Line Held Overseas, Sags Here

Successful holding action on the basic structure of the American foreign policy and abandonment of sound principles in our domestic program were recorded by the Congress. While this Congress did not match the mediocrity of the Republican dominated 80th, it came very near to it.

The Democratic Party, the nominal majority in both Houses, was deprived of its working control by the election of 1950. This midterm election cut deep into the ranks of the liberals in the Democratic fold. Responsible leadership was not to be found in the selected heads of either party in either House. The Democratic floor leadership was chosen more for its willingness to get along with the crowd than for its ability to lead the people in undeveloped areas to help the Democratic Party platform.

The result of the Republicans in Congress continued to follow the same old irresponsible leadership who for years have been leading the fight of the Republican Party.

The voting record on the major issues clearly sets forth the collective and individual intents of the membership of the 82nd Congress. Also the record vote affords an opportunity to the electorate to study and decide what the 82nd Congress which opens January, 1953 holds in store for it.

**Voting Records Inside**

This supplement contains the voting record of every member of the 82nd Congress on the first and second sessions of the 82nd Congress. For this rec- ord you must understand that members of Congress are not subject to the same laws of major issues which show a clear-cut division of opinion for and against important legislative measures. Sometimes this manner of selection, coupled with limitations of space, requires the omission of lesser issues and issues which do not present a clear-cut division of opinion. The places and reasons for this voting record are in accord with the general body of liberal opinion in each case, and the issues have been selected as nearer to the heart of the concern expressed of concern with public welfare and national security.

**FOREIGN POLICY**

The new President must depend upon the new Congress to determine the course of opposition to communism through free world cooperation. The 82nd Congress included a storm of sectional interests when it legislated. The impact of the recent political development in the world is not as yet apparent in the 82nd Congress. In the 82nd Congress the major issue of the times is communism, and the question of how to deal with it is not yet resolved. The American foreign policy is still in its embryonic stage and the American people are still searching for a foreign policy that will work. The American foreign policy is still in its embryonic stage and the American people are still searching for a foreign policy that will work.

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**NATURAL RESOURCES**

The coalitions of the conservatives has the right to hold and to protect the nation's natural resources. The majority of the Republicans in Congress have voted, and the Republican Party platform gives full support to the idea that the national forests should be developed as a national resource. The St. Lawrence Seaway, a great technological project to turn over the breakwater offshore oil reserves of the United States to the states of Louisiana, Texas, and California, and thus deprive the citizens of the other forty-five states of their legal and valuable rights.

The St. Lawrence Seaway is a must in terms of national defense and the future economic salvation of the middle western steel and mining industry. Thus the Seaway has been shouted aside by those in the Congress who would adhere to the dictates of privileged groups, with vested economic interests in conflict with this project.

**MCCARTHYISM**

Smear, the political form of McCarthyism, has spread so far as to engulf Senators as eminent as respectable as New Jersey's Alexand- er Smith. Smith, under the pressure of the media, has agreed to remove himself from the committee up the attack, and with the exception of Harold Stassen, the good name of his old friend, Philip Jessup when Jessup was about to remove himself. The attack to the United Nations was before the Senate. Senators McCarran and Ferguson joined together to force through an immigration law which is repugnant to all the history, tradition and greatness that is America. The anti-civil rights coalition of state and federal officials was defeated because the supporter of the pro- ficiency. Bush did not want to take a chance with four more senators who might vote for cloture on the basic issues of civil rights.

**LIBERAL HOLDING ACTION**

The following letter will be asked one to ask "Where were the liberals, and what were they doing during the 82nd Congress?" Those in Congress, and those outside Congress, who are clear from a study of the record votes. The liberals, though few in number, were in the com- munity. It is clear that state boundaries and where possible to gain new ground. There was a holding action in the public interest, a holding action in expectation of the reservations that the House might be, and expect the voters to send them in the election of November, 1952.

**THE VOTERS' OPPORTUNITY**

The Senate Liberals might well take heart in the fact that they were able to deny the election of Senator Bresee and McCollor. The platform of the Senate will give the opportunity to remove the number one carries for the November elections. Those who are on record for the November elections will be on record for the November elections and expect the voters to send them in the election of November, 1952.

Kern of Missouri, Bricker of Ohio, Ecton of Montana, Maloney of Nevada, Watkins of Utah, and many others have been on record for the November elections and expect the voters to send them in the election of November, 1952.

Cain of Washington, the original hatchet man for the real-estate lobby and an all-out supporter of General Maltz's "enforced way to China" policy must face the voters of his state. The future of the state is attached to the success of legislative bodies and the election of liberals to replace them. General Eisenhower will have to run on the ticket with the above mentioned senators and.icludes, while Governor Sev- erson will have his on the ticket against him. Senator Milliken, Mansfield in Montana, Granger in Utah, Dallal in Ohio, Jackson in Washington, and Schricker in Indiana, all men who can be counted on to back up the forward holding Democratic Party Platform.

**THE NATIONAL ECONOMY**

The 82nd Congress, in the words of Senator Paul Douglas, "was buried in a driving snow storm during the second session, with the exception of questions affecting the national economy. Industry was turned loose, work begun, projects begun, the means of a bridge to control it. While it is true that the economics on basically sound foundations, due to the domestic policies adopted during the years preceding the Korean hostilities, these foundations are being undermined by the uncontrollable act of runaway inflation.

**HOUSING AND RENT CONTROL**

The last Republican Congress four times refused to pass a Public Housing Bill and the Republican leadership in the 82nd Congress made great strides toward cutting the heart out of the 1949 Public Housing Bill Clearance Program. The Republicans in this Congress led the successful fight to end effective rent control as of September 30, 1952. This move, obviously, politically designed to place the blame for rising rents during the month prior to the national election on the Democratic Party, will create new and inescapable fuel for the fire of inflation.

**LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS**

The conservative coalition of the 82nd Congress rejected all attempts to work out emergency dispute machinery to meet the needs of labor and management during the mobilization period. There was a blind insistence that the disruptive injunction provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act be employed to disputes, regardless of the resulting loss in vital production.

**SOCIAL SECURITY**

The Republican 80th Congress removed millions of workers from the coverage of social security and labor standards laws. The 80th Congress elected in 1948 restored the benefits to those deprived millions and went on to expand coverage to the self-employed and domestic workers. The 82nd Congress stood still on the social security front.

The majority of Republicans in the House voted on May 18th, this year, against greater increases in old age benefits under the Social Security Act. They enmity of the Republican presidential candidate made in early August of this year that his administration would urge legislation to include more of our older citizens under the social security program are therefore inconsistent with his supporters legislative and political record.

"Welcome Home!"
## House Voting Record

### Alabama
- Bankhead... A
- Bowers... A A A A
- Bridges... A
- Chalmers... A A A A
- Coates... A
- Cox... A
- Culberson... A
- Dietz... A
- Freeborn... A
- Hamilton... A A A A
- Harris... A
- Jarecki... A
- Jones... A
- \[...\]

### Arizona
- Marchand... A
- \[...\]

### Arkansas
- Gollage... A
- \[...\]

### California
- Eagle... A
- \[...\]

### Colorado
- Rogers... A
- \[...\]

### Connecticut
- Albright... A
- \[...\]

### Delaware
- A
- \[...\]

### Florida
- \[...\]

### Georgia
- Cox... A
- \[...\]

### Idaho
- Boyd... A
- \[...\]

### Illinois
- \[...\]

### Indiana
- \[...\]

### Iowa
- \[...\]

### Kansas
- \[...\]

### Kentucky
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### Louisiana
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### Maine
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### Maryland
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### Michigan
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### Missouri
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### Mississippi
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### Montana
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### Nebraska
- \[...\]

### Key to Symbols

- (+) indicates a vote which will be on a roll call basis.
- (-) indicates a vote which will be on a roll call basis.
- (±) indicates a "pair" count on the specific issue.
- (--) indicates the number was not favoring the liberal position.
- (--) means the member was not opposed to the liberal position.
- (+) means the member was opposed to the liberal position.

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**Theo**

1. **Cut Public Housing to 5,000 a Year—Passed, 192-165, March 21.**

   The Housing of All (H-120) proposal calls for an average of 13,000 new public houses annually through 1939. The House voted to reduce the number to a maximum of 5,000 a year. (A vote to cut is marked minus; against plus.)

2. **Create Cox Committee to Investigate Sex Exempt Foundation**

   Congressman Cox (D., Ga.) was given the approval of a Committee to investigate tax exempt foundations to determine whether their funds were being used for legitimate American purposes. The House voted to set up the Committee and against plus.)

3. **Increase Old Age and Survivors Security Benefit—Passed 194-145, April 4.**

   The Old Age and Survivors Security Act—Defeated 149-141, (2/3 majority required). The House voted to increase the benefits and permit increased earnings without a change in the pension. This was the text of the bill the House passed 223-107, May 22. (A vote to cut is marked minus; against plus.)

4. **Cut Mutual Security Assistance—Passed 194-145, April 4.**

   The Mutual Security Assistance Act—Passed 192-165, May 23. (A vote to cut is marked minus; against plus.)

5. **Aid to Needy States—Passed 194-145, April 4.**

   The Point Four Act—Passed 149-141, (2/3 majority required). The House voted to aid the needy states with a severe blow by this fund 223-107, May 22. (A vote to cut is marked minus; against plus.)

6. **Grant Off-Shore Oil Deposits—Passed 194-145, May 15.**

   The Off-Shore Oil Deposits Act—Passed 192-165, May 15. (A vote to cut is marked minus; against plus.)

7. **Remove Price Controls from Below Ceiling Items—Passed 210-162, June 26.**

   The House voted to remove price controls from below ceiling items. (A vote to cut is marked minus; against plus.)
5,000

price ceiling is the maximum price
controls law "Weld" decreed all items
in event of future

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THE SENATE

1. Home Rule for the District
   of Columbia: Abolitionism re-
   commeittee. Defeated 35-41, 
   Jan. 22.
   (A vote for the resolution would have granted local self-
   government for the residents of the nation's Capi-
   tal City.)

2. Alaska and Hawaii State-
   hood—Motion to recom-
   mendeat 45-44, Feb. 27.
   (A vote for the measure was marred minor; against
   plan.)

3. Reorganization of Bureau
   of Internal Revenue—
   Motion to disapprove:
   (A vote for the measure would have eliminated the bureau
   and transfer its authority and activities to the Treasury.
   (A vote against the measure was marred minor; against
   plan.)

4. Oil for Education—
   *Defeated 47-36, April 2.
   (A vote for the measure would have permitted the
   sale of oil to public schools for educational purposes.
   (A vote against the measure was marred minor; against
   plan.)

5. Liberal Substitute for Me-
   dical Education Bill—
   Defeated 27-51, May 21.
   (A vote for the measure would have permitted
   the sale of medical education to the states.
   (A vote against the measure was marred minor; against
   plan.)

6. Mutual Security Funds
   *Passed 37-34, May 28.
   (A vote for the measure would have expanded the
   Mutual Security Act to include additional funding.
   (A vote against the measure was marred minor; against
   plan.)

7. Maintain Tri-Partite Wage
   Board with Emergency
   *Dispute Authority—
   Defeated 34-43, June 4.
   (A vote for the measure would have maintained the
   Tri-Partite Wage Board with Emergency
   Dispute Authority.
   (A vote against the measure was marred minor; against
   plan.)

8. Restric U. S. Participation
   in International Ailoca-
   tion of Trade—
   Passed 34-43, June 4.
   (A vote for the measure would have restricted US
   participation in international trade coordination.
   (A vote against the measure was marred minor; against
   plan.)

9. Import Limitation on Fats
   and Oils—Passed 34-46, 
   June 4.
   (The Defense Production Act of 1940 placed major
   import limitations on fats and oils in response to
   the war effort.
   (A vote for the measure was marred minor; against
   plan.)

10. Use Taft-Hartley Injunc-
    tion—Passed 49-30, June 10.
    (A vote for the measure would have extended
    the Taft-Hartley Act to cover new areas.
    (A vote against the measure was marred minor; against
    plan.)

11. Motion to recommit—
    Passed 43-30, June 18.
    (A vote for the motion would have allowed
    the motion to be reREFERRED to the appropriate
    committee.
    (A vote against the motion was marred minor; against
    plan.)

12. Cut Funds for Flood
    Control—Defeated 
    30-44, June 21.
    (A vote for the measure would have cut funding
    for flood control projects.
    (A vote against the measure was marred minor; against
    plan.)

13. Veto of McCarran Immi-
    gration Bill—Passed 57-26, 
    June 27.
    (The McCarran Immigration Bill was passed by the
    Senate to limit immigration.
    (A vote for the measure was marred minor; against
    plan.)

14. Limit Executive Authority
    to Participate in NATO
    Military Plans—Defeated
    25-51, July 1.
    (A vote for the measure would have limited the
    President's authority to participate in NATO
    military plans.
    (A vote against the measure was marred minor; against
    plan.)