

## Cut Ineffective Programs, Avert Tax Hike, Says NAM

The sound way to avert federal tax increases in the seventies is to eliminate or reduce ineffective government programs now, the National Association of Manufactur-

ers has declared in a study just released.

### Research Development Increase Is Planned By American Industry

U. S. business plans a five per cent increase in research and development expenditures in 1973 and a 23 per cent increase between 1973 and 1976, according to the economics department of McGraw-Hill Publications Company.

Total R & D performed by industry will amount to \$21.2 billion in 1973 and \$26.1 billion in 1976.

"This year's expected rise represents a dip in real terms," said Douglas Greenwald, chief economist at McGraw-Hill. "The salaries of scientists and engineers and the prices of materials connected with the performance of R & D will increase more than 5.5 per cent in 1973."

A. L. Bolton, Jr., chairman of NAM's Government Operations/Expenditures Committee, named programs affecting housing subsidies, compensatory education, social services and manpower training as logical targets, while calling for a continuation of federal funding of a "coordinated research and development effort in areas of high civilian national priority."

Mr. Bolton, president, Bolton-Emerson, Inc., Lawrence, Mass., in a statement accompanying the report, said that "the committee initiated this study late last year to highlight spending areas where there is available and credible evidence of a failure of some federal spending programs to achieve program objectives, and to quantify potential budget savings."

The 31-page report "Federal Spending: An Analysis of Selected Spending Programs" presents cost and program evaluation evidence to support the following recom-

mendations:

- Suspend new funding for housing subsidy programs.
- Gradually terminate federal participation in social service funding.
- Restructure the federal manpower training effort with extension of the Public Employment Program concept, when necessary.
- Maintain and increase funding for a co-ordinated federal civilian research and development effort.

The NAM task force also recommended specific changes in the public expenditure process including 1) introduction of a federal economy act in each session of Congress to identify programs which should be cut back or eliminated, 2) regular periodic review of all federal programs, and 3) annual enactment of a firm spending ceiling.

The report concluded: "Public spending must be better directed to programs which are proven effective and away from those which have proven ineffective. In

all cases, the idea that merely spending money for well-meaning objectives is the solution to national problems must give way to a rigorous demand for programs which do indeed prove effective."

**Who, What, When or Where?**  
What publication has more than 10,000 authors, weighs around 50 pounds, and is split into 24 volumes with 28,264 pages?

What publication features nearly every well-known photographer in the world such as Karsh, Salomon, Margaret Bourke White, Robert Capa, Alfred Eisenstadt, Tom Holman, Cartier-Bresson, Cecil Beaton, Edward Steichen and Werner Bischof?

The answer is the Encyclopaedia Britannica. It contains more facts on more people, places, and things than any other publication in the world.

## CHAMBERLAIN WILL GRADUATE FROM BYU



Cherrylee Chamberlain will graduate with the August 1973 class at Brigham Young University. In April she was initiated into the Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi, which included the top eight percent of the graduation class.

Cherrylee is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Chamberlain of rural Adrian.



A UNIQUE PROGRAM OF SACRED MUSIC will be presented by the Bob Jones University Ensemble at The Conservative Baptist Church on July 1 at 8:00 p.m. The public of the Nyssa area has been invited to attend the service.

George Pritchard of South Carolina, is in charge of the talented group and will bring a short Gospel message. Mr. Pritchard received the bachelor of arts degree in Bible from BJU in 1972 and is presently pursuing the master of arts degree in the School of Religion. Other members of the ensemble are Miss Kay Cornell of New York, Miss Angela Dominick of South Carolina, Richard Stewart of Florida, Jay-Martin

Pinner of Virginia, and Mrs. Pritchard of Colorado.

The young people are typical of Bob Jones University, Greenville, S.C., which draws its student body of more than 4,800 from nearly every state in the Union and about 30 foreign countries and territories.

Typical, too, of the institution is the spiritual and musical quality of their program. These musicians offer a combination of vocal selections including quartets, trios, duets, and solos. Both well-known and seldom-heard selections will be presented--all of them especially adapted for this ensemble.

## Salem Scene

by Jack Zimmerman

As leadership of both houses struggles to adjourn Oregon's longest legislative session, a heretofore little-publicized term achieves prominence in news reports from Salem.

Certain legislation, following passage by both House and Senate, suddenly is referred to another committee--the conference committee.

The emergence of this new body of lawmakers tends to confuse some newcomers to the legislative scene and often baffles the casual observer.

They have become familiar with the process involving introduction of bills, first and second readings, committee referrals, hearings before substantive committees, recommendations of those panels, third readings and ultimate passage or failure of a measure after a vote of all members in one house or another. And they understand the process is repeated in both houses before a given bill is submitted to the governor for his signature.

What then is this monkey wrench in the already complicated democratic machinery that stalls progress of a bill on its way to becoming law?

Simply stated, the conference committee is not a roadblock in the path of statutory develop-

ment. It is an integral part of the legislative process and was devised solely to avoid stalemate and ultimate defeat of legislation desired in principal but unresolved in detail.

In order to make that trip to the governor's desk and ultimate enrollment in Oregon Revised Statutes, each proposal must achieve passage in identical form by both House and Senate. Often as not, a measure passing one house is amended in the other. It is then up to the originating house to concur in those amendments or to reject them. And if the second house fails to concur, conference committees are appointed to attempt to iron out the differences.

The normal process works like this: The presiding officer usually knows the bill already passed by his chamber. Upon passage of the amended version, he notifies the chairman of his substantive committee that considered the bill. The chairman usually indicates concurrence or nonconcurrence. If he concurs, the bill may be accepted in its amended form. But if he rejects the amendments--or if any member of the originating chamber moves successful non-concurrence--

the presiding officers of both houses appoint two members from each body as a conference committee on that particular measure.

These four people, selected for any variety of reasons, meet and usually settle the problem. One side or the other gives in. Or the amendments are modified until acceptable to all conferees and both houses speedily accept the committee's version. That panel is then dissolved.

The process is a little unique to Congress and the Legislatures of the 50 states. And it evolved from English Parliamentary Law, although the practice has virtually disappeared from lawmaking in Britain.

Democracy in ancient Greece consisted of city council-type legislative bodies. And Rome, for practical purposes, had a unicameral legislature. The Roman Senate put the legislation together, marched out on the steps of the forum and told the public what it had done. If the populace approved, it became law. If the assembled crowd made enough fuss, the disappointed Senators would tighten their togas, point their sandals inside and make some changes.

Parliament tended to put its landed gentry in its senate--the House of Lords. The people achieved their bicameral second House of Commons--and members assumed considerably more than the thumbs-up, thumbs-down role assigned the Latin populace.

Commons pretty well rules today's legislative roost. Conferences occur most often between members of opposing political parties. Lords has relatively little to say.

Conference committees in the Oregon Legislature are appointed less frequently than they are in Congress. And the system is a little different. It's been said nearly 10 percent of bills passed in the nation's capital emerge from conference. Sometimes those are free conferences, in which conferees can meddle with the entire bill--not just offending amendments. This is the way those pesky riders are attached to Congressional legislation, often having nothing to do with a particular measure's original subject.

Oregon conferences are closed and usually invoked to resolve differences involving 20 or 30 bills. A proliferation of conference committees might indicate basic differences of opinion between presiding officers.

If original conferees are stalemated, a second committee is appointed. Sometimes as many as four conference committees have been named on a single bill.

Political scientists point up drawbacks and advantages. Detractors claim they usurp too much influence from the legislature as a whole. Proponents praise their work and cite the final acceptance of a conference report by both houses as an adequate check on power implied.

The legislative process often is described as the art of compromise. In Oregon today the conference committee is most aptly described as the final compromise.

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