

A SUMMARY OF THE  
VOTING RECORD  
OF  
SENATOR LYNDON B. JOHNSON

This is a summary of the voting record of Senator Lyndon B. Johnson on agricultural legislation during his 23 years as a member of the Senate and the House of Representatives. It is necessarily a summary, because a complete review of Senator Johnson's record would make a bulky volume -- there have been hundreds of roll call votes on agricultural legislation during his legislative career in Washington.

When Lyndon B. Johnson came to the House of Representatives in 1937, the Nation was still fighting its way out of a tragic depression. Farmers were among the chief victims of this slump, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, starting his fifth year in office, was proposing vigorous measures to assist them. During his first term in Congress, Johnson voted FOR a milestone act in the field of agriculture, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. This set important precedents in the field of farm loans, parity prices and crop allotments. Congressman Johnson was also a strong supporter of other Roosevelt farm proposals. In 1939, for example, he voted FOR a \$250 million increase in parity payments.

A second important period for agricultural legislation was in the early 1950's when farmers' problems multiplied. In the Senate in 1950, for instance, Johnson was a strong supporter of moves to strengthen the Commodity Credit Corporation. He voted FOR increasing the borrowing capacity of CCC by \$2 billion, and AGAINST numerous measures to reduce this increase or cripple the entire legislation.

He has consistently supported a strong farm program, voting FOR such measures in 1949, 1956, 1958, and other years. He voted FOR an amendment in 1956 which would have provided 90 per cent support to farmers who had not received more than \$5,000 in CCC loans. This amendment also included a ceiling of \$50,000 on loans to farmers, to prevent excessive loans to single producers.

Senator Johnson has also been an enthusiastic supporter of soil and water conservation programs and backed the inauguration of the school lunch program in 1946.