



WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1965 Vol. 111

XIV

Senate

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

yer:

"fracdous God, our Father, whose still, all voice invites us to turn aside from fereish ways of the world: Forgive thest, pursuing our way amid the false indards set up by men who have not ee in awe, we so often make Thy love narrow, by false measures of our n.

grace, Almighty God on high.



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 Gensus 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.

Mahls &B Khydha. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach Attorney General

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 Subcor 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 co 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 subhad 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.



ok the House of Representatives is scheduled to debate and vote o voting rights bill. All of us will agree that every qualified voter should have the right to register, to vote, and to have his wote 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 regis tered 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 co

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 \underline{no} victory for present and proers, 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-priviledged 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.

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 furthe 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

President Johnson's speech was the most explicit and the most farreaching one ever made by an American President concerning the right to vote. The overwhelming national support given that speech demonstra that it reflected the sentiments and mood of the great majority of the erican 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 re-

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 over-

Minited States Senate

February 6, 1957

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

Dear Senator Byrd:

It is my understanding that your Committee will consider morning the nomination of Elliot Richardson of Massachusetts 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 fairminded. I believe be will furfill with excellence the responsibilities of him 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.

Stephen Haller & Out 1460 Stuling 91.4/6.
Stocklyn 13, N.y.
The stamped codes in order March 8, 1965
We stamped to the grant March 8, 1965
Sear Si: in silver and son cooperations. You God sakes help those Door innount people in believe of alabama. If your voice or is war comes for sel now its sit by any longer and watch The shocking werks in also. Send troops there not occurs and protect those people right at so at a mother of four sons I cont

February 15, 2000

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - HOUSE

H379

ENDING UNFAIR TAXES ON AMERICANS

(Mr. HAYWORTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minutes and to revise and extend for 1 minutes and to revise and extend here. The pool news this morning, because I birg dish listones and the American people good news this morning, because I birg dish listones and the American people good news this morning, because I birg dish listones and the American people good news, Mr. Speaker, for all Americans, but especially for senior Hamericans, but especially for senior Americans, but especially for senior and paring to get rid of the unfair penalty on earnings for senior citizens. It is unfair it it is work that is long overdue, and by listening not only to the people and work that good the people of the unfair that the people of the peop

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lieving women of the burden of abortion.

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stand it any langer. To think that one day my sons could love their liver protecting those ignorant people down there is entrewalte.

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,

Dear Sir:-

I hand you herewith papers in the claim of Harriet Tubman Davis,

Notesia a Bill for the relief of ammanan 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. L. Ardecased Wood, of Abburn, 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-

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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 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 economic policy, and I believe that the steady improvements in the eco-over the last half year on both the unemployment and inflation fronts be witness to its essential wisdom. I will continue this basic approach in dealing with the economy because it is sound and it is working.

Committee on

The Merchant Marine and Fisheries,

House of Representatives 21. S.,

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

Yours very truly;

& Erayue

In the Bouse of Representatives U. S.,

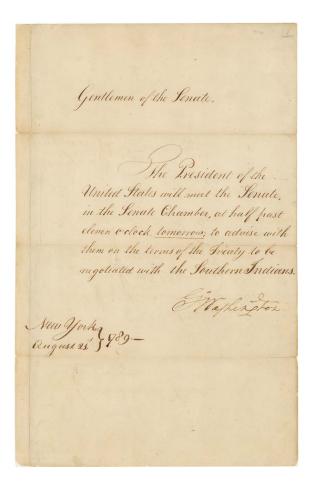
May 26, 1935. , 192

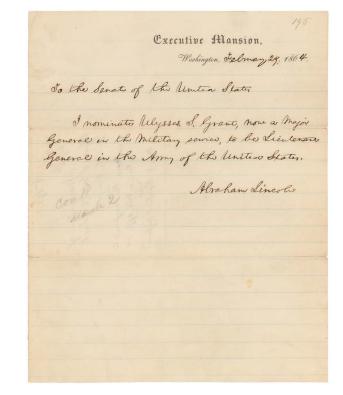
Resolved, That the Nouse disagrees to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (A.R.

and agrees to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Acuses thereon. Ordered, That Mr. Stongall Mr. Goldsborough , and Mr. Luce

be the managers of the conference on the part of the

Must. Masselline & Carl.





GARY SISCO

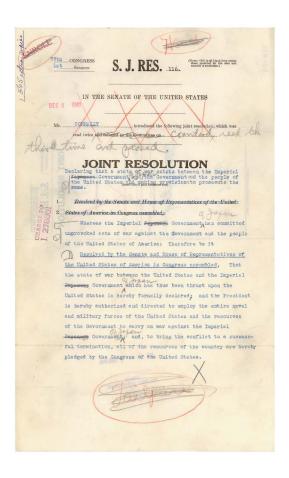


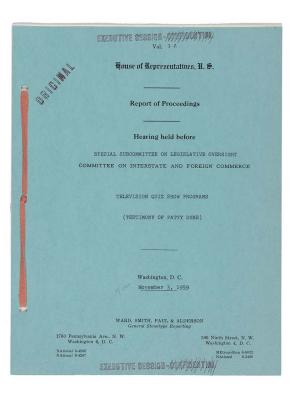
On January 7, 1999, the Senators whose signatures appear in this book were administered the following oath by the Honorable William H. Rehnquist, The Chief Justice of The Supreme Court:

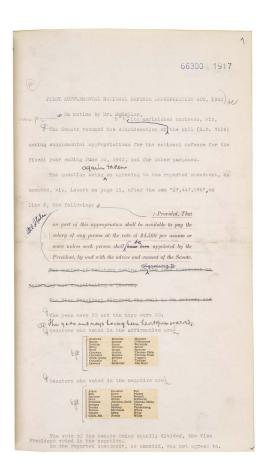
"Do you solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States, now pending, you will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws, so help you God?"

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 Secretary of the Senate







51ST CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION.

S. 1.

[Roport No. 1707.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Bit and twice and referred to the County Reported by Mr. How will are

MAY 13 1890 Recommended to the Committee on the &

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,
- 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

Calendar No. 867

S. 2508

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 M. Austria' Tomit the part struck through and insert the part printed in table.

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