

105TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1050

To establish a living wage, jobs for all policy by instituting overall planning to develop those living wage job opportunities essential to fulfillment of basic rights and responsibilities in a healthy democratic society; by facilitating conversion from unneeded military programs to civilian activities that meet important human needs; by producing a Federal capital budget through appropriate distinctions between operating and investment outlays; and by reducing poverty, violence, and the undue concentration of income, wealth, and power, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 12, 1997

Mr. DELLUMS (for himself, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OLVER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. TORRES, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. WATERS, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. YATES) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, National Security, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To establish a living wage, jobs for all policy by instituting overall planning to develop those living wage job opportunities essential to fulfillment of basic rights and responsibilities in a healthy democratic society; by facilitating conversion from unneeded military programs to civilian activities that meet important human needs; by produc-

ing a Federal capital budget through appropriate distinctions between operating and investment outlays; and by reducing poverty, violence, and the undue concentration of income, wealth, and power, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “A
 5 Living Wage, Jobs For All Act”.

6 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents is
 7 as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings and declaration of policy.
- Sec. 3. Basic rights and responsibilities.
- Sec. 4. Overall planning for full employment.
- Sec. 5. Joint Economic Committee.
- Sec. 6. Authorization of appropriations.

8 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY.**

9 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

10 (1) UNEVEN PROGRESS.—(A) In recent years
 11 the income and wealth gaps among individuals in the
 12 United States have expanded.

13 (B) Many individuals have become rich or rich-
 14 er, poor individuals have become more numerous,
 15 and many individuals depend on two incomes.

16 (C) Localized mass depression appears in the
 17 midst of elite opulence, unmet basic needs exist in
 18 the midst of unused labor, and there is massive inse-

1 security in the United States despite large-scale mili-
2 tary spending.

3 (D) Although unused labor exists in the United
4 States, unmet basic needs exist in repairing and im-
5 proving the infrastructure of the Nation, including
6 private industry, public facilities, and human serv-
7 ices, with special emphasis on the availability of
8 good and affordable education, quality child care,
9 health promotion services, housing, artistic cultural
10 activities, and basic as well as applied research and
11 development.

12 (E) While some individuals enjoy the best
13 health services in the world, many other individuals
14 are without health care or have inadequate or overly
15 expensive health services.

16 (F) While many individuals enjoy higher life
17 and activity expectancy, poor individuals suffer lower
18 levels of life expectancy and higher levels of infant
19 mortality and infectious disease, factors that are ag-
20 gravated by race.

21 (G) Some individuals live in safe neighborhoods
22 with good housing and public facilities while many
23 others live in bad or over-crowded housing in dan-
24 gerous neighborhoods without adequate recreational,

1 educational, library, or public transportation facili-
2 ties.

3 (H) Uncounted individuals, including children,
4 are homeless.

5 (I) The entire country benefits from the edu-
6 cation provided by many of the best universities in
7 the world, while suffering from some of the worst
8 high school education in the industrial world.

9 (J) Despite the existence of efficient tech-
10 nologies for improving the environment, all individ-
11 uals suffer directly or indirectly from dangerous lev-
12 els of air, water, and soil pollution.

13 (K) Despite discrimination against immigrants
14 and their children, the United States is still the pre-
15 ferred haven of refuge for victims of oppression in
16 other countries.

17 (2) INSECURE PEOPLE.—(A) Although about
18 10,000,000 new jobs have been created in the Unit-
19 ed States economy between 1993 and 1996, there
20 are nearly 17,000,000 individuals who want jobs and
21 do not have them or are forced to work part-time be-
22 cause they cannot find full-time employment.

23 (B) Millions of individuals face the threat of
24 downsizing as the result of mergers, plant closings,
25 or higher labor productivity.

1 (C) New jobs increasingly come at lower wage
2 levels or with few, eroding, or no benefits.

3 (D) So-called welfare reform is increasing the
4 number of job-seekers but not the number of living
5 wage job opportunities.

6 (3) JOB-BASED MILITARY SPENDING.—(A) Bil-
7 lions of dollars are being spent annually on military
8 programs that have been and are justified less by
9 strategic and tactical military needs than by—

10 (i) the jobs they create; and

11 (ii) the economic health of communities
12 that have become dependent upon the mainte-
13 nance or expansion of such programs.

14 (B) Careful termination of such contracts, with
15 appropriate protection for workers, contractors, sub-
16 contractors, and communities could release resources
17 for activities to meet unmet human needs while ad-
18 vancing the civilian economy.

19 (4) ENTITLEMENT CONFUSIONS.—(A)(i)
20 Among the recipients of corporate welfare, some in-
21 dividuals have been enlarging their collective entitle-
22 ments.

23 (ii) This has been done through tax deductions,
24 government guaranteed loans, price supports, mili-

1 tary contracts and other forms of direct or indirect
2 subsidy.

3 (B)(i) Other individuals have swelled personal
4 entitlements at the expense of taxpayers, sharehold-
5 ers, employees and local communities.

6 (ii) This has been done through unprecedented
7 increases in salaries, stock options, deferred com-
8 pensation, and other luxurious benefits.

9 (C) Some beneficiaries of elite entitlements have
10 been supporting attacks on the rights and entitle-
11 ments of working people, the elderly, racial or ethnic
12 minorities, the jobless, the homeless, poor people,
13 welfare parents, and immigrants.

14 (D) Others have been undermining collective
15 bargaining rights through anti-union propaganda,
16 subcontracting to non-unionized companies, and
17 plant closings.

18 (E) Funds now deposited into the Social Secu-
19 rity Trust Fund are enormously attractive to those
20 who would like to divert the people's savings from
21 secure government bonds into the risk-laden stock
22 and bond markets.

23 (5) DEFECTIVE GROWTH.—(A) Recent eco-
24 nomic growth has been below the levels needed to

1 provide decent employment for a larger and more
2 productive population.

3 (B) As a result, many individuals have been
4 forced into jobs that are underpaid, part-time, tem-
5 porary, irregular, or lacking in health insurance or
6 other social benefits.

7 (C) Many face the disappearance of career lad-
8 ders and an ever-present specter of lay-offs.

9 (D) Consumer debt and business bankruptcy
10 have been reaching historic levels.

11 (E) These trends have created deeper and
12 longer term poverty or insecurity, with the con-
13 sequent loss of personal dignity and self-respect.

14 (F) Among the more obvious symptoms are the
15 fostering of mental depression, family breakdown,
16 child or spousal abuse, and illegal forms of income.

17 (G) Lesser known symptoms have been the in-
18 crease in the prison population, the exploitation of
19 prison labor, the spread of new hate groups, church
20 bombings, homophobia, and unregulated armed mili-
21 tias.

22 (H) As a result, an insecurity plague unravels
23 the social fabric of United States society.

24 (6) MISLEADING INFORMATION.—(A) While
25 most individuals are flooded by information over-

1 loads, much of the information they receive consists
2 of oversimplifications, misinformation or
3 disinformation.

4 (B) By themselves, aggregate measures of na-
5 tional output or income neglect their disaggregated
6 components, overemphasize monetary data, and ig-
7 nore the entire world of unpaid volunteer and house-
8 hold services.

9 (C) Their use tends to nurture the misleading
10 idea that human progress or regress can be rep-
11 resented by a single overall measurement.

12 (D) Statistical data on employment, unemploy-
13 ment, prices, education, crime, and health are often
14 based on outmoded concepts that have not been
15 adapted to changing conditions or new capabilities
16 for information collection, processing, and distribu-
17 tion.

18 (E) Many people misuse averages and other
19 measures of central tendency without attention to
20 frequency distributions and other measures of dis-
21 persion. The use of a single measure of consumer
22 prices and inflation ignores the long-established fact
23 that poor individuals pay more.

24 (7) LOST LEGACIES.—(A) Few people now re-
25 member, and many young people never learned, how

1 President Franklin D. Roosevelt started planning for
2 conversion from war to peace by proclaiming a “sec-
3 ond Bill of Rights”.

4 (B) The first principle in this long-forgotten
5 document was “the right to a useful and remunera-
6 tive job in the industries or shops or farms or mines
7 of the Nation”.

8 (C) This right was backed up with seven other
9 human rights: adequate income, adequate medical
10 care, family farming, freedom from monopolies, de-
11 cent housing, social security, and a good education.

12 (D) These ideals led to law-based entitlements
13 that nurtured high wages, a successful social secu-
14 rity system, unemployment insurance, other social
15 benefits, collective bargaining, higher productivity
16 and the rising purchasing power needed for private
17 enterprises to earn profits without government sub-
18 sidy.

19 (8) LIMITATIONS IN MAINSTREAM DIS-
20 COURSE.—(A) During World War II and the subse-
21 quent conversion from war to peace, the idea of full
22 employment was widely held.

23 (B) More recently, the full employment ideal
24 has been mistakenly defined as a high level of un-

1 used labor or regarded as impossible without exces-
2 sive deficits, inflation or regulations.

3 (C) Discussion of full employment has thus be-
4 come taboo in mainstream discourse.

5 (D) Something similar has happened with the
6 ideal of decent job opportunities as a human right.

7 (E) In earlier decades this ideal was supported
8 by most religious leaders and articulated, under
9 United States leadership, in many United Nations
10 declarations.

11 (F) More recently, the idea of full employment
12 has also become taboo in mainstream economic dis-
13 course.

14 (9) GLOBALIZATION.—(A) Transnational cor-
15 porations have evolved into giant global institutions
16 that control much of the world's information, assets
17 and money, while often undermining, if not entirely
18 escaping, national and international defenses against
19 the violation of basic human rights and responsibil-
20 ities.

21 (B) One-third of world trade is transactions
22 among the various units or sub-units of the same or-
23 ganization.

24 (C) An excessive amount of global financial
25 transactions consists of speculative operations that

1 create no new wealth and thereby divert resources
2 from productive use.

3 (b) DECLARATION OF POLICY.—To help promote the
4 general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to our-
5 selves and our posterity, the Congress hereby declares the
6 following to be the policy of the Federal government:

7 (1) REAFFIRMING BASIC RIGHTS.—To reaffirm
8 to public discourse the human rights proclaimed by
9 President Roosevelt more than half a century earlier,
10 express them in terms that have been developed in
11 more recent years and, as part of the bridges to the
12 twenty-first century, affirm basic rights regarding
13 personal security, collective bargaining, the environ-
14 ment, information, and voting.

15 (2) MORE EMPHASIS ON BASIC RESPONSIBIL-
16 ITIES.—(A) To help root these ideals of living wage
17 jobs for all individuals in explicit recognition of per-
18 sonal, corporate, and federal responsibilities.

19 (B) These include the continuing responsibility
20 of government of the following:

21 (i) To protect the rights of individuals.

22 (ii) To nurture healthy partnerships among
23 Federal, State, county, and local government
24 agencies, and between government agencies and
25 such private sectors as nonprofit enterprises,

1 labor unions, trade or fraternal associations, re-
2 ligious groups, and cooperatives.

3 (iii) To update and continuously improve
4 such fundamental laws and procedures as are
5 required for the protection of private property,
6 the functioning of competitive markets, and
7 such limitations on market activities as are nec-
8 essary to promote the common good by protect-
9 ing employees, consumers, and the environment.

10 (3) OVERALL DEMOCRATIC PLANNING.—To
11 mandate under law an overall planning process of
12 legislative and executive action to help provide the
13 essential remedies and resources needed to attain
14 and maintain conditions under which all Americans
15 may freely fulfill basic human rights and responsibil-
16 ities and to help reduce poverty, inequality, and the
17 concentrations of economic and political power.

18 (4) CONGRESSIONAL MONITORING AND INITIA-
19 TIVES.—To strengthen the constitutional checks and
20 balances by providing continual congressional mon-
21 itoring of the overall planning process through the
22 activities of the Joint Economic Committee and the
23 requirement of open debate and voting on the An-
24 nual Economic Policy Resolution.

1 (5) COOPERATIVE INTERNATIONAL LEADER-
2 SHIP.—To work with individuals and governments of
3 other nations in providing leadership for supporting
4 basic human rights and responsibilities through the
5 provision of sufficient remedies and resources.

6 **SEC. 3. BASIC RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.**

7 (a) UPDATING THE 1944 ECONOMIC BILL OF
8 RIGHTS.—The Congress reaffirms the responsibility of the
9 Federal government to implement and, in accordance with
10 current and foreseeable trends, update the statement by
11 President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the State of the Union
12 message of January 11, 1944. The Congress therefore
13 proclaims the following rights as continuing goals of Unit-
14 ed States public policy:

15 (1) DECENT JOBS.—(A) The right of every
16 adult American to earn decent real wages, to a free
17 choice among opportunities for useful and productive
18 paid employment, or for self-employment.

19 (B) With more full employment at living wages,
20 the economy will be more productive, attain higher
21 levels of responsible and sustainable growth and pro-
22 vide more Federal revenues even without desirable
23 changes in existing tax laws.

24 (2) INCOME SECURITY FOR INDIVIDUALS UN-
25 ABLE TO WORK FOR PAY.—(A) Notwithstanding any

1 other provision of law, the right of every adult
2 American truly unable to work for pay to an ade-
3 quate standard of living that rises with increases in
4 the wealth and productivity of the society.

5 (B) With more full employment at living wages,
6 more individuals will be able to earn a decent living
7 without the help of welfare benefits or other transfer
8 payments.

9 (3) FAMILY FARMING.—(A) The right of every
10 farm family to raise and sell its products at a return
11 which will give it a decent living through the produc-
12 tion of useful food, with staged incentives for conver-
13 sion from unhealthy to healthier food or other prod-
14 ucts, with special attention to production processes
15 that conserve soil and water and reduce pollution.

16 (B) With more full employment at living wages,
17 the market for farm output will be enlarged, with
18 less need for controls over output, or Federal, state,
19 or local support prices or subsidies.

20 (4) FREEDOM FROM MONOPOLIES.—(A) The
21 right of every business enterprise, large and small,
22 to operate in freedom from domination by domestic
23 and foreign monopolies and cartels, and from
24 threats of undesirable mergers or leveraged buy-
25 outs, and the right of consumers to obtain goods and

1 services at prices that are not determined by monop-
2 olies, cartels, and price leadership.

3 (B) With more full employment at living wages,
4 more business enterprises will be able to earn profits
5 without monopolistic controls or government welfare
6 and consumers will be able to enjoy lower prices.

7 (5) DECENT HOUSING.—(A) The right of every
8 American to decent, safe, and sanitary housing and
9 community facilities, with adequate maintenance and
10 weatherization, including large-scale rehabilitation of
11 millions of existing buildings, thereby helping to re-
12 duce overcrowding and the need to build new roads,
13 storm sewers, sewage, and refuse disposal.

14 (B) With more full employment at living wages
15 more people will be able afford adequate housing
16 with less government subsidy.

17 (6) ADEQUATE HEALTH SERVICES.—(A) The
18 right of every American to such widely available
19 health services as may be necessary to promote
20 wellness, extend both life expectancy and activity ex-
21 pectancy, and reduce mortality and disability
22 through such non-contagious afflictions as cancer,
23 heart disease, stroke, infant mortality, high blood
24 pressure and obesity, and reduce the incidence of
25 contagious diseases.

1 (B) With more full employment at living wages,
2 more tax revenues will be available to help finance
3 expanded health services for a larger and older pop-
4 ulation.

5 (7) SOCIAL SECURITY.—(A) The right to ade-
6 quate protection from the economic fears of old age,
7 sickness, accident, and unemployment.

8 (B) With more full employment at living wages
9 and higher levels of responsible growth, more tax
10 revenues will be available to help finance social secu-
11 rity, medicare, medicaid, unemployment compensa-
12 tion, and welfare payments.

13 (8) EDUCATION AND WORK TRAINING.—(A)
14 Every individual has a right to opportunities for con-
15 tinuous learning through free public education, from
16 pre-kindergarten and kindergarten through post-
17 secondary levels.

18 (B) With more full employment at living wages,
19 more local, state and Federal revenues will be avail-
20 able to help support education and continuous learn-
21 ing.

22 (b) EXTENDING THE 1944 ECONOMIC BILL OF
23 RIGHTS.—The Congress proclaims the following addi-
24 tional rights as continuing goals of United States public
25 policy:

1 (1) PERSONAL SECURITY.—The right of every
2 American to personal security against any form of
3 violence, whether in the home, in the workplace, on
4 the streets and highways, in the community or the
5 nation.

6 (2) EMPLOYEE ORGANIZING AND COLLECTIVE
7 BARGAINING.—Notwithstanding any other provision
8 of law, the right of all employees to organize and
9 bargain collectively, to withhold from any form of
10 work or purchasing when necessary to protect such
11 rights, and to receive full diplomatic, economic, and
12 other support from the Federal government in help-
13 ing make this right effective in other countries and
14 eliminating policies or activities that undermine such
15 rights.

16 (3) SAFE ENVIRONMENTS.—The right of every
17 American to unpolluted breathable air, to potable
18 water available through a reliable and safe water
19 supply, to safety from hazardous materials, and to
20 such international protections as may be needed to
21 facilitate living and working in a safe and sustain-
22 able physical environment.

23 (4) INFORMATION.—The right of every Amer-
24 ican to currently available and fully explained infor-
25 mation on recent and foreseeable trends with respect

1 to sources of pollution and on products and proc-
2 esses that threaten the health or life of individuals
3 and on employment, unemployment, underemploy-
4 ment, economic insecurity, poverty, and the distribu-
5 tion of wealth and income, with detailed attention
6 to various groups in the population and broader pan-
7 oramic attention to such matters in each region of
8 the world.

9 (5) VOTING.—The right of every American to
10 vote and to seek nomination or election without hav-
11 ing that right debased by the domination of electoral
12 campaigns by large-scale private financing of cam-
13 paign operations or by the scheduling of elections
14 during weekdays or in other manners that may
15 interfere with regular working hours.

16 (c) PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY.—The Congress
17 hereby recognizes that every person benefiting from the
18 rights set forth in subsections (a) and (b) has a personal
19 responsibility to promote her or his health and wellbeing,
20 rather than relying exclusively on health services by oth-
21 ers, to provide for appropriate care to the best of their
22 abilities of children and elderly parents, to protect the en-
23 vironment, to work productively, to vote, to involve herself
24 or himself in public concerns and in ongoing education and
25 training, to speak out against corruption or injustice, and

1 to cooperate with others in promoting the nonviolent han-
2 dling of inevitable conflicts in the household, the work-
3 place, the community and elsewhere.

4 (d) CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY.—

5 (1) REPORTS TO THE SECURITIES AND EX-
6 CHANGE COMMISSION.—To help implement the rec-
7 ognition of the most responsible corporations and
8 encourage more responsible behavior by other cor-
9 porations, each corporation registered with the Secu-
10 rities and Exchange Commission shall include in the
11 annual reports filed with the Commission a full and
12 fair disclosure of information regarding the impact
13 of their activities in the United States and other
14 countries on environmental quality and on the rights
15 of other stakeholders, including employees, consum-
16 ers, and communities.

17 (2) REPORTS BY STATE-CHARTERED CORPORA-
18 TIONS.—To help implement the recognition of the
19 most responsible corporations and encourage move-
20 ment in this direction by other corporations, a State
21 shall not be entitled to receive any Federal grants or
22 enter into any Federal contracts unless the State
23 has initiated a time-phased program to require that
24 all State-chartered corporations submit annual re-
25 ports that include full and fair disclosure of informa-

tion regarding the impact of their activities in this or other countries on environmental quality and on the rights of other stakeholders, including employees, consumers, and communities.

(3) RECOGNITION OF MOST RESPONSIBLE CORPORATIONS.—Because some profit-seeking corporations have managed their enterprises with recognition not only of the rights of stockholders and chief executives, but also with responsible action toward environmental quality and the rights of other stakeholders, including employees, consumers, and communities, the Secretary of Labor, in cooperation with the Director of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall identify those corporations that have gone the furthest in exercising such responsibilities and recommend to the President a special annual award to those chief executives and boards of directors that have made the greatest progress in this direction.

(4) COMPUTER REGISTRATION OF CORPORATE CRIMES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General, with the assistance of business leaders and organizations, shall establish an ongoing computerized registration program of all corporations

1 that are found guilty of violating a Federal or
2 State law. The register shall set forth—

3 (i) the nature of each violation;

4 (ii) the names of the members of the
5 board and principal officers of the corpora-
6 tion at the time of the violation;

7 (iii) the penalties imposed; and

8 (iv) the extent to which penalties were
9 reduced or avoided by consent decrees, plea
10 bargains, and no contest pleas or tax de-
11 ductions.

12 (B) REGISTRATION NONCOMPLIANCE.—In
13 the absence of clear and convincing evidence of
14 rehabilitation, the President may deny Federal
15 contracts, loans, or loan guarantees to corpora-
16 tions that fail to comply with this section.

17 (e) RESPONSIBILITY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—

18 (1) POSITIVE RESPONSIBILITIES.—Each Fed-
19 eral agency and commission, including the Board of
20 Governors of the Federal Reserve System, has the
21 responsibility to plan and carry out its policies, pro-
22 grams, projects, and budgets in a manner designed
23 to help establish and maintain conditions under
24 which all Americans may freely exercise the respon-
25 sibilities and rights recognized in this Act.

1 (2) PROHIBITION.—Each such Federal agency
2 or commission shall not directly or indirectly pro-
3 mote economic recession, stagnation, or unemploy-
4 ment as a means of reducing wages, salaries, or in-
5 flation.

6 **SEC. 4. OVERALL PLANNING FOR FULL EMPLOYMENT**

7 (a) GOALS.—As a part of the annual submission of
8 the budget of the United States Government for the fol-
9 lowing fiscal year pursuant to section 1105 of title 31,
10 United States Code, the President shall establish a frame-
11 work for such budget that meets the following goals:

12 (1) QUALITY OF LIFE AND ENVIRONMENT.—
13 The goal of improving the quality of life and envi-
14 ronmental conditions in the United States by the
15 year 2000 and the first decade of the 21st century,
16 including establishing and maintaining conditions
17 under which the rights and responsibilities recog-
18 nized in section 3 may be fully exercised.

19 (2) GOALS FOR RESPONSIBLE AND SUSTAIN-
20 ABLE GROWTH.—The goal of responsible and sus-
21 tainable annual growth of at least 3 percent, after
22 correction for price changes, in gross domestic out-
23 put.

24 (3) REDUCING OFFICIALLY MEASURED UNEM-
25 PLOYMENT.—The goal of reducing officially meas-

1 ured unemployment to the interim goal of at least
2 3 percent for individuals who have attained the age
3 of 20 and at least 4 percent for individuals who have
4 attained the age of 16 but have not attained the age
5 of 20, as set forth in the Full Employment and Bal-
6 anced Growth Act of 1978.

7 (4) SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL HUMAN
8 RIGHTS DECLARATIONS.—The goal of implementa-
9 tion of the ideals set forth in the Employment Act
10 of 1946, the Full Employment and Balanced Growth
11 Act of 1978, the Charter of the United Nations, the
12 Charter of the Organization of American States, the
13 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Inter-
14 national Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the
15 International Covenant on Economic, Social and
16 Cultural Rights, the International Convention
17 Against All Forms of Racism, the International Con-
18 vention Against Discrimination of Women, and the
19 International Convention on the Rights of the Child.

20 (b) A FULL EMPLOYMENT MINIMUM.—The frame-
21 work for the annual budget established under subsection
22 (a) shall also include, as a basic minimum of activities
23 needed to achieve conditions under which Americans may
24 better fulfill basic human rights and responsibilities, spe-

1 cific legislative proposals, budgets, and executive policies
2 and initiatives such as the following:

3 (1) CONVERSION FROM MILITARY TO CIVILIAN
4 ECONOMY.—The establishment of the following:

5 (A) The establishment of a conversion
6 planning fund, to be administered under the
7 guidance of the Secretary of Defense and the
8 Secretary of Labor, to include not less than 1
9 percent of the amount appropriated for military
10 purposes during each subsequent year for the
11 purpose of promoting and activating short- and
12 long-term plans for coping with declines in mili-
13 tary activities by developing specific policies,
14 programs and projects (including feasibility
15 studies, education, training and inducements
16 for whatever increased labor mobility may be
17 necessary) for the expansion of economic acti-
18 vates in non-military sectors.

19 (B) The recognition of the right of all
20 businesses with terminated military contracts to
21 fair reimbursement for the work already com-
22 pleted by such businesses, including quick ad-
23 vance payments on initial claims, adequate ter-
24 mination payments for released employees, and

1 conversion assistance for communities pre-
2 viously dependent on such contracts.

3 (2) TRUTH IN BUDGETS.—The establishment of
4 policies and initiatives that—

5 (A) make distinctions between operating
6 and investment outlays as such outlays regu-
7 larly appear in the budgets of business organi-
8 zations and state and local governments;

9 (B) present outlays of the military in
10 terms not only of Department of Defense out-
11 lays but also of all other forms of military relat-
12 ed spending;

13 (C) provide for the development of a tax
14 expenditure budget, as defined in the Congres-
15 sional Budget Act of 1974, that is presented
16 not only in a separately published special analy-
17 sis but also incorporated into the general reve-
18 nue provisions of the budget and accompanied
19 by estimates of the benefits sought and thus far
20 obtained by such planned losses of tax revenue;
21 and

22 (D) express any debt and deficit data in
23 constant as well as current United States dol-
24 lars.

1 (3) IMPROVED INDICATORS OF PROGRESS AND
2 REGRESS.—(A) The establishment of procedures for
3 the collecting, processing, and making publicly avail-
4 able improved indicators of recent, current and fore-
5 seeable trends with respect to—

6 (i) health, life expectancy, activity expect-
7 ancy, morbidity and disability in the United
8 States;

9 (ii) employment, unemployment, under-
10 employment, and economic insecurity data;

11 (iii) indices of job security, family security,
12 and the ratio of job applicants to job openings
13 in the United States;

14 (iv) poverty in the sense of both absolute
15 deprivation and relative deprivation;

16 (v) the distribution of wealth and income
17 in the United States;

18 (vi) the sources of pollution, products and
19 processes that threaten the health or life of peo-
20 ple in the United States; and

21 (vii) the kinds, quantity, and quality of un-
22 paid services in homes, households, and neigh-
23 borhoods, including volunteer activities.

24 (B) In establishing the procedures under sub-
25 paragraph (A), emphasis shall be placed on distin-

1 guishing among the various groups in the population
2 of the United States and on trends with respect to
3 such matters in other countries.

4 (4) ANTI-INFLATION POLICIES.—The establish-
5 ment of policies and initiatives for preventing or con-
6 trolling inflationary tendencies through a full battery
7 of standby policies, including public controls over
8 price fixing through monopolistic practices or re-
9 straint of trade, the promotion of competition and
10 productivity, and wage-price policies arrived at
11 through tripartite business-labor-government co-
12 operation.

13 (5) LOWER REAL INTEREST RATES.—The es-
14 tablishment of policies and initiatives to enlarge em-
15 ployment opportunities through reductions in real
16 interest rates.

17 (6) PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES.—The estab-
18 lishment of policies and initiatives for including pro-
19 visions in Federal grant programs and other assist-
20 ance programs to encourage the planning and fulfill-
21 ment of public works and public services planning by
22 town, city, county and State governments projects—

23 (A) to improve the quality of life for all
24 people in the area;

1 (B) to renovate, and to the extent desir-
2 able, enlarge the decaying infrastructure of
3 public facilities and services required for pro-
4 ductive, efficient, and profitable enterprise;

5 (C) to utilize the wasted labor power, and
6 nurture the creative energies of, those suffering
7 from joblessness and poverty; and

8 (D) to have contracts awarded competi-
9 tively to smaller as well as larger business en-
10 terprises or such other private sector units as
11 non-profit enterprises, labor unions, coopera-
12 tives, neighborhood corporations or other vol-
13 untary associations.

14 (7) INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY.—The
15 establishment of policies and initiatives to make any
16 future financial support for the International Mone-
17 tary Fund and the International Bank for Recon-
18 struction and Development to be conditioned on de-
19 velopment and implementation of certain policies
20 and procedures by such institutions, including the
21 protection of employees' right to organize as will
22 help raise the living standards of those people with
23 the lowest levels of income and wealth, thereby pro-
24 moting such higher levels of wages and salaries in
25 such countries as will provide larger markets for

1 their own industries and for imports of goods and
2 services from the United States.

3 (8) INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES ON UNEM-
4 PLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT.—The estab-
5 lishment of policies and initiatives—

6 (A) to begin working toward the prompt
7 initiation of a series of international and re-
8 gional conferences through the United Nations
9 on alternative methods of reducing involuntary
10 unemployment, underemployment, and poverty;
11 and

12 (B) to organize, through the Department
13 of Labor, planning seminars and other sessions
14 in preparation for a worldwide conference and
15 convention of independent labor unions.

16 (9) REDUCTIONS IN HOURS.—The establish-
17 ment of policies and initiatives to provide for
18 phased-in actions for reductions in the length of the
19 work year through longer paid vacations, the elimi-
20 nation of compulsory overtime, curbing excessive
21 overtime through an increase in the premium to tri-
22 ple time on all hours in excess of 40 hours in any
23 week, exempting administrative, executive, and pro-
24 fessional employees from the overtime premium only
25 if their salary levels are three times the annual value

1 of the minimum wage, reducing the average work
2 week in manufacturing and mining to no more than
3 35 hours without any corresponding loss in weekly
4 wages, and voluntary work-sharing arrangements.

5 (10) PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT WITH SOCIAL
6 BENEFITS.—The establishment of policies and initia-
7 tives to increase the opportunities for freely-chosen
8 part-time employment, with social security and
9 health benefits, to meet the needs of older people,
10 students, individuals with disabilities, and individ-
11 uals with housekeeping and child care responsibil-
12 ities.

13 (11) INSURANCE PROTECTION FOR PENSION
14 FUND INVESTMENTS.—The establishment of policies
15 and initiatives to encourage more private and public
16 investment in those areas of localized depression in
17 which people suffer from massive joblessness, over-
18 crowded schools, overcrowded housing, inadequate li-
19 brary and transportation facilities, violence and so-
20 cial breakdown by—

21 (A) promoting comprehensive plans for
22 raising the quality of life through expanded
23 small business activity, middle income housing
24 (including rehabilitation) and improvements in
25 private and public infrastructure;

1 (B) encouraging private, Federal, state
2 and local pension funds to invest a substantial
3 portion of their resources in projects approved
4 in accordance with such plans; and

5 (C) protecting the beneficiaries of such
6 funds by whatever insurance guarantees may be
7 needed to eliminate the risks involved by enter-
8 ing areas not normally regarded as profitable
9 by banks and other investors.

10 (12) OTHER MATTERS.—The establishment of
11 policies and initiatives to present and continuously
12 adjust proposals, budgets and executive policies and
13 initiatives on taxation, social security, health care,
14 child care, public education, training and retraining,
15 the arts and humanities, basic and applied science,
16 housing, public transportation, military conversion,
17 environmental protection, agriculture, enforcement
18 of anti-monopoly laws, public financing of election
19 campaigns, crime prevention, punishment and reha-
20 bilitation, and such other matters as may be nec-
21 essary to fulfill the objectives of this Act.

22 **SEC. 5. JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.**

23 (a) MONITORING OF ACTIONS UNDER THIS ACT.—
24 In addition to its responsibilities under the Employment
25 Act of 1946, the Joint Economic Committee shall monitor

1 all actions taken or proposed to be taken to carry out the
2 purposes under this Act.

3 (b) REPORT.—The Joint Economic Committee shall
4 prepare and submit to the Congress, and publish in Fed-
5 eral Register, an annual report containing a summary of
6 the findings of the Committee with respect to the actions
7 monitored under subsection (a) for the preceding year,
8 with special attention to the extent to which the President
9 and Federal agencies have faithfully executed or may have
10 failed to faithfully execute the provisions of this Act and
11 fulfill their obligations under international covenants and
12 conventions.

13 (c) CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON ECONOMIC POL-
14 ICY.—Not later than July 1 of each year the Joint Eco-
15 nomic Committee shall submit to the Senate and the
16 House of Representatives a Concurrent Resolution on
17 Economic Policy setting forth both in aggregate terms and
18 in detail its proposed goals for employment by type of em-
19 ployment, with special attention to hours, wages, and so-
20 cial benefits, and for reducing unemployment, under-
21 employment, and poverty in urban, suburban and rural
22 areas. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, these
23 goals shall serve as the framework for any concurrent res-
24 olutions on the Federal budget.

1 **SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

2 There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such
3 sums as may be necessary for operating and investment
4 expenses to implement the policies, programs and projects
5 set forth in accordance with this Act.

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