered, laminated, and mirrors) 22 percent increase; and illuminating and table and art glassware, 67 percent increase.

The officers and members of these International Unions are showing great concern over the jobs that are continuing to be eliminated, by imports, and automation attempts to compete that have not slowed the tide, but acted as a deterrent to annihilation.

Immediate action to halt job losses due to our trade policies would be in our Nation's interest, and corrective measures should be taken, in conjunction with existing and proposed Government programs,

to help our unemployed, and to put a stop to the dangerous erosion of U.S. employment due to the rising tide of foreign imports.

SUMMARY

American jobs are being exported to other countries by the astounding increase in private foreign investment. Increasing from a 1950 figure of $19.004 billion to a 1966 figure of $86.235 billion or a 454 percent increase, using American investment plus foreign labor to produce products for sale within the foreign market and for export to the United States, displacing American labor and yet expecting American workers to purchase products that are putting them out of work and destroying job potential. U.S. foreign affiliates exported products back to the U.S. totaling $5.133 billion, in manufactured products, mining products, and petroleum and petroleum products. These exports flow from private direct foreign investment of $54.5 billion, as of the end of 1966, located primarily in Canada and Western Europe.

The American people have for many years been misled, with regard to our balance of trade figures, into believing the United States has been enjoying large surpluses in our trade account, when in fact we are not. If we valued our imports as most countries do, on a CIF basis, our import valuations would increase by ten to twenty percent.

Also, we overvalue our exports by including Government subsidies within our export figures. As previously shown for fiscal 1961-62, $2 billion was included in our agricultural export figure, that in reality represented the Government paid subsidies and Public Law 480 subsidies.

Reporting imports on a CIF basis, withdrawing Government subsidies when reporting agricultural exports, would give a true picture of our balance of trade, and in many, many cases would have resulted in a deficit in our trade account.

Accurate and realistic trade statistics on our imports and exports would make possible more responsible and responsive decisions on our Nation's foreign trade policy. It is imperative for the Congress to have the accurate facts at their disposal so they can regulate foreign commerce and preserve this Nation's economic well-being.

The adjustment assistance section of the Trade Expansion Act, providing for assistance to firms and workers has proven worthless, negated by the addition of the words "in major part." As a result there has not been a single case with an affirmative finding by the Tariff Commission since enactment of the law in 1962.

On behalf of the Stone, Glass and Clay Coordinating Committee, we urge legislation to regulate foreign trade and investment policy to restore the economic well-being of domestic industry and American workers.

I want to thank you for this opportunity to express our convictions before this Committee.

* * * * * * * * *

MAY 2 0 1968

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 15, 1968

Dear Walter:

Thank you for your telegram. Your support of the tax surcharge and prayers for successful peace talks are deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

Mr. Walter P. Reuther
President, International Union
Auto Workers
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48214

President Lyndon B. Johnson
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

YOU WERE NEVER BETTER AND I SEND MY WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS

AND APPRECIATION ~~OF~~ On YOUR BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE AT YOUR PRESS

CONFERENCE THIS MORNING.

YOUR CLEAR AND CONCISE PRESENTATION OF THE NEEDS FOR PROMPT AND RESPONSIBLE ACTION ON BUDGETARY MATTERS HAS I AM CONFIDENT THE OVERWHELMING SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND I AM ASKING UAW MEMBERS THROUGHOUT THE NATION TO CONTACT THEIR CONGRESSMEN AND URGE SUPPORT OF YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS. I AM ALSO MAKING DIRECT CONTACT WITH KEY MEMBERS OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE URGING PROMPT ACTION IN SUPPORT OF YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS.

YOUR DEEP COMMITMENT AND COMPASSION IN THE SEARCH FOR A JUST AND HONORABLE PEACE NOW MAKES POSSIBLE THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS THE CONFERENCE TABLE AND MY PRAYERS ARE WITH YOU IN THIS EFFORT.

I SEND MY WARMEST BEST WISHES.

Respectfully,

Walter P. Reuther, President
INTERNATIONAL UNION, UAW

Charge to UAW International Union
Credit Card No. UD-1-216

May 3, 1968

straight wire

Joseph Califano, Special Asst. to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Following wire sent to all Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee:

"On behalf of the one and one-half million members of the UAW and their families, I wish to express our deep concern over further possible drastic cuts in the President's budget being urged by Chairman Mills and Congressman Burns of the Ways and Means Committee.

"Such action, we believe, would be a disservice to America and would in our judgment feed the flames of chaos and unrest at this time of crisis when every American must be making a maximum effort to find constructive answers to difficult social and human problems.

"We urge you as a member of the Ways and Means Committee to use your good office and to assert your leadership and maximum influence to avoid further emasculation of the President's budget in order to minimize further weakening of essential social programs. We urge your support of the President's recommendations to the Ways and Means Committee as the basis of a compromise so that budgetary matters can be acted upon without further delay."

We are also contacting the key members of the Ways and Means Committee directly by phone and having UAW staff people follow through with further contacts.

In addition I am asking the leadership of all UAW local unions to wire and phone their congressmen urging affirmative support behind the President's recommendations. I will keep in touch with you.

Walter P. Reuther, President
INTERNATIONAL UNION, UAW