

ust, 1956
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84th Dealt People Out

The voting record of the second session of the 84th Congress adds up to a resounding demand for political action by independent liberals this year. The record demonstrates that, if the country is to hold its own or move forward toward greater enjoyment of personal political freedom and economic opportunity and security, more liberals will have to be elected to the Congress and liberal leadership restored to the White House. The old coalition of conservative Southern Democrats and Republicans controlled most of this session. The House of Representatives was at all times under the rule of this group.

Johnson As Broker

The Senate, under what has been widely advertised as "technically brilliant leadership," became a legislative brokerage house. Many state legislatures have operated in such a manner, but its complete acceptance in the US Senate is new. The number one broker is majority leader Lyndon Johnson (D.-Texas) and he is ably assisted by minority leader William Knowland (R.Calif.). On all domestic issues, except those touching oil or gas interests, these leaders stand aloof from the subject matter and sit in the cloak rooms or at the telephones arranging deals among the various blocs in the two parties. Each bloc or senator is invited to state what it or he wants and each is warned not to ask for more than one or two things, and above all not to interfere with what the other blocs or Senators have requested.

As a consequence of this brokerage arrangement hardly a measure came to the Senate floor this year without having been subjected to innumerable off-the-floor, out-of-Committee compromises and deals. Therefore, the record is one of starts and stops and ups and downs, not all bad, but very little good. Such a record defies a broad overall appraisal. Each area of need for action and each legislative measure must be analyzed and judged separately.

Foreign Policy

The failure of the Eisenhower Administration to come to grips with the need for specific legislation to implement its foreign policy must be blamed for what Congress did not do in foreign affairs. Secretary of State Dulles repeatedly admitted in closed hearings before Congressional Committees that the world situation had deteriorated over the last year or year and a half. However, publicly, President Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles painted a picture of a bright present and a glowing immediate future in world affairs. The fact that the Administration had failed to request adequate funds for foreign aid during its first three years in office, meanwhile drawing upon the \$20 billion left in the foreign aid pipeline by the Truman Administration, was another source of great difficulty. In 1956 the President was forced to request nearly three times as many dollars for foreign aid as Congress had appropriated in 1955. A provoked Congress became vindictive, and gave the Administration only about two-thirds of what it had originally requested. Recorded votes in the House on the foreign aid authorization and appropriation came only on final passage. The real tests were decided on unrecorded votes on crippling amendments. Therefore, the House voting record in this respect serves merely to spotlight the hard core of 125 House isolationists. The Senate votes came on more fundamental issues and are therefore more meaningful. An interesting event in the Senate was that a number of Southern Democrats, who up until the last year or two were among the supporters of foreign aid, voted for substantial reductions in this year's program.

Everyone present and voting in both the House and Senate was recorded as favoring a resolution expressing opposition to the admis-

Civil Rights in the Senate

On July 24, 1956, the Senate rejected a procedural motion to amend. The passage of this motion was a necessary prerequisite to bringing the House-passed civil rights bill before the Senate. The motion was defeated 76 to 6. The six Senators voting for civil rights were: Senators Bender, Douglas, Hennings, Ives, Langer and Lehman. Senator Morse was absent but was paired in favor of the motion. All other Senators were recorded as voting against the motion or as absent.

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sion of Red China to the United Nations. Of course, the question of the admission of Red China to the United Nations has not and will not come before the United States Congress. But the China Lobby wing of the GOP was convinced that once the '56 election is out of the way, Eisenhower and Dulles cannot be trusted on this issue and therefore they saw the expression of the unanimous sense of the Congress as an absolute necessity.

Two Steps Forward

Two major items of domestic legislation should be rated as creditable. The Congress approved amendments to the Social Security Act, which for the first time will permit persons in covered employment who become permanently and totally disabled to receive their earned benefits when they reach the age of fifty. The measure also provided that widows and working women could receive their social security benefits at age 62 rather than age 65. The benefits at the earlier age are to be paid on a reduced scale.

The second major piece of legislation enacted was the highway bill, which will provide substantial Federal funds for the construction of a modern, up-to-date interstate highway system. There was no liberal-conservative conflict over whether or not there should be a highway bill. The Federal Government has been in the business of subsidizing roads since the founding of the Republic. The liberal-conservative clash in the legislation came over the question of whether contractors building the roads should be required to pay wages equal to those prevailing in the labor market area. This prevailing wage requirement, known as the Davis-Bacon Act, is in most Federal construction legislation. The Senate first rejected application of Davis-Bacon to the highway bill, but later reversed itself. The bill, as it finally became law, carries the prevailing wages provision.

Sobeloff Approved

After months of inaction the appointment of Simon Sobeloff to the US Court of Appeals was confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Sobeloff had been severely attacked because he, as Solicitor-General of the United States, had argued the Government's side in the school segregation cases before the Supreme Court, and had refused to sign a Government brief justifying the use of undisclosed informers in loyalty-security cases. For months it appeared that the Judiciary Committee, which is dominated by such anti-civil rights, anti-civil liberties Senators as Eastland, Jenner and Welker, would not permit the nomination to come to the Senate for a vote. Several behind-the-scenes commitments on other legislative matters were used in getting the nomination reported from the Committee.

The plus side of the natural resources ledger should show that this Congress succeeded in providing some funds to move forward on the construction of projects already authorized. The minus side of this ledger includes the unbelievable Senate rejection of the high Federal Dam at Hells Canyon on the Snake River, and the failure of the House to vote on the Senate-passed bill to permit New York to develop the power potential of the Niagara River. Public development of Hells Canyon went down to defeat in the Senate because of almost total Republican opposition and the ability of the private utilities interests to get the support of eight Southeastern Senators who hold office as Democrats. The bill authorizing the New York state development of the Niagara had passed the Senate after two crucial tests—an attempt to remove the public and co-op preference clauses from the bill, and a move to kill the bill by recommitting it to Committee. The private power interests stopped the Niagara bill in the House Rules Committee. The bill was successfully blocked from floor action by a "back-scratching" operation, in which Congressman Wm. E. Miller (R.-N.Y.) moved to kill the civil rights bill by recommitment and the South-

erners who dominate the Rules Committee kept the Niagara measure off the floor.

School Setback

The most disheartening episode in this session of Congress was the defeat of the school construction bill in the House of Representatives. The school bill was defeated when 95 House Republicans who voted to add an amendment, offered by Congressman Powell, barring aid to school systems in defiance of the Supreme Court's decision voted against final passage of the bill.

A housing bill providing for 35,000 units of public housing during each of the next two years became law. The Senate had originally endorsed a program of 135,000 units for each of the next four years, but when the final off-the-floor compromise was agreed to and brought before the Senate for ratification, Johnson and Knowland effectively prevented a roll call vote.

The old Lodge-Gossett proposal for giving more influence to the low-vote, one-party states in electing the President was back before the Senate again this year. This time it was labelled the Daniel-Mundt-Thurmond proposal, and would have permitted extensive gerrymandering. It failed of passage because the required two-thirds support could not be obtained. Senators Kennedy, Douglas, Case of New Jersey, and Lehman led the battle against this dangerous scheme.

Oil-Gas Lobby Scandal

No review of the record of the 84th Congress would be complete without a condemnation of the majority in the Senate who voted for the bill of the oil-gas industry to free producers' prices from regulation. The condemnation is not so much for their support of this anti-consumer legislation, but for their all-out opposition to an investigation of the scandalous activities of the industry in pressing for passage of the bill. The disclosure on the floor of the Senate of an attempt by an oil company to influence a Senator's vote was not accepted as a signal for caution, but started a stampede for a vote before more could be learned. The Senate was guided in this disgusting performance by Johnson and Knowland, working together as a team.

Important matters of national concern were passed over or unresolved in the attempt to avoid controversy. Legislation to meet the farm problem fell short of establishing a long-term policy and a short-term answer to low farm income. Civil rights and decent-immigration legislation were lost in that seemingly inevitable compromise with the South. Tax reform was shelved because of strong opposition by the President. Improved labor legislation, extension of coverage of the minimum wage, and new health legislation were passed over because sufficient votes were not available to assure progress.

(NOTE: It was not possible to list more than seven significant roll-calls in the House, because most controversial issues were shunted aside in committee before they could reach the floor.)

Voting Records Inside

This supplement contains the voting record of each member of the House and Senate for the second session of the 84th Congress. For this record, as in the past, we have chosen a cross-section of major issues which show a clear-cut division of opinion for and against liberal policies as ADA sees them. Necessarily this manner of selection, coupled with limitations of space, requires the omission of lesser issues and issues which do not present a clear-cut liberal versus conservative distinction. The pluses and minuses in this voting record are in accord with the general body of liberal opinion in each case, and the issues have been selected as nearly as possible to provide a yardstick of Congressional concern with public welfare and national security.

House Voting Record

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALABAMA							
1 Boykin.....	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
2 Grant.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3 Andrews.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4 Roberts.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5 Rain.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6 Selden.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7 Elliott.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8 Jones.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9 Huddleston.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
ARIZONA							
2 Udall.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1 Rhodes.....	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
ARKANSAS							
1 Gathings.....	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
2 Mills.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3 Trimble.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4 Harris.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5 Hays.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6 Norrell.....	A	+	+	-	+	-	+
CALIFORNIA							
2 Engle.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3 Moss.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5 Shelley.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8 Miller.....	A	+	+	+	+	+	+
12 Sisk.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
14 Hagan.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
17 King.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
19 Hollifield.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
23 Doyle.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
26 Roosevelt.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
27 Sheppard.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1 Scudder.....	+	A	+	+	+	+	+
4 Mailliard.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6 Baldwin.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7 Allen.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9 Younger.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10 Gubser.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11 Johnson.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
13 Teague.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15 McDonough.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
16 Jackson.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
18 Hosmer.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
20 Hinshaw.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
21 Hiestand.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
22 Holt.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
24 Lipscomb.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
25 Hifings.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
28 Utt.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
29 Phillips.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
30 Wilson.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
COLORADO							
1 Rogers.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4 Aspinall.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2 Hill.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3 Chenoweth.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
CONNECTICUT							
1 Dodd.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2 Seely-Brown.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3 Cretella.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4 Morano.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5 Patterson.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
AL Sadiak.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
DELAWARE							
AL McDowell.....	+	+	+	+	+	A	+
FLORIDA							
2 Bennett.....	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
3 Sikes.....	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
4 Fascal.....	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
5 Herlong.....	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
6 Rogers.....	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
7 Haley.....	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
8 Mathews.....	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
1 Cramer.....	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
GEORGIA							
1 Preston.....	+	+	-	A	+	-	+
2 Pilcher.....	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
3 Fearer.....	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
4 Flynt.....	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
5 Davis.....	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
6 Vinson.....	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
7 Lanham.....	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
8 Blitch.....	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
9 Landrum.....	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
10 Brown.....	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
IDAHO							
1 Pfost.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2 Budge.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
ILLINOIS							
1 Dawson.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2 O'Hara.....	+	A	+	+	+	+	+
3 Murray.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5 Kluczynski.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6 O'Brien.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7 Bowler.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8 Gordon.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9 Yates.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
12 Boyle.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
21 Mack.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
24 Price.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
25 Gray.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4 McVey.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10 Hoffman.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11 Sheehan.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
13 Church.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
14 Vacaroy.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15 Mason.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
16 Allen.....	A	+	+	+	+	+	+
17 Arends.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
18 Velde.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
19 Chipperfield.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
20 Simpson.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
22 Springer.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
23 Vursell.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIANA							
1 Madden.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8 Denton.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2 Hallock.....	+	A	+	+	+	+	+
3 Crumpacker.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4 Adair.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5 Beamer.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6 Harden.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7 Bray.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9 Wilson.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10 Harvey.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11 Brownson.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
IOWA							
1 Schwengel.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2 Talle.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3 Gros.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4 LeCompte.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5 Cunningham.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6 Dolliver.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7 Jensen.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8 Hoeven.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
KANSAS							
1 Avery.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2 Scriver.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3 George.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4 Rees.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5 Hope.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6 Smith.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
KENTUCKY							
1 Gregory.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2 Witches.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4 Chelf.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5 Spence.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6 Watts.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7 Perkins.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8 Robison.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8 Siler.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
LOUISIANA							
1 Hebert.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2 Boggs.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3 Willis.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4 Brooks.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5 Passman.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6 Morrison.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7 Thompson.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8 Long.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MAINE							
1 Hale.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2 Nelson.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3 McIntire.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MARYLAND							
3 Garmatz.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4 Fallon.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5 Lankford.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7 Friedel.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1 Miller.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2 Devereux.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6 Hyde.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MASSACHUSETTS							
2 Boland.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3 Philbin.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4 Donohue.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7 Lane.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8 Macdonald.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11 O'Neill.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
12 McCormack.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1 Heselton.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5 Rogers.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6 Bates.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9 Nicholson.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10 Curtis.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
13 Wigglesworth.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
14 Marlin.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MICHIGAN							
1 Machrowicz.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6 Hayworth.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
13 Diggs.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
14 Rabaut.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15 Dingell.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
16 Lesinski.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
17 Griffiths.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2 Mander.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3 Johansen.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4 Hoffman.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5 Ford.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7 Wolcott.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8 Bentley.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9 Thompson.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10 Cederberg.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11 Knox.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
12 Bennett.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
18 Dondero.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MINNESOTA							
3 Wier.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4 McCarthy.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6 Marshall.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8 Blatnik.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9 Knutson.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1 Andresen.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2 O'Hara.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5 Judd.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7 Andersen.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
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House approved Congress- Powell's amendment to the bill, barring aid to states or systems which were in defiance of Supreme Court's integration decisions. ADA supported the amendment. The column of asterisks following vote number four indicates those who voted to add this amendment. The members of the House who voted for the amendment and against the bill are marked plus; against the bill are marked minus asterisk.

Foreign Aid Funds— Passed 284-120, July 11. This vote the House gave its approval to foreign aid funds for 1957. (A vote for foreign aid marked plus; against, minus.)

Motion to Reject Civil Rights Bill — Defeated 131-275, July 23. This vote the House refused to pass the Civil Rights Bill. This measure, which passed the House, provided additional machinery to enforce existing statutes and would have denied persons who have their rights denied to seek civil remedies. This would authorize the Attorney General to bring such civil actions in the name of private persons. (A vote against the bill is marked minus; plus.)

Reject Civilian Atomic Power Reactor Program —Passed 203-191, July 24. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy recommended the construction of reactors to serve as demonstrators for peacetime uses of atomic energy. Private utility interests opposed the legislation as "a foot in the door for socialization of the atomic power industry." This vote came on the motion to recommit and thereby defeated the bill. (A vote to recommit is marked minus; against, plus.)

House and Senate Votes... te which be in harmony with liberal... te which be contrary to liberal policies... pair" in... considers the liberal position... pair" con... considers the liberal position... officially announced as favoring... officially announced as opposed... on the... as absent, with neither a... unced po... to a Rep... refers to his district... representative... district but was elected "at... s appear... bold-face type; Republicans are

Table with columns for states (MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN, WYOMING) and rows for individual representatives (1-30 per state) with voting symbols (+, -, *, A, B, P, etc.)

* Voted FOR the Powell Amendment. See explanation of Vote 4.

THE SENATE

1. Revoke Authority to Regulate Producers' Prices of Natural Gas—Passed 53-38, February 6.

The Senate voted to revoke the Federal Power Commission's authority to regulate the price of natural gas produced for transmission in interstate pipelines. (A vote for removal of regulation is marked minus; against, plus.)

2. Eliminate 90% of Parity Provision from Farm Bill—Passed 54-41, March 8.

The Senate voted to reject an attempt to replace the Eisenhower "flexible" support program with a minimum support level of 90% of parity on basic crops. (A vote for deletion of the 90% provision is marked minus; against, plus.)

3. Direct Popular Election of the President and Vice-President—Defeated 17-66, March 27.

(A vote for the direct deletion is marked plus; against, minus.)

4. Limit United States Participation in International Labor Organization—Passed 43-40, April 19.

The Senate voted to limit US financial participation in the ILO so long as Russia or her satellites remain in the organization. (A vote for limitation is marked minus; against, plus.)

5. Authorize New York State Development of Niagara River Power—Passed 48-39, May 16.

(A vote for State development is marked plus; against, minus.)

6. Reduce Amount of Public Housing — Defeated 38-41, May 24.

The Senate voted to reject an amendment substituting 35,000 low-rent public housing units for each of the next two years for the Committee recommendation of 185,000 low-rent public housing units for each of the next four years. (A vote for a lower number is marked minus; against, plus.)

7. Remove Prevailing Wage Provision from Highway Bill — Passed 40-39, May 29.

The Senate voted to eliminate the Davis-Bacon Act requirement that highway contractors pay a prevailing wage. The Senate later reversed itself and the final highway bill included the provision. (A vote for eliminating the prevailing wage requirement is marked minus; against, plus.)

8. Cut Aid to India by 50% — Defeated 23-56, June 29.

The Senate rejected Senator Bridges' attempt to halve foreign aid to India. (A vote for the cut is marked minus; against, plus.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALABAMA															NEBRASKA														
Hill*.....+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
Sparkman.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
ARIZONA														NEVADA															
Hayden*.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
Goldwater.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
ARKANSAS														NEW HAMPSHIRE															
Fulbright*.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
McClellan.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
CALIFORNIA														NEW JERSEY															
Knowland.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
Kuchel*.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
COLORADO														NEW MEXICO															
Allott.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
Millikin*.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
CONNECTICUT														NEW YORK															
Bush.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
Purcell.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
DELAWARE														NORTH CAROLINA															
Frear.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
Williams.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
FLORIDA														NORTH DAKOTA															
Holland.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
Smathers*.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
GEORGIA														OHIO															
George*.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
Russell.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
IDAHO														OKLAHOMA															
Dworshak.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
Welker*.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
ILLINOIS														OREGON															
Douglas.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
Dirksen*.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
INDIANA														PENNSYLVANIA															
Capewhart*.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
Jenner.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
IOWA														RHODE ISLAND															
Hickenlooper*.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
Martin.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
KANSAS														SOUTH CAROLINA															
Carlson*.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
Schoeppel.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
KENTUCKY														SOUTH DAKOTA															
Clements*.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
Humphreys*.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
LOUISIANA														TENNESSEE															
Ellender.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
Long*.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
MAINE														TEXAS															
Payne.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
Smith.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
MARYLAND														UTAH															
Beall.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
Butler*.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
MASSACHUSETTS														VERMONT															
Kennedy.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
Saltonstall.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
MICHIGAN														VIRGINIA															
McNamara.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
Potter.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
MINNESOTA														WASHINGTON															
Humphrey.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
Thye.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
MISSISSIPPI														WEST VIRGINIA															
Eastland.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
Stennis.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
MISSOURI														WISCONSIN															
Hennings*.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
Symington.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
MONTANA														WYOMING															
Mansfield.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																
Murray.....+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																

9. Civilian Atomic Power Program — Passed 49-40, July 12.

Same as House Issue number 7. (A vote for the program is marked plus; against, minus.)

10. Confirmation of Sobeloff Appointment — Passed 64-19, July 16.

The Senate confirmed the appointment of Simon Sobeloff to the United States Court of Appeals. Sobeloff had been attacked for his views against segregation and against the use of informers in loyalty-security cases. (A vote for confirmation is marked plus; against, minus.)

11. Add Disability Provision to Social Security Bill — Passed 47-45, July 17.

The Senate agreed to permit persons in covered employment who become permanently and totally disabled to receive social security benefits at age fifty. (A vote for is marked plus; against, minus.)

12. Permit Additional Income Under Old-Age Assistance—Passed 56-34, July 17.

The Senate voted to permit

States, in determining need of old-age assistance, to disregard the recipient's first \$50 of monthly income. (A vote for is marked plus; against, minus.)

13. Hells Canyon Dam — Defeated 41-51, July 19.

(A vote for the dam is marked plus; against, minus.)

14. Reduce Foreign Aid Funds — Defeated 42-41, July 20.

The Senate rejected an attempt to cut foreign military aid by \$400 million. (A vote for the cut is marked minus; against, plus.)

* Election for this seat in 1956.