

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Miss Stanley introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To amend the National Labor Relations Act, so as to make it an unfair labor practice to discriminate against any employee, in the rate of compensation paid, on account of sex.

- Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 1 of the National Labor Relations Act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"Discrimination against employees, in rates of compensation paid, on account of sex is hereby declared to be contrary to the public interest, and it is the policy of the United States, so far as practicable, to eliminate such discrimination."

(b) Section 2 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(c) To discriminate against any employee, in the rate of compensation paid, on account of sex."



Vol. 111

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 89th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1965

No. 84

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, May 10, 1965)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, our Father, whose still, small voice invites us to turn aside from the feverish ways of the world; Purge us that, pursuing our way amid the false standards set up by man who have not seen in any, we so often make Thy love too narrow, by false measures of our own.

As we bow at this altar of Thy grace, make us vividly aware that if we live a life of prayer, Thou art present everywhere. Endow and enrich Thy servants in this national body with wisdom and purity of motive in the ministry of public affairs. In these days so fraught with destiny, make them worthy of the Nation's trust, turning to Thee with the fervent voice—

We pledge our hopes, our faith, our lives, That freedom shall not die. We pray Thy guidance, strength, and grace. Amen.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

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VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1564) to enforce the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. MANFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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Statement of Congressman John Conyers, Jr.
First District - Michigan
on H.R. 6400, The Voting Rights Act of 1965
before Subcommittee #5 of the House Judiciary Committee
Thursday morning, April 1, 1965

Chairman Celler and members of the Subcommittee:

Introduction

I deeply appreciate the courtesy and consideration extended to me by this subcommittee and by our honored and distinguished chairman. I am doubly indebted, Mr. Chairman, for you have permitted me not only to question witnesses, but also to testify myself.

I feel that this is the most important bill I shall ever be privileged to work on. What we do in the Judiciary Committee could guarantee, for the first time in American history, the right of all Americans to fully and fairly participate in the political process, and give true meaning to the Fifteenth Amendment which was finally ratified exactly ninety-five years ago as of Tuesday.

I am very much aware that the members of this subcommittee have had more experience than I in the technical and difficult area of drafting good legislation that will avoid constitutional pitfalls. Therefore, I make my remarks this morning in a spirit of humility and cooperation and with the deep hope that I may help to further the "dignity of man and the destiny of democracy" of which President Johnson spoke so eloquently on March 15.

Bill Must Be strengthened

I am very concerned that this bill must be strengthened if we are to meet our responsibility to deal with the moral and political crisis facing this country. Congress passed civil rights legislation in 1957, 1960, and 1964 designed to guarantee the right to vote. Yet, millions of Americans are still denied the right to vote by means both blatant and devious. Unless we pass a voting rights bill this year which will quickly and finally secure the vote to all Americans regardless of race, I fear the increased feelings of discontent may reach epidemic proportions.

Conyers - page 2

I have heard and am aware of statements that have been made by some that they did not support the inclusion in this bill of further protections of the right to vote, because they feared this would "weigh down" the bill and result in its defeat. I must honestly admit to a very different concern. After three unsuccessful attempts, if our fourth try at drafting voting rights legislation is not successful, I fear that we risk creating a feeling of cynicism and frustration among many American citizens with regard to the effectiveness of justice in our democracy.

President Johnson's speech was the most explicit and the most far-reaching one ever made by an American President concerning the right to vote. The overwhelming national support given that speech demonstrated that it reflected the sentiments and mood of the great majority of the American people. We have seen thousands of American citizens from all walks of life and backgrounds journey to the South in the last few weeks to make personal witness of their determination to achieve equal rights for all Americans. In the last few days, I have been receiving telegrams and letters from all over the country on this subject, as I know my colleagues have, from not only leaders of labor unions, civil rights groups, and each of the major religious denominations in Michigan, but from prominent Americans all over this country, calling for speedy and effective enforcement of the equal right of all Americans to vote. These telegrams demonstrate the overwhelming support from all over the country for improvements in the bill by leaders of labor, civil rights and religious groups.

The great majority of our colleagues will approve the strongest bill necessary to finally guarantee the right to vote, because they know such a measure is vitally needed, long overdue, and has the complete support of the country. The American people have repeatedly shown that they fully support President Johnson's determination that we "must overcome the crippling legacy of bigotry and injustice. And we shall overcome."



This week the House of Representatives is scheduled to debate and vote on a voting rights bill. All of us will agree that every qualified voter should have the right to register, to vote, and to have his vote honestly counted. But the House will have before it two proposals for achieving our objective: the Democrat-Committee bill (H.R. 6400), and the Republican alternative (H.R. 7896) which Rep. William McCulloch and I have introduced. These two approaches were described in our newsletters for June 9th and 16th.

In brief, the Democrat bill generally penalizes those states and counties having literacy tests in which less than 50 percent of the voting-age population registered or cast a ballot in 1964. The Republican proposal would apply to any state or county in which there is proof that eligible voters currently are being denied the right to register or vote on account of race. The Democrats primarily take an arbitrary figure, 50%, and apply it retroactively to 1964 to a limited number of states, excluding from automatic coverage the states of Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Florida. The Republicans propose to look at the situation as it exists in every state now or at a future election in order to assure to all qualified citizens the right to vote. Under certain circumstances the Democrat bill would apply, by means of a special procedure, to other than those states affected by the 1964 percentage provision. Both bills authorize federally appointed officials to register voters and supervise elections if the law becomes applicable in a given state or county.

RENT SUBSIDIES: By a close and significant vote of 202 to 208, the "rent supplement" provision was kept in the housing bill passed by the House last Wednesday. This means that in New York City, for instance, we as taxpayers will be subsidizing the rent of families earning up to \$11,200 a year. Uncle Sam will pay the difference between the eligible tenant's rent and one-fourth of his income. A total of 72 Democrats joined 130 Republicans to kill this provision but 204 Democrats with four Republicans provided a six-vote victory. But it was no victory for present and prospective homeowners, for present and future taxpayers, for those who accept the great traditions of self-reliance and personal responsibility. And please note: We are not talking about the needy and the under-privileged when tax subsidies (rent supplements) can be given to families with income up to \$11,200. Among the 72 Democrats voting against this sort of subsidy was the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, my good friend, George Mahon of Texas.

JOHN F. KENNEDY
MASSACHUSETTS

COMMITTEES:
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
SENATE BUSINESS

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 6, 1957

Honorable Harry F. Byrd
Chairman
Senate Finance Committee
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Byrd:

It is my understanding that your Committee will consider this morning the nomination of Elliot Richardson of Massachusetts to be Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

I want the Committee record to show the very high regard in which Mr. Richardson is held by all who know him, including myself. I have worked with him on many occasions in the past, and have always found him to be extremely able, dependable and fair-minded. I believe he will fulfill with excellence the responsibilities of his new position; and I am delighted to be able to endorse to you this splendid citizen of Massachusetts.

I appreciate your giving me this opportunity to make my views on Mr. Richardson known to the Committee.

With every good wish.

Sincerely yours,

John F. Kennedy
John F. Kennedy

JFK:gl

1468 Stirling Pl #16
Brooklyn 13, N.Y.
March 8, 1965

Dear Sir:

You Had better help those
poor innocent people in Selma
Alabama. If your voice or
vote can be of service now is
the time to use it. We can't
sit by any longer and watch
the shocking events in Ala.
Send troops there not overseas
and protect those people right
to vote. It's sicken and as a
mother of four sons I can't

12'
stand it any longer. To think
that one day my sons could
lose their lives protecting those
ignorant people down there is
unbearable.

Sincerely,
Mrs. E. Jackson

February 15, 2000		CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE	H379
The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.		for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)	lieving women of the burden of abortion.
PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE		Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am from Florida, and I rise in support of the Everglades Restoration Plan and funding to make it a reality.	SENIORS DESERVE RELIEF FROM SOCIAL SECURITY EARNINGS LIMIT
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.		The State of Florida has lost 46 percent of its wetlands and 50 percent of its historic Everglades ecosystem. Fifty years ago, the Federal Government established the Everglades National Park, but simultaneously a series of canals, levees and other flood-control structures constructed by the Southern and Central Florida Project disrupted the life blood flow of water to the Everglades. Clean fresh water was cut off from the Everglades. In addition, 68 plant and animal species have become threatened or endangered with extinction.	(Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)
Mrs. MEEK of Florida led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:		The Everglades Restudy we are looking at now, Mr. Speaker, presents us with a very bold road map to undo the damage that has occurred during the last 50 years. It sets forth an extremely challenging agenda to restore the hydrology of the Everglades. It is a beautiful river of grass, and I am sure everyone in this country wants to see it restored.	(Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, it has been said that all work is noble. As much as I believe that, it is a shame that our government does not, because even though we might think all work is noble, our government, unfortunately, views work performed by senior citizens as apparently something less than noble. How else can one explain the Social Security earning limit, which actually penalizes senior citizens who have jobs?)
PRIVATE CALENDAR		We want to meet the needs of both urban and the farming industry, as well as the needs of the natural ecosystem. Restoration of the Everglades ecosystem will yield long-lasting human and environmental benefits to us all. By funding this plan, Mr. Speaker, we can restore this Everglades ecosystem.	Our seniors have worked hard their whole lives and have paid a lot of money into the Social Security system. They do so with the expectation that they will receive Social Security benefits when they turn 65. But the truth of the matter is that millions of seniors who choose to work after the age of 65 are stripped of their Social Security benefits. This is wrong.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is the day for the call of the Private Calendar.			The time has come to stand up for working seniors, just as we stood up for married couples last week. Because just as it is wrong for the government to penalize people for getting married, it is wrong for the government to penalize senior citizens for working. Let us give seniors relief from the Social Security earnings limit.
The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.			
DISPENSING WITH CALL OF PRIVATE CALENDAR ON TODAY		SUSAN B. ANTHONY—A GREAT AMERICAN CHAMPION	COLOMBIAN DRUG POLICY TOWARDS AMERICA
Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the Private Calendar be dispensed with today.		(Mrs. CUBIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)	(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?		Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, Susan B. Anthony is well remembered as one of our Nation's greatest champions, not just of the rights of women, but the rights of all Americans. In addition to her work for women's rights, she was also a leading voice speaking out against the evils of slavery.	Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, while American politicians just say no, reports say that the Colombian drug cartel has placed a \$200,000 bounty on our border patrol. No limits. Kill five agents, you get \$1 million.
There was no objection.		She considered her work in turning women away from abortion as some of the most important in her life. She declared that amongst her greatest joys was to have helped "bring about a better state of things for mothers generally, so that their unborn little ones could not be willed away from them."	Now, if that is not enough to tarnish our slogan, Colombia also plans to increase production of cocaine by 20 percent, and Colombia will expand their coca bush planting to 465 square miles, 465 square miles of land most of it targeted for the United States of America. Beam me up, Mr. Speaker. While American troops are guarding borders overseas, vaccinating dogs in Haiti, the drug lords of Colombia are shooting our border patrol.
ENDING UNFAIR TAXES ON AMERICANS		Today, on the 180th birthday of her death, I rise in honor of this great human rights crusader and to bring her wisdom to bear on one of the great human rights issues of our day, the right of preborn children to live.	A Nation without secure borders is a Nation without security.
(Mr. HAYWORTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)		Susan B. Anthony was clear: abortion for her was nothing less than, quote-unquote, "child murder," and she devoted much of her energies toward making women independent of what she termed the "burden" of abortion.	I yield back the crime, death, addiction, and stupidity in America.
Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I bring this House and the American people good news this morning, because I have just come from a hearing conducted by our Committee on Ways and Means, on which I am honored to serve.		As we celebrate this day, let us also recommit ourselves to her goal of re-	
The good news, Mr. Speaker, for all Americans, but especially for senior Americans, is that this House is preparing to get rid of the unfair penalty on earnings for senior citizens. It is unfair; it is work that is long overdue, and by listening not only to the people of Arizona, but to the people of America, this House stands ready to end the unfair earnings limit on seniors who are Social Security recipients.			THE KEEP OUR PROMISES ACT
We are also pleased, Mr. Speaker, that the President yesterday in an interview joins with us on this. I only hope that the President will also join and work, as this House has done, to sign legislation that ends the unfair marriage penalty on so many Americans.			(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)
So, Mr. Speaker, the record is clear: this Congress is working to end tax unfairness and restore tax fairness and equity for the American people.			
EVERGLADES RESTORATION PLAN			
(Mrs. MEEK of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House			

SEBASTO E. PAINE, Chairman.
George D. Perkins. William S. Stone.
Albert J. Hopkins. John F. Fitzgerald.
John Simpkins. W. Jasper Talbot.
Philip K. Lov. Henry D. Clayton.
James R. Young. Samuel T. Baird.
Archibald Lybrand. Levin Irving Handy.

Committee on
The Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
House of Representatives U. S.,

Diet. by S. E. P. to B. Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, 1898.
Hon. George W. Ray;

Chairman Com. on Invalid Pensions,

City.

Dear Sir:-

I hand you herewith papers in the claim of Harriet Tubman Davis, a Bill for the relief of ~~her~~^{her} before your Committee. Mrs. Davis is now receiving a pension at \$8. per month as widow of her husband. Claim for increase is because of her own personal services in the war. She was employed as nurse, cook~~ing~~^{ed} in the Hospital, and spy during nearly the whole period of the war. I know her personally, and she is a most interesting old colored woman, I should judge nearly eighty years of age; having been born a slave, she does not know her age. And about the year 1876, as well as prior thereto, a bill for her relief went to the Committee on War Claims, and all her papers, copies of which are presented herewith, were referred to that Committee by Gen. McDougall, who then represented our District in Congress. The history of her case was written up by Charles P. Wood, ^{now deceased} of Auburn, N. Y., and is presented herewith. Her affidavit is also presented as to the truth of the history written out by Mr. Wood. For all her services she only received about \$200. during the entire war. She rendered very valuable aid as the letters, copies of which are herewith presented, will show. I am told by Gen. McDougall that he filed the originals of these papers and he believes the account of her services is correct. It seems to be a very deserving case. I thought it much better to introduce a bill for the in-

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

SEYMOUR E. FAYNE, Chairman.
George D. Perkins. William S. Boose.
Albert J. Hopkins. John F. Fitzgerald.
John Shipman. W. Jasper Tallent.
Philip B. Low. Henry D. Clayton.
James R. Young. Samuel T. Baird.
Archibald Lybrand. Levin Irving Handy.

Committee on
The Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
House of Representatives U. S.,

G. W. R. #2.

Washington, D. C.,

crease of her pension, that she might have the enjoyment of it during the remainder of her life, which certainly, in the course of nature, cannot last long; instead of asking a lump sum and trying to get it in as a claim on account of money equitably due her from the Government for services. I think her case is exactly parallel to one passed in the House yesterday for a war nurse increasing her pension although the case of Mrs. Davis seems to me much stronger. If this case can have the early attention of the Committee, I shall be very much gratified.

Yours very truly,

J. E. Raymond

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FEBRUARY 19, 1976

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am pleased that the Senate of the United States has sustained my veto of H.R. 5247, the Public Works Employment Act of 1975. Their action this afternoon in sustaining this veto is commendable, and those members of the Congress who stood firm against enormous political pressures in favor of this bill deserve the appreciation and gratitude of all Americans.

As I said last Friday in my veto message to the House of Representatives on this bill, the most effective way to create new jobs is to pursue balanced economic policies that encourage the growth of the private sector without risking a new round of inflation. This is the core of my economic policy, and I believe that the steady improvements in the economy over the last half year on both the unemployment and inflation fronts bear witness to its essential wisdom. I will continue this basic approach in dealing with the economy because it is sound and it is working.

#

In the House of Representatives U. S.,

May 26, 1933. _____, 192

Resolved, That the House disagrees to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R.

and agrees to the conference asked for by the Senate
on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Ordered, That Mr. Steeball,
Mr. Goldsborough, and Mr. Luce

be the managers of the conference on the part of the House.

Attest: Benjamin Clerk

Gentlemen of the Senate,

The President of the United States will meet the Senate, in the Senate Chamber, at half past eleven o'clock, tomorrow, to advise with them on the terms of the Treaty to be negotiated with the Southern Indians.

Wm. Washington

New York
August 25 } 1869-

Executive Mansion,

Washington, February 29, 1864.

To the Senate of the United States

I nominate Ulysses S. Grant, now a Major General in the Military service, to be Lieutenant General in the Army of the United States.

Abraham Lincoln

Conf
March 2

GARY SISCO
SECRETARY



United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

On January 7, 1999, the Senators whose signatures appear in this book were administered the following oath by the Honorable William H. Rehnquist, The Chief Justice of The Supreme Court:

"Do you solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States, now pending, you will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws, so help you God?"

The signatures of Senators who have taken the above oath following the administration of the oath en bloc on January 7, 1999, appear subsequently.

Gary Sisco

Gary Sisco
Secretary of the Senate

77th CONGRESS
1st Session

S. J. RES. 116.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
DEC 8 1941

Mr. CORDAUX introduced the following joint resolution, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

third time not passed.

JOINT RESOLUTION
Declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial Japanese Government and the United States and the people of the United States, and taking provision to prosecute the same.

1. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
2. Whereas the Imperial Japanese Government has committed unprovoked acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial Japanese Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and the President is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial Japanese Government; and, to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

CHANGES TO 1. 27600

