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WASHINGTON — How could Lyndon B. Johnson vote for the federal Hells Canyon dam bill but against the St. Lawrence Seaway? For civil rights bills but against a strong cloture rule to stop filibusters? For the Bricker amendment to limit the president's treaty-making power but against curbs on his giving aid to Yugoslavia?

While these past votes from his Senate record are not really contradictory, they reveal that

President Johnson is not a doctrinaire man of either the right or left. Judged by that voting record, he is more conservative than John F. Kennedy but more liberal than Dwight D. Eisenhower—more nearly a middle-of-the-roader than either of his two predecessors.

Preference for Electric Heating Noted in Survey

Preference for use of electricity for heating their new homes is expressed by house-holders in a newly completed survey of Southern Oregon and Northern California areas served by Pacific Power & Light Company.

Nearly 60 per cent of all new dwellings constructed in the five-county area in the first nine months of this year were equipped with modern electric space heating equipment," according to Sam Smith, Copco division sales manager for PP&L.

"For heating water and cooking, the percentage of new homes that use flameless electric energy is even greater in Jackson, Josephine and Douglas Counties in Oregon and Siskiyou and Del Norte Counties in California," he added.

The power company official said the survey is a measure of the popularity of electric energy over competing energy fuels available to the householder who has recently constructed or purchased a new dwelling.

Of the 1,193 new dwellings built during the survey period in PP&L's Copco division, 688—or 56 per cent—installed modern electric space heating equipment, and a total of 1,083 use electricity for heating water and 1,088 use electricity for cooking.

The PP&L sales manager said an interesting trend in the use of electricity for space heating is the growing number of dwellings that have installed "heat pumps" for combined heating and cooling systems for providing year-round family comfort. A heat pump extracts heat from outside air for winter heating and removes heat from inside air for summer cooling.

Of the 84 heat pumps installed in the Copco division in the period, 41 are in Jackson County, he reported.

In Jackson County, there were 642 new dwellings erected and 399—or 56 per cent—use electricity for space heating, 597 heat water and 582 cook with electricity.

He has shown liberal leanings on such issues as public works spending, aid to education, low tariffs, civil rights, public welfare and farm price supports and other agricultural issues.

He has revealed conservative leanings on taxation and matters involving government controls over private industry.

Mixed on Labor — His record is more mixed on labor, housing and international affairs.

He is outspokenly in favor of strong national defense measures, including the American effort in outer space which some liberals have questioned.

As vice president, Johnson had no voting record because he merely presides over the Senate without casting votes, except to break a tie. So while this record goes back 10 years to cover his years of Senate leadership, it cannot show whether Johnson has changed on any of these issues in the past three years as he served in the Kennedy administration.

Because he has traveled to virtually every part of the world as vice president, he is apt to be more internationalist-minded than when he was a Texas senator who had to contend with right wing neo-isolationists in his constituency.

And because he was put in

charge of the administration's effort to persuade business and industry to eliminate segregated hiring practices in order to improve Negro job opportunities, he is likely to be more sensitive than ever before to the need for eliminating racial discrimination through pending civil rights legislation.

As president, however, Johnson sooner or later will go on the record, in his own words, on what he wants to do, what he wants Congress to do, but for what help his past votes represent as guideposts to the future of the Johnson administration, here is how he stood on major issues of the past decade:

Agrikulture — For high price supports and against Benson's flexible supports; against reductions in conservation payments to farmers and for increases in REA loan funds; for the two-price wheat plan (favored by Northwest wheat growers) and for the program of sending farm surpluses to foreign countries under public law 480.

Labor — For the increase in minimum wage to \$1.25 and against efforts to reduce the bill's coverage; against efforts to tighten ban on secondary boycotts; against letting state courts settle "no man's land" labor disputes; for the Kennedy bill requiring disclosure of union welfare and pension funds and for the labor reforms legislation growing out of the McClellan rackets investigation; for requiring labor officials to sign non-Communist affidavits; against expanding unemployment compensation.

Health and Welfare — For expanding Social Security to cover medical care for the aged; for increasing public assistance; for increasing Social Security benefits and lowering the age of eligibility for women and disabled men.

Education — In 1958 Johnson voted against a bill providing federal funds for public school construction grants to the states but in 1960 he voted for a proposed \$1.1 billion aid program for school buildings and teacher salaries; for the National Defense Education Act; for federal loan funds for college students; for federal scholarships; for veterans educational benefits; for the proposed Youth Conservation Corps; against loans to private or parochial elementary and secondary schools.

Housing — In 1957 he opposed increasing public housing but in 1960 favored more public housing; in 1959 opposed boosting urban renewal funds.

Public Works — For Hells Canyon dam and the upper Colorado storage project; for grants to

local communities for such facilities as sewage plants; for increased aid to airports; for the TVA plan for issuing bonds to finance new power facilities; for the area redevelopment program (over Eisenhower's veto); against St. Lawrence Seaway.

Civil Rights — Johnson voted through the Senate the civil rights bills of 1957 and 1960, but in both cases by making concessions to Southern opponents which eliminated some of the toughest provisions favored by liberals, such as "title 3" which gave the Justice Department authority to sue for preventive relief in behalf of any individual whose rights were threatened or violated; against giving 18-year-olds the vote; against allowing a majority vote to stop a Senate filibuster; but favored a slight change in the rules to permit two-thirds of senators present and voting to stop a filibuster; for home rule in Washington, D.C.; for Alaskan and Hawaiian statehood.

Taxes — Opposed all efforts to reduce the oil depletion allowance; favored continued excise tax on autos; opposed increase in gas tax; opposed attempt to curtail expense account deductions in 1959; against a \$6 billion tax cut in 1958 urged by liberals; opposed measures to end passenger and freight transportation taxes; in 1954 tax cut

bill he favored boosting individual exemptions.

Federal Controls — Against the Neuberger billboard control law in 1958; favored the tidelands oil bill providing for state control over off-shore oil resources; favored natural gas bill exempting independent natural gas producers from federal utility control over rates.

Foreign Affairs — For reciprocal trade extension and against repeal of perit point section to protect injured domestic industry; for Bricker amendment (in 1954); for the Formosa resolution; for SEATO treaty; for aid to Communist satellites as well as other forms of foreign aid; for authorizing President Eisenhower to use force in the Middle East to combat aggression if necessary.

Johnson voted for the ambassadorial nominations of Clare Booth Luce and Charles Bohlen, but opposed the nomination of Lewis Strauss as secretary of Commerce. He joined senators who voted to censure the late Sen. Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin.

Guidance Session Slate in Phoenix

PHOENIX — Students of Phoenix High school will hear representatives of the State System of Higher Education in a special guidance session at the high school at 9:40 a.m., Dec. 12.

The presentation is planned jointly by the State System of Higher Education and the high school to supplement the regular guidance program with first hand information about colleges, school officials said.

The visitors will explain the academic offerings, specific requirements for admission, tuition and incidental fees, and scholarship opportunities at the various public institutions.

Representatives will stress the importance of a good high school record in preparing for any type of education, training or occupation beyond high school. Of special emphasis will be the fact that retention of standards in colleges follow the pattern of higher admission requirements and thus necessitate adequate preparation early in the high school years.

Students who have demonstrated the ability to do academic work will be urged to consider the possibility of attending college. Others will be encouraged to seek training beyond high school to be better prepared for future careers.

Phoenix school administrators said.

The State System representatives included on the visitation team are James Armon from Southern Oregon College, Howard Rowe from Oregon Technical Institute, and J. Richard Pizzo, from the High School-College Relations Committee.

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