

107TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3682

To establish a living wage, jobs for all policy for all peoples in the United States and its territories, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 5, 2002

Ms. LEE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, Armed Services, 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 for all peoples in the United States and its territories, 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.

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

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

3 (1) UNEVEN PROGRESS.—(A) In recent years
4 the income and wealth gaps among individuals in the
5 United States have expanded.

6 (B) Many individuals have become rich or rich-
7 er, poor individuals have become more numerous,
8 and many individuals depend on two jobs.

9 (C) Localized mass depression appears in the
10 midst of elite opulence, unmet basic needs exist in
11 the midst of unused labor, and there is massive inse-
12 curity in the United States despite large-scale mili-
13 tary spending.

14 (D) Although unused labor exists in the United
15 States, unmet basic needs exist in repairing and im-
16 proving the infrastructure of the Nation, including
17 private industry, farming, agriculture, public facili-
18 ties, public utilities, and human services, with special
19 emphasis on the availability of good and affordable
20 education, quality child care, health promotion serv-
21 ices, housing, artistic cultural activities, and basic as
22 well as applied research and development.

1 (E) While some individuals enjoy the best
2 health services in the world, many other individuals
3 are without health care or have inadequate or overly
4 expensive health services.

5 (F) While many individuals enjoy higher life
6 and activity expectancy, poor individuals suffer lower
7 levels of life expectancy and higher levels of infant
8 mortality and infectious disease, factors that are ag-
9 gravated by race.

10 (G) Some individuals live in safe neighborhoods
11 with good housing and public facilities while many
12 others live in bad or over-crowded housing in dan-
13 gerous neighborhoods without adequate recreational,
14 educational, library, energy, or public transportation
15 facilities.

16 (H) Uncounted individuals, including children,
17 are homeless.

18 (I) The entire country benefits from the edu-
19 cation provided by many of the best universities in
20 the world, while suffering from some of the worst
21 high school education in the industrial world.

22 (J) Despite the existence of efficient tech-
23 nologies for improving the environment, all individ-
24 uals suffer directly or indirectly from dangerous lev-

1 els of air, water, and soil pollution, especially agri-
2 cultural workers.

3 (K) Despite discrimination against immigrants
4 and their children, the United States is still the pre-
5 ferred haven of refuge for victims of oppression in
6 other countries.

7 (2) INSECURE PEOPLE.—(A) Although about
8 10,000,000 new jobs have been created in the
9 United States economy between 1993 and 1996,
10 there are nearly 17,000,000 individuals who want
11 jobs and do not have them or are forced to work
12 part-time because they cannot find full-time employ-
13 ment.

14 (B) Millions of individuals face the threat of
15 downsizing as the result of mergers, plant closings,
16 or higher labor productivity.

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

19 (D) So-called welfare reform is increasing the
20 number of job-seekers but not the number of living
21 wage job opportunities.

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

- 1 (i) the jobs they create; and
2 (ii) the economic health of communities
3 that have become dependent upon the mainte-
4 nance or expansion of such programs.

5 (B) Careful termination of such contracts, with
6 appropriate protection for workers, contractors, sub-
7 contractors, and communities could release resources
8 for activities to meet unmet human needs while ad-
9 vancing the civilian economy.

10 (4) ENTITLEMENT CONFUSIONS.—(A)(i)
11 Among the recipients of corporate welfare, some in-
12 dividuals have been enlarging their collective entitle-
13 ments.

14 (ii) This has been done through tax deductions,
15 Government guaranteed loans, price supports, mili-
16 tary contracts and other forms of direct or indirect
17 subsidy.

18 (B)(i) Other individuals have swelled personal
19 entitlements at the expense of taxpayers, share-
20 holders, employees and local communities.

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

24 (C) Some beneficiaries of elite entitlements have
25 been supporting attacks on the rights and entitle-

1 ments of working people, the elderly, racial or ethnic
2 minorities, the jobless, the homeless, poor people, the
3 disabled, welfare parents, and immigrants.

4 (D) Others have been undermining collective
5 bargaining rights through anti-union propaganda,
6 trade promotion authority, subcontracting to non-
7 unionized companies, and plant closings.

8 (E) Funds now deposited into the Social Secu-
9 rity Trust Fund are enormously attractive to those
10 who would like to divert the people's savings from
11 secure Government bonds into the risk-laden stock
12 and bond markets.

13 (5) DEFECTIVE GROWTH.—(A) Recent eco-
14 nomic growth has been below the levels needed to
15 provide decent employment for a larger and more
16 productive population.

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

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

23 (D) Consumer debt and business bankruptcy
24 have been reaching historic levels.

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

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

7 (G) Lesser known symptoms have been the in-
8 crease in the prison population, the exploitation of
9 prison labor, the spread of new hate groups, church
10 bombings, homophobia, and unregulated armed mili-
11 tias.

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

14 (6) MISLEADING INFORMATION.—(A) While
15 most individuals are flooded by information over-
16 loads, much of the information they receive consists
17 of oversimplifications, misinformation or
18 disinformation.

19 (B) By themselves, aggregate measures of na-
20 tional output or income neglect their disaggregated
21 components, overemphasize monetary data, ignore
22 the entire world of unpaid volunteer and household
23 elderly and healthcare services and care for children.

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

4 (D) Statistical data on employment, unemploy-
5 ment, prices, education, crime, and health are often
6 based on outmoded concepts that have not been
7 adapted to changing conditions or new capabilities
8 for information collection, processing, and distribu-
9 tion.

10 (E) Many people misuse averages and other
11 measures of central tendency without attention to
12 frequency distributions and other measures of dis-
13 persion. The use of a single measure of consumer
14 prices and inflation ignores the long-established fact
15 that poor individuals pay more.

16 (7) LOST LEGACIES.—(A) Few people now re-
17 member, and many young people never learned, how
18 President Franklin D. Roosevelt started planning for
19 conversion from war to peace by proclaiming a “sec-
20 ond Bill of Rights”.

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

1 (C) This right was backed up with seven other
2 human rights: adequate income, adequate medical
3 care, family farming, freedom from monopolies, de-
4 cent housing, Social Security, and a good education.

5 (D) These ideals led to law-based entitlements
6 that nurtured high wages, a successful Social Secu-
7 rity system, unemployment insurance, other social
8 benefits, collective bargaining, higher productivity
9 and the rising purchasing power needed for private
10 enterprises to earn profits without Government sub-
11 sidy.

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

16 (B) The United States made a commitment to
17 promote full employment when it ratified the United
18 Nations Charter, including a commitment to adhere
19 to articles 55(a) and 56 of that treaty.

20 (C) More recently, the full employment ideal
21 has been mistakenly defined as a high level of un-
22 used labor or regarded as impossible without exces-
23 sive deficits, inflation or regulations.

24 (D) Discussion of full employment has thus be-
25 come taboo in mainstream discourse.

1 (E) Something similar has happened with the
2 ideal of decent job opportunities as a human right.

3 (F) In earlier decades this ideal was supported
4 by most religious leaders and articulated, under
5 United States leadership, in the United Nations
6 Charter and in other United Nations treaties and
7 declarations.

8 (G) More recently, the idea of full employment
9 has also become taboo in mainstream economic dis-
10 course.

11 (9) GLOBALIZATION.—(A) Transnational cor-
12 porations have evolved into giant global institutions
13 that control much of the world's information, assets
14 and money, while often undermining, if not entirely
15 escaping, national and international defenses against
16 the violation of the right to dignity and all basic
17 human rights and responsibilities.

18 (B) One-third of world trade is transactions
19 among the various units or sub-units of the same or-
20 ganization.

21 (C) An excessive amount of global financial
22 transactions consists of speculative operations that
23 create no new wealth and thereby divert resources
24 from productive use.

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

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

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

17 (B) These include the continuing responsibility
18 of government of the following:

19 (i) To protect the rights of individuals.

20 (ii) To nurture healthy partnerships among
21 Federal, State, county, and local government
22 agencies, and between government agencies and
23 such private sectors as nonprofit enterprises,
24 labor unions, trade or fraternal associations, re-
25 ligious groups, and cooperatives.

1 (iii) To update and continuously improve
2 such fundamental laws and procedures as are
3 required for the protection of private property,
4 the functioning of public utilities, competitive
5 markets, and such limitations on market activi-
6 ties as are necessary to promote the common
7 good by protecting employees, consumers, and
8 the environment.

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

18 (4) CONGRESSIONAL MONITORING AND INITIA-
19 TIVES.—To strengthen the constitutional checks and
20 balances by providing continual congressional moni-
21 toring 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 and the United Nations and its organs
4 and specialized agencies in providing leadership for
5 supporting basic human rights and responsibilities
6 through the provision of sufficient remedies and re-
7 sources.

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

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

17 (1) DECENT JOBS.—(A) The right of every
18 adult American to earn decent real wages, to a free
19 choice among opportunities for useful and productive
20 paid employment, or for self-employment. The right
21 of every child not to have to work during school
22 hours.

23 (B) With more full employment at living wages,
24 the economy will be more productive, attain higher
25 levels of responsible and sustainable growth and pro-

1 vide more Federal revenues even without desirable
2 changes in existing tax laws.

3 (2) INCOME SECURITY FOR INDIVIDUALS UN-
4 ABLE TO WORK FOR PAY.—(A) Notwithstanding any
5 other provision of law, the right of every adult
6 American truly unable to work for pay to an ade-
7 quate standard of living that rises with increases in
8 the wealth and productivity of the society.

9 (B) With more full employment at living wages,
10 more individuals will be able to earn a decent living
11 without the help of welfare benefits or other transfer
12 payments.

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

21 (B) With more full employment at living wages,
22 the market for farm output will be enlarged, with
23 less need for controls over output, or Federal, State,
24 or local support prices or subsidies.

1 (4) FREEDOM FROM MONOPOLIES.—(A) The
2 right of every business enterprise, large and small,
3 to operate in freedom from domination by domestic
4 and foreign monopolies and cartels, and from
5 threats of undesirable mergers or leveraged buy-
6 outs, and the right of consumers to obtain goods and
7 services at prices that are not determined by monop-
8 olies, cartels, and price leadership.

9 (B) With more full employment at living wages,
10 more business enterprises will be able to earn profits
11 without monopolistic controls or government welfare
12 and consumers will be able to enjoy lower prices.

13 (5) DECENT HOUSING.—(A) The right of every
14 American to decent, safe, and sanitary housing, pub-
15 lic utilities, and community facilities, with adequate
16 maintenance and weatherization, including large-
17 scale rehabilitation of millions of existing buildings,
18 thereby helping to reduce overcrowding and energy
19 loss and the need to build new roads, power plants,
20 storm sewers, sewage, and refuse disposal.

21 (B) With more full employment at living wages
22 more people will be able afford adequate housing
23 with less government subsidy.

24 (6) ADEQUATE HEALTH SERVICES.—(A) The
25 right of every American to such widely available

1 health services as may be necessary to promote
2 wellness, extend both life expectancy and activity ex-
3 pectancy, and reduce mortality and disability
4 through such non-contagious afflictions as cancer,
5 heart disease, stroke, infant mortality, high blood
6 pressure and obesity, and reduce the incidence of
7 contagious diseases.

8 (B) With more full employment at living wages,
9 more tax revenues will be available to help finance
10 expanded health services for a larger and older pop-
11 ulation.

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

15 (B) With more full employment at living wages
16 and higher levels of responsible growth, more tax
17 revenues will be available to help finance Social Se-
18 curity, medicare, medicaid, unemployment com-
19 pensation, and welfare payments.

20 (8) EDUCATION AND WORK TRAINING.—(A)
21 Every individual has a right to opportunities for con-
22 tinuous learning through free public education, from
23 pre-kindergarten and kindergarten through postsec-
24 ondary levels.

1 (B) With more full employment at living wages,
2 more local, State and Federal revenues will be avail-
3 able to help support education and continuous learn-
4 ing.

5 (b) EXTENDING THE 1944 ECONOMIC BILL OF
6 RIGHTS.—The Congress proclaims the following addi-
7 tional rights as continuing goals of United States public
8 policy:

9 (1) PERSONAL SECURITY.—The right of every
10 American to personal security against any form of
11 violence, whether in the home, in the workplace, on
12 the streets and highways, in the community or the
13 nation.

14 (2) EMPLOYEE ORGANIZING AND COLLECTIVE
15 BARGAINING.—Notwithstanding any other provision
16 of law, the right of all employees to organize and
17 bargain collectively, to withhold from any form of
18 work or purchasing when necessary to protect such
19 rights, and to receive full diplomatic, economic, and
20 other support from the Federal Government in help-
21 ing make this right effective in other countries and
22 eliminating policies or activities that undermine such
23 rights.

24 (3) SAFE ENVIRONMENTS.—The right of every
25 American to unpolluted breathable air, to potable

1 water available through a reliable and safe water
2 supply, to safety from hazardous materials and en-
3 ergy blackouts, and to such international protections
4 as may be needed to facilitate living and working in
5 a safe and sustainable physical environment.

6 (4) INFORMATION.—The right of every Amer-
7 ican to currently available and fully explained infor-
8 mation on recent and foreseeable trends with respect
9 to sources of pollution and on products and proc-
10 esses that threaten the health or life of individuals
11 and on employment, unemployment, underemploy-
12 ment, economic insecurity, poverty, and the distribu-
13 tion of wealth and income, with detailed attention
14 to various groups in the population and broader pan-
15 oramic attention to such matters in each region of
16 the world.

17 (5) VOTING.—The right of every American to
18 vote and to seek nomination or election without hav-
19 ing that right debased by the domination of electoral
20 campaigns by large-scale private financing of cam-
21 paign operations or by the scheduling of elections
22 during weekdays or by unequal voting machines and
23 processes, or in other manners that may interfere
24 with regular working hours.

1 (c) PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY.—The Congress
2 hereby recognizes that every person benefiting from the
3 rights set forth in subsections (a) and (b) has a personal
4 responsibility to promote her or his health and wellbeing,
5 rather than relying exclusively on health services by oth-
6 ers, to provide for appropriate care to the best of their
7 abilities of children and elderly parents, to protect the en-
8 vironment, to work productively, to vote, to involve herself
9 or himself in public concerns and in ongoing education and
10 training, to speak out against corruption or injustice, and
11 to cooperate with others in promoting the nonviolent han-
12 dling of inevitable conflicts in the household, the work-
13 place, the community and elsewhere.

14 (d) CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY.—

15 (1) REPORTS TO THE SECURITIES AND EX-
16 CHANGE COMMISSION.—To help implement the rec-
17 ognition of the most responsible corporations and
18 encourage more responsible behavior by other cor-
19 porations, each corporation registered with the Secu-
20 rities and Exchange Commission shall include in the
21 annual reports filed with the Commission a full and
22 fair disclosure of information regarding the impact
23 of their activities in the United States and other
24 countries on environmental quality, on child labor,

1 and on the rights of other stakeholders, including
2 employees, consumers, and communities.

3 (2) REPORTS BY STATE-CHARTERED CORPORA-
4 TIONS.—To help implement the recognition of the
5 most responsible corporations and encourage move-
6 ment in this direction by other corporations, a State
7 shall not be entitled to receive any Federal grants or
8 enter into any Federal contracts unless the State
9 has initiated a time-phased program to require that
10 all State-chartered corporations submit annual re-
11 ports that include full and fair disclosure of informa-
12 tion regarding the impact of their activities in this
13 or other countries on environmental quality, on child
14 labor, and on the rights of other stakeholders, in-
15 cluding employees, consumers, and communities.

16 (3) RECOGNITION OF MOST RESPONSIBLE COR-
17 PORATIONS.—Because some profit-seeking corpora-
18 tions have managed their enterprises with recogni-
19 tion not only of the rights of stockholders and chief
20 executives, but also with responsible action toward
21 environmental quality and the rights of other stake-
22 holders, including employees, consumers, and com-
23 munities, the Secretary of Labor, in cooperation
24 with the Director of the Environmental Protection
25 Agency, shall identify those corporations that have

1 gone the furthest in exercising such responsibilities
2 and recommend to the President a special annual
3 award to those chief executives and boards of direc-
4 tors that have made the greatest progress in this
5 direction.

6 (4) COMPUTER REGISTRATION OF CORPORATE
7 CRIMES.—

8 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General,
9 with the assistance of business leaders and or-
10 ganizations, shall establish an ongoing comput-
11 erized registration program of all corporations
12 that are found guilty of violating a Federal or
13 State law. The register shall set forth—

14 (i) the nature of each violation;

15 (ii) the names of the members of the
16 board and principal officers of the corpora-
17 tion at the time of the violation;

18 (iii) the penalties imposed; and

19 (iv) the extent to which penalties were
20 reduced or avoided by consent decrees, plea
21 bargains, and no contest pleas or tax de-
22 ductions.

23 (B) REGISTRATION NONCOMPLIANCE.—In
24 the absence of clear and convincing evidence of
25 rehabilitation, the President may deny Federal

1 contracts, loans, or loan guarantees to corpora-
2 tions that fail to comply with this section.

3 (e) RESPONSIBILITY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—

4 (1) POSITIVE RESPONSIBILITIES.—Each Fed-
5 eral agency and commission, including the Board of
6 Governors of the Federal Reserve System, has the
7 responsibility to plan and carry out its policies, pro-
8 grams, projects, and budgets in a manner designed
9 to help establish and maintain conditions under
10 which all Americans may freely exercise the respon-
11 sibilities and rights recognized in this Act.

12 (2) PROHIBITION.—Each such Federal agency
13 or commission shall not directly or indirectly pro-
14 mote economic recession, stagnation, or unemploy-
15 ment as a means of reducing wages, salaries, or in-
16 flation.

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

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

23 (1) QUALITY OF LIFE AND ENVIRONMENT.—

24 The goal of improving the quality of life and envi-
25 ronmental conditions in the United States by the

1 first decade of the 21st century, including estab-
2 lishing and maintaining conditions under which the
3 rights and responsibilities recognized in section 3
4 may be fully exercised.

5 (2) GOALS FOR RESPONSIBLE AND SUSTAIN-
6 ABLE GROWTH.—The goal of responsible and sus-
7 tainable annual growth of at least 3 percent, after
8 correction for price changes, in gross domestic out-
9 put.

10 (3) REDUCING OFFICIALLY MEASURED UNEM-
11 PLOYMENT.—The goal of reducing officially meas-
12 ured unemployment to the interim goal of at least
13 3 percent for individuals who have attained the age
14 of 20 and at least 4 percent for individuals who have
15 attained the age of 16 but have not attained the age
16 of 20, as set forth in the Full Employment and Bal-
17 anced Growth Act of 1978.

18 (4) SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL HUMAN
19 RIGHTS DECLARATIONS.—The goal of implementing
20 the commitments set forth in the Employment Act
21 of 1946, the Full Employment and Balanced Growth
22 Act of 1978, and in treaties ratified by the United
23 States, including the Charter of the United Nations,
24 the Charter of the Organization of American States,
25 the International Covenant on Civil and Political

1 Rights, the International Convention on the Elimini-
2 nation of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the
3 International Convention Against Torture and other
4 Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punish-
5 ment, including the Federal and State reporting re-
6 quirements, and in treaties signed but not yet rati-
7 fied by the United States, including the Inter-
8 national Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural
9 Rights, the International Convention for the Elimini-
10 nation of All Forms of Discrimination of Women,
11 and the International Convention on the Rights of
12 the Child, and in the Universal Declaration of
13 Human Rights, which is a part of customary inter-
14 national law.

15 (b) A FULL EMPLOYMENT MINIMUM.—The frame-
16 work for the annual budget established under subsection
17 (a) shall also include, as a basic minimum of activities
18 needed to achieve conditions under which Americans may
19 better fulfill basic human rights and responsibilities, spe-
20 cific legislative proposals, budgets, and executive policies
21 and initiatives such as the following:

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

24 (A) The establishment of a conversion
25 planning fund, to be administered under the

1 guidance of the Secretary of Defense, the Sec-
2 retary of Labor, and the Secretary of Com-
3 merce, to include not less than 1 percent of the
4 amount appropriated for military purposes dur-
5 ing each subsequent year for the purpose of
6 promoting and activating short- and long-term
7 plans for coping with declines in military activi-
8 ties by developing specific policies, programs
9 and projects (including feasibility studies, edu-
10 cation, training and inducements for whatever
11 increased labor mobility may be necessary) for
12 the expansion of economic activities in non-mili-
13 tary sectors.

14 (B) The recognition of the right of all
15 businesses with terminated military contracts to
16 fair reimbursement for the work already com-
17 pleted by such businesses, including quick ad-
18 vance payments on initial claims, adequate ter-
19 mination payments for released employees, and
20 conversion assistance for communities pre-
21 viously dependent on such contracts.

22 (2) TRUTH IN BUDGETS.—The establishment of
23 policies and initiatives that—

24 (A) make distinctions between operating
25 and investment outlays as such outlays regu-

1 larly appear in the budgets of business organi-
2 zations and State and local governments;

3 (B) present outlays of the military in
4 terms not only of Department of Defense out-
5 lays but also of all other forms of military re-
6 lated spending;

7 (C) provide for the development of a tax
8 expenditure budget, as defined in the Congres-
9 sional Budget Act of 1974, that is presented
10 not only in a separately published special anal-
11 ysis but also incorporated into the general rev-
12 enue provisions of the budget and accompanied
13 by estimates of the benefits sought and thus far
14 obtained by such planned losses of tax revenue;
15 and

16 (D) express any debt and deficit data in
17 constant as well as current United States dol-
18 lars.

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

1 (i) health, life expectancy, activity expect-
2 ancy, morbidity and disability in the United
3 States;

4 (ii) employment, unemployment, under-
5 employment, and economic insecurity data;

6 (iii) indices of job security, family security,
7 and the ratio of job applicants to job openings
8 in the United States;

9 (iv) poverty in the sense of both absolute
10 deprivation and relative deprivation;

11 (v) the distribution of wealth and income
12 in the United States;

13 (vi) the sources of pollution, products and
14 processes that threaten the health or life of peo-
15 ple in the United States; and

16 (vii) the kinds, quantity, and quality of un-
17 paid services in homes, households, and neigh-
18 borhoods, including volunteer activities.

19 (B) In establishing the procedures under sub-
20 paragraph (A), emphasis shall be placed on distin-
21 guishing among the various groups in the population
22 of the United States and on trends with respect to
23 such matters in other countries.

24 (4) ANTI-INFLATION POLICIES.—The establish-
25 ment of policies and initiatives for preventing or con-

1 trolling inflationary tendencies through a full battery
2 of standby policies, including public controls over
3 price fixing through monopolistic practices or re-
4 straint of trade, the promotion of competition and
5 productivity, and wage-price policies arrived at
6 through tripartite business-labor-government co-
7 operation.

8 (5) LOWER REAL INTEREST RATES.—The es-
9 tablishment of policies and initiatives to enlarge em-
10 ployment opportunities through reductions in real
11 interest rates.

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

18 (A) to improve the quality of life for all
19 people in the area;

20 (B) to renovate, and to the extent desir-
21 able, enlarge the decaying infrastructure of
22 public facilities and services required for pro-
23 ductive, efficient, and profitable enterprise;

1 (C) to utilize the wasted labor power, and
2 nurture the creative energies of, those suffering
3 from joblessness and poverty; and

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

10 (7) INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY.—The
11 establishment of policies and initiatives to make any
12 future financial support for the International Mone-
13 tary Fund and the International Bank for Recon-
14 struction and Development to be conditioned on de-
15 velopment and implementation of certain policies
16 and procedures by such institutions, including the
17 protection of the rights of women and children, con-
18 cern for the environment, employees' right to orga-
19 nize and to work in safe and healthy conditions as
20 will help raise the living standards of those people
21 with the lowest levels of income and wealth, thereby
22 promoting such higher levels of wages and salaries
23 in such countries as will provide larger markets for
24 their own industries and for imports of goods and
25 services from the United States.

1 (8) INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES ON UNEM-
2 EMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT.—The estab-
3 lishment of policies and initiatives—

4 (A) to begin working toward the prompt
5 initiation of a series of international and re-
6 gional conferences through the United Nations
7 and International Labor Organization on alter-
8 native methods of reducing involuntary unem-
9 ployment, underemployment, and poverty; and

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

14 (9) REDUCTIONS IN HOURS.—The establish-
15 ment of policies and initiatives to provide for
16 phased-in actions for reductions in the length of the
17 work year through longer paid vacations, the prohi-
18 bition on compulsory return to work of new mothers
19 before six months maternity leave, the elimination of
20 compulsory overtime, curbing excessive overtime
21 through an increase in the premium to triple time on
22 all hours in excess of 40 hours in any week, exempt-
23 ing administrative, executive, and professional em-
24 ployees from the overtime premium only if their sal-
25 ary levels are three times the annual value of the

1 minimum wage, reducing the average work week in
2 manufacturing and mining to no more than 35
3 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, child care, and family care
12 responsibilities.

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, public utilities, mili-
17 tary conversion, environmental protection, anti-rac-
18 ism, agriculture, enforcement of anti-monopoly laws,
19 public financing of election campaigns, crime preven-
20 tion, punishment and rehabilitation, and such other
21 matters as may be necessary to fulfill the objectives
22 of this Act.

23 **SEC. 5. JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.**

24 (a) MONITORING OF ACTIONS UNDER THIS ACT.—
25 In addition to its responsibilities under the Employment

1 Act of 1946, the Joint Economic Committee shall monitor
2 all actions taken or proposed to be taken to carry out the
3 purposes under this Act.

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

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

1 goals shall serve as the framework for any concurrent res-
2 olutions on the Federal budget.

3 **SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

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

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