

Senate Votes, 1963-64—Roll call votes taken from The Congressional Record, official publication of the U.S. Congress. Votes judged RIGHT or WRONG on basis of official AFL-CIO position.

R means Voted Right or Paired Right
W means Voted Wrong or Paired Wrong
— means Absent or General Pair
* means before taking office

	Kennedy (D)	Saltonstall (R)
1. CIVIL RIGHTS: THE BILL —HR 7152, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (see House vote No. 1 for description and background). THE VOTE —On a motion to shut off the filibuster that delayed voting on the civil rights bill nearly three months. In historic action, the Senate paved the way for final passage of the Civil Rights Act by breaking the filibuster, approving the motion, 71-29, June 10, 1964. (Two-thirds vote required to end filibuster.) YEA—RIGHT. NAY—WRONG.	R	R
2. SENATE RULES: THE BILL —Senate Resolution 9, to permit three-fifths of senators present and voting, instead of the two-thirds now required, to stop a filibuster. BACKGROUND —Liberal proposals and human rights legislation often are talked to death by vote-preventing filibusters. The recently-enacted civil rights bill (see above) had to survive a nearly three-month filibuster before passage. The AFL-CIO supported the resolution to curb filibusters. THE VOTE —On a motion to save the resolution itself from falling victim to filibuster. Defeated , preventing any change in the two-thirds rule, 54-42, Feb. 7, 1963. (Majority approved, but two-thirds vote was required for passage of resolution.) YEA—RIGHT. NAY—WRONG.	R	R
3. PUBLIC WORKS: THE BILL —HR 5517. Accelerated Public Works (see House vote No. 3 for description and background). THE VOTE —On an amendment by Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R.-Mass.) to slash public works appropriations by almost 50 percent. Defeated , 26-60, May 1, 1963. YEA—WRONG. NAY—RIGHT.	R	W
4. WORKER PROTECTION IN MASS TRANSIT AID: THE BILL —S 6, as reported by the Senate Banking Committee, failed to include adequate protections for unions and workers (see House vote No. 4 for description and background on companion House bill). THE VOTE —A major victory in labor legislation was won on the AFL-CIO-supported amendment by Sen. Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) to protect unions and workers affected by the mass transit program. Approved , 52-41, April 4, 1963. YEA—RIGHT. NAY—WRONG.	R	R
5. AREA REDEVELOPMENT: THE BILL —S 1163, to expand the area redevelopment program to help create jobs in economically hard-hit communities. BACKGROUND —The Area Redevelopment Administration has helped start new industries, and has created 200,000 jobs, in economically depressed areas. Supported by the AFL-CIO, S 1163 authorized new funds for the program. THE VOTE —On passage of the bill. Approved , 65-30, June 26, 1963. YEA—RIGHT. NAY—WRONG.	R	W
6. TAX CUT: THE BILL —HR 8363, to cut taxes on personal and corporate income (see House vote No. 2 for background). THE VOTE —On an amendment by Sens. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.) and Thruston Morton (R.-Ky.) to retain the 4% dividend credit, which allows wealthy stockholders a big tax break on dividend income, while workers must pay full taxes on their wages. Defeated , 44-47, Feb. 4, 1964. YEA—WRONG. NAY—RIGHT.	R	W
7. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT: THE BILL —S 1, to provide jobs for young people in conservation work at state and national parks and in state and community service activities. BACKGROUND —Unemployment among new high school graduates and drop-outs is 18 percent, triple the adult rate. S 1, supported by the AFL-CIO, opens opportunities for job-seeking youngsters, gives them hope of productive employment. THE VOTE —On an amendment by Sen. Winston Prouty (R.-Vt.) to kill the section providing jobs in conservation work. Defeated , 41-47, April 10, 1963. YEA—WRONG. NAY—RIGHT.	R	W
8. JOB TRAINING: THE BILL —S 1831, to broaden the scope of the Manpower Development and Training Act to help illiterate jobless youth. BACKGROUND —MDTA provides training for American workers displaced by automation and other technological change. In two years, 230,000 have been trained, or approved for training, in new skills which will enable them to get jobs. S 1831 improved the act by creating special literacy training for otherwise able applicants, and by providing training allowances for youths 16-18. It was supported by the AFL-CIO. THE VOTE —On passage of S 1831. Approved , 41-26, Sept. 6, 1963. YEA—RIGHT. NAY—WRONG.	R	—
9. FARM LABOR: THE BILL —S 1703, importation of farm workers from Mexico (see House vote No. 9 for description and background). THE VOTE —On an amendment by Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D.-Minn.) to guarantee American farm workers treatment and protections at least equal to those provided imported farm workers. Approved , 44-43, Aug. 15, 1963. YEA—RIGHT. NAY—WRONG.	R	—
10. COLLEGE CONSTRUCTION: THE BILL —HR 6143, to provide \$1.2 billion to help build college classrooms, libraries, laboratories and other academic facilities, and to construct new community colleges. BACKGROUND —The population explosion hits higher education this school year as the huge post-World War II baby crop reaches college age. By 1970, enrollment will be twice what it was in 1960. Already taxed to the limit, facilities must be expanded or hundreds of thousands of able young people will be deprived of a college education. HR 6143, supported by the AFL-CIO, will help ensure every able high school graduate an opportunity to continue his education. THE VOTE —On adoption of the House-Senate conference report, in effect passage of the bill. Approved , 54-27, Dec. 10, 1963. YEA—RIGHT. NAY—WRONG.	R	R
SUMMARY OF 67 VOTES, 1947-1964 —Including the 10 votes listed here, COPE has issued Voting Records on 67 issues acted on in the U.S. Senate during the last 18 years. Totals vary according to Senator's length of service. House votes are included for Senators who were previously Representatives.	RIGHT WRONG	10 0 10 50