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UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Washington, D. C. 20425

file

May 7, 1975

Mr. John A. Kintzele
Attorney at Law
1321 Delaware
Denver, Colorado 80204

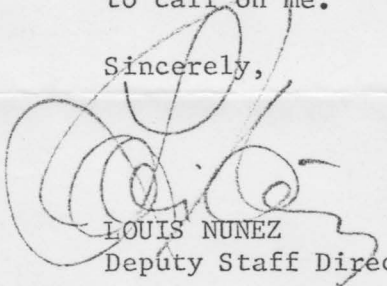
Dear Mr. Kintzele:

I am enclosing a copy of our recently released report entitled, The Voting Rights Act: Ten Years After in which we examine the effectiveness of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 in jurisdictions covered by its special provisions. You will note that Colorado is not among the states covered by the act and thus was not treated in the report. We, however, are undertaking a national political participation study which will focus, among other things, on jurisdictions not covered by the present act and our earlier report.

Neither my staff nor I have been able to find reference to a report dealing with discrimination against Chicanos in the political process in Colorado. If you are able to locate such a report through other sources, we would appreciate very much your advising us of its title and who produced it so that we might consider it in our current study.

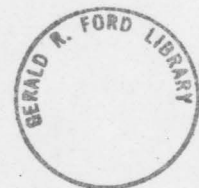
If we can be of further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely,


LOUIS NUNEZ
Deputy Staff Director

Enclosure

bcc: Mr. Fernando E. C. de Baca ✓



FBI Probing Texas Beating Of Chicano Rights Witness

By Tom Curtis

Special to The Washington Post

HOUSTON—The FBI is investigating charges that Texas liquor control agents and state police severely beat a Chicano activist who had testified

on Constitutional Rights on April 26.

Rodriguez, who is Frio County chairman of the Raza Unida (United Race) political party, said he went to a local bar on the night of June 20 to persuade other persons to

the bar had been staked out by undercover agents because of reports it was "frequented by intoxicated individuals." Knowles said Rodriguez was arrested because he became "abusive and belligerent" after he attempted to "coax one

THE WASHINGTON POST

July 5, 1975



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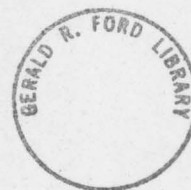
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THE WASHINGTON POST

July 5, 1975



Sent out 7/8/75
mmd



- 1 Ricardo Zazueta ✓ National Executive Director
SER - Jobs for Progress
- 2 Manuel Fierro ✓ President, National Congress
of Hispanic American Citizens
- 3 Manuel Gonzales ✓ National President
LULAC
- 4 Gilbert Chavez ✓ National President
IMAGE
- 5 Antonio Morales ✓ National Chairman
American GI Forum
- 6 Raul Yzaguirre ✓ National Executive Director,
National Council of La Raza
- 7 Ben Fernandez ✓ ~~National~~ Chairman
Republican National Hispanic Assembly
- 8 Jaspar Garcia ✓ Director, Office of Spanish Speaking
Affairs, Republican National
Committee
- 9 John Flores ✓ National Chairman, National
Spanish Speaking Coalition on
Domestic Affairs (?)
- 10 Margaret Cruz ✓ President Mexican American
Political Association
- 11 Gilbert Vasquez ✓ President, American Association
of Certified Public Accountants
^{Spanish Speaking}
- 12 Laura Cruz ✓ Special Asst to Governor Dolph
Briscoe, Texas Austin, TX
78711

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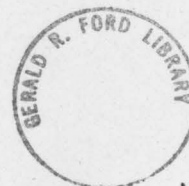
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THE WASHINGTON POST

July 5, 1975



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 3, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JAMES M. CANNON

FROM:

FERNANDO E. C. DE BACA *FER*

As you know, the Voting Rights Act (VRA) is due to expire in August 1975 unless extended by the Congress.

Since late last year Spanish speaking groups have been working to expand coverage of the VRA to areas with high concentrations of Spanish speaking Americans. Specifically, these groups have been seeking geographic expansion of Section 5 of the Act to the Southwest. Section 5, you will recall, is the preclearance provision that requires jurisdictions subject to the Act to preclear any changes in voting or election laws with the U. S. Attorney General prior to implementing such changes.

In the early part of 1975, various Members of Congress, including Roybal, Badillo and Jordan, introduced separate bills designed to expand Section 5 coverage to Spanish speaking citizens. While these bills shared the same goal, the amendments themselves were technically different.

After extensive hearings in the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, Roybal, Badillo and Jordan worked out a compromise bill (H.R. 6219) that eventually evolved as the prime bill currently under consideration by the Congress. Following extensive debate on the measure and repeated attempts to amend *Title II of the bill, the House on June 4, 1975 overwhelmingly passed H.R. 6219 with the Hispanic provisions basically intact. The final vote was 341 to 70 (which followed a full House Judiciary Committee vote 27-7 in favor).

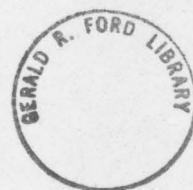


I believe the time has come for the President to make his position clear on this bill. The Senate is due to consider the bill following the current recess on or about July 14, 1975. The Conservative opposition expected to develop to the bill has not materialized and the Senate, according to various reliable sources on Capitol Hill, is expected to pass H.R. 6219 without major modification. Key Black and Hispanic groups have expressed support of the bill and query this office daily as to the Administration's position on the bill.

Could I please have your guidance?

(*Title II [the Hispanic amendments] of the bill introduces a new concept--language minorities--into the VRA. The bill also adds to the definition of "test or device" by saying that an election held only in English in areas with 5% or more language minorities is a "test or device."

Language minorities include Spanish heritage, Asian Americans, Alaskan Natives, and American Indians. This provision plus the new provision dealing with test or device have the effect of expanding Section 5 coverage to the Southwest, particularly Texas.)



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

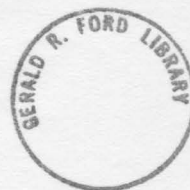
Ben Holman ✓
Director, CRS

Jill Pomeroy ✓
Asst. Director, CRS

Ann Stanley Pittenger ✓

Al Perez ✓
MORDEF

Mary Fiano ✓
Casper



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR

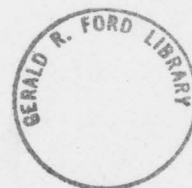
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I have just been informed of a potentially explosive situation in Pearsall, Texas, that would appear to warrant further inquiry on the part of the Department of Justice.

On Friday, June 20, 1975, during the early evening hours, Mr. Modesto Rodriguez was reportedly beaten by agents of the Texas State Alcohol Beverage Control Division and the Texas Department of Public Safety.

Representatives of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice had reportedly been interviewing Mr. Rodriguez earlier in the day regarding his recent testimony before House and Senate sub-committees on the Voting Rights Bill. Mr. Rodriguez had reportedly been lining up additional witnesses for the Department of Justice and had retired to a local bar with two of the potential witnesses at the close of day.

Two state highway patrolmen and one or more ABC agents allegedly approached Mr. Rodriguez and a scuffle ensued. Mr. Rodriguez was reportedly beaten to the point of near unconsciousness and charged with disorderly conduct. He claims he was "framed" by Texas state law enforcement authorities in an attempt to discredit his testimony before the Congress and to dissuade him from assisting Justice Department officials.

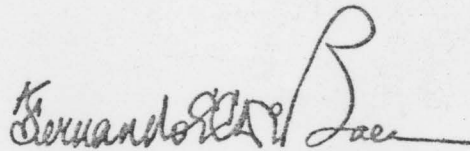


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Hispanic organization leaders are extremely troubled by this incident and have indicated that they plan to request a Congressional investigation of the incident and on-site Congressional hearings if the matter is not resolved through an investigation of the facts surrounding this unfortunate occurrence. They feel that the beating may be directly related to Mr. Rodriguez' active support of the Voting Rights Bill and his open cooperation with Justice Department officials.

I would welcome your review of this matter and any follow-up action you deem appropriate.

If you would like to have more information, please call me at 456-6219.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Fernando E. C. De Baca". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial "F" and "B".

Fernando E. C. De Baca
Special Assistant to the President
on Hispanic Affairs



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR

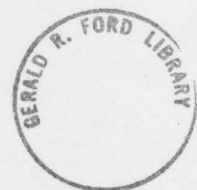
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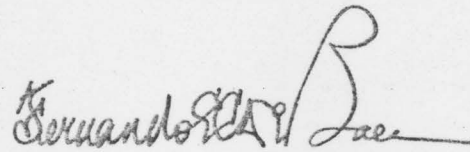


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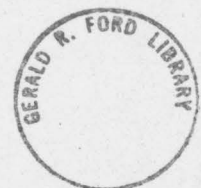
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 1975

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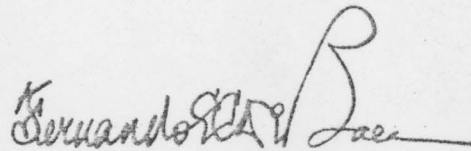
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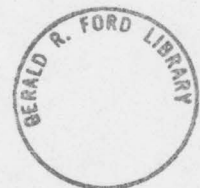
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Fernando E. C. De Baca
Special Assistant to the President
on Hispanic Affairs



June 23, 1975

ADMINISTRATIVELY
CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR

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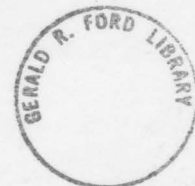


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Fernando E. C. De Baca
Special Assistant to the President
on Hispanic Affairs



BCC: //

FECDeB:mmd:6/23/75

BCC: The Honorable J. Stanley Pottinger, Assistant
Attorney General; Mr. Gilbert Pompa, Associate
Director Community Relations ~~Asst~~/Services, Mr.
Rep Holman. Director Community Relations Services

MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND

~~4730 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 801 / WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 / (202) 659-5166~~

1028 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, SUITE 1007 / WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 / (202) 659-5166

June 9, 1975

MEMO TO: Fernando E. C. de Baca

FROM:

Al Perez *AL Perez*

SUBJECT: Voting Rights Act (VRA)

This memorandum is written pursuant to our discussion in Kansas City, Missouri, concerning the Administration's position on the VRA.

As stated in my previous memorandum to you, the VRA was enacted in 1965 and extended in 1970 with amendments. The VRA will expire in August, 1975, unless it is extended.

Since late last year Chicano groups have been working to expand coverage of the VRA to areas with high concentrations of Mexican Americans. Specifically, we wanted Section 5 of the VRA to be expanded to the Southwest; Section 5 is the preclearance provision which means that a jurisdiction (county or state) subject to Section 5 must preclear any change in its voting or election laws with the U.S. Attorney General before the change can be implemented.

The way to expand Section 5 coverage is to amend Section 4; Section 4 acts like a triggering device that triggers Section 5 coverage in jurisdictions meeting certain criteria. Consequently, all amendments proposed to expand Section 5 coverage really do not amend Section 5 but instead amend Section 4 or other sections; it is only in this way that coverage of Section 5 can be obtained.

In the early part of 1975, various congresspersons--Roybal, Badillo, Jordan introduced separate bills designed to expand Section 5 coverage to Chicanos by amending Section 4. While the goal of the bills was the same, the amendments were technically different.

REGIONAL OFFICE
JAS. MARTINEZ
LEGAL COUNSEL
1115 N. STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94103
266 6196

REGIONAL OFFICES

16TH STREET
E 200
DENVER, COLORADO 80202
393 1893

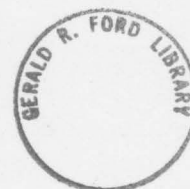
ROOM 608, CONTINENTAL BLDG
408 SOUTH SPRING STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90013
213 627 1764

501 PETROLEUM
COMMERCE BUILDING
201 NORTH ST. MARY'S STREET
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78205
512 224 5476

1028 CONNECTICUT AVE
SUITE 1007

~~4730 RHODE ISLAND AVE. N.W.~~
~~WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036~~
~~202 659 5166~~

1015 TIJERAS, N.W.
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 871
505 247 1070
505 247 1079



After long hearings in the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, Roybal, Badillo and Jordan worked out a compromise bill (H.R. 6219) that became the prime bill and that is presently being considered by the Congress. The full Judiciary Committee vote was 27-7 in favor.

Title II (the Chicano amendments) of the bill introduces a new concept - language minorities - into the VRA. The bill also adds to the definition of "test or device" by saying that an election held only in English in areas with 5% or more language minorities is a "test or device".

Language minorities include Spanish heritage, Asian Americans, Alaskan Natives, and American Indians. This provision plus the new provision dealing with test or device have the effect of expanding Section 5 coverage to the Southwest, particularly Texas.

The House had debate and proposed amendments to HR 6219 on June 2, 3, 4, 1975. Most of the amendments dealt with Title II of the bill, the Chicano amendments. On June 4, 1975, the House passed H.R. 6219 with the Chicano provisions basically intact. The final vote was 341 to 70.





El Congreso
**NATIONAL CONGRESS of
 HISPANIC AMERICAN CITIZENS**

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS RASSA)

400 First Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20001 • Suite 706 • Tel: (202) 638-4483

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 Manuel D. Fierro
 Washington, D.C.

MEMORANDUM

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 Ricardo Zazueta
 Los Angeles, California

TO: Fernando C. De Baca

FROM: Manny Fierro

RE: New Bill on Voting Rights Act

As per our discussion, I am enclosing a copy of the bill introduced by Congressmen Badillo, Roybal, and Jordon yesterday. As you can see, this bill is supported by us also. Our plan is to go to the Sub-Committee mark-up session with a clean bill that has the support of as many groups as possible.

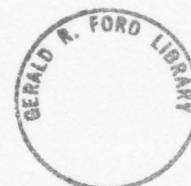
I've also talked to Pottinger and Lansburg at the Dept. of Justice asking for their assistance in getting Justice endorsement and support. As I mentioned to you, in my meeting with Senator Tower, he was extremely supportive of expanded coverage to the Southwest, and possibly co-sponsoring similar legislation in the Senate.

Now, we need your help in getting the President to support the expanded coverage and hopefully endorse this proposal.

Ayuda nos, viejo, con esto,

Sinceramente,

Manny
 Manny



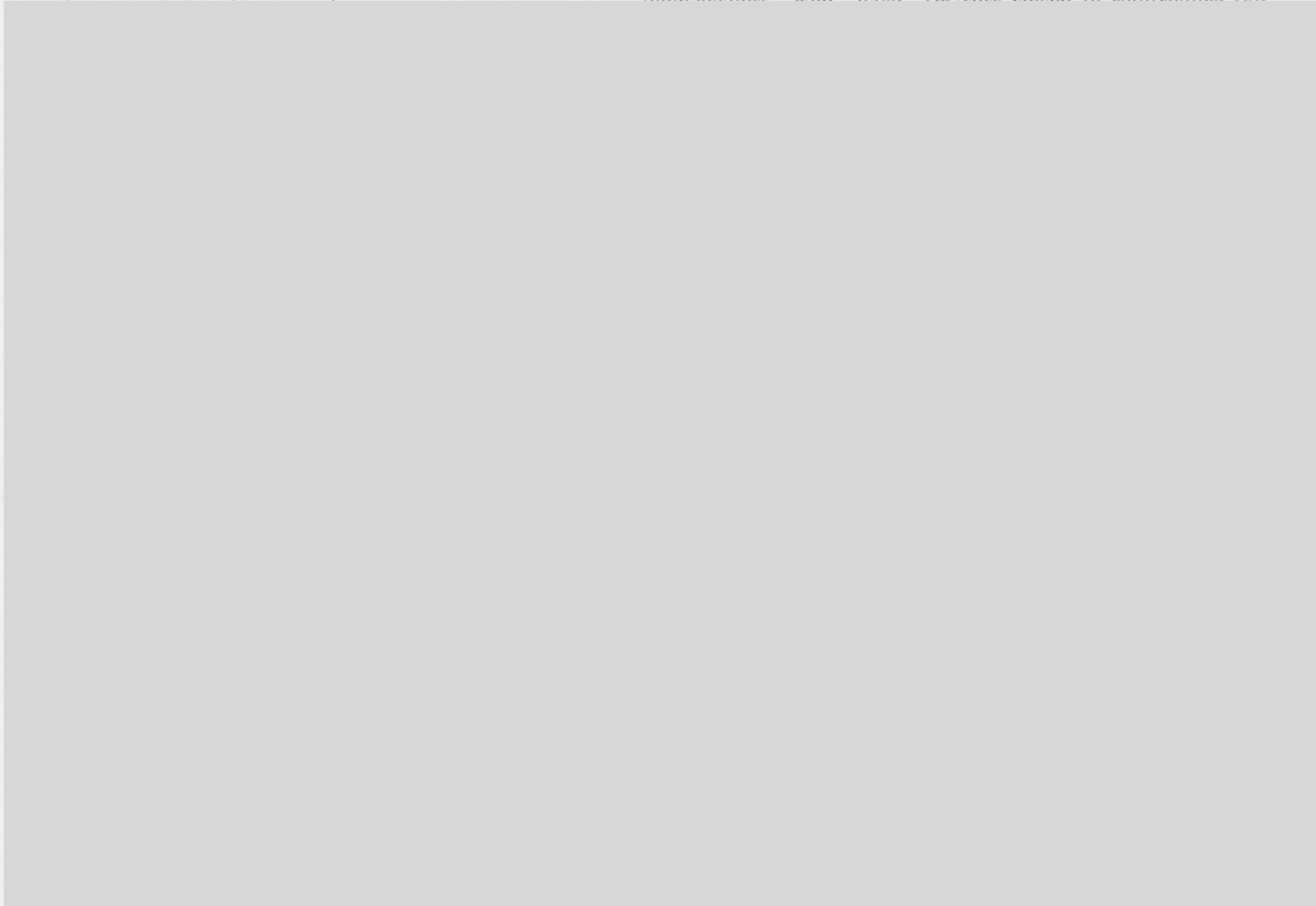


THE WASHINGTON POST JULY 23, 1975

Congressional Report

2d Crucial Vote Due on Voting Act

The Senate is to take its second crucial vote today on the 10-year extension and expansion of the 1965 Voting Rights Act—a debate-limiting cloture	husband's rank at time of death. The veteran's rate is based on percentage of disability and on anatomical loss.	of the House bill, although exact figures were not available. The committee added \$75 million to provide loans of up to \$250 a month to unemployed homeowners who have re-	tended to prevent supersonic transport jets from landing at domestic airports by prohibiting any outlays for air traffic control of such planes. Sponsors vowed to reintroduce the
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THE WASHINGTON POST

JULY 22, 1975

Voting Act Extension Gains

By Spencer Rich

Washington Post Staff Writer

In an overwhelming display of strength, the bill extending and expanding the 1965 Voting Rights Act for 10 more years won its first key Senate tests yesterday.



panel in Washington determines that the changes won't reimpose discriminatory practices.

The bill would also impose a permanent nationwide ban on literacy tests and other devices used in the past to disen-

franchise them all. He sought to force a vote by sending the New Hampshire election contest back to the state for a new election, but the Senate postponed that vote until Sept. 15 on a motion by Democratic Whip Robert C. Byrd (D-



Human Rights and Voting Rights

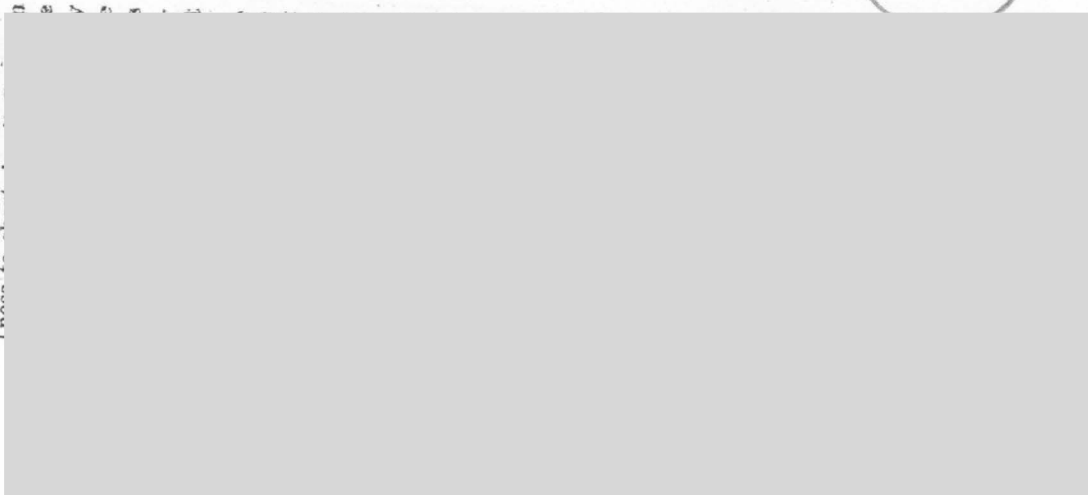
WHEN THE Voting Rights Act of 1965 was passed in the wake of brutality against black civil rights workers in the Deep South, many Americans assumed there would never again be a time when U.S. citizens would be beaten by law enforcement officers for at-

Rodriguez was beaten by state law officers, for example, three quarters of the residents are Mexican-Americans. Yet, political participation among them in Pearsall is virtually nil. They have yet to elect their first member to the city council, and they are unlikely to do so until



Voting Act Extension Is Pressed

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Staff Writer
Senate Majority Leader
Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.),
moving with unexpected swift-



SCOU (R-Pa.), the minority
See VOTING, A3, Col. 1



The Washington Post

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1975

Sunday, March 9, 1975

Hispanics Backed On Voting Rights

By Lawrence Meyer
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Ford Administration Voting Rights Act should be which has already submitted a expanded to include the Span- bill calling for a simple five- ish-speaking. year extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act. Groups representing Span-

Vote Rights Expansion Faces Fight

By Lawrence Meyer
Washington Post Staff Writer

Ten years after the "Bloody Sunday" attack on civil rights marchers by state troopers in Selma, Ala., galvanized efforts for the passage of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, the issue is before Congress again.

The Ford administration has

Carolina. In addition, scattered counties in five other states are covered.

The key provisions suspend literacy tests or similar voter qualification devices. The law also authorizes federal supervision of voter registration and new voting laws in certain states and counties—those

persons eligible to vote who are "of any single mother tongue other than English."

Both bills present a number of significant problems, according to administration officials and congressional aides who are familiar with the proposals.

The Roybal-Badillo bill, ac-

ant attorney general in charge of the Civil Rights Division, said after testifying before a House Judiciary subcommittee, "I suspect Congress will not pass a bill unless they know what it's going to do."

Pottinger, although supporting the principle of expanding the coverage to Spanish-speak-

the NAACP and a leading force behind all civil rights acts passed in the last two decades, said in an interview last week that he would support expansion of the law through a separate title but not a revision of the law itself.

Mitchell and other black civil rights leaders fear that it



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 94th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 121

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1975

No. 56

House of Representatives



HON. HERMAN BADILLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1975

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, there has been growing support for extension and expansion of the Voting Rights Act to provide protection for the Spanish-speaking citizens of our country. I would like to make the following cover letter, resolution, and telegrams part of the public record. The resolution has been unanimously adopted by the National Board of Trustees of the National Congress of Hispanic American Citizens, its membership, and the 95 participating national, state, and local Spanish-speaking organizations. The telegrams were sent to the national organization's office in Washington, D.C. and copies were forwarded to all the members of the Judiciary's Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights.

The articles follow:

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISPANIC
AMERICAN CITIZENS.

HON. HERMAN BADILLO,
Member, House Committee on Civil and
Constitutional Rights, U.S. House of
Representatives, Washington D.C.

DEAR MR. BADILLO: I would like to submit to you and the other Members of the House Judiciary Subcommittee a Resolution that was unanimously adopted by the National Board of Trustees of the National Congress of Hispanic American Citizens, its membership, and the 95 participating national, state and local Spanish speaking organizations.

This Resolution supports the extension and expansion of the Voting Rights Act as proposed in H.R. 5552, the bill introduced by yourself and Representatives Edward Roybal and Ms. Barbara Jordan.

Additionally, I have included in this communication the numerous telegrams that have been received in our office that demonstrate the overwhelming support this measure (H.R. 5552) has received in our community.

For this Congress to ignore the unanimous consent of our community would be a gross denial of justice. I sincerely hope that the Subcommittee will assert itself to the end of creating some real fundamental and institutional change for the benefit of our nation's Spanish speaking.

Sinceramente,

MANUEL D. FIERRO,
President.

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE EXTENSION AND
EXPANSION OF THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT
(H.R. 5552)

Whereas, after thirteen days of hearings which were held by the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, the need for expanded coverage to include Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and other Spanish origin Americans under the Voting Rights Act was clearly established.

Whereas, documentation presented before the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights shows irrefutable evidence of a systematic effort to deny Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and other Spanish origin Americans the right to vote.

Whereas, legislation, to overcome this pervasive pattern of voting discrimination and abuse against Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and other Spanish origin Americans, has been jointly introduced by Congressmen Herman Badillo, Edward Roybal and Ms. Barbara Jordan (H.R. 5552) in the House of Representatives.

GROWING SUPPORT FOR EXTENSION AND EXPANSION OF VOTING RIGHTS ACT TO COVER SPANISH-SPEAKING AMERICANS

Let it then be resolved, that the National Congress of Hispanic American Citizens (El Congreso), a national nonpartisan citizen's lobby for and of the Spanish speaking, hereby endorses and fully supports the extension and expansion of the Voting Rights Act to include coverage to Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and other Spanish origin Americans as proposed in H.R. 5552, a bill introduced by Congressmen Herman Badillo, Edward Roybal and Ms. Barbara Jordan.

Let it be further resolved, that the 95 participating national, state, and local Spanish speaking organizations, have equally endorsed and are fully supportive of H.R. 5552.

TELEGRAMS

SAGINAW, MICH.

Tri-city SER Board of Directors and the G.I. Forum of Saginaw support expanded coverage of the Voting Rights Act to include the Spanish speaking of the Midwest and other Spanish speaking people throughout the Nation as introduced by Congresspersons Badillo, Roybal and Jordan.

JOAQUIN DIAZ,

NATIONAL AND STATE PRESIDENT OF THE
MEXICAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.

We want to express our full support for the passage of the Badillo, Roybal and Jordan (H.R. 5552) Voting Rights expansion bill. It is imperative that the Spanish speaking persons residing in predominately Spanish speaking populated states such as California, Texas and the entire Southwest be afforded this long overdue right to vote. Our organization urges that this vital piece of legislation be enacted upon immediately to benefit all the Spanish speaking persons in this country.

MARGARET CRUZ,

HOUSTON, TEX.

This is to assure you of my full support for H.R. 5552 by U.S. Representatives Badillo, Roybal and Jordan. The Voting Rights Act needs to be expanded in the Southwest and throughout the country.

BEN T. REYES,
State Representative.

POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE.

AUSTIN, TEX.

This is to inform my full support of H.R. 5552 as introduced by Congressmen Badillo, Roybal and Jordan, a measure that will expand the coverage of the VRA in the Southwest and throughout the entire country.

MARY CAMPOS DEJANO,

MERCED, CALIF.

The National Mexican American Chamber of Commerce 38 cities 7500 members all independent small businessmen express full support for the expanded coverage of Voting Rights Act to include the Spanish speaking in the entire country additionally we reaffirm our full support for bill H.R. 5552 introduced by Badillo, Roybal and Jordan.

JOSEPH FLORES,
Exec. Director.

I support H.R. 5552 by Badillo, Roybal and Jordan, which expands coverage of the 1965 Voting Rights Act in the Southwest and throughout the country.

CRAIG A. WASHINGTON,
Texas State Representative.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

As president of the Association of Mexican American Educators, Inc., California, I want to express our full support for the expanded coverage of the Voting Rights Act to include the Spanish Speaking in the Southwest and to other Spanish speaking groups throughout the country. Additionally, I want to reaffirm our full support of the Bill H.R. 5552 introduced by Badillo, Roybal and Jordan.

HELEN DIAZ.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

As Executive Director of the American Association of Spanish speaking CPA's I want to express our full support for expanding coverage of the Voting Rights Act to include the Spanish speaking in the Southwest and other Spanish speaking groups throughout the country. Additionally, I want to reaffirm our full support of bill H.R. 5552 introduced by Congressmen Badillo, Roybal and Congresswoman Jordan.

DANIEL ARCHULETA.

FORT WORTH, TEX.

In behalf of the national membership of the American G I Forum I wish to express full support of HR 5552 a bill that will expand coverage of the Voting Rights Act to the Spanish speaking populace of the United States in particular the Southwest block.

ANTONIO GIL MORALES,
National Chairman.

AMERICAN GI FORUM ROTC PROGRAM,
Austin, Tex.

On behalf of the national membership of the American G I Forum I wish to express full support of HR 5552 a bill that will expand coverage of Voter Rights Act to the entire Spanish speaking populace of the U.S. in particular the Southwestern block.

ALBERT SABATER,
Regional Coordinator.
YOLAND ACOSTA,
Administrative Assistant.

We strongly urge the expansion of the coverage of the Voting Rights Acts to include the Southwest and other Spanish origin groups as stated in HR 5552. We recommend highly not to enter any compromise that will weaken the effect to this important legislation.

E. J. MORENO,
President.

NATIONAL ISSUES CONFERENCE,
Lomita, Calif.

The National Issues Conference representing the 5 major Mexican American Organizations in California, MAPA, LULAX, GI Forum, IMAGE, and Comision Femenil. By resolution at the November 1974 Conference at Sacramento is on record supporting the concept of extending Voting Rights to the Spanish Speaking. We urge you convey our support to Ed Roybal and other sponsors, on the new Voting Rights bill.

MANUEL BANDA, Jr.,
Executive Secretary.

NATIONAL IMAGE,
Phoenix, Ariz.

As national president of IMAGE I want to express our full support for the expanded coverage of the Voting Rights Act to include the Spanish speaking in the Southwest and other Spanish speaking groups throughout the country, additionally, I want to reaffirm

House of Representatives

our full support of the bill HR 5552 introduced by Badillo, Roybal, and Jordan.
EDWARD VALENZUELA,
President.

SER-JOBS FOR PROGRESS,
Joliet, Ill.

I want to express my full support for the extended coverage of the Voting Rights Act to include the Spanish speaking of the Midwest and other Spanish speaking people throughout the nation. I want to reaffirm my complete support for HR 5552 introduced by Congress persons Badillo, Roybal, and Jordan.

GUS GUTIERREZ,
Executive Director.

HOUSTON, TEX.

This is to confirm my full support of HR 5552 as introduced by Congress persons Badillo, Roybal and Jordan, a measure that will expand the coverage of the VRA to the Spanish in the Southwest and throughout the entire country.

LEONEL CASTILLO,
City Controller.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

As the National Director of SER, I want to express our full support for the expanded coverage of the Voting Rights Act to include the Spanish speaking in the Southwest and other Spanish speaking throughout the country.

Additionally, I want to reaffirm our full support of the bill H.R. 5552 introduced by Badillo, Roybal, and Jordan.
Sinceramente,

RICARDO ZAZUETA.

DENVER SER-JOBS FOR PROGRESS.

We express full support for expanded coverage of Voting Rights Act to include Spanish speaking in the Southwest and throughout the country. We also reaffirm full support of bill H.R. 5552 introduced by Badillo, Roybal, and Jordan.

SAM SANDOS,
Executive Director.

MEXICAN AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR
ECONOMIC PROGRESS,

Austin, Tex.

As President of Mexican American Council for Economic Progress, I want to express our support of H.R. 5552, the bill that will expand coverage of the Voting Rights Act to Texas and to other states in the Southwest. Please work for favorable passage of this vitally needed bill to include Spanish speaking in the Voting Rights Act throughout the country.

ARTURO CASTILLA,
President.

AUSTIN, TEX.

This is to assure you of my full support for H.R. 5552 by U.S. Representatives Badillo, Roybal, and Jordan. There is a vital need for the Voting Rights to be expanded in the Southwest and throughout the country.

GONZALO BARRIENTOS,
State Representative.

HOUSTON, TEX.

This is to affirm my full support of H.R. 5552 by U.S. Representatives Badillo, Roybal, and Jordan. The Voting Rights Act needs to be extended in the Southwest and throughout the country.

MICKEY LELAND,
State Representative.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA.

Please accept this communication as a personal expression of full support for the expanded coverage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 amended to include the Spanish speaking in the Southwest and other Spanish speaking groups throughout the country. We also reaffirm our full support of HR 5552 introduced by Badillo, Jordan, and Roybal.

RAUL YAGUERE,
National Director.
LULAC,
El Paso, Tex.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES



Referred to the Committee on _____ and ordered to be printed.

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. TOWER

(Insert title of bill below)

to S. _____, a bill

H.R. 6219, an Act to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to extend certain provisions for an additional ten years, to make permanent the ban against certain prerequisites to voting, and for other purposes,
~~viz: On page XXXX, line XXXX, insert the following: XXX~~

viz: On page 1, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following new section:

Sec. 102. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by adding after section 4 the following new section:

"Sec. 4A. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the provisions of section 4 and 5 of this Act shall after November 1, 1976, not apply to any State or political subdivision which (1) the Attorney General determines has not maintained after November 1, 1976, any test or device, and with respect to which (2) the Director of the Census determines that more than 50 per centum of the persons of voting age residing therein were registered on November 1, 1976, or in any presidential election year thereafter, or that more than 50 per centum of such persons voted in the presidential election of November 1976, or in any presidential election thereafter."

On page 1, line 7, strike out "Sec. 102" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 103".

On page 4, line 11, strike out "1972" and insert in lieu thereof "1976".
Amdt. No.



On page 4, line 13, strike out "were" and insert in lieu thereof "are".

On page 4, line 14, strike out "1972" and insert in lieu thereof "1976".

On page 4, line 16, strike out "1972" and insert in lieu thereof "1976".

On page 5, line 19, strike out "provided" and insert in lieu thereof "provides, on and after November 1, 1976,".

On page 6, line 23, strike out "1972" and insert in lieu thereof "1976".

June 4, 1975

Dear Manny:

As you know, I have been following closely House action on the Voting Rights Act over the past few days. In monitoring Congressional activity on this vital issue, I was both pleased and proud to note the persuasive impact that El Congreso and MALDEF have had in shaping the views of individual Congressmen from throughout the nation.

Much of the success for garnering support for this essential legislative milestone for Spanish speaking Americans is directly attributable to you and the strong and courageous leadership of our national Hispanic organizations, particularly MALDEF, the American G. I. Forum, LULAC, IMAGE, the National Council of La Raza, RNHA, and LAMA. I, too, am pleased to have played a part in rallying the Republican Party and the Ford Administration in support of this important bill.

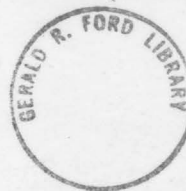
Now that the bill has cleared the House, we must concentrate all efforts on the Senate. I will be preparing letters to various key Senators, stressing the necessity for support of this important bill, and have scheduled a series of briefings for top White House staff to assure full Administration support for the bill.

Again, congratulations for a job well done.

Sincerely,

Fernando E. C. De Baca
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. Manuel Pierro
President of the National Congress
of Hispanic-American Citizens
400 First Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20001



FECDeB:mmmd:5/5/75

COPIES

~~COPIES~~ TO: Tony Morales, G. I. Forum
Joe Benites, Vilma Martinez, Joe Aceves, John Flores, REV. Novarro,
Dr. A. B. Collado, Paul Sedillo, Raul Yzaguirre, Gilbert Chavez

Ricardo Zagueras Marguerit Cruz

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 4, 1975

Dear Manny:

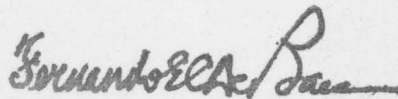
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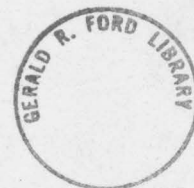
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Special Assistant to the President

Mr. Manuel Fierro
President of the National Congress
of Hispanic-American Citizens
400 First Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20001



THE WHITE HOUSE

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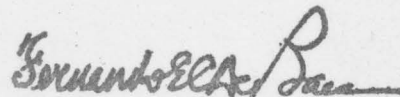
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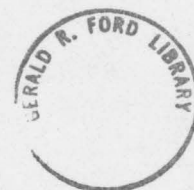
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Special Assistant to the President

Mr. Manuel Fierro
President of the National Congress
of Hispanic-American Citizens
400 First Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20001



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JULY 23, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 18, 1975

Dear Hugh:

As I said to you during our discussion yesterday, it is most important that Congress extend the temporary provisions of the Voting Rights Act before the August recess.

These provisions expire August 6, 1975, and they must not be allowed to lapse.

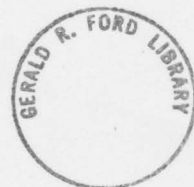
My first priority is to extend the Voting Rights Act. With time so short, it may be best as a practical matter to extend the Voting Rights Act as it is for five more years; or, as an alternative, the Senate might accept the House bill (H.R. 6219), which includes the important step of extending the provisions of the Act to Spanish-speaking citizens and others. To make certain that the Voting Rights Act is continued, I can support either approach.

However, the issue of broadening the Act further has arisen; and it is my view that it would now be appropriate to expand the protection of the Act to all citizens of the United States.

I strongly believe that the right to vote is the foundation of freedom, and that this right must be protected.

That is why, when this issue was first being considered in 1965, I co-sponsored with Representative William McCulloch of Ohio a voting rights bill which would have effectively guaranteed voting rights to eligible citizens throughout the whole country.

(MORE)



After it became clear at that time that the McCulloch-Ford bill would not pass, I voted for the most practical alternative, the Voting Rights Act of 1965. In 1970, I supported extending the Act.

Last January, when this issue first came before me as President, I proposed that Congress again extend for five years the temporary provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

The House of Representatives, in H.R. 6219, has broadened this important law in this way: (1) The House bill would extend the temporary provisions of the Act for ten years, instead of five; and (2) the House bill would extend the temporary provisions of the Act so as to include discrimination against language minorities, thereby extending application of the Act from the present seven States to eight additional States, in whole or in part.

In light of the House extension of the Voting Rights Act for ten years and to eight more States, I believe this is the appropriate time and opportunity to extend the Voting Rights Act nationwide.

This is one nation, and this is a case where what is right for fifteen States is right for fifty States.

Numerous civil rights leaders have pointed out that substantial numbers of Black citizens have been denied the right to vote in many of our large cities in areas other than the seven Southern states where the present temporary provisions apply. Discrimination in voting in any part of this nation is equally undesirable.

As I said in 1965, when I introduced legislation on this subject, a responsible, comprehensive voting rights bill should "correct voting discrimination wherever it occurs throughout the length and breadth of this great land."

I urge the Senate to move promptly--first, to assure that the temporary provisions of the Voting Rights Act do not lapse. As amendments are taken up, I urge you to make the Voting Rights Act applicable nationwide. Should the Senate extend the Act to American voters in all 50 states, I am confident the House of Representatives would concur.



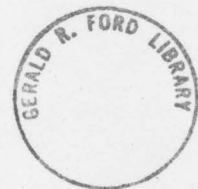
(MORE)

I shall be grateful if you will convey to the members of the Senate my views on this important matter.

Sincerely,

GERALD R. FORD

#



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JULY 23, 1975

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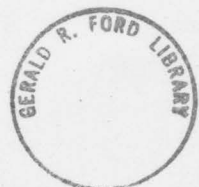
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(MORE)



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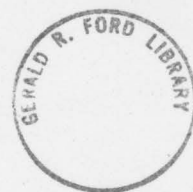
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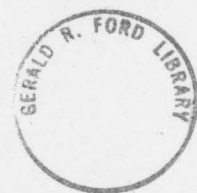
(MORE)

I shall be grateful if you will convey to the members of the Senate my views on this important matter.

Sincerely,

GERALD R. FORD

#



This letter to the heads of 36 Hispanic Organiz.
with enclosures as attached.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 6, 1975

Sample

Dear John:

President Ford has asked me to convey his deep appreciation to you and to the National Spanish-Speaking Coalition on Domestic Affairs for your leadership in assuring Congressional passage for the Voting Rights Act of 1975.

This historic document, which the President has today signed into law, signals a major breakthrough for the nation's 16 million Spanish Speaking Americans as well as for members of other language minority groups.

We must now turn our attention to the vigorous enforcement of the Act so that Spanish Speaking Americans may move ahead unfettered to more and greater achievements in America.

I know we can count on your support to make this Act work.

Sincerely,

Fernando E. C. De Baca
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. John Flores
National Chairman
National Spanish-Speaking Coalition
on Domestic Affairs



Ninety-fourth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

*Began and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five*

An Act

To amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to extend certain provisions for an additional seven years, to make permanent the ban against certain prerequisites to voting, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I

SEC. 101. Section 4(a) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by striking out "ten" each time it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "seventeen".

SEC. 102. Section 201(a) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by—

(1) striking out "Prior to August 6, 1975, no" and inserting "No" in lieu thereof; and

(2) striking out "as to which the provisions of section 4(a) of this Act are not in effect by reason of determinations made under section 4(b) of this Act." and inserting in lieu thereof a period.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. Section 4(a) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by

(1) inserting immediately after "determinations have been made under" the following: "the first two sentences of";

(2) adding at the end of the first paragraph thereof the following new sentence: "No citizen shall be denied the right to vote in any Federal, State, or local election because of his failure to comply with any test or device in any State with respect to which the determinations have been made under the third sentence of subsection (b) of this section or in any political subdivision with respect to which such determinations have been made as a separate unit, unless the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in an action for a declaratory judgment brought by such State or subdivision against the United States has determined that no such test or device has been used during the ten years preceding the filing of the action for the purpose or with the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color, or in contravention of the guarantees set forth in section 4(f) (2): *Provided*, That no such declaratory judgment shall issue with respect to any plaintiff for a period of ten years after the entry of a final judgment of any court of the United States, other than the denial of a declaratory judgment under this section, whether entered prior to or after the enactment of this paragraph, determining that denials or abridgments of the right to vote on account of race or color, or in contravention of the guarantees set forth in section 4(f) (2) through the use of tests or devices have occurred anywhere in the territory of such plaintiff.";



(3) striking out "the action" in the third paragraph thereof, and by inserting in lieu thereof "an action under the first sentence of this subsection"; and

(4) inserting immediately after the third paragraph thereof the following new paragraph:

"If the Attorney General determines that he has no reason to believe that any such test or device has been used during the ten years preceding the filing of an action under the second sentence of this subsection for the purpose or with the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color, or in contravention of the guarantees set forth in section 4(f)(2), he shall consent to the entry of such judgment."

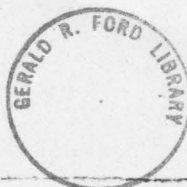
SEC. 202. Section 4(b) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by adding at the end of the first paragraph thereof the following: "On and after August 6, 1975, in addition to any State or political subdivision of a State determined to be subject to subsection (a) pursuant to the previous two sentences, the provisions of subsection (a) shall apply in any State or any political subdivision of a State which (i) the Attorney General determines maintained on November 1, 1972, any test or device, and with respect to which (ii) the Director of the Census determines that less than 50 per centum of the citizens of voting age were registered on November 1, 1972, or that less than 50 per centum of such persons voted in the Presidential election of November 1972."

SEC. 203. Section 4 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by adding the following new subsection:

"(f)(1) The Congress finds that voting discrimination against citizens of language minorities is pervasive and national in scope. Such minority citizens are from environments in which the dominant language is other than English. In addition they have been denied equal educational opportunities by State and local governments, resulting in severe disabilities and continuing illiteracy in the English language. The Congress further finds that, where State and local officials conduct elections only in English, language minority citizens are excluded from participating in the electoral process. In many areas of the country, this exclusion is aggravated by acts of physical, economic, and political intimidation. The Congress declares that, in order to enforce the guarantees of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the United States Constitution, it is necessary to eliminate such discrimination by prohibiting English-only elections, and by prescribing other remedial devices.

"(2) No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied by any State or political subdivision to deny or abridge the right of any citizen of the United States to vote because he is a member of a language minority group.

"(3) In addition to the meaning given the term under section 4(c), the term 'test or device' shall also mean any practice or requirement by which any State or political subdivision provided any registration or voting notices, forms, instructions, assistance, or other materials or information relating to the electoral process, including ballots, only in the English language, where the Director of the Census determines that more than five per centum of the citizens of voting age residing



in such State or political subdivision are members of a single language minority. With respect to section 4(b), the term 'test or device', as defined in this subsection, shall be employed only in making the determinations under the third sentence of that subsection.

"(4) Whenever any State or political subdivision subject to the prohibitions of the second sentence of section 4(a) provides any registration or voting notices, forms, instructions, assistance, or other materials or information relating to the electoral process, including ballots, it shall provide them in the language of the applicable language minority group as well as in the English language: *Provided*, That where the language of the applicable minority group is oral or unwritten, the State or political subdivision is only required to furnish oral instructions, assistance, or other information relating to registration and voting."

SEC. 204. Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by inserting after "November 1, 1968," the following: "or whenever a State or political subdivision with respect to which the prohibitions set forth in section 4(a) based upon determinations made under the third sentence of section 4(b) are in effect shall enact or seek to administer any voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure with respect to voting different from that in force or effect on November 1, 1972,".

SEC. 205. Sections 3 and 6 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 are each amended by striking out "fifteenth amendment" each time it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "fourteenth or fifteenth amendment".

SEC. 206. Sections 2, 3, the second paragraph of section 4(a), and sections 4(d), 5, 6, and 13 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 are each amended by adding immediately after "on account of race or color" each time it appears the following: "; or in contravention of the guarantees set forth in section 4(f) (2)".

SEC. 207. Section 14(c) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(3) The term 'language minorities' or 'language minority group' means persons who are American Indian, Asian American, Alaskan Natives or of Spanish heritage."

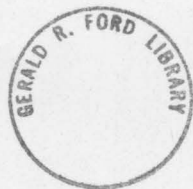
SEC. 208. If any amendments made by this Act or the application of any provision thereof to any person or circumstance is judicially determined to be invalid, the remainder of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, or the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected by such determination.

TITLE III

SEC. 301. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by inserting the following new section immediately after section 202:

"BILINGUAL ELECTION REQUIREMENTS

"SEC. 203. (a) The Congress finds that, through the use of various practices and procedures, citizens of language minorities have been effectively excluded from participation in the electoral process. Among other factors, the denial of the right to vote of such minority group citizens is ordinarily directly related to the unequal educational



opportunities afforded them, resulting in high illiteracy and low voting participation. The Congress declares that, in order to enforce the guarantees of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the United States Constitution, it is necessary to eliminate such discrimination by prohibiting these practices, and by prescribing other remedial devices.

“(b) Prior to August 6, 1985, no State or political subdivision shall provide registration or voting notices, forms, instructions, assistance, or other materials or information relating to the electoral process, including ballots, only in the English language if the Director of the Census determines (i) that more than 5 percent of the citizens of voting age of such State or political subdivision are members of a single language minority and (ii) that the illiteracy rate of such persons as a group is higher than the national illiteracy rate: *Provided*, That the prohibitions of this subsection shall not apply in any political subdivision which has less than five percent voting age citizens of each language minority which comprises over five percent of the statewide population of voting age citizens. For purposes of this subsection, illiteracy means the failure to complete the fifth primary grade. The determinations of the Director of the Census under this subsection shall be effective upon publication in the Federal Register and shall not be subject to review in any court.

“(c) Whenever any State or political subdivision subject to the prohibition of subsection (b) of this section provides any registration or voting notices, forms, instructions, assistance, or other materials or information relating to the electoral process, including ballots, it shall provide them in the language of the applicable minority group as well as in the English language: *Provided*, That where the language of the applicable minority group is oral or unwritten or in the case of Alaskan natives, if the predominant language is historically unwritten, the State or political subdivision is only required to furnish oral instructions, assistance, or other information relating to registration and voting.

“(d) Any State or political subdivision subject to the prohibition of subsection (b) of this section, which seeks to provide English-only registration or voting materials or information, including ballots, may file an action against the United States in the United States District Court for a declaratory judgment permitting such provision. The court shall grant the requested relief if it determines that the illiteracy rate of the applicable language minority group within the State or political subdivision is equal to or less than the national illiteracy rate.

“(e) For purposes of this section, the term ‘language minorities’ or ‘language minority group’ means persons who are American Indian, Asian American, Alaskan Natives, or of Spanish heritage.”

SEC. 302. Sections 203, 204, and 205 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, are redesignated as 204, 205, and 206, respectively.

SEC. 303. Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as redesignated section 204 by section 302 of this Act, is amended by inserting immediately after “in violation of section 202,” the following: “or 203.”

SEC. 304. Section 204 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as redesignated section 205 by section 302 of this Act, is amended by striking out “or 202” and inserting in lieu thereof “, 202, or 203”.



TITLE IV

SEC. 401. Section 3 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by striking out "Attorney General" the first three times it appears and inserting in lieu thereof the following "Attorney General or an aggrieved person".

SEC. 402. Section 14 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) In any action or proceeding to enforce the voting guarantees of the fourteenth or fifteenth amendment, the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the United States, a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs."

SEC. 403. Title 11 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 207. (a) Congress hereby directs the Director of the Census forthwith to conduct a survey to compile registration and voting statistics: (i) in every State or political subdivision with respect to which the prohibitions of section 4(a) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 are in effect, for every statewide general election for Members of the United States House of Representatives after January 1, 1974; and (ii) in every State or political subdivision for any election designated by the United States Commission on Civil Rights. Such surveys shall only include a count of citizens of voting age, race or color, and national origin, and a determination of the extent to which such persons are registered to vote and have voted in the elections surveyed.

"(b) In any survey under subsection (a) of this section no person shall be compelled to disclose his race, color, national origin, political party affiliation, or how he voted (or the reasons therefor), nor shall any penalty be imposed for his failure or refusal to make such disclosures. Every person interrogated orally, by written survey or questionnaire, or by any other means with respect to such information shall be fully advised of his right to fail or refuse to furnish such information.

"(c) The Director of the Census shall, at the earliest practicable time, report to the Congress the results of every survey conducted pursuant to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section.

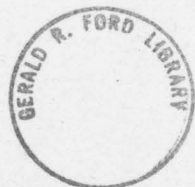
"(d) The provisions of section 9 and chapter 7 of title 13 of the United States Code shall apply to any survey, collection, or compilation of registration and voting statistics carried out under subsection (a) of this section."

SEC. 404. Section 11(c) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by inserting after "Columbia," the following words: "Guam, or the Virgin Islands,".

SEC. 405. Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended—

(1) by striking out "except that neither" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "or upon good cause shown, to facilitate an expedited approval within sixty days after such submission, the Attorney General has affirmatively indicated that such objection will not be made. Neither an affirmative indication by the Attorney General that no objection will be made, nor";

(2) by placing after the words "failure to object" a comma; and



(3) by inserting immediately before the final sentence thereof the following: "In the event the Attorney General affirmatively indicates that no objection will be made within the sixty-day period following receipt of a submission, the Attorney General may reserve the right to reexamine the submission if additional information comes to his attention during the remainder of the sixty-day period which would otherwise require objection in accordance with this section."

SEC. 406. Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as redesignated 204 by section 302 of this Act, is amended by striking out "section 2282 of title 28" and inserting "section 2284 of title 28" in lieu thereof.

SEC. 407. Title III of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended to read as follows:

"TITLE III—EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD VOTING AGE

"ENFORCEMENT OF TWENTY-SIXTH AMENDMENT

"SEC. 301. (a) (1) The Attorney General is directed to institute, in the name of the United States, such actions against States or political subdivisions, including actions for injunctive relief, as he may determine to be necessary to implement the twenty-sixth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"(2) The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction of proceedings instituted under this title, which shall be heard and determined by a court of three judges in accordance with section 2284 of title 28 of the United States Code, and any appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court. It shall be the duty of the judges designated to hear the case to assign the case for hearing and determination thereof, and to cause the case to be in every way expedited.

"(b) Whoever shall deny or attempt to deny any person of any right secured by the twenty-sixth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

"DEFINITION

"SEC. 302. As used in this title, the term 'State' includes the District of Columbia."

SEC. 408. Section 10 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended—

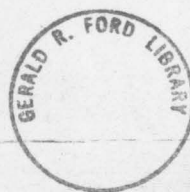
(1) by striking out subsection (d);

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting "and section 2 of the twenty-fourth amendment" immediately after "fifteenth amendment"; and

(3) by striking out "and" the first time it appears in subsection (b), and inserting in lieu thereof a comma.

SEC. 409. Section 11 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(c) (1) Whoever votes more than once in an election referred to in paragraph (2) shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.



"(2) The prohibition of this subsection applies with respect to any general, special, or primary election held solely or in part for the purpose of selecting or electing any candidate for the office of President, Vice President, presidential elector, Member of the United States Senate, Member of the United States House of Representatives, Delegate from the District of Columbia, Guam, or the Virgin Islands, or Resident Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

"(3) As used in this subsection, the term 'votes more than once' does not include the casting of an additional ballot if all prior ballots of that voter were invalidated, nor does it include the voting in two jurisdictions under section 202 of this Act, to the extent two ballots are not cast for an election to the same candidacy or office."

SEC. 410. Section 3 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by inserting immediately before "guarantees" each time it appears the following "voting".

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*



94th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

H.R. 5551

Henry B. Hall
(Original signature of Member)

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

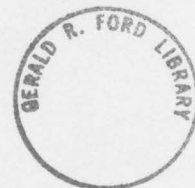
Mr. BADILLO introduced the following bill; which was referred
to the Committee on _____

A BILL

(Insert title of bill here)

To amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United*
2 *States of America in Congress assembled,* That Section 4(b) of
the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by adding at the end
of the final paragraph thereof the following new sentence:
"However, the failure of the Attorney General to make a certifi-
cation under section 6(b)(1) for the reason that he does not
believe the complaints to be meritorious shall be reviewable
in the District Court for the District of Columbia, and shall
be upheld if there is substantial evidence on the record taken
as a whole to support his disbelief in the merit of such
complaints."



Sec. 2. Section 12 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) Whoever, being an officer of a State or political subdivision, enforces or implements any qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure which has not been submitted to the Attorney General as required by section 5 shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount not less than \$5,000 nor greater than \$10,000 to be assessed by the Attorney General and collected in a civil action in the appropriate United States District Court."

Sec.3. Section 18 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 18. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977, and such sums for each succeeding fiscal year as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act."

Sec.4. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by adding at the end of title II the following new section:

"Sec. 206. In any action or proceeding brought by an individual to secure rights guaranteed under this Act, the court may allow the prevailing party a reasonable



attorney's fee as part of the costs."

Sec. 5. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new title:

"TITLE IV --REGISTRATION AND VOTING STATISTICS

"Sec. 401. The Director of the Census shall promptly conduct a survey to compile registration and voting statistics in any state or political subdivision with respect to which determinations have been and in such other States and political subdivisions as may be designated by the Commission on Civil Rights. Such a survey shall only include a count of persons of voting age by race, color, and national origin, and determination of the extent to which such persons are registered to vote, and have voted in any statewide primary or general election in which the Members of the United States House of Representatives are nominated or elected, since January 1, 1970. Such information shall also be collected and compiled in connection with the Twentieth Decennial Census. The provisions of section 9 and chapter 7 of title 15, United States Code, shall apply to any survey, collection, or compilation of registration and voting statistics carried out under this title, except that no person shall be compelled to disclose his race, color, national origin, his



political party affiliation, or how he voted (or the reasons therefor), nor shall any penalty be imposed for his failure or refusal to make such disclosures. Every person interrogated orally, by written survey or questionnaire or by any other means with respect to such information shall be fully advised with respect to his right to fail to or refuse to furnish such information.

"Sec. 402. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated in addition to such sums authorized to be appropriated by section 13 of this Act, such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this title."



BOARD MEETING / NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA
- SEPTEMBER 1

HOUSING ASSISTANCE COUNCIL

chicano/black

- Concentrate on ~~establishing~~
- Provide technical assistance and loans/site developments/land
- Juan Parlane

JOINT RESOLUTION 215 — requesting that proclamation be issued,

JUNE 17, 1974 SENATOR MONTAÑA / DOMENICI

DECLARING

CONVICTED 3 conference on Brotherhood Awareness

PRESIDENT ISSUE PROCLAMATION declaring 1st Saturday

of April of every year BROTHERHOOD AWARENESS DAY

throughout the country in the interest of promoting
goodwill among the people regardless of socio/economic

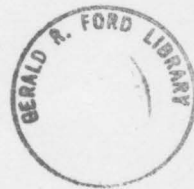
- builds bridges of respect, dignity, and justice and
demolishes the walls of cultural and political alienation

- creates a climate of concern and action for the common
good of all people. Recognizes that prejudice comes
in many flavors -- all bitter. It recognizes that
prejudice without love easily becomes hate.

B/O states invite to a person of appeal to all of their
relationships -- and appeals between
shades complex - urban/rural rich/poor
religious/non-religious cultural

B/O study transforms persons from their cramped
islands

to swim freely in the ocean of human experience
where they learn from others
changes a person for a brother's deeper into a
brotherly brother - B/O replace pity with empathy
fear with high love, suspicion with understanding
paternalism with mutual respect and support.



94th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

H.R. 5552

Herman Badillo
(Original signature of Member)

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. BADILLO, for himself, introduced the following bill; which was referred
and is. Jordan and Mr. Roybal
to the Committee on _____

A BILL

(Insert title of bill here)

To amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to extend and expand
its coverage, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United*
- 2 *States of America in Congress assembled,* That this Act may be
cited as the "Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1975".

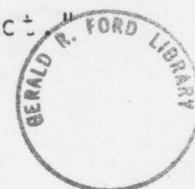
Title I

SEC. 101. Section 4(a) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965
is amended by striking out "ten" each time it appears and
inserting in lieu thereof "twenty".

SEC. 102. Section 201(a) of the Voting Rights Act of
1965 is amended by--

(1) striking out "Prior to August 6, 1975, no"
and inserting "No" in lieu thereof; and

(2) striking out "as to which the provisions of
section 4(a) of this Act are not in effect by reason of
determinations made under section 4(b) of this Act"
and inserting in lieu thereof a period.

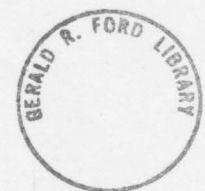


TITLE II

Sec. 201. Section 4(a) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by--

(1) adding after "Determinations have been made under" the first two sentences of ":

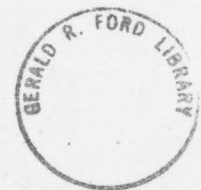
(2) adding at the end of the first paragraph thereof the following: "No citizen shall be denied the right to vote in any Federal, State, or local election because of his failure to comply with any test or device in any State with respect to which the determinations have been made under the third sentence of subsection (b) of this section or in any political subdivision with respect to which such determinations have been made as a separate unit, unless the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in an action for a declaratory judgment brought by such State or subdivision against the United States has determined that no such test or device has been used during the ten years preceding the filing of the action for the purpose or with the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color, or in contravention of the guarantees set forth in section 4(f)(1): Provided, That no such declaratory judgment shall issue with respect to any plaintiff for



a period of ten years after the entry of a final judgment of any court of the United States, other than the denial of a declaratory judgment under this section, whether entered prior to or after the enactment of this paragraph, determining that denials or abridgments of the right to vote on account of race or color, or in contravention of the guarantees set forth in section 4(f)(1), through the use of tests or devices have occurred anywhere in the territory of such plaintiff.";

(3) striking out "the action" in the third paragraph thereof, and by inserting in lieu thereof "an action under the first sentence of subsection 4(a)"; and

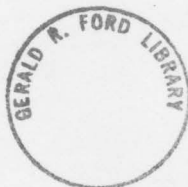
(4) adding following the third paragraph thereof the following paragraph: "If the Attorney General determines that he has no reason to believe that any such test or device has been used during the ten years preceding the filing of an action under the second sentence of subsection 4(a) for the purpose or with the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color, or in contravention of the guarantees set forth in section 4(f)(1), he shall consent to the entry of such judgment.".



SEC. 202. Section 4(b) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by adding at the end of the first paragraph thereof the following: "On or after August 6, 1975, in addition to any State or political subdivision of a State determined to be subject to subsection (a) pursuant to the previous two sentences, the provisions of subsection (a) shall apply in any State or any political subdivision of a State which (i) the Attorney General determines maintained on November 1, 1972, any test or device, and with respect to which (ii) the Director of the Census determines that less than 50 per centum of the persons of voting age were registered on November 1, 1972, or that less than 50 per centum of such persons voted in the presidential election of November 1972."

SEC. 203. Section 4 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by adding the following new subsection:

"(f)(1) No citizen of Spanish origin shall be denied the right under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to vote in any Federal, State, or local election because of his inability to read, write, understand, or interpret any matter in the English language. The Congress hereby declares that to secure the rights of citizens of Spanish origin to vote in Federal, State, and local elections it is necessary to



prohibit the States and political subdivisions from conditioning the right to vote of such citizens on ability to read, write, understand, or interpret any matter in the English language.

"(2) To assure that the right of such citizens of the United States to vote is not denied or abridged, no citizen of Spanish origin shall be denied the right to vote in any Federal, State, or local election because of his failure to comply with any test or device, as defined in paragraph (3) of this subsection, in any State with respect to which determinations have been made under subsection (b) or in any political subdivision with respect to which such determinations have been made as a separate unit.

"(3) For purposes of this title, the term "test or device" shall also mean, in addition to the provisions of section 4(c), any practice or requirement by which any State or political subdivision provided any ballots, voting or registration notices, registration forms, or voting or registration instructions to voters only in the English language without providing printed translations of such ballots, voting or registration notices, registration forms, or voting or registration instructions in the Spanish language with respect to the presidential election occurring in November 1972 or any election occurring after such presidential election where the Director of the Census determines that more than five per centum of the persons of voting age residing in such State or political subdivision are of Spanish origin."



SEC. 204. Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by adding after "November 1, 1968," the following: "or whenever a State or political subdivision with respect to which the prohibitions set forth in section 4(a) based upon determinations made under the third sentence of section 4(b) are in effect shall enact or seek to administer any voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure with respect to voting different from that in force or effect on November 1, 1972,".

SEC. 205. Sections 3 and 6 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 are each amended by striking out "fifteenth amendment" each time it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "fourteenth and fifteenth amendments".

SEC. 206. Sections 2, 3, the second paragraph of section 4(a), 4(d), 5, 6, and 13 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 are each amended by adding immediately after "on account of race or color" each time it appears the following: ", or in contravention of the guarantees set forth in section 4(f)(1)".

SEC. 207. If any amendments made by this ^{Act} ~~Act~~ or the application of any provision thereof to any person or circumstance is judicially determined to be invalid, the remainder of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 ^{as amended} or the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected by such determination.



TITLE III

Sec. 301. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by adding at the end of Title II the following new section:

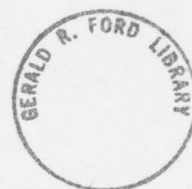
"Sec. 206. (a) Prior to August 6, 1985, no State or political subdivision shall provide ballots, voting or registration notices, registration forms, ~~or~~ voting or registration instructions, or voting or registration assistance to voters in English only, if more than 5 per centum of the persons of voting age of such State or political subdivision are of any single mother tongue other than English, as determined by the Director of the Census, based on the 1970 decennial census: PROVIDED, That the illiteracy rate in the English language of the members of the group of persons protected by this section residing in such State or political subdivision is equal to or ~~more~~ ^{more} than the nationwide illiteracy rate in the English language. ~~For all persons of voting age.~~ For purposes of this subsection, illiteracy is defined as failure to complete 5 grades of schooling. The determination of the Director of the Census under this subsection shall not be subject to review in any court, and shall be effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

"(b) Any State or political subdivision subject to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, shall provide



to voters written ballots (or sample ballots), registration forms, voting or registration notices, voting or registration instructions, and voting or registration assistance in the mother tongue of the applicable group of persons, as defined in subsection (a) of this section.

"(c) Upon publication in the Federal Register of such list of all States and political subdivisions determined by the Director of the Census pursuant to subsection (a), the Attorney General shall notify such State or political subdivision that it may be subject to the provisions of this section. The Attorney General shall inform the chief legal officer of such State or political subdivision that in order to establish that it is not subject to this section, such State or political subdivision must provide the Attorney General within 60 days of receipt of the Attorney General's notice sufficient evidence to establish that such State or political subdivision did provide to voters ballots, voting or registration notices, registration forms, ~~(2)~~ voting or registration instructions, and voting and registration assistance in the mother tongue of the applicable group of persons, as defined in subsection (a) of this section. ^{within 30 days of receipt of such evidence,} ~~As soon as is practicable after the expiration of 60 days from the date of notification,~~ the Attorney General shall determine whether the State or political subdivision has submitted sufficient evidence to es-



tablish that such State or political subdivision has satisfied the requirements of subsection (b) of this section. If the Attorney General determines that such State or political subdivision has not established that it has satisfied the requirements of subsection (b) of this section, he shall certify that such jurisdiction is subject to the provisions of subsection (b).

^{"Any determination}
~~the certification of the Attorney General, that a~~ ^{in accordance}
~~with the provisions of the preceding paragraph~~
~~State or political subdivision is subject to the pro-~~
~~visions of subsection (b)~~ shall be effective upon publication in the Federal Register, and shall be reviewable in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. - An action pursuant to this provision shall be heard and determined by a court of three judges in accordance with the provisions of section 2284 of Title 28 and any appeal shall be to the Supreme Court."

Sec. 302. Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is amended by adding after "in violation of section 202," the following: "or (c) undertakes to deny the rights protected by section 206."



REMARKS OF HERMAN BADILLO -- INTRODUCTION OF THE VOTING
RIGHTS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1975

H.R. 5552

Mr. Speaker: I am today introducing legislation, with my distinguished colleagues, Ms. Jordan and Mr. Roybal, to extend and expand the coverage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. In brief, the purposes of this bill are (1) to extend the temporary provisions of the Voting Rights Act for an additional ten years and to make the ban on literacy tests permanent; (2) to provide for the expansion of the coverage of the Voting Rights Act to jurisdictions which have denied or abridged the right to vote of persons of Spanish origin; and (3) to address the voting problems of other language minorities.

The legislation we introduce today represents a careful review of the excellent testimony which has been presented to the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights and the various comments and suggestions which have been offered regarding proposed amendments which had been introduced earlier this session by myself, Ms. Jordan, and Mr. Roybal. This bill also reflects, in part, the recent proposals made by the Department of Justice. The cooperation and assistance which has been extended by the Justice Department in attempting to draft amendments to the Voting Rights Act for the purposes outlined in this bill has been greatly appreciated.

Mr. Speaker, during the ~~many~~ days of hearings which have been



held by the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, the need for this legislation has been clearly and dramatically established. Nearly every witness before that Subcommittee voiced concern about the forms of discriminatory voting practices used to deny persons of Spanish origin their right to vote or to minimize the effect of their vote. The Subcommittee has been provided substantial documentary evidence of pervasive discrimination in voting with respect to persons of Spanish origin. Specific instances of voting discrimination against Mexican-Americans in the Southwest, Puerto Ricans in the Northeast cited during these hearings are of the same character and effect of those which led to the original enactment of this Act. And, the principle of extending coverage of the Act to persons of Spanish origin was supported by the Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and other respected individuals and organizations. My colleagues and I have introduced this bill today so that Members of the House and other interested parties may review its provisions during the upcoming recess. We believe this bill represents a rational, effective and constitutional approach to this question. It is supported by the National Congress of Hispanic American Citizens and other national organizations representing the Spanish community. It is our hope that the

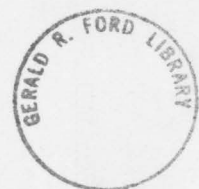


Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights will use this bill as the vehicle for dealing with the issues which have been brought to its attention.

Under title I of the legislation introduced today, the temporary provisions of the Voting Rights Act would be extended for an additional ten years. In addition, the bill provides for a permanent ban on literacy tests. In this respect, the bill is identical to H.R. 939 introduced by Chairman Rodino and Mr. Edwards, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights.

Title II of the bill provides for the expansion of the coverage of the Voting Rights Act to jurisdictions which have denied or abridged the right to vote of persons of Spanish origin. The proposed amendments contained in this title provide a triggering mechanism which would bring jurisdictions within the coverage of this Act if: (1) there are large concentrations of persons of Spanish origin; (2) certain election and registration materials were printed only in English in 1972; and (3) less than 50 percent of the persons of voting age voted in the presidential election of November 1972.

The amendments which are made by this title conform, in large part, to the format of the Voting Rights Act and closely parallel the provisions of the original Act and the



1970 amendments enacted by the Congress. They are, therefore consistent with the operation of the Act since 1965.

However, the proposed amendments are different in two respects: First, the bill would add a new subsection (f) to section 4 of the Act to extend the protection of the Act to persons of Spanish origin based on their right to vote under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. This new provision states that "No citizen of Spanish origin shall be denied the right under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to vote in any Federal, State, or local election because of his inability to read, write, understand, or interpret any matter in the English language." Specifically, this provision would:

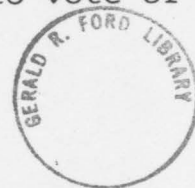
- 1) prohibit the States or political subdivisions from conditioning the right of such citizens to vote on their ability to read, write, understand, or interpret any matter in the English language.
- 2) modify the definition of term "test or devise" to also mean any practice or requirement by which a State or political subdivision provided all election and registration material in the English language only without providing printed translations in the Spanish language for the presidential election of 1972 and where more than five percent of the voting age population residing in that State of political subdivision were of Spanish origin; and
- 3) provide that any State or political subdivision determined to have maintained such a test or device would be subject to the provisions of sections 4(a) and (b) of the Act

I have included with this statement a list of those jurisdictions which would be covered by these proposed amendments.



Secondly, these amendments would be enacted under the authority of the fourteenth amendment as well as the fifteenth amendment to further strengthen the constitutional basis for the Act. In this regard, the bill amends certain operative provisions of the Voting Rights Act to insure the applicability of those provisions to jurisdictions newly covered under the proposed amendments.

The title would also broaden the Attorney General's discretionary authority under section 3 of the Act. Presently, section 3 authorizes the Attorney General to institute a proceeding in the courts under any statute to enforce the guarantees of the fifteenth amendment in those jurisdictions not automatically covered by the trigger mechanism of the Act. If it is found that violations have occurred which justify equitable relief, the court is authorized to apply certain remedies provided for in the Act. The addition of the fourteenth amendment in this section would allow the Attorney General, when in his judgment substantial evidence exists that any State or political subdivision is denying or abridging the right of any citizen to vote, to bring suit and seek to have certain provisions of the Act apply in such State or political subdivision. In this sense, section 3 of the Act would be nationwide in scope and appropriately more universal in its coverage to insure that the Attorney General could take such steps as he deemed necessary to prevent the denial or abridgement of the right to vote of

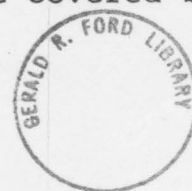


any citizen anywhere in the United States.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, title II of the proposed bill contains a specific separability clause with respect to the amendments made by this ^{bill} ~~title~~ to the Act. This separability clause is of particular importance in this bill because it should be the demonstrable intent of Congress that the extension of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 not be impaired by a challenge to the constitutionality of the provisions of this bill which would expand the coverage of the Act. Similarly it should be demonstrable that it is the intent of Congress that valid ^{portions} ~~provisions~~ of the Amendment expanding coverage of the Voting Rights Act are separable from any portions which might be held unconstitutional.

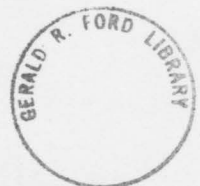
The fundamental determination in weighing the separability of valid and invalid sections of an act rests on the intent of the Congress. The inclusion of a separability clause in an act creates a presumption of separability to which the courts will give great weight. Therefore this bill specifically states Congressional intent that the provisions of the Voting Rights Act, as amended, are separable from title II of this bill.

Title III of the proposed bill is a variation of a recent Justice Department proposal. It would amend title II of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to ban the use of English only election and registration materials and assistance until 1985 in those States and political subdivisions not covered by

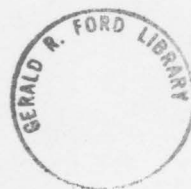


the special provisions of the Act, but which have a substantial concentration of persons whose mother tongue is other than English and where the illiteracy rate of such persons in English is below the nationwide illiteracy rate in English for all persons of voting age. There is evidence that although other language groups do not suffer from the same pervasive voting discrimination which has been demonstrated for persons of Spanish origin, they do register and vote in fewer numbers than their English-speaking neighbors.

Therefore, this provision would provide some assistance to these groups, with a minimum of federal intrusion into state affairs and without setting into operation all of the stringent requirements of other sections of the Voting Rights Act. Such a provision is a constitutional exercise of Congress' Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendment powers. Although data on the jurisdictions which would be covered by this provision is not presently readily available, a review of recently provided 1970 Census data on mother tongue compilations clearly indicates that this factor, when combined with literacy level statistics being compiled by the Census Bureau will focus the provisions of this title on only those jurisdictions where a demonstrable need for such protection has been established. This title also contains a "bail-out" provision and provides that determination made by the Attorney General under its provisions are reviewable in the courts.



At this point I would like to include in the Record the text of this bill, a section-by-section analysis, and a list of those jurisdictions which would be covered by the proposed amendments to title I of the Voting Rights Act.



H.R. 5552

THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1975

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

To amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to extend and expand its coverage, and for other purposes.

TITLE I

- Sec. 101. Extends the temporary provisions of the Act for an additional ten years.
- Sec. 102. Amends section 201 of the Act to provide for a permanent ban on literacy tests.

TITLE II

- Sec. 201. Amends section 4(a) of the Act to provide for the suspension of tests and devices in those jurisdictions which are brought within coverage of the Act by operation of the amendment to section 4(b) and a new subsection 4(f). The "bail-out" provision is identical to that provided for newly covered jurisdictions in the original provisions of the 1965 Act.
- Sec. 202. Modifies section 4(b) of the Act by adding a 1972 trigger to the Act. This provision would apply to any State or political subdivision which would be covered by the Act pursuant to the provisions of amendments to section 4(a) and a new subsection 4(f) relating to persons of Spanish origin. The language used is identical (except for the date and one technical reference) to that used in the 1970 amendments to the Act for extension of coverage.
- Sec. 203. Amends section 4 of the Act by adding a new subsection (f) which extends the protections of the Act to persons of Spanish origin based on their right to vote under the fourteenth and fifteenth



amendments to the Constitution. Specifically, this section:

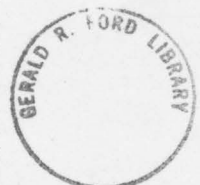
- a) prohibits the States or political subdivisions from conditioning the right of such citizens to vote on their ability to read, write, understand, or interpret any matter in the English language;
- b) modifies the definition of term "test or device" to also mean any practice or requirement by which a State or political subdivision provided all election and registration material in the English language only without providing printed translations in the Spanish language for the presidential election of 1972 and where more than five percent of the voting age population residing in that State or political subdivision were of Spanish origin; and
- c) provides that any State or political subdivision determined to have maintained such a test or device would be subject to the provisions of sections 4(a) and (b) of the Act.

Sec. 204. Amends section 5 of the Act to freeze the electoral laws and procedures of the newly covered jurisdictions as they were on November 1, 1972 and applies the pre-clearance provisions of section 5 of the Act to such jurisdictions.

Sec. 205. Amends sections 6 and 13 of the Act by adding the fourteenth amendment as a basis for enforcement of the Act.

Sec. 206. Amends sections 2,3,4,5,6, and 13 of the Act by adding "or in contravention of the guarantees set forth in section 4(f)(1)" after "race or color" to insure that the operative provisions of those sections will apply to any State or political subdivision covered under the Act pursuant to these amendments.

Sec. 207. Specifically provides for the separability of the provisions of amendments made by this title to the Act from existing provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.



Title III

Sec. 301. Amends the Act by adding a new section 206 which would ban the use of English only election and registration materials in any State or political subdivision where more than five percent of the voting age population were members of any single group whose mother tongue is other than English and where such group has an illitaracy rate in the English language which is equal to or more than the nationwide illiteracy rate in the English language for all persons of voting age. Any such State or political subdivision would be required to provide such election and registration materials in the language of such persons. A determination by the Attorney General under this section would be reviewable in the courts.

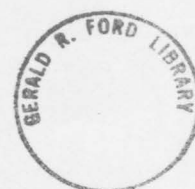
Se. 302. Amends section 203 of the Act to allow the Attorney General to enforce section 206.



H.R. 5552

JURISDICTIONS IN WHICH MORE THAN 5 PERCENT OF THE
POPULATION ARE PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND WHICH
HAD LESS THAN 50 PERCENT VOTER PARTICIPATION IN 1972

	<u>Voter Turnout</u> <u>1972 (%)</u>	<u>Spanish Origin</u> <u>1970 (VAP)</u>
ARIZONA		
*Apache	36.7	6.9
*Cochise	41.6	24.6
*Coconino	49.3	12.4
Maricopa	49.5	11.0
*Mohave	47.2	5.4
*Navajo	41.5	10.1
*Pima	48.5	18.4
*Pinal	37.8	30.2
*Santa Cruz	43.7	65.4
*Yuma	37.0	19.5
CALIFORNIA		
Kings	43.7	20.2
Merced	47.4	19.4
*Monterey	48.2	16.2
Solano	49.1	8.8
Tulare	48.4	18.3
*Yuba	43.3	6.0
COLORADO		
El Paso	44.9	7.2



	<u>Voter Turnout 1972 (%)</u>	<u>Spanish Origin 1970 (VAP)</u>
FLORIDA		
Collier	47.5	6.2
Dade	45.0	9.3
Hardee	39.7	7.9
Hendry	43.3	5.1
Hillsborough	42.6	9.6
Monroe	46.0	12.5
NEW MEXICO		
Curry	41.9	14.3
McKinley	42.8	20.2
Otero	42.7	20.7
NEW YORK		
*Bronx	43.7	16.9
*Kings	43.3	6.7
*New York	46.2	6.6
TEXAS - STATEWIDE		
254 Counties	46.9	13.9

*Jurisdictions already covered by the Voting Rights Act.

