

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



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 89th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 111

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1965

No. 84

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, May 10, 1965)

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: Forgive us that, pursuing our way amid the false standards set up by men who have not Thee in awe, 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 motives 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 vow—

We pledge our hopes, our faith, our lives,
That freedom shall not die.

We pray Thy guidance, strength, and
grace,

Almighty God on high.

Amen.

VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1564) to enforce the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Under the order previously entered, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1564) to enforce the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], on behalf of himself and other Senators, numbered 162, to the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, numbered 124, offered by the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I yield myself one-half minute.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Montana is recognized for one-half minute.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Permanent Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations, the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly of the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KENNEDY of New York in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I yield 7 minutes to the senior Senator from New York.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from New York is recognized for 7 minutes.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, we come now to the closing moments of the debate. I believe it is important to sum up.

First, on the affirmative, I believe we have demonstrated that upon the facts banning the poll tax is justified because it represents in a broad enough area and in enough circumstances an abridgement upon the right to vote which we hold sacred, and which is so fully protected by the Constitution.

Second, I believe that we have shown

that the poll tax is not a qualification for voting. It has nothing to do with a person's capacity to understand his responsibilities as a citizen. It is a tax, and it is a tax which represents a burden upon the right to vote and therefore it ought to be banned as an abridgement of the right to vote under the 15th amendment.

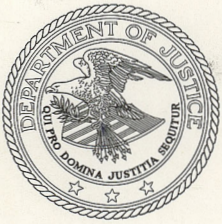
Third, we have demonstrated that court decisions upon the subject have not been based upon such a record as we have made in the Senate. Decisions have been made, for example, in a case, such as Breedlove against Suttles, a case with no 15th amendment impact, in which the questions of racial discrimination or the economic impact of a poll tax were not even raised, but in which other questions were raised long before the time when it was possible to make and present, as we have now made and presented, a record of fact upon which a ban by Congress could be based.

Fourth, we point to the recommendation of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, based upon its own hearings, on the ground, as it were, in a poll tax State. Their finding, as they made it public on May 8, reads as follows:

The requirement that any poll tax be made a prerequisite to voting in any election should be abolished, in view of the fact that poll taxes have been intended and utilized as a means of discrimination in violation of the 15th amendment. In the opinion of the Commission, there can be no reasonable doubt of the power expressly granted to Congress to enforce the 15th amendment.

Finally, we come to the proposal made by the majority leader and the minority leader in their amendment in the nature of a substitute. The following ingredients are missing from it:

First, there is in that proposal no finding of fact—and I make this statement advisedly—and that is a very critically missing ingredient, because that is the basis for a different approach from that which was taken by the Court in Breedlove against Suttles. The evidence of these facts was observed, but the finding is missing. Indeed, the Attorney General's letter asserts that a finding is there, but it is not. So the only way in which to effect the result is by enacting the amendment which we have proposed.



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

March 27, 1965

Honorable James O. Eastland
Chairman, Judiciary Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Eastland:

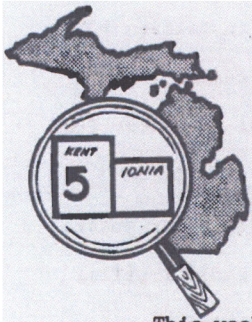
This is in response to your inquiry regarding voter participation in the 1963 Mississippi Democratic Primary.

474,414 persons voted in the August 6, 1963 primary (456,451 persons voted in the August 27, run-off primary). According to the Bureau of Census reports, the voting age population of Mississippi on July 1, 1963 was 1,219,000 persons.

Accordingly, 38.91 percent of persons of voting age voted in the August 6, 1963 primary.

Sincerely,

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Attorney General



Your Washington Review

by
Congressman
JERRY FORD

July 7, 1965



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.

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.

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Gary Sisco". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline.

Gary Sisco
Secretary of the Senate

Tell her
I condemn ^{our} Wallace for
his shameful conduct in ^{using} ^{war} ^{tactics} ^{gas} ^{and}

1460 Sterling Pl. #16
Brooklyn 13, N.Y.
March 8, 1965

Dear Sir: ^{in Selma} ^{and} ^{am} ^{cooperating} ^{with} ^{the} ^{Administration}

You God sakes help those
poor innocent people in ^{to} ^{prevent} ^{the} ^{offenders} ^{and} ^{to} ^{prevent} ^{recurrence} ^{the} ^{murders}
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

In the House of Representatives U. S.,

May 26, 1933., 192

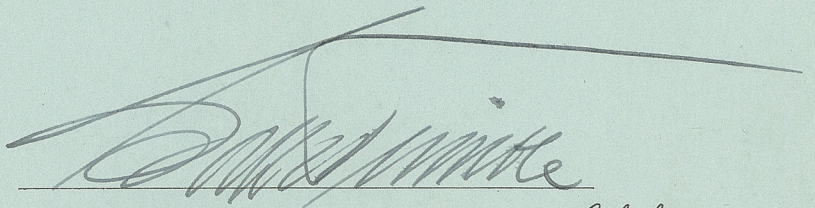
Resolved, That the House disagrees to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R.

5661) entitled "An Act to provide for the safer and more effective use of the assets of banks, to regulate interbank control, to prevent the undue diversion of funds into speculative operations, and for other purposes,"

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

Ordered, That Mr. Steagall, Mr. Goldsborough, and Mr. Luce be the managers of the conference on the part of the House.

Attest:


Clerk.

Amendment offered by Smith of VA

- (1) On page 68, line 23, after the word religion, insert the word sex.
(2) On page 69, line 10, after the word religion, insert the word sex.
(3) On page 69, line 17, after the word religion, insert the word sex.
(4) On page 70, line 1, after the word religion, insert the word sex.
(5) On page 71, line 5, after the word religion, insert the word sex.



14 (1) to fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any

Amendment offered by Mr. Reid of New York

Page 69, line 23

After "training"

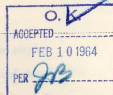
Insert "or re-training, including on-the-job training"



- 22 adversely affect his status as an individual
23 such individual's race, color, religion, or national origin.
24 (b) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for

add.
O.K.

Amendment offered by Mrs. Belton of Ohio



(1) Page 68, line 18

After the word "religion"

Insert the word "sex"

and

(2) on page 69, lines 3 and 5, after

(3) the word "religion" insert the word "sex"

and

(4) on page 70, lines 6 and 7, after the

(5) word "religion" insert the word "sex"

and

(6) on page 71, line 7, after the words
"religion" insert the word "sex"
(in both instances)

(Mrs. Belton, by Mr. Reid, withdrew Page 71, line 5)
duplicate O.K.

ENGROSSING COPY

- 21 (d) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for
22 any employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management
23 committee controlling apprenticeship or other training pro-
24 grams to discriminate against any individual because of his

add.
O.K.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

□

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. MEEK of Florida led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

□

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is the day for the call of the Private Calendar.

The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

□

DISPENSING WITH CALL OF PRIVATE CALENDAR ON TODAY

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the Private Calendar be dispensed with today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

□

ENDING UNFAIR TAXES ON AMERICANS

(Mr. HAYWORTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

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.

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.

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.

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

for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

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.

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.

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.

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.

□

SUSAN B. ANTHONY—A GREAT AMERICAN CHAMPION

(Mrs. CUBIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

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.

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."

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.

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.

As we celebrate this day, let us also recommit ourselves to her goal of re-

lieving women of the burden of abortion.

□

SENIORS DESERVE RELIEF FROM SOCIAL SECURITY EARNINGS LIMIT

(Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

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?

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 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.

□

COLOMBIAN DRUG POLICY TOWARDS AMERICA

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

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.

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, and 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.

A Nation without secure borders is a Nation without security.

I yield back the crime, death, addiction, and stupidity in America.

□

THE KEEP OUR PROMISES ACT

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1943

On motion by Mr. McKellar,
its unfinished business, viz,
The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7319)
making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

again taken

The question being on agreeing to the reported amendment, as
amended, viz, insert on page 11, after the sum "\$7,447,075", on
line 2, the following: #

: Provided, That

no part of this appropriation shall be available to pay the
salary of any person at the rate of \$4,500 per annum or
more unless such person shall ^{be} have been appointed by the
President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

~~The number of Senators voting on the said amendment on
yesterday not constituting a quorum,~~

~~The Vice President directed the roll to be called; and~~

The yeas were 30 and the nays were 30.

The yeas and nays having been heretofore ordered,
Senators who voted in the affirmative are ¹/_m

Andrews	Ellender	Maloney
Bailey	George	O'Mahoney
Barkley	Gerry	Reynolds
Bilbo	Gillette	Rosier
Byrd	Green	Spencer
Caraway	Guffey	Thomas, Okla.
Chandler	Hayden	Thomas, Utah
Clark, Idaho	Kilgore	Tunnell
Connally	Lee	Tydings
Downey	McKellar	Van Nuys

Senators who voted in the negative are ¹/_m

Alken	Danaher	Nye
Ball	Davis	Pepper
Barbour	Gurney	Russell
Bone	Hatch	Schwartz
Brewster	Johnson, Calif.	Thomas, Idaho
Bridges	Lucas	Tobey
Brooks	McNary	Vandenberg
Burton	Maybank	White
Capper	Mead	Wiley
Clark, Mo.	Norris	Willis

The vote of the Senate being equally divided, the Vice
President voted in the negative.

So the reported amendment, as amended, was not agreed to.

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.

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."

SERENO E. PAYNE, Chairman.
 George D. Perkins. William S. Boozé.
 Albert J. Hopkins. John F. Fitzgerald.
 John Simpkins. W. Jasper Talbert.
 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.,

Dict. 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, ^{who is} a Bill for the relief of ~~a woman~~ 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, ~~cooking~~ 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. ^{now deceased} Wood, 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-

SERENO E. PAYNE, Chairman.
 George D. Perkins. William S. Boose.
 Albert J. Hopkins. John F. Fitzgerald.
 John Simpkins. W. Jasper Talbert.
 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 enjoymeny 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,

S. E. Payne

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.

G. Washington

New York
August 21 } 1789.—

EXECUTIVE SESSION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Vol. 1-A

House of Representatives, U. S.

ORIGINAL

Report of Proceedings

Hearing held before

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT
COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

TELEVISION QUIZ SHOW PROGRAMS

(TESTIMONY OF PATTY DUKE)

Washington, D. C.

Tues
November 3, 1959

WARD, SMITH, PAUL & ALDERSON
General Stenotype Reporting

1760 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

NAtional 8-4266
NAtional 8-4267

306 Ninth Street, N. W.
Washington 4, D. C.

MEtropolitan 8-5032
NAtional 8-3406

EXECUTIVE SESSION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 6, 1957

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

Dear Senator Byrd:

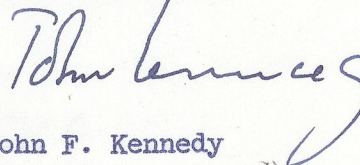
It is my understanding that your Committee will consider this morning the nomination of Elliot Richardson of Massachusetts to be Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

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

JFK:gl

1565 extra copies

ENROLL

~~7/2/41~~

77th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. J. RES. 116.

(NOTE.—Fill in all blank lines except those provided for the date and number of resolution.)

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DEC 8 1941

Mr. CONNALLY introduced the following joint resolution; which was

read twice and referred to the Committee on Considered, read the third time and passed.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial ~~Japanese~~ ^{of Japan} Government and the Government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same.
(Insert title of joint resolution here)

- 1 ~~Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United~~
- 2 ~~States of America in Congress assembled,~~ ^{of Japan}

Whereas the Imperial ~~Japanese~~ ^{of Japan} 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~~ ^{of Japan} 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~~ ^{of Japan} 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.

CHARGE TO
I. 278001

~~7/2/41~~

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

~~Mr.~~ 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 dis-
criminate against any employee, in the rate
of compensation paid, on account of sex.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
2 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 com-
pensation 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 8 of such Act is amended by adding at
the end thereof the following new paragraph:

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

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 best and 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.

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~~[Report No. 1707.]~~

~~Senate~~
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAY 2 1890

APRIL 11, 1890.

Bill and amendments referred to the
Committee on the Judiciary
Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MAY 13 1890

Report by Mr. Hoar with amendments to House amendments
Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Omit the parts struck through and insert the parts printed in *italics*.

MAY 13 1890

Recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary

AN ACT

To protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and
monopolies.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 SEC. 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust
4 or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce
5 among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby
6 declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any
7 such contract or engage in any such combination or con-
8 spiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on
9 conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five
10 thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year,
11 or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

1 SEC. 2. *Every contract or agreement entered into for*
2 *the purpose of preventing competition in the sale or purchase*

74TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

Calendar No. 867

S. 2508

Report No. 823

2508
1

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 13 (calendar day, APRIL 4), 1935

Mr. NYE introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to
the Committee on Immigration

MAY 13 '35 CAL DAY JUN 6 '35

Reported with amendments

(Omit the part struck through and insert
the part printed in italic.)

A BILL

To authorize the naturalization of certain resident alien World
War veterans.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That notwithstanding the racial limitations contained within
4 section 2169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States,
5 as amended (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 359), and within section
6 14 of the Act of May 6, 1882, as amended (U. S. C.,
7 title 8, sec. 363), any alien veteran of the World War
8 heretofore ineligible to citizenship because not a free white
9 person or of African nativity or of African descent may
10 be naturalized under this Act if he—

Over