**Analysis:**

**Counterbudget proposed**

For the past decade, the nation has been talking about a reordering of priorities—priorities in the fiscal sense with regard to urban problems, defense, housing, and the other pressing needs of a growing economy. The National Urban Coalition has just released the first detailed study of the possibilities for a reordered federal budget. 

**Enlightened Counterbudget. A Blueprint for Changing National Priorities (Prager Books) it is the result of 2,500,000, and many man-hours of work, and much computer time.**

Counterbudget is a disciplined study of priorities within the framework of the federal budget. As such, it operates within six basic policy goals:

- Achieve full employment with a high level of economic and reasonable price stability, and provide all citizens with an equal opportunity to participate in American society and in the shaping of governmental decisions.
- Guarantee that no American woman or child is hungry or homeless, that basic needs—food, shelter, health care, a healthy environment, personal freedom, and adequate income—are met.
- Rectify the imbalance in revenue between the federal government and state and local governments.
- Secure adequate national security against military threats from abroad.
- Meet our obligations to assist the economic development of the world's less-developed nations.
- In doing so, basic increases in spending in the public sector, in the fields of revenue sharing and transfer payments (social security, welfare, income supplements, etc.) to individuals, are called for. To pay for these, basic increases in defense expenditures; they call for a "cut of $24 billion from the present level of $37.5 billion to $50.4 billion in 1976." This is $4 billion increases in Federal revenues and new National Health Insurance plan revenues, reductions in "Final Expense" plans for persons and "Counter-budget for States and Localities" (Coun- terbudget) an outline of 2.7% of the 1976 budget projection of $530 billion. These changes are expected to result in: revenue sharing, general aid to education, and interest subsidies on state and local securities. Basic components of this include an outline of the expanded Counter-budget. Federal assumption of public-assistance and medical care.

The specialty night is one of several innovations introduced to the Ashdown dining hall in an effort to improve business there. Ashdown was to be closed for the next year by order of the Institute, and only organized, large scale protest by the graduate student population and some other members of the community forced MIT to reconsider the plan.

The specialty night essentially increased the usual number of patrons. As a result, Ashdown was to close on August 34th, and 341-34 Federal Assembly vote to rescind the decision. Opposing parties would have their cases first reviewed by a special panel, and if no decision is reached, an informal settlement is possible. Should no compromise be reached, a special panel appointed from the committee convenes to determine the issue. The panel may dissolve the case should it find trivial, insufficiently presented for settlement, or if there has been an insufficient use of the informal process. If the case goes to a hearing, the charges is, setting a date for the hearing.

Seven affirmative votes from the panel are necessary for a positive ruling, which is the putting out of punishment. Appeal to a second panel is possible. The panel has released the first detailed study of the possibilities for a reordered federal budget. It is the result of 2,500,000, and many man-hours of work, and much computer time. Counterbudget is a disciplined study of priorities within the framework of the federal budget. As such, it operates within six basic policy goals:

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(Refer to page 3)