I. Mke. City. Background
C. Major Land & Fiscal Problems

Problem:

Housing shortage.

Low vacancies (yet no new bldg.)

No place to relocate d.p.s. from clearance, etc.

Crowding into Conn Ave. School Dis.

Yet it's not that we tear up many old houses to make new. Housing stock keeps aging.

New urban residences w/out displace many poor. Apts. take small unit of land. But relieve pressure.

Metro's great asset is labor pool. That depends on housing pool. As housing goes, labor declines — and indy. leaves.

Metro highly vulnerable to this.

Way Paved for Study of Region's Housing

The southeastern Wisconsin regional planning commission has announced the appointment of a technical advisory committee to lead the way to a regional study of housing needs.

The advisory group, which has 18 members, will prepare a prospectus for the regional study, using a $10,333 federal grant toward an expected $15,500 cost.

The prospectus will review the need for such a study, outline procedures to conduct it, make cost estimates and recommend sources of financing.

Requested by Milwaukee

The study itself, requested by Milwaukee, is intended to show the demand for and supply of housing throughout the seven county region, especially as they relate to various geographic areas and economic groups of people.

There have been strong complaints that Milwaukee's urban renewal program and the county's expressway construction have greatly reduced the supply of housing, particularly for low income, large families.

No comprehensive study has been made to determine to what extent the complaints are justified, however. Because of an urgency for renewal relocation data, the city has already begun a housing inventory within city boundaries. It is being made by the department of city development.

The most recent controversy came when some residents and aldermen opposed submission of the city's workable program, a document needed to keep the city eligible for federal funds. The document, eventually approved by the common council, stated that enough housing would be available to compensate for units demolished in renewal rojects.

Difficulties Cited

The regional planning commission said a housing study would be very helpful to both public and private agencies in planning programs. It added, however, that "the preparation of an accurate inventory will be very difficult due to the fact that the supply and demand for housing responds to many often rapidly fluctuating and interrelated factors."

The factors include the level of employment, interest rates, new construction costs and land costs, it said.

T. 10, '64 CRP Land Use Rpt.

Land use by % of net land area.

	% of Grp Total	% of Class	% of Suburban
Resid.	35.6 %		
Singles		71 %	
Doubles		23	
3-4		4	
> 5, lowrise		2.5	
> 5, hi rise		0.3	
Retail	1.7		
Motor veh. sales & service		40 %	
Filling sta.		53 %	(7.1 m sf)
Office	0.5		
Gen., adm. & sales		46 %	
"Service"	0.5		
Personal services		30 %	
Wholesale - Storage	2.2		
Fuel & Ice		28 %	
Junk & open		11 %	

	% of city total	% of Class	% of Subclass	
Mfg. Durable	1.6			(28 m. sf)
Fab. metal		25		
Machinery		27		
Xpt. equipmt.		9		
Mfg., Nondurable	0.7			(12 m. sf)
Food		24		
Chem.		24		
Xpt., Comm., Ut.	10.9			
Airpt.		31		
RRs		30		
Ut. & Comm.		9		
Parking		26		
Ind. & c. employee			42	
Pub. & semi	15.7			
Recr.		59		
Cemeteries		16		(51 m sq. ft.)
Vacant	30.6			

	% of City net total	% of Class	% of Subclass
Vacant ≠	30.6		
Unused, not assoc. w. dev.		45	
Compact chunks > 100,000 s.f			75
Agric. use		47	
Extensive farms			97
City-oriented farms			3
"Unusable" land		4.3	

Comments & highlights

Much more detail in source.

The vacant % has a small upward bias bec. much not subdivided, hence includes future streets, which are omitted from other data being net.

Best vacant omits much. If add to it Downer Woods, ~~Arb~~ Arb. Many, grounds at Wood, etc. And parking, junk, cemeteries, large grounds ... get larger total.

Retail is small bec. excludes retail parking.

The 51 m s.f. in cemeteries would support 250,000 d.u.s @ 200 s.f.

≠ Excludes parking, junkyards, cemeteries, etc.

The income-earning heart of city is very small %.

Add retail, office, service, wholesale, mfg., and get:

1.7
0.5
0.5
2.2
1.6
0.1

7.2 % of net area. And a lot of fat could be trimmed from that.

If all mfg. were like Am. Mo. or AB
" " office " " Marine Pl.
" " retail " " Boston Store
" " service " " Schroeder Hotel
" " wholesale " "

Cut it down to nearly nothing.

Another missed opp. for Milw.

Clark Oil, Milw. - based, has refinery in Chic.

Major pipeline from Canada goes to Chi., not Milw.

Memorial Hospital, a small, predominantly Negro institution. Other Local 1199 campaigns were under way in Detroit and Baltimore.

Other unions are also active in organizing nonprofessional hospital workers. The most important are probably the Service Employees International union and AFSCME, which regards state, county, and municipal hospitals as part of its jurisdiction.

Many other unions also represent —or are trying to represent—non-professional hospital workers, a situation that makes it impossible to produce a reliable estimate of how many hospitals have become unionized in recent years.

Natural target. One thing is certain, however: Hospital workers are in many ways a "natural" for union organization at this point in history. They



Dr. William McCord, medical college head, rejects all union overtures.

are almost uniformly low paid in a period of rising living costs; they often belong to minority groups that have recently become responsive to the appeal to organize to win their rights; and, in the case of public hospital workers, they may be caught up in the strong surge toward public employee unionism.

They face one formidable obstacle: laws that, in many states, exempt hospitals from normal collective bargaining requirements or—worse for the organizer—specifically forbid them to bargain with unions. On the other hand, they have one substantial advantage: Unlike a private employer fearful of an organizing drive, hospitals cannot move out of town. They must stay put for the showdown—as two Charleston hospitals were discovering this week.

Canada's oilmen stake claim in U. S. market

Huge oil finds in Alaska threaten Canadian sales in U. S. during the 1970s. So Ottawa is launching talks aimed at some protection for its share of business

Dashing Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau wants Canada to be more independent of the U. S., but not when it comes to selling Canadian oil.

The Canadians are launching a major drive to work out a "continental oil policy" with the U. S. that would give their petroleum a guaranteed share of the growing American market.

As a result of Trudeau's talks with President Nixon in Washington last week, a high-powered Canadian mission headed by Claude Isbister, Deputy Minister of Energy, Mines, and Resources, was scheduled to arrive this week to confer with U. S. officials headed by Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Joseph A. Greenwald.

Initially, the discussions will be confined to reviewing a secret 1967 agreement, brought to light last month, which limited Canadian exports to U. S. markets east of the Rockies to 280,000 bbl. a day last year, with an annual increase of 26,000 bbl. a day through 1971. Canada also supplies crude oil to U. S. refineries in the Pacific Northwest around Puget Sound, bringing its total exports to the U. S. to 465,000 bbl. a day, worth $413-million last year.

Bonanza. The stakes are high on both sides of the border. Canada ships 40% of its oil output to the U. S. Since 1960, its production has doubled to 1.2-million bbl. daily and oil investment in Alberta alone has soared to $13-billion. On the U. S. side, refiners and consumers in the northern tier of states are eager to get more Canadian crude because it is cheaper than domestic oil. But producers in Texas, Louisiana, and other oil states naturally oppose the inflow from Canada.

Until recently, Canadian producers were confident that sales to the U. S. would continue to rise briskly as the result of growing demand and increasing costs of producing oil in this country. That assumption was shattered by the huge oil strikes at Prudhoe Bay on Alaska's north slope. Now Canada's oil industry is running scared.

Atlantic Richfield Co., Humble Oil & Refining Co., and other companies that hope to share in the Alaskan oil bonanza will start pouring arctic crude into the U. S. market around 1972. Alaskan oil will probably supply most, or all, of the U. S. market growth in the 1970s.

Faced with this prospect, western Canadian oil producers are demanding that Ottawa negotiate a "true continentalism" for the North American oil industry, wiping out all tariffs and import quotas. Actually, Canada will probably aim for something more modest: a continuation of the status quo. Ottawa will try to get from Washington a pledge that Canada's markets in the U. S. will be protected from 1972 on.

Conflicts. To settle the issue will require unraveling a tangle of opposing interests. U. S. independent oil producers, of course, want to limit imports of cheaper foreign crude. They are particularly resentful of Canadian imports, which have grown rapidly since 1960 under U. S. policies that give preferential treatment to Canada and Mexico as sources of "overland" oil on the ground that they are more secure in time of war. Canadian sales to the U. S. regularly exceed the level specified in the 1967 agreement. In recent weeks, they have run around 370,000 bbl. a day east of the Rockies.

Refiners and consumers in the northern states, though, want more Canadian crude. The Interprovincial Pipe Line Co. and its U. S. branch, Lakehead Pipe Line Co., can deliver oil from the Canadian prairies to the Midwest at from 15¢ to around 50¢ a bbl. less than comparable domestic crudes. Vice-President Roland A. Whealy of Ashland Oil & Refining Co., which has a refinery at Buffalo, N. Y., recently called for "full integration" of U. S. and Canadian sources into a single supply system.

Battle. Clark Oil & Refining Corp., a Milwaukee-based refiner with a

A strike by Negro hospital workers shook the traditionally Southern calm of Charleston, S. C., this week. The struggle may hold wide meaning for the course of the civil rights movement in the South, with overtones affecting labor's drive to unionize one of the most vital of the nation's increasingly important service industries.

Behind the Charleston walkout was an alliance of civil rights and labor organizations that recalled the alliances that powered last year's explosive Memphis and Atlanta sanitation strikes. Dr. Martin Luther King was killed while mobilizing support for the Memphis strike.

Then, King was head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Now, the SCLC has pledged its all-out support for the Charleston strike, calling a mass demonstration for the 600 strikers to mark the Apr. 4 anniversary of King's assassination.

Mass picketing. At the strike scene, emergency conditions were in effect at midweek, inside the state university medical college hospital and Charleston County Hospital, the two largest of Charleston's six hospitals. Outside, violence was widely predicted.

Trouble had been expected last weekend. The union put 100 children on the picket line despite an injunction against mass picketing that has resulted in 155 arrests since the college hospital workers walked out on Mar. 20 (the county hospital was struck eight days later). Charleston police and South Carolina state troopers stood by, apparently under orders to practice restraint.

Charleston possesses many of the preconditions for a violent showdown. Bridges between the Negro and white "establishments" are few and frail. Negro progress toward effective equality has been spotty. In the current crisis, a group of clergymen has carried messages from the union to the hospital administration, but brought none back. Meanwhile, support from Negro ministers and other leaders has built up behind the labor union offensive.

Demands. Charleston administrators have declined to meet directly with union representatives on the ground that a state law—now under legal challenge by the union—bars state agencies from bargaining with unions. Dr. William M. McCord, president of South Carolina Medical College, adds, "I am not about to turn a $25-million complex over to a bunch of people who don't have a grammar school education."

Mrs. Mary Moultrie, a nurse's aide at the college hospital and president of its union, says that the workers have three aims: recognition of their union, reinstatement of workers fired for union membership, and equalization of allegedly different pay scales for Negro and white workers in the same job categories. She says that most Negro employees earn $1.30 an hour, the federal minimum for hospital workers. Dr. McCord denies any difference; he says that the average for all 800 nonprofessionals (most of them Negro) is 10¢ or 15¢ above the minimum.

Enter SCLC. Dr. Ralph Abernathy, president of the Atlanta-based SCLC, told an emotional rally Monday night at Charleston's Fourth Baptist Church that the SCLC would provide moral support and picket-line manpower for the 500 strikers at the college hospital and the 100 (almost the full non-professional staff) at the county hospital.

His pledge—and earlier action by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in posting bond for jailed strikers—supplied a key precondition for the expected showdown: the merging of a labor union campaign with a Negro rights crusade. It was significant that not a single white worker had joined the strike.

Since King. Cooperation between unions and Southern Negro organizations is a sometime thing. Dr. King was moving in that direction when he was killed, and the SCLC has repeatedly emphasized its current interest in the economic betterment of the Southern Negro—in great part through union activity. But the SCLC is a less effective organization since Dr. King's death, and divided in its own councils. Nor do unions necessarily seek identification with Negro causes even when they organize Negro workers, for fear of white backlash among actual and potential members.

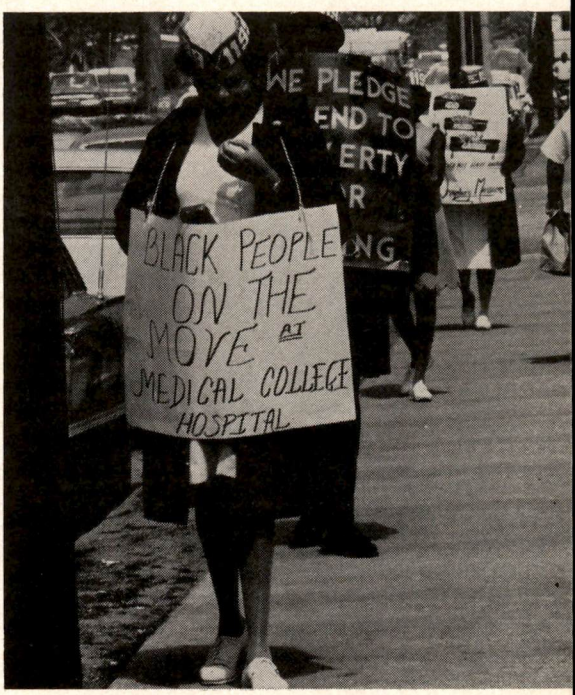
But where the two elements have come together—most conspicuously in campaigns by the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union (now trying to organize in Charleston) and the American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees—the combination has tended to pack a powerful punch. Since Dr. King's death, it has won tough strikes by government employees in St. Petersburg, Fla., and Atlanta; it lost a tough one, too, in Macon, Ga.

The alliance is also responsible for some strike-free union recognitions, when private employers have chosen not to oppose the forces arrayed against them, or alliance efforts have resulted in National Labor Relations Board election victories for the union.

Breaking point. Charleston will be one of the tough ones, according to Elliott Godoff, director of the National Organizing Committee of the Hospital & Nursing Home Workers, the organizing arm of RWDSU's Local 1199, which claims to represent 19,000 hospital and nursing home employees in the New York City area. The Charleston union became Local 1199B when the organizing committee moved into the South for the first time in December.

At midweek, both sides were feeling the pinch. The union was serving two meals daily to families of strikers, with some Charleston churches helping to defray the cost. Strike benefits from the parent union, to cover rent and similar expenses, were expected to begin next week, Godoff said.

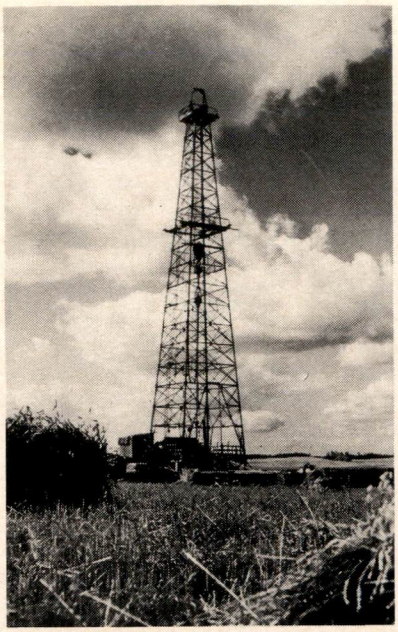
The 550-bed college hospital and the 150-bed county hospital were providing curtailed services with replacement workers and volunteers, including doctors' wives. At the college hospital 150 beds were unoccupied. "I doubt that many of these doctors' wives are going to mop floors or empty bedpans for long," said one Negro minister who had joined the picketline.



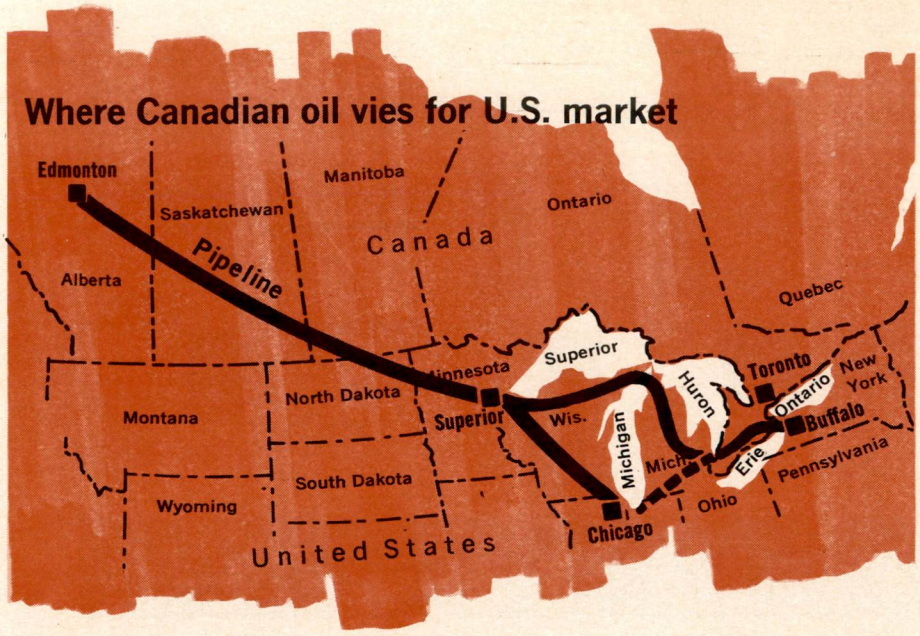
Black strikers walk the picket line. No White workers have joined them.

Meanwhile, the Charleston police force had been beefed up by the addition of 200 state police, and state attorneys had ordered the photographing of all pickets for possible legal action.

Hospital drive. The organization of nonprofessional hospital workers has quietly become a significant—and growing—part of union activity. Indeed, the same organizing committee that remained locked in combat with Charleston's college and county hospitals had won the right last month to become collective bargaining agent for 60 employees at McLennen-Banks



A rich Alberta oilfield.



chain of about 1,100 gasoline stations in the Midwest, recently sued Interprovincial for refusing to sell Canadian crude to Clark's Chicago refinery, claiming that the refinery was forced to buy domestic crude at 20¢ a bbl. more. Clark's move brought into the open the 1967 U. S.-Canadian agreement. Such understandings have been in effect for years, but have never before been published. Among other things, the 1967 accord allowed Interprovincial to loop a pipeline through the Chicago area provided it didn't deliver any crude there until 1970.

"We're damned if we do and damned if we don't," observes John Blight, secretary-treasurer of Interprovincial. Blight cheerfully notes, however, that spur lines have already been built into several Chicago-area refineries. On Jan. 1, 1970, Interprovincial only needs to pull out a few plugs and turn some valves—provided Washington doesn't put new curbs on Canadian oil by then.

Balancing act. Other companies have a stake in Canadian imports that isn't so clear cut. American companies such as Jersey Standard, Gulf, Texaco, and Sun control about 75% of the Canadian oil industry. They have to balance their stake in Canadian oil against their interests in the U. S. and elsewhere. Jersey Standard has multiple interests. Its Humble Oil subsidiary is a major U. S. producer and has one of the big strikes in Alaska. Imperial Oil, another subsidiary, is Canada's biggest producer and one-third owner of Interprovincial. Creole Petroleum, Jersey Standard's Venezuelan subsidiary, is the biggest producer in that country.

Venezuelans are worried that a U. S.-Canadian agreement could be at their expense. In particular, they are uneasy about what Trudeau described as "a deal" between the U. S. and Canadian governments by which western Canada would export to this country roughly the same amount of oil that its eastern provinces import from overseas, mainly from Venezuela. To look after Venezuelan interests, Caracas announced this week that Oil Minister Hugo Perez will hurry to Washington for talks after Easter.

Canada already imports from Venezuela and other offshore suppliers more oil than it sells to the U. S. from western wells. No Canadian government is likely to antagonize restless French Canadians by cutting back imports of cheap Venezuelan oil into Quebec, which enjoys lower gasoline prices than the rest of the country. Still, Venezuela wants a "hemispheric" oil policy that would assure it of preference in the U. S. market as well. As a key Latin country and the host to a big chunk of American investment, Venezuela swings some political influence in Washington.

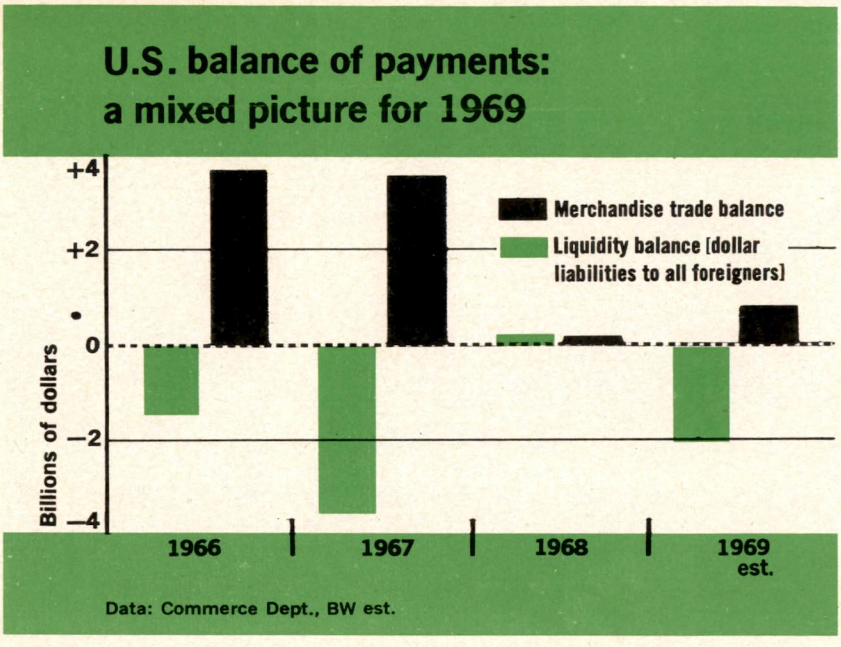
Larger issues. All these conflicting claims aren't going to be resolved very soon. This week's talks on the immediate problem of Canadian imports will be kept separate from a planned over-all review of U. S.-Canadian energy questions by a high-level group, probably in June or earlier. The outcome of these talks will contribute to a comprehensive White House review of U. S. oil import policies and the 10-year import control program, just launched by a task force headed by Labor Secretary George P. Shultz.

Among strategies that Canada's negotiators may adopt is a far-reaching proposal to lump oil, natural gas, and possibly water power together and bargain on imports of "energy" instead of just one commodity. Trudeau seemed to suggest this tactic in Washington, and Ottawa confirms that it is under consideration. Such a move would give Canada more leverage because Canada has big gas reserves and U. S. demand is soaring. A project announced this week by Northern Natural Gas Co. of Omaha seemed to bolster this view. The company proposes a $1.4-billion pipeline and gas development scheme to bring Canadian gas to its U. S. customers—subject to approval by Washington and Ottawa.

Confident. Canadian strategy will also have to take account of the possibility of finding huge amounts of oil in Canada's arctic area. Prospects are believed good; in fact, Soviet oil finds in northern Siberia suggest that oil-bearing formations extend all around the arctic rim. Canadians would like to be able to tie in any arctic discoveries with U. S. pipelines from Alaska.

Despite their current misgivings, Canadians are confident that in the long run the U. S. will need their oil. Depending on the size of Alaskan production, analysts still expect that the U. S. will develop an "oil gap" sometime after 1980 when the curve of rising demand overtakes domestic production.

Says an economist for a major U. S.-controlled company in Toronto: "All Prudhoe Bay does is defer the inevitable when the U. S. needs us worse than we need them."



Booming economy drains off the surplus

Balance of payments could slip by $2-billion in 1969. This may mean continued curbs on U. S. investment abroad, and new pressures on the dollar in foreign markets

In 1968 the U. S. ran a balance-of-payments surplus—a tissue-thin, $158-million surplus, but still the first payments surplus in a dozen years.

This week, Washington officials were ready to concede that the U. S. will most likely slip back into a deficit again in 1969—perhaps by as much as $2-billion. In about a month, the Nixon Administration will have to announce that the U. S. ran a payments deficit in the first quarter after a huge surplus in last year's final quarter.

For businessmen, the turnabout may mean living with curbs on their overseas operations for longer than either the Administration or Congress had wanted. Indeed, a head of steam has been building up in Congress to get rid of the controls on foreign investment. A payments deficit this year could put the dollar under new pressure in international markets, and also jeopardize the plan to add to world liquidity by creating special drawing rights (SDRs) on a pool of currencies in the International Monetary Fund. The U. S. wants the world to start using SDRs this year, creating up to $4-billion worth right at the start. A big U. S. deficit would make it harder to get other nations to agree on the need for that many SDRs.

"All in all," concludes a Federal Reserve official, "it will be a lively year."

Trade shocker. A lot has happened in the 2½ months since the outgoing Johnson Administration happily announced the 1968 payments surplus. Some of the problems now developing were implicit in the way the surplus came about. There had been record foreign investment in U. S. securities, massive borrowing of dollars abroad by U. S. banks to offset tight money here, and a great deal of "window-dressing" aimed at making the U. S. payments figures look good. The U. S., for once, drew in more capital than it exported—a development so unusual that almost no one expected it to be repeated this year.

The real shocker now is that the U. S. trade figures seem to be running far worse than expected. The reason, of course, is the stubborn vitality of the business boom. It seems clear that the economy is going to pull in a lot more imports this year than Washington officials had banked on.

Last year the boom sucked in enough imports to drive the U. S. trade surplus (the bulge of merchandise exports over imports) from $3.5-billion in 1967 down to nearly zero.

The Nixon Administration had been hoping for a much bigger trade surplus this year, big enough to offset the damage it could see coming on other fronts. But, says one Washington official, "The way it looks at this point, trade in 1969 could follow the 1968 pattern."

Import boom. One reason for the first-quarter balance-of-payments deficit was the prolonged dock strike. The walkout, which closed East and Gulf Coast ports, gets much of the credit for the record $362-million trade deficit in February. Moreover, while the walkout is over, its aftermath may keep distorting the trade figures for a couple of months more.

Beyond that—and far more worrisome—is the continued strength of the economy. This week, the Joint Economic Committee of Congress said in public what a lot of Washington has been thinking—that the economy is growing more rapidly than President Nixon's advisers had been projecting as recently as a few weeks ago. Gross national product could grow by as much as $70-billion this year, or the same amount that last year caused imports to rise 2½ times as fast as exports.

As the Commerce Dept. publication, Survey of Current Business, points out: "Even if exports should rise $3-billion—as in 1968—an import rise only half as large as last year would merely keep the trade balance unchanged at close to zero."

Unless the U. S. can change this outlook, it almost certainly will fall back into deficit this year, with only the size of the deficit in doubt.

Behind 1968. There has not been a violent worsening of the U. S. capital position this year. Foreign purchases of U. S. securities started out the year extremely strong—totaling $300-million in January alone, or double the monthly average in 1968. In February the total was smaller, but government officials insist it still was relatively heavy. No longer does Washington worry that foreign investors will suddenly yank out the $2-billion they put into U. S. securities last year, against the under $1-billion in 1967.

But, then again, a violent turnaround wasn't really expected. What was expected was a failure all along the line to match last year's big surge of capital imports, and that does seem to be happening.

Thus trade wasn't the whole first-quarter story. Corporations gained a lot of leeway under the mandatory capital control ceilings by bringing

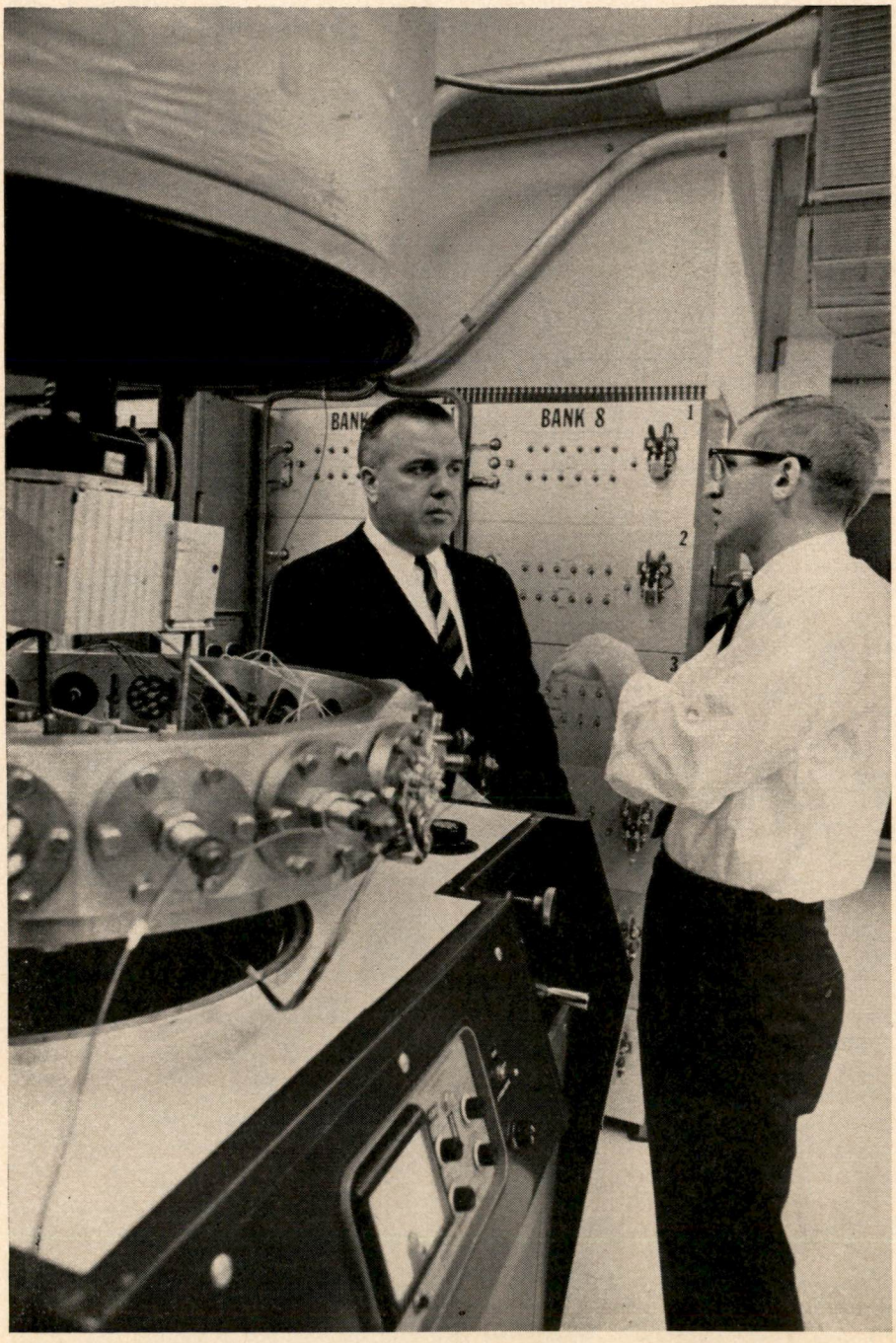
Milw. - based firms are expanding elsewhere.

C-H. Its plants were old. Locations not opt.
From 1964, CH increased total U.S. empl. from 8,000 to 11,600. But reduced Milw. empl. by 800.

BW - 10-5-68

Can a new broom sweep too clean?

Cutler-Hammer's Fitzgerald set out to fit company into modern mold—and squeeze has shown up in earnings. Question is when the payoff will start



President Fitzgerald (left) chats with engineer in Milwaukee testing center. The machine is a vacuum chamber used for checking aerospace components.

For a man who had such intimate ties to the company, Edmund B. Fitzgerald took an unusually harsh view of Cutler-Hammer, Inc., when he became president and chief executive four and a half years ago. "This company had the reputation of being sort of old-fashioned, staid, and not awfully responsive to current needs," he has since commented.

Fitzgerald's appraisal had the advantage of a very special perspective. His grandfather had founded the Milwaukee-based company; his father and uncle were directors; his family owned a major block of the stock; and he himself had been a company executive for 17 years, five as a vice-president.

Cutler-Hammer's reputation for corporate lethargy seemed well deserved. An electrical equipment manufacturer with roots going back to the 19th Century, the company was going nowhere when Fitzgerald took over. Sales had leveled off, and the company was earning less than it had five years before.

Moreover, C-H was bogged down with an antiquated approach to marketing. As Fitzgerald describes it, the company was "trying to sell products" when it should have been geared to serving the individual needs of three disparate markets—power distribution and control, automated industrial systems, and electric and electronic components.

In a less restrained appraisal, a Milwaukee investment analyst sums up the problems that faced C-H's new president: "The company wasn't very close to its markets, some product lines weren't competitive, and it had old plants in less than optimum locations."

New broom. The situation had all the ingredients of the classic corporate saga in which the vigorous young heir comes in to rejuvenate an ailing family business. Fitzgerald, a burly ex-Marine Corps captain who is now 42, has been following the script with few deviations.

Six weeks after taking command, Fitzgerald kicked off a series of corrective measures. The first was a major organizational overhaul, breaking down a tightly centralized corporate structure into three new autonomous divisions, each catering to a separate market. He followed this with an acquisition drive to broaden the product line, a major plant construction program that has dispersed the company's facilities throughout the country and given C-H a stronger foothold in foreign markets, and an internal push to develop new products.

"We had good people, but the method we had used to organize

Gallic thrust at IBM

'Iris,' new all-French computer, is de Gaulle's answer to American dominance in data processing machines. It is assured of a big slice of sales to French government

France is striking a $200-million blow for independence from U. S. hegemony in computers.

The first all-French computer built under President de Gaulle's much-heralded Plan Calcul was unveiled last week at Paris' annual office equipment show after three years of technical and management effort. It is the product of de Gaulle's decision to free France from its complete dependence on U. S. computer technology.

The machine, called Iris 50 after the Greek goddess who served as a messenger for Zeus, is a medium-sized unit designed for both business and scientific uses. Its maker, Cie. Internationale pour l'Informatique (CII), calls it comparable in technical advancement to the Univac 9000 and the NCR Century series. These are third generation computers using integrated circuits.

More to come. First deliveries of Iris, scheduled in late 1969, are priced in about the same range as the IBM 360 Model 40. A typical installation with peripheral equipment will rent for about $16,000 a month.

CII is developing three sister machines to the Iris 50 with government financial support, and Jacques Maillet, president, believes that by 1973 home-grown computers will hold between 20% and 25% of the French market.

The company is virtually assured of a sizable chunk of government business. It is getting some $90-million in official subsidies in addition to $100-million in private financing. As the only all-French company in the field it will be a "privileged supplier" to government agencies.

In fact, CII was set up in 1965 under government pressure on three French electronic companies to merge their data processing operations in the face of a virtual American monopoly in computers.

Broader base. U. S. computer makers in France claim they're not worried about CII competition. "On the contrary," asserts a spokesman for Bull-GE, "all the publicity about the Plan Calcul has made the French aware of the possibilities of computers. It's broadening the market for everyone."

It was General Electric's takeover of Machines Bull in 1964 that stirred de Gaulle's fears of U. S. domination in computers. IBM now has a 62% hold on the French market, followed by Bull-GE with 20%. All other computers produced in France are either made or licensed by American companies; CII itself has been making a computer under license from Scientific Data Systems.

Most of the integrated circuits in the prototype Iris 50 were made by American companies. But CII insists its production models will be "totally French" from design to components. Integrated circuits will be supplied by COSEM, a subsidiary of Cie. Générale de Télégraphie Sans Fil (CSF) that also is getting government aid.

Parents. CSF is one of the three French electronics producers that formed CII by merging their computer interests. CSF owns 64% of CII jointly with Cie. Générale d'Electricité (CGE). The Schneider group has 33% and two small concerns own the rest. These companies pooled their technical knowhow and raised private financing. Eventually, CII must repay half of the government credits.

CII's American competitors doubt that the French will get its machine into production on schedule next year, only 2½ years after starting to design it from scratch. But CII just might pull it off. Despite the French government's new budget austerity, with spending cuts in such fields as space research and H-bomb development, Maillet says outlays for the Plan Calcul will be stepped up.

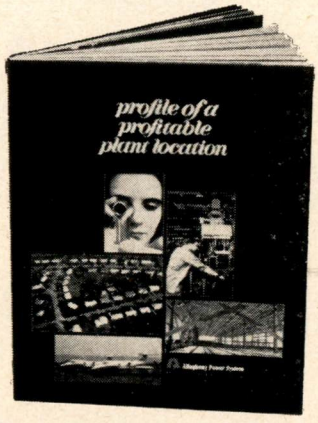
Production plans call for an initial run of 100 machines from 1969 through 1972 at a plant now under construction in Toulouse.

Two medium-large prototypes in the Iris series are scheduled for introduction next year. Eventually, CII hopes to join with other European companies in developing big machines. CII has held talks with British, German, and Dutch companies on forming such a combine. **End**

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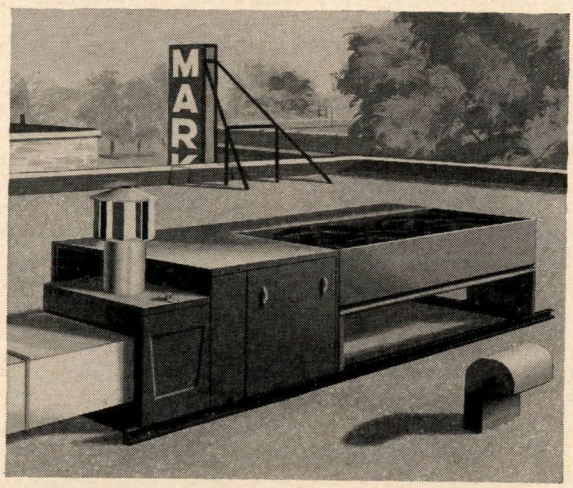
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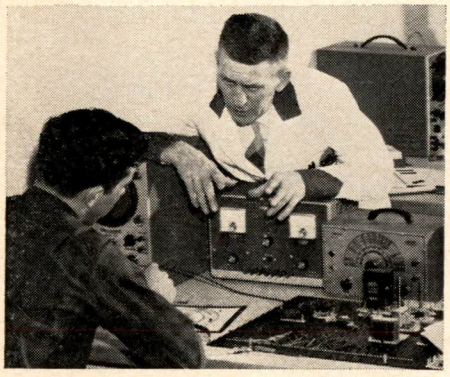
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them didn't bring it out," says Fitzgerald, discussing C-H's old corporate setup.

Weak fortress

As a tightly centralized corporate fortress, the company was falling over itself trying to serve differing markets. For example, motor controls traditionally played a dominant role in company thinking. But tactics used to sell motor controls to industrial customers do not necessarily apply to selling electrical components to appliance makers.

Sight setting. In the field, salesmen were expected to sell $200,000 process control systems for steel mills in the morning and refrigerator thermostats in the afternoon.

To Fitzgerald, who is a devotee of the Alfred Sloan-General Motors brand of management, C-H's centralized orientation didn't make sense. "The major thing was to organize the company to recognize that we were after substantially different markets, to match the company up to be in a particular marketplace, and to give an individual responsibility for success in it."

Each of the new divisions—power distribution and control (to serve construction customers, primarily), industrial systems (for the factory operations market), and specialty products (catering to appliance and other end-product makers)—now handles its own marketing, product design, and manufacturing.

Under the reorganization, Airborne Instruments Laboratory, a Long Island company acquired in 1958 to take C-H into sophisticated electronics, continues as a separate operating unit.

To each his own. The operations of the divisions are tied together through a general executive committee, composed of corporate officers and division managers. "It's an advise and counsel sort of thing," says a C-H vice-president, "so that we can all stay in step."

That hasn't always been the case in the company. The AIL Div., for example, used to compete with what's now the Industrial Systems Div. for steel mill controls business. Says Donald M. Miller, now a C-H executive vice-president and formerly AIL's president: "We went our way electronically, and they went theirs with switches and relays." AIL has since trained C-H engineers in the use of digital electronics, and is out of the steel mill controls business.

A prime reason for the AIL acquisition was to apply the division's electronics capabilities to commercial markets. While AIL's share of company volume has leaped from 15% to 42%, its contribution to development of new commercial markets has been disappointing until lately. "We've made more headway in that direction in the last year than in the previous five years," says Miller. Among the most promising projects: traffic control systems for airports and highways.

Gaining and losing. To broaden C-H's markets, Fitzgerald has made eight acquisitions, putting the company into such new fields as high-altitude balloon research, semiconductor devices, photographic interpretation equipment, and magnetic memory equipment.

Family or merit

In a company that had been as strait-laced as Cutler-Hammer, just about anything Fitzgerald does is regarded as an important innovation. Last year, for instance, the company sold long-term debentures for the first time, raising $20-million for plant expansion. Long-term debt financing has apparently proved so attractive that last month the company also sold a $10-million debenture issue overseas.

When Fitzgerald became president in 1964, C-H was almost solely a Milwaukee company with headquarters and most major manufacturing facilities in or near the city. Fitzgerald soon stirred up a community ruckus with plans to move some facilities out of town. The move was planned when a major freeway interchange blotted out half the land occupied by the company's main Milwaukee plant complex.

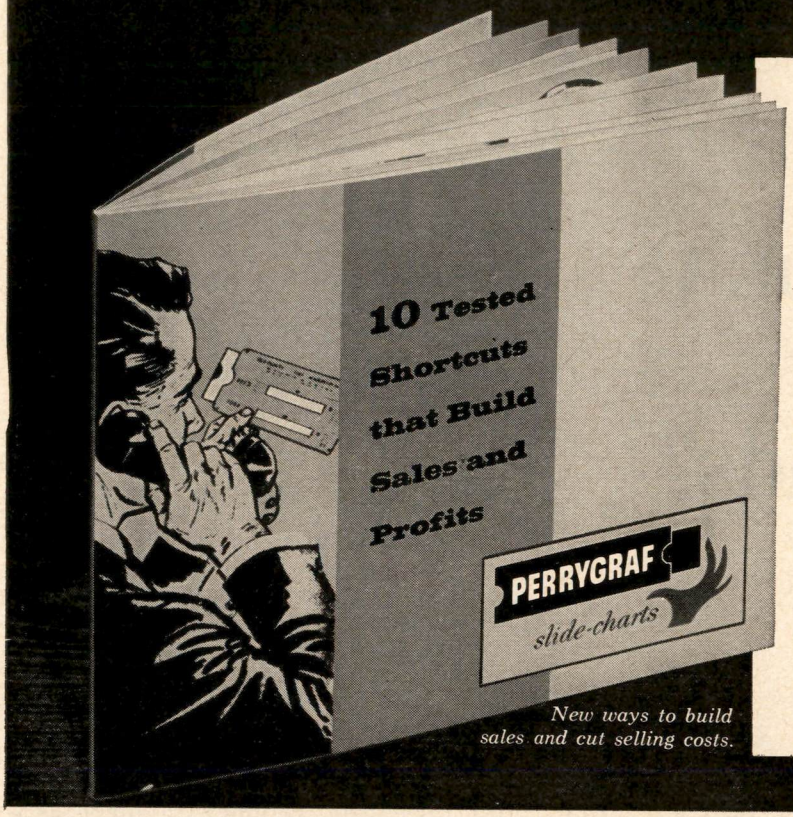
C-H now has 23 plants in 18 U. S. cities, and the company employs 800 fewer people in Milwaukee than it did when Fitzgerald became president. The company's total U. S. employment has increased from 8,000 to 11,600 since then.

But Fitzgerald has scored points as a community booster in his role as a patron of baseball in Milwaukee. He was a director of the now-defunct Milwaukee Braves and vigorously opposed its move to Atlanta. He has since helped organize a group that is struggling to recapture a major league franchise for Milwaukee.

History. Fitzgerald's maternal grandfather was Frank R. Bacon, who founded a company in 1896 to make starting rheostats for electric motors. Two years later, Bacon merged with an older competitor, Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co., and adopted the latter's name.

Fitzgerald joined the company's

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turn to TEXAS

development staff when he graduated from the University of Michigan with an electrical engineering degree. He subsequently worked up to the position of administrative vice-president before taking over the top slot.

Obviously, family connections smoothed his way to the top. But, says a source close to the company: "Maybe they could have hired, say, a Roy Ash away from Litton. Based on the people inside C-H, though, Fitzgerald is in on his merits—experience, drive, and ability."

In reaching the top, Fitzgerald has been going all out to revive what had been a sedate, family-oriented business. Says an executive with a major competitor: "The company is competitively tougher now than it was before Fitzgerald took over. He has given Cutler-Hammer a look of dynamism."

Growing pains. Is this the happy ending to a troubled corporate saga? Not quite. During his first three years as chief executive officer, Fitzgerald did indeed look very much like a hero, as Cutler-Hammer's earnings soared 81% to $9.6-million in 1966 on a 70% gain in sales (to $214.7-million).

Then the roof fell in. Last year, per-share earnings dropped 24%, before a special credit, even while sales continued to rise. During the first half of this year, the downward slide continued as per-share earnings fell 43% on a slight decline in volume.

What had seemed to be a solid corporate turnaround now looks like something less. Cutler-Hammer had been riding in on the general boom in plant and equipment expenditures and on the big stepup in military procurement. To be sure, Fitzgerald's managerial shot in the arm had put the company in a stronger position to capitalize on healthier market conditions.

More recently, however, weaknesses in home appliance sales, residential construction, and corporate capital spending—plus very heavy startup costs on three new plants—have combined to put a cloud over Fitzgerald's handiwork.

Now the next chapter is about to unfold. Fitzgerald believes his wide-ranging changes—particularly a four-year, $21-million capital expenditure program—are ready to bear fruit in the form of more consistent growth, fatter profit margins, and an aggressive company able to withstand cyclical swings in its major markets. Time will tell whether he's right, and whether the script will have the standard happy ending. **End**

Problem -

Loss of terminal mkts. for livestock, produce.
Vertical integn.
Higher farm-mkt. spread.

Underdev. of M.V. – a problem. See flood plain article.

Bad access to Merrim. V. is problem for indy. Stef. p. 46

Few roads, steep grades (bad wx slows traffic), bridge openings, (few bridges), and rival traffic.

Merrim. V. bad for export and import firms using trucks, bec. has bad external circ. by road. (Now, Expways. changed that some.)

(Same for most old lowland indl. areas. Good water & rail, but bad road access. They cd. have bn. given good roads, but weren't. Perhaps rail & water interests blocked roads. Perhaps upper landowners won roads as equipoise.

Labor comes by road.)

Plants using lots of trucks are fewer in M.V. than elsewhere.

Another false start? What happened?
Wd. be better to let pvt. owners remain
under tax pressure.

Pattern of 'over control'; over regulate.

Fear of compn. Fear of freedom.

Fear of uncontrolled entry of newcomers.

Arena Hotel Pact Signed by Builders

A proposed convention hotel for downtown Milwaukee moved closer to reality Wednesday. Officers of the firm planning to build the hotel signed their part of the contract with the city.

Under the agreement, the Satellite Towers Hotel Corp. would build a 1,000 room hotel atop a parking structure built by the city on city owned land in the block south of the Arena.

The contract was signed by Charles F. Mullen, president, and three other officials of the firm and returned to the city.

Report Needs OK

Harry G. Slater, deputy city attorney, said the city would execute the contract if a special committee accepted a report on the hotel's feasibility.

The special committee, headed by Herbert A. Goetsch, commissioner of public works, will review the report made by Horwath & Horwath, a Chicago consulting firm. Slater is a member of the committee.

Horwath and Horwath said

Turn to Hotel, page 13, col. 6

Hotel

Builders OK Contract for Arena Hotel

From page 1

last month that the hotel, designed by Brooks Stevens of Milwaukee, was practical if it were accompanied by an expansion of convention facilities.

A special committee studying the proposed expansion of convention facilities in Milwaukee has said a convention hotel is necessary to assure success of expanded convention facilities.

Under terms of the proposed contract, the developer would build the hotel in two or three stages. The city would build a parking structure for at least 500 cars which would support the hotel.

For use of the foundation, the developer agreed to pay $55,000 a year for the first 15 years. It would prepay $550,000 of this in a lump sum which the city may use for construction.

The developer also would rent one floor of parking space for hotel patrons for $75,000 a year for 25 years. The rest of the parking structure would be for public use.

For air rights over the parking structure, the developer agreed to pay the city $46,000 a year for 25 years, after which the city may seek to increase the rent.

The contract also requires that the developer deposit with the city treasurer a bond of $500,000 to assure construction of the first 500 rooms and an additional $250,000 bond to assure completion of the second 500 rooms within 10 years.

The common council approved the hotel proposal last Feb. 7, pending the feasibility study. The council resolution said Goetsch's committee must be assured that the developers have financing for the project.

City Asks US Funds to Rehabilitate Area

MJ 12-31-68

The common council applied Monday for a $5,355,911 federal grant to finance most of a second code enforcement project on the city's north side.

The 117 block, 541 acre area is bounded by Keefe, 20th, Center and the North-South freeway. It is directly east of a code enforcement project that has been underway for two years.

Under the program, the city would provide an additional $2,176,925.

The federal and city money would be used to provide public improvements in the area and $907,500 of the amount would be in direct grants of up to $3,000 to residents with annual earnings of less than $3,000.

Homeowners with repair expenses that exceed 25% of their incomes also would be eligible for the grants. Officials have estimated that about 363 homeowners would be eligible.

Funds also would be spent to acquire properties that are too rundown to be rehabilitated. Build out

An estimated 82% of the 3,362 buildings in the project area have code violations.

Each building would be inspected, and orders would be issued to correct violations.

Many officials believe that strong enforcement of codes, backed up with federal grants to encourage elimination of violations, creates better results than urban renewal, which

Turn to Funds, page 2, col. 7

Funds

US Asked to Assist Rehabilitation Plan

From page 1

concentrates more on tearing down properties.

In other action, the council:

Commended retired Port Director Harry C. Brockel for his 42 years of service to the city.

Killed a resolution calling for a referendum on legalizing horse and dog racing in Wisconsin.

Placed on file a plan to develop 30 acres of downtown Milwaukee into an amusement and cultural center similar to Tivoli Gardens in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Increased the membership of the city harbor commission from five to seven members. One of the new members will be an alderman from the council's buildings-grounds-harbors committee.

Confirmed the appointment of Norman H. Fochtmann, of 1819 N. 39th st., to the city housing authority.

Created a special board of city officials to handle claims of less than $500 filed against the city. In the past, the council's judiciary-legislation committee heard all claims.

Sold air rights over 10th st. between the courthouse and the new courthouse annex to the county for $1. Previously, the council had planned to sell the air rights for $240, but the aldermen changed their mind when a county committee threatened to withhold approval of a city bridge linking the safety building with a proposed police administration building.

Another for the list of existing inadequate programs.

- goes to some areas, not others. Reward for neighborhood decline
- mocks law -- "code enforcement project". Laughable
- based on "income", a vague misnomer.
- bails out junkers; why not make owner demolish & replace

Is a reaction vs. waste of urb. renewal, slaughter of sound salvageable bldgs.

Problem:

Reduced demand for labor by

- breweries
- AMC
- AC

M.J.

Maier Too Defensive, Panel Head Asserts

Mayor Maier apparently misunderstood the purpose of a hearing here Friday by the state legislative council's advisory committee on the Kerner report, the committee chairman said.

"I felt that the mayor misunderstood our objective in being here; he seemed to be more on the defensive than he should have been," said State Sen. Walter J. Chilsen (R-Wausau).

In an appearance before the committee at city hall, Maier had talked about Communists in the civil rights movement, the city's need for new financial resources and the efforts of his administration to cope with social problems.

Efforts Exhausted

He said the city had about exhausted its "bootstrap" efforts to bring in more money and needed help from the state.

The committee meeting shifted Friday afternoon to Northtown Planning and Development council, 2210 N. 3rd st.

John W. Schmitt, state AFL-CIO president and a member of the committee, said: "There is no problem, if you listen to what the mayor and city agencies say.

Chilsen said, "Yes, you cculd come away and say: 'What's the problem?' "

He said the purpose of the hearings was to find out what the state legislature could do to deal with the causes of Negro riots.

When Maier was asked to discuss his communications with the Negro community, he said: "There are Communists in this thing."

He said many civil rights activists who set up meetings with him did it for publicity purposes.

Tax Reform Urged

Reform of the state revenue sharing system is the main answer to the city's financial problems, Kenneth E. Fry, Milwaukee's director of economic development, told the committee.

Both Maier and Fry indicated that the city's racial problems were primarily economic.

Fry said Milwaukee had to have some kind of an industrial development program. He said the city got a "laughable" response from the state when it requested $150,000 to establish a "green power" project in the inner core.

That proposal called for development of an industry operated by Negroes. The state refused to provide funds.

Maier said he had "strong liaison" with inner core groups. He added that the community relations commission was establishing a branch office in the area.

Schmitt said the principal needs of the Negro community were jobs and education. He noted that some of Milwaukee's major industries — the breweries, American Motors Corp. and Allis-Chalmers — had sharply reduced their work forces in the last decade.

There are jobs for skilled workers, he said, but opportunities for the unskilled are shrinking. He suggested that industry put young Negroes on the job four days a week and send them to vocational school the fifth day to give them skills.

Bungle after bungle, when city tries to stimulate bldg. by giv's away valuable land cheap.

Patty & Paul

Downmuckle - Rootsmat, E. Side ↑

Land Bank, Indy.

Rascke Tower.

Problem, dual:

1. Too much control from top, hostility to spontaneous enterprise of individs. Over control.

2. Unearned gains for some developers &c.

These go together. City officers exercise control by holding out rewards.

Local News, Women's Pages,
Business and Sports News

THE

3-5-69

Tower Developer Questioned by City

The city began extensive questioning of architect Robert E. Rasche Tuesday in an effort to build a case against his development firm, which was supposed to build a tourist tower here.

Milwaukee Civic Developments, Inc. (MCD), headed by Rasche, was the successful bidder on the proposed multi-million-dollar tower and parking garage at Broadway and Wells.

Rasche was questioned for four hours at a pretrial discovery examination in his office by Maurice L. Markey, an assistant city attorney.

"It is the only tower in the world that went down."

The questioning, conducted before Court Commissioner Patrick T. Sheedy, ranged over Rasche's proposed financing of the project and the assets of MCD.

City Lost Two Suits

The city has lost two lawsuits by which it had hoped to regain the land MCD bought in 1963 for $11,111 to build the tower and parking structure.

Mayor Maier has said the land is worth up to $500,000 and has pushed for additional legal action to regain the property.

Work began at the site June 1, 1966, but ended in November of that year after Rasche and the city became embroiled in a dispute over plans. One set of plans called for a tower rising out of an underground parking garage. Later plans were for a separate tower, which Rasche admitted was different in appearance, and an above ground parking structure.

Basis of Suit

The city appeared to be basing its latest suit, filed Feb. 20, largely on grounds that Rasche's financing was dubious and that what he intended to build did not conform with city approved plans.

Rasche testified that he organized MCD in 1962, putting up $500, and that the rest of the firm's assets consisted of $93,000 in loans from himself, his architectural firm and two other men.

Markey's questions appeared to be aimed at estab-

Turn to Tower, page 3, col. 3

Tower

Developer of Tower Questioned

From page 1

ishing that Rasche actually dealt with himself as president of MCD and a partner in the architectural firm. Rasche denied it and said he negotiated the loans with the late John Spransy, president of Rasche, Schroeder, Spransy & Associates.

Rasche said that he, Spransy and a third partner, Howard E. Schroeder, were the original directors and officers of MCD. Rasche and Schroeder still are officers, he said.

Rasche said MCD obtained permanent financing for the tower project from the central states southeast-southwest area pension fund of the international brotherhood of teamsters. Financing was in the form of a $5.5 million mortgage.

He said the financing was contingent upon inclusion of 160 hotel rooms in the tower, a proposal that he said was rejected by Carl E. Rogahn, city real estate agent.

Financing Sidetracked

Rasche also said Ald. Allen R. Calhoun "started making noises" of dissatisfaction in late 1966 and that the city's opposition sidetracked the financing.

Markey said MCD's financing was "obscure and indefinite and had nothing to put into the bank."

"Absolutely untrue," said Rasche. We had all firm commitments." He added that he also had commitments for interim financing of construction but these were contingent upon obtaining the permanent financing.

Markey repeatedly asked Rasche what he intended to build, drawing objections from Rasche's attorney, Edward D. Cleveland. Cleveland said the question was settled in a recent lawsuit the city lost.

"I know he dug a hole in the ground," snapped Markey. "It is the only tower in the world that went down."

Home Ownership Plan Goin[illegible] Off Course, Percy Discovers

3-23-69

Washington, D. C. – AP – The government subsidized home ownership plan for low income families is not working out as its congressional sponsors intended.

Sen Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.), one of the authors of the 1968 housing act which established the plan, has obtained figures on the initial projects. He says they are highly disturbing.

They show that less than 9% of the new home made possible by the subsidies will be situated in blighted areas or in the core districts of cities.

On the other hand, well over half of the homes will be in suburbs.

"Happened Before"

"I am afraid that what this shows is that, contrary to what we hoped, these first homes are for those with incomes at the top of the eligibility scale," Percy told a reporter. "This has happened before in programs for low and middle income families, but we did not want it to happen for this one.

"We are going to monitor it and try to see that it does not continue this way."

Percy is a member of the senate housing subcommittee which originated much of the 1968 law. Democrats on the panel also have voiced doubts about the way the home ownership program has started out.

Percy brought his figures to the attention of Housing Secretary George Romney recently. Romney said there clearly were difficulties in achieving either new homes or rehabilitated ones for families in city slums.

Romney also suggested that, if the program worked to enable such families to move to the suburbs, this would be a desirable trend.

Percy said he was willing to go along with this to an extent but added that the real test would be whether the program was successful in curing blighted areas of cities.

The initial figures show 16,634 homes located in suburbs with the aid of the new subsidies, compared with 1,637 in blighted areas, 980 in core districts, and 10,936 within city limits but in outlying sections.

[The Wisconsin regional federal housing administration office in Milwaukee processed 103 mortgage insurance applications for existing homes and issued reservations for construction of 487 new houses before a temporary halt in the program was called in February due to lack of federal funds.]

Delay Criticized

Percy said one serious problem was a delay in setting up the National Home Ownership Foundation called for in the 1968 act, a provision he sponsored.

Former President Lyndon B. Johnson never did name the members for it. Percy said he had Romney's assurance that the Nixon administration was working hard on it.

This foundation is to work with local community groups, which in turn will counsel poor families on the home ownership possibilities and aid them in obtaining the assistance.

"We want them to generate so many applications from families at the bottom of the scale that they will use up most of the funds," Percy said.

$25 Million Available

Congress authorized $75 million for the home ownership subsidies in the 1968 act but then appropriated only $25 million for the first year — 1969.

Three days before leaving office, Johnson asked that the remaining $50 million be appropriated. Romney said the Nixon admnistration supported this.

Under the home ownership plan, the government will pay all of the interest cost on a mortgage above 1% if the family's income is low enough. This reduces the monthly payments sharply.

The projects covered by Percy's figures include about all that could be approved with the money voted so far.

Commander Chosen

Bangkok, Thailand –AP– Maj. Gen. Louis T. Seith, one of the architects of the air war against North Vietnam, has been appointed commander of the 50,000 American troops in Thailand, the United States embassy announced.

Intro.

Percy plan, another failure to achieve renewal.

New homes built in suburbs, not in slums.

Another story of frustration

CRI misjudged or overlooked what. '64

Boys Tech area, Florida - ~~Stamford~~ National, 1st-6th.
(half Puerto Rican.) They designated for indy. But P.R.-us. stuck.
Defenders strong. So planners changed time, '68.

MJ, 4-30-68

Problem:

loss of indl. capl. & jobs.

Intl Harv. ~~'61~~ '61, sold 5 of 40 acres, act empl. from 3,000 to 2200.

Now, movg many opns. out of Niles. MJ 8-12-64

Why can't urban renewal bldrs. make a go?
They are required to build for low inc. buyers.
Another flop.

MJ MAY 29, 1968

Housing Funds Voted by Senate

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Washington, D. C. – The senate Tuesday approved by a 67 to 4 vote a comprehensive $5 billion housing bill designed to provide 1.2 million new or rehabilitated units for lower income families over the next three years.

The bill introduces several major innovations in the federal housing programs, including a $300 million, three year program of federal subsidies on mortgage interest, to bring the cost of a house within reach of lower income families.

Through liberal tax depreciation, it seeks to enlist the support of private industry in building low and moderate income housing. It also opens the door for slum families to obtain home mortgages guaranteed by the federal housing administration.

Johnson Pleased

President Johnson hailed the senate approval of "the largest and most comprehensive housing bill in the history of our nation." The senate passage of the bill, which now goes to the house, was a major administration victory.

The Rev. Ralph Abernathy, leader of the poor people's campaign here, said the measure would go a long way toward meeting his group's housing goals.

Some major provisions of the bill would:

Transform the Federal National Mortgage association into a privately owned but government regulated corporation.

Establish a National Development Insurance Corp. to

Pension Boost Re[redacted]d

From Press Dispatches

The house foreign affairs committee Tuesday approved a proposed increase in pensions for members of congress, including a provision that would permit lawmakers with 24 years of service to retire at $24,000 annually.

In other congressional developments:

The senate Wednesday passed a bill to establish the

Senate

Major Housing Bill Approved by Senate

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losses suffered in riots or civil disorders and to encourage insurance companies to extend property insurance to property and business owners in slum areas.

Another federal subsidy on interest is authorized to provide rental housing for lower income families. A renter would pay 25% of his income before being qualified for a subsidy. If this were insufficient to meet the rent, the government would help pay the interest charges on the apartment mortgage, thus permitting the apartment owner to reduce rents.

Eight significant amendments to the bill were sponsored by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.). They would:

Permit the small business administration to make 30 year loans at 3% interest to homeowners and businessmen who suffered riot losses.

Insist that the "new towns" program include a substantial number of low and moderate income housing.

Require that 80% of the money for the rent subsidy program be used for low income families.

Direct the department of housing and urban development (HUD) to concentrate on residential, rather than nonresidential, urban renewal projects.

Authorize the FHA to insure, "on a substantial scale," mortgages in declining neighborhoods.

Authorize HUD to construct 1,000 housing units a year in an effort to develop new building technology.

Require that low income persons in slum areas be hired for federally financed construction and rehabilitation of housing, wherever feasible.

Require that at least 50% of the housing units built in urban renewal projects be for low and moderate income families. Present law requires only 20%.

Flaming Gorge national recreation area in northeastern Utah and southwestern Wyoming. It would authorize a recreational area of 201,253 acres of land and water.

The senate Wednesday restored $4.5 million that the house had cut from special food programs for poor children. The restoration was one of the aims of the poor people's campaign. The senate appropriations committee had earlier restored $4.75 million to the house passed agriculture department money bill.